

**NEW YORK FASHIONS.**

**THE LATEST IN DRESS FROM THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.**

Garments That Are Quite English. You know—Sail Skins That All the Fair Ones Love—(Wear of the Season. Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]  
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Economy is the source of wealth, we all know, and it is the reason that so many women take pieces of their husband's old trousers and sew them all over with gold braid and all colors of silk, and then pay a shoemaker \$5 to put soles and heels on them, so that "dear hubby can have a valuable but economical pair of slippers for his dainty little footy tootsies when he comes home," and thereby the good and economical little wife saves enough money to buy her a winter bonnet, and besides earns a reciprocal present on Christmas, usually a sealskin cloak. Being a woman myself, I can't quite explain how it is that it makes a sufficient saving on the price of a pair of slippers that could be bought ready made for \$1.50, to buy a \$35 bonnet and pay \$5 to the shoemaker besides, but it must be so, or custom would not have proved it infallible. Women are not expected to reason and practice economy both. One is quite enough, particularly when such abstruse problems as how to make \$38.50 out of the seat of a pair of old pants at once, with a clear title to a sealskin or diamond ring in the future are involved. Women may not be able to argue, to set up their premises and draw their deductions, and convince their hearers by their logic, but what with their economy and their tears they "get there just the same."

Yesterday I sat in a window on a much frequented thoroughfare, which is thronged with ladies every afternoon, and suddenly the idea struck me to count the bonnets and hats, and only those which had no counterparts, during one hour. I did so and counted 412 women and girls, each and every one of whom had on a head covering entirely different from her sisters. There were some around which, like the Irishman's pig, ran around so that I could not keep account.

Just think of that! Four hundred and twelve different styles of hats and bonnets! Everybody can be in fashion in that manner, or rather each woman can be a law to herself, and it takes a smarter woman than I am to pick out the very most ultra fashionable of them all. But, in the largest and principal establishments, there is a little, very little, family likeness between some of them. I notice that the hats affected by young ladies nearly all have



strings of ribbon hanging down to the waist and are garnished with every imaginable style of feathers and birds, such as never yet hatched or flown. Bird of Paradise tails are in special demand, and when these are unobtainable the old Shanghai's tail is confiscated, and is about as pretty. There are feather bonnets made of feathers glued to a foundation, and velvet, felt and woolen goods made to match costumes, and there are flower bonnets for afternoon teas and evening wear, and there are some very dainty and pretty bonnets made of ribbon only. This ribbon is all in one piece and is quilted, ruffled, woven in and out, and manipulated in some occult way, but which is really charming and chic when done. I might have yards on yards of ribbon, but with a hundred yards of work I could not pinch and pucker it up so that it would look like one of these simple but stylish ribbon bonnets, and as a natural consequence, it is the only bonnet that my fancy will accept as my "new bonnet," and for that fairy dexterity of the milliner's fingers I shall have to pay at the rate of \$60 an hour for her labor, for it doesn't take over ten minutes to make one.

Why it is that a "young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," while a woman's son's devotion bows before a sealskin, are things that no fellow can find out, but there is nothing, not even the love for a real cashmere shawl over which the scent of the goat and the filthy hut where a greasy Mohometan made it hangs forever, and which, by the way, is regarded by the owners as the odors of Araby the best, and as such cherished and sniffed at with admiring noses, that can equal the undying affection for a sealskin sacque. Its rich color and velvety softness, and its particular becomingness to all women alike, make it the most desirable material ever known for winter wear. It is as becoming and suitable for the girl of fifteen as the white haired

old woman, and this season the furriers have surpassed themselves in the perfection and grace of their sealskin wraps. A pretty round shoulder cape is called the Princess Mathilde, though why they name it after her is hard to understand, for she is almost as big as the fat woman, and could never wear one. The wraps, when trimmed with sable or plucked beaver, cost about \$150, the cape about \$50 to \$60, according to size. The plush coats and Newmarkets resemble sealskins so closely that it is almost impossible to tell them apart without touching them, and they do not cost nearly so

much. In fact a long Newmarket, satin lined and of the finest quality, only costs about \$30, and I have seen many others at prices as low as \$15 that were still very elegant and durable. But this was usually at the end of the season, when merchants preferred to sