

A MEMORABLE MEETING

The 35th Anniversary of the Meeting of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850.

Grand Reunion of the Survivors of That Body and of the First Legislature Under the New Constitution.

THE OFFICIAL CALL.

To the Surviving Members of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850.

GENTLEMEN—It is more than the third of a century since the Constitution framed by the great body of which you were members was adopted by the people of Indiana. Under its wise provisions wonderful advancement has been made in all that goes to constitute a great and prosperous State. It is a melancholy fact that over three-fourths of the men who framed the Constitution have passed away, and that the rest, in the order of nature must speedily follow.

A reunion of the venerable survivors would seem eminently right and proper. It would be gratifying to them and the descendants and friends of the honored members of the convention who are dead. It would tend to perpetuate their personal history and give them that place in the history of the State to which they are justly entitled. It will be such an important event, and one so much to, and doubtless will, command the sympathy and co-operation of the whole people. We therefore earnestly invite every surviving member and officer of the convention to meet at the capital of the State on the first Monday of next October, which is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the convention.

The reunion will commence promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day at English's Opera House.

The surviving members of the first Legislature (1815-2) held under the Constitution, are respectfully invited to attend and are expected to form a part of the reunion. The members of the last Legislature (1879) held under the old Constitution, and the surviving members of all previous Legislatures in this State, are in the same manner, invited to attend. The proceedings are expected to occupy Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th, 6th and 7th of October.

GEORGE W. HITCHCOCK, President.
WM. H. EXETER, Jr., Secretary.

The undersigned members of the convention cordially join in the foregoing call:

THOMAS A. HENDERICKS,
WILLIAM S. HOLMAN,
PHILIP M. KERRY,
GEORGE BERRY,
OLIVER P. DAVIS,
HORACE P. BIDDLE.

THE LEGISLATIVE CALL.

To the Surviving Members and Officers of the first Legislature of Indiana held under the present Constitution.

GENTLEMEN—A meeting of the surviving members of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850 has been called for the first Monday in next October, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the meeting of that convention, and you are invited in the call to attend and form a reunion immediately thereafter. This would be in the order of the meeting of the two bodies in 1850, and appropriate for the further reason that the work of each was somewhat of like character, the important duty devolving upon that Legislature of making the entire code of laws conform to the new Constitution, (the length of its session being left unrestricted for that purpose) and beside, many members of the convention were also members of the Legislature.

It seems to us that a reunion of the surviving members should take place as above indicated, and you are therefore requested to be at Indianapolis by noon of the 5th of next October, to remain until the 7th, and the call heretofore made for a reunion on the last day of the State Fair is withdrawn, except that there will be a meeting at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday of State Fair week at Hotel Edwards, of such members of the convention and Legislature as may then be in Indianapolis, for the purpose of arranging for the grand reunion on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of October.

WM. H. EXETER, Jr.,
Speaker H. R.;
WM. E. NICKLACK,
MAYNARD D. MAXSON,
ISAAC D. G. NELSON,
JAMES A. CRAVENS,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
ROBERT D. LOGAN,
ROBERT N. HUDSON,
ANDREW J. HAY,
ANDREW HUMPHREYS,
JACOB DICE.

CONVENTION OF 1850.

The Men Who Framed the Present Constitution of Indiana.

Also a List of the Members of the First Legislature Held After its Adoption and Which Revised the Laws to Conform to its Provisions.

*Charles Alexander—Pike County.
Hiram Allen—Carroll and Clinton.
*Samuel J. Anthony—Porter.
Oliver P. Badger—Pike County.
George B. Ballingall—Vigo.
Cromwell W. Barbour—Henry.
Erastus E. Jacobs—Adams and Wells.
Walter E. Beach—Elkhart.
John Beard—Wayne.
Orinell Beeson—Greene.
George Berry—Franklin.
Thompson P. Bicknell—Noble.
Horace P. Biddle—Adams and Wells.
*James E. Blythe—Vanderburg.
*James W. Borden—Allen, etc.
*Thomas E. Bourne—Vigo.
*Henry J. Bowers—Ripley.
William Bracken—Ripley.
*Michael G. Bright—Jefferson.
Benjamin F. Brookbanks—Union.
James M. B. Brown—Greene.
*Joseph Butler—Greene.
*John F. Carr—Jackson.
*Horace E. Carter—Montgomery.
Schuchard Chandler—Brown.
*Jacob P. Chapman—Marion.
*Thomas Chennoweth—Vermillion.
*Haymond W. Clark—Hamilton.
*Othello L. Clark—Tippecanoe.
*Samuel Coats—Juniata.
*Albert B. Cole—Hamilton.
*Schuyler Colfax—St. Joseph.
*Alexander B. Condit—Morgan.
*Grafton F. Cookerly—Vigo.
*James Crawford—Morgan.
*Daniel Crumbraker—Lake and Porter.
*John Davis—Madison.
*Oliver P. Davis—Parks and Vermillion.
*Samuel Dick—Pike.
*James Davis—Knox.
*David M. Dolan—Owen and Greene.
*William McKee Dunn—Jefferson.
*John P. Dunn—Perry, etc.
*Mark A. Duane—Perry, etc.
*Ben R. Edmonston—Dubois.
*James Elliott to fill vacancy—Shelby.
*Alex. S. Farrow—Putnam.
*Jacob Fisher—Clark.
*James H. Fisher—Clark.
*Joseph C. Foster—Monroe.
*Samuel Frisbie—Perry.
*James G. Galt—Perry.
*Thomas G. Galt—Perry.
*Thomas G. Galt—Perry.
*George A. Gordon—Howard and Cass.
*John A. Graham—Miami.
*Chris C. Graham—Warick.
*William G. Hadden—Sullivan, etc.
*Samuel Hall—Juniata.
*William Holliday—Orange.
*Allen Hamilton—Allen.
*Jonathan Harbott—White, etc.
*Franklin Hardin—Johnson.
*Nathan B. Hawkins—Jay, etc.
*Jefferson Helm—Greene.
*Melchior Helmer—Lawrence.
*Thomas A. Hendricks—Shelby.
*Benjamin C. Higin—Grant.
*Alvin P. Hovey—Grant.
*John B. Howe—Lagrange.

William S. Holman—Dearborn.
Wilson Huff—Spencer.
*John D. Johnson—Dearborn.
Smith Jones—Larion County.
*Daniel Kelso—Switzerland, etc.
*Phineas M. Kent—Floyd.
*Harrison Kendall—Wabash and Miami.
*Robert C. Kendall—White, etc.
*Robert C. Kendall—White, etc.
*Isaac Kinley—Wayne.
*James Lockhart—Vanderburg, etc.
*Ezekiel L. Lodge—Washington.
*Douglas Macgregor—Marion.
*Walter March—Delaware, etc.
*John H. Mather—Elkhart, etc.
*John Mathes—Harrison.
*Edward H. May—Steeben.
*Heattie McCall—Randolph.
*Joel B. McFarland—Tippecanoe.
*William McLean—Boone.
*John H. Miller—Clinton.
*Smith Miller—Tipton, etc.
*Dixon Milligan—Jay and Blackford.
*Robert H. Milroy—Carroll.
*Samuel P. Moore—Jackson.
*George W. Moore—Owen.
*Jesse Morgan—Rush.
*Alex. F. Morrison—Marion.
*John I. Morrison—Washington.
*Daniel Mower—Henry.
*Elias Murny—Huntington.
*Christian C. Nave—Hendricks.
*John S. Newman—Wayne.
*John H. Niles—Laport.
*W. R. Nofsinger—Parke.
*Robert Dale Owen—Posey.
*Alex. C. Paper—Juniata.
*Samuel Pepper—Crawford.
*John P. Pugh—Greene.
*Hiram Prather—Jennings, etc.
*James Rarden—Wayne.
*Daniel Reed—Monroe and Brown.
*George C. Reed—Clark.
*Joseph Ristline—Fountain.
*Joseph Robinson—Deatur.
*Rodolph Schooner—Washington.
*John S. Sherrill—Montgomery.
*W. F. Sherrill—Orange, etc.
*George C. Shoup—Franklin.
*Stephen Sims—Wayne.
*Ross Smiley—Fayette.
*Thomas Smith—Ripley.
*Reuben Smith—Scott.
*Henry T. Snook—Montgomery.
*John L. Spaulding—Juniata.
*Win. Steele—Washington.
*Alex. C. Stevenson—Putnam.
*Zachariah Tate—Bartholomew.
*E. D. Taylor—Laporte.
*E. S. Taylor—Deatur.
*Wm. W. Thomas—Fayette.
*Henry T. Thornton—Floyd.
*Henry T. Thornton—Floyd.
*Daniel Tenney—Fayette and Union.
*John W. Bentons—Shelby.
*Wm. H. Bower—Marion.
*Thomas D. Walpole—Hancock, etc.
*Johnston Ward—Dearborn.
*Amos L. Wheeler—Marshall, etc.
*Spencer Wiley—Franklin.
*Benjamin Wolf—Sullivan.
*John Wolf—Deatur.
*Jacob Wunderlich—Whitley.
*Frank R. Yocum—Clay.
*John Zeno—Harrison.
*George W. Carr, President, Lawrence.
*John H. Fowler, Principal Secretary.
*Robert M. Evans, Assistant Secretaries.
*G. B. Barkwell, Assistant Secretaries.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE OF 1851-52.

Senate.

*James H. Lane, President.

*S. S. McKel—Adams and Allen Counties.

*J. K. McKel—Adams and Allen Counties.

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any deceased member of either body are requested to have prepared and forward to Mr. English by the 26th of September a biographical sketch of such deceased member, and please inform him, at once, that such sketch will be forwarded. The same is expected to be used at the reunion of surviving members, which is to be held at Indianapolis the 5th, 6th and 7th of next October. It will probably be published with the proceedings. It is desirable that the sketch should be of such length as will not consume more than five minutes in reading.

The Indiana press will please call immediate attention to this request.

SENTINELS.

Notes and Items Captured on the Skirmish Line.

A suggestion for the endowment of the Harvard Annex as a memorial institution under the name of Longfellow College, is received with favor.

A man in Baltimore drives four horses tandem, the wheeler being tremendously big, the next of moderate size, then a small one, and the leader a pony.

"Johnny, it would be a good thing for you to remember in life that we never get anything in this world if we don't ask for it."

"Yes, we do, pa," answered Johnny. "I got a licking in school to-day."

A Pittsburg debating society has decided that girls should be twenty-four or twenty-five years old before marrying. It takes a woman of discretion and experience to keep a family clean in Pittsburg.

Gaut is authority for the statement that Miss Lula Hurst, of Georgia, has lost her magnetic power, but she still retains a firm grip on that \$50,000 she made out of her exhibitions.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Not many farmers know that on the middle stem underneath a cotton leaf is a small cell, or cavity, that contains a drop of blood which can be seen by pressing between the thumb nail.—Lexington (Ga.) Echo.

A Rockford, Ill., woman had her eye destroyed the other day by the cork of a beer bottle which was trying to open it. You never catch a man getting hurt in this way. He knows enough to keep his eyes shut.—Burlington Free Press.

The wife of City Judge John C. Brasher, of Hopkinsville, Ky., presented him with twin boys on Friday morning. Judge Brasher is a Republican, but on Friday morning patriotically bridled the clamor by naming them Grant and Lee.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

John Morris is commonly called Tod by the people of Two Rivers, Mo., and he does not like his nickname, which he thinks conveys an impression that he is a hard drinker. He requested his acquaintances to desist, and those who do not he sues for slander.

There is such a thing as being smothered in honey. A Kansas editor recently drew a prize in a lottery, and the very same day his wife had twins—both boys—his mother-in-law was killed by lightning while in transit to visit him, a visit which he had owed him \$9 for subscription sent in the money.

A little girl who had been invited to a wedding was besieging her mother to let her go. "I want to see some one married awfully she announced as a climax. "You should not use such emphatic language," reprimanded her mother. "Well, who has my mamma. I want to see some one awfully married," amended Miss Malapert.

It is now the custom for young ladies to send around to various dry goods stores for samples of silk and velvet, which they work up into what are called crazy quilts. And there is nothing that makes a young lady much wilder than to receive from a shrewd merchant a lot of samples fastened to a piece of card-board with rubber cement.

A spirited young lady of this city is reported to have summarily ended an interesting and promising love match simply because her adored young man insisted on conducting his part of the correspondence with the aid of a type-writer. She declared she could easily read his manuscript, and that she proposed to file away any more machine-made love letters.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"Fanny, you should not beat your doll with that heavy stick. You will make all the saddest come out of it," said a Texas mother to a little girl, who had placed her doll on the ground, and was belaboring it with a ball bat. "I don't care if all the saddest does come out of it," replied the girl; "I don't want people to say that my children turned out bad because I humored them too much."

Beer is more dangerous than whisky. That is the verdict of the Scientific American, which sets forth that the use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of the organs; profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activity, local inflammation of liver, liver and kidneys, are constantly present. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke acute diseases ending fatally in a beer drinker.

The Sunday-school lesson was about Moses and the Israelites in the wilderness, and the teacher was asking questions of the scholars. "What did Moses strike the rock for?" she inquired. "For water," answered the class promptly. "Were the people glad?" "Yes, ma'am." "And was Moses blest for what he had done?" "No, ma'am." "Why not?" That was a poser for some time, but finally a rough-looking small boy held up his hand. "Well, Tommy, why not?" "Cos, mum, he didn't strike it for beer."

They tell at Newport of a girl who, by adverse circumstances, was kept in town unfashionably late. She had no notion of letting her acquaintances know. She would tell them that she had been several weeks in the Catskills. Ah! but her white face would betray her. She meditated it in a complexed mood that could be painted on, why couldn't the ruddy brown of outdoor exposure be counterfeited? She went to store where cosmetics and colors for theatrical use are sold, and bought the material for the desired tan. When she got to Newport and described her exhilarating trip to the mountains, hiding the blush of the liar.

Ohio has a remarkable decrease in the number of marriages, in proportion to the population. During the year preceding the war there were over 23,000 out of a population of about 2,340,000. The war reduced this number to an average of about 19,500, and the return of peace ran the number to 30,469. This large increase denoted that there were a good many faithful girls who waited for the men to whom they had pledged their troth. After that the average number of marriages was about 30,000 a year for a number of years; but following the panic of 1873 there was a drop to 23,480. The revival in business in 1882 was marked by another increase to 30,000, but the economic depression of 1884 again reduced the number to 23,720.

Attention, Railroad Men!

"I suffered for more than a year with indigestion. I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb chill, followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons' Liver Regulator, and am thoroughly satisfied that it is all that is recommended for indigestion and bilious complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. Many of my friends speak of it, and they all agree that it possesses all the virtues you claim for it."

A. H. HOSKINS,
"Conductor C. R. R., Ga."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our Illustrated Weekly Letter From the National Capital.

Greenough's Statue of Washington—Clark Mills' Equestrian Statue of General Jackson—Statue of "Emancipation"—Other Works of the Sculptor's Art.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Now that everybody is away from Washington, there is time to stop and look around at Washington itself. When this series of illustrated letters was begun, more than a year ago, it was the intention to devote some of them to Washington itself—to its beautiful streets, its elegant residences, historic buildings, and its costly and impressive statuary and art productions which adorn its streets and public buildings. But events have crowded so thick upon each other, and people whose faces are of interest have come so rapidly to the front, that this feature of the work has been omitted until now, when it is found possible and practicable to give to outdoor Washington a very small degree of the attention to which it is entitled. No single newspaper article can do justice to the subject, for Washington is very rich in this department of art. Nobody who has not studied Washington, visited all parts of it, and made this particular feature a subject of inquiry, can realize the field which is open to the artist upon when he attempts to say anything about outdoor art in Washington. "Outdoor art" is perhaps not the expression which stu-



STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

dents and devotees of the subject would choose with which to allude to the statuary which adorns the streets and avenues and parks of Washington. Possibly the expression may shock some people devoted to this subject. At least it seems to best express in a word the idea, that is the various huge statues and monuments with which the city is adorned. Washington, as is well known, is laid out with streets running at right angles, and avenues which radiate from the Capitol and White House, or at various intervals through the city, with reference to the streets. These do not run parallel with the streets, nor yet with themselves. The result is that they cross both the streets and themselves at all sorts of curious angles, and as the avenues are very wide, they give some fine large open spaces at the points where they cross each other and intersect with the wider streets. These spots have been chosen for the sites of statues and monuments of fallen heroes and statesmen of the country. Some of the men whose memories and faces are in the air of the city are figures of the men themselves—some of them in the early days of the country, some were prominent in the Mexican and other wars, and many won their fame in the war of the rebellion while others won renown in the paths of peace and statesmanship or jurisprudence. Ride along any of the prominent avenues, visit the parks or Capitol and you will see numbers of colossal statues, some in bronze, some in the less enduring marble. Some are standing figures, some wearing the dress of the army and navy, some with the robes of the highest judicial tribunal, some in the attitude of orators in the halls of legislation, some on horseback and still others lifted high upon shafts of marble or granite, and a few figures and monuments of a purely allegorical character. There are, however, a few statues, considered beautiful, but so numerous that to describe all would be quite an impossibility in a single article, and a description and representation of three of them, with a brief mention of some of the others, must suffice.

One of the oldest works of art in the city, and one of the oldest, is Greenough's statue of Washington, which was begun more than a half century ago, and which for many years occupied a position in the space just in front of the Capitol. It is of colossal size. It was ordered in 1822, to be placed in the center of the rotunda, over the tomb or vaulted chamber built for the reception of the remains of Washington, two stories beneath the statue. It is of colossal size. The artist received \$20,000 while working on it, two other bills in connection with it were paid him, amounting to \$10,435.35, and the expense of transportation from Italy, its erection in the rotunda, its subsequent removals and the pedestal cost \$13,000 more, \$43,000 in all. The chair upon which this figure sits is ornamented with the acanthus leaf and lion's head. A small figure of Columbus and another of an Indian chief lean against its back. On the pedestal is inscribed the following eulogy on Washington, pronounced by Governor Henry Lee: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." The figure of Washington sits upon this chair nude to the waist, in his left hand he points upward. On the right side of the chair is a bas-relief of Phoebe-Apollo driving the chariot of the sun around the world, thus representing in pictured allegory, the rising sun, the crest of national arms of the United States. On the left side of the chair is depicted the infant Hercules strangling the serpent which typifies his feeble twin brother, stretched on the ground, and shrinks from the coiled serpent. Illustrated North and South America. On the back of the chair is inscribed: "Simulacrum istud ad magnam Libertatis exemplum, nec sine ipsa duntaxat. Homotio Greenough, facit h."

Of course there is no subject too sacred for the jokers. Their little joke about this statue of the Father of the Country is that

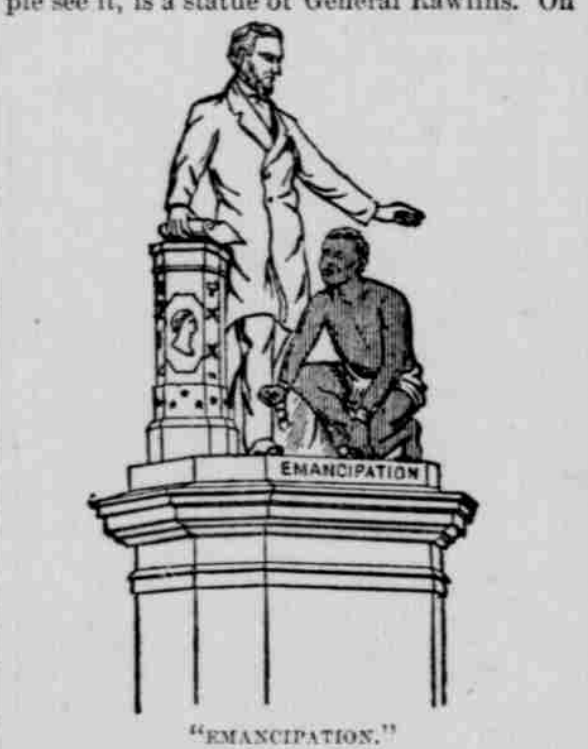
Washington's outstretched hand, which, as extends from his nude figure, is a mute appeal for his clothes which are enclosed in a glass case at the National Museum, in the direction of which his arm chances to point.

Another interesting work of this character, and one which very few visitors to Washington see, is located just a mile from the statue described above.

It is a bronze group, "Emancipation," representing Lincoln breaking the shackles of the colored man. It is located in Lincoln Square one mile east of the Capitol, where Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky avenues intersect, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets. Originally it was intended to erect an historic column on this spot, which was also to serve as a mile or itinerary column, from which all geographical distances in the United States were to be measured. Instead, however, is placed here the bronze group of "Emancipation," representing President Lincoln breaking the letters of the slave. The group was designed by Thomas Ball and cast in bronze at Munich some ten years ago, the funds for its creation having been provided by freedmen. It is a fine piece of work, but unfortunately located in a portion of the city in which there are few attractions for visitors, and is therefore seen by few. During the period of General Lee's confinement in the Washington jail it was seen more frequently than at almost any other time for the road to that then noted retreat ran past this square.

One of the most observed and interesting equestrian statues of the city is that of General Jackson, which stands in the park just in front of the White House grounds. It was designed by the late Clark Mills, and is peculiar to itself in the position of the horse upon which the figure is mounted. There are a number of equestrian statues in the city, Scott, Thomas, Washington, McPherson and Rawlins, but none of them have the peculiarity spoken of. In this statue the horse upon which the figure is mounted stands upon its hind feet, as if in the act of rearing. It was quite a problem when Mills designed the statue whether he would be able to balance the bronze horse in a natural position in this way, especially with the figure of a man on its back. He was positive, however, that it was practicable, and to illustrate his belief and to silence those who doubted his ability, he used the figure of a man on its back. He was positive, however, that it was practicable, and to illustrate his belief and to silence those who doubted his ability, he used the figure of a man on its back. He was positive, however, that it was practicable, and to illustrate his belief and to silence those who doubted his ability, he used the figure of a man on its back.

As indicated above it is impossible to give more than a mention to the many works of this character which adorn the city. On Fourth street, at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue, there is an equestrian statue of General Thomas in bronze. At their intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues there is another of General Scott. At the crossing of Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues, there is a statue of General Farragut in bronze. Beyond the War Department, where few people see it, is a statue of General Rawlins. On



STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania avenue there is an equestrian statue of Washington, and where the avenue encounters the Capitol grounds the Peace monument; in front of the District Court, a statue of Lincoln; a little further up the hill, close to the Capitol is a statue of Chief Justice Marshall; at the front of the Capitol a number of fine statues representing historical events from the time of Columbus down; beyond the Capitol a statue of General Greene of Revolutionary fame, which is seen by visitors or by many residents of the Capitol; at the Soldier's Home is a statue of General Scott, who founded the Home, while in the Capitol there are numbers representing heroes, statesmen and jurists. These represent the best work of the best artists of the world, and are an interesting and instructive study.

FASHION AS IT FLIES.

Children's Costumes—Autumn Millinery—Varieties.

White and very delicate colors are quite the rage for children's dresses this season, but may be diversified by red and navy blue; green is, however, entirely excluded. Babies' pelisses of white serge, or fine woolen materials are trimmed with narrow white braid and woolen lace, pique pelisses with white embroidery. We have also observed many very fashionable toilets embroidered in colors, and every kind of canvas material is employed for young children, the transparent kinds looking particularly elegant when lined with colored silk or muslin.

Rough fabrics seem to take more than fine smooth tissues, and dressmakers for older girls have been busy making up costumes for the seaside of two materials, the polonaise being of plain stuff, and the skirt striped in cream, red, blue, etc., in fact, many of the costumes for the country and seaside seem to be the essence of simplicity, some being merely of a flounced skirt and simple blouse secured round the waist by a rich ribbon or sash, and others, however, of that great admiration prevails for bright tints and varieties of colors in fashions for ladies, and similar styles are therefore brought out for young girls and young children.

Most effective outdoor costumes for girls of 8 or 10 years are made with robes of pale colored lace, and waistcoats to match of light-colored material. The jackets are of the same material as the skirt, and many of the costumes employed for the robes are embroidered with colored wool, as, for instance, a gray tulle robe with a wide red velvet collar and a leather-colored one with blue springs. A novel effect is often given by turning broad velvet tabs matching the turn down collar and sleeve parements into the waist, and these fall down beneath the short loose jacket. The hats worn with such costumes are trimmed with two colors, and canvas ribbons predominate.

Costumes for young children show great variety in style and arrangement. We have got accustomed to see little boys, as well as girls, in their pretty casques and pelisses, with puffed plastrons and lace trimmings, although for the former large velvet pockets are added. Little boys' frocks too are trimmed in front with rows of broad studded with gold buttons and a band to match; a lace or embroidered collar always accompanies a

frock of fine material. Silk frocks, which are mostly worn by little girls, are trimmed with a band of terry velvet with a pattern worked in steel buttons above, and a broad folded sash knotted in number of long loops behind, as children's dresses are shorter than ever, and the fulness drawn to the back so that they give somewhat the effect of a slight train.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

Felt, velvet, and tinsel embroideries are the leading features of the earliest autumn millinery, while the novelty that is seen in all kinds of materials for the milliner's use is the combination of wool with silk goods. This last followed naturally on the success of uniting cotton and wool with better goods, as in the canvas fabrics worn during the summer, and is the legitimate result of wool in summer laces. Illustrations of this are shown in ribbons with a stripe of wool, a stripe of plush, and a satin or faille stripe; or else open wool stripes like the angora laces in colors have a gilt thread wrought through them, and are between velvet stripes in bonnet ribbons, while "piece goods" for making the bonnet have a wool foundation-like cloth, or they are in lace patterns with embroidery in tinsel threads all over the surface. Wool finds a fourth place in the autumn millinery, in the form of patterns with many gilt threads forming crests, bars, and this fabric is to be used for the crown or the brim of the bonnet in combination with cloth or velvet, or, if desired, the whole bonnet will be made of it. The boucle effects noted for dress goods are also to be seen in the wool stuffs used for making bonnets, and in the stripes and bars of the ribbons for their trimming.

FANCIES.

Canvas draperies are much employed for silk dresses.

Bonnets of white crepe and gold are finished with exquisite sprays of white and green lilies of the valley.

Dolmans of dust-colored cloth, just bordered with gold braid or gold and colored worsted braid, are light and useful.

Small diamond buckles or slides not larger than the heels of shoes, are used as worn on full dress slippers of black satin or kid.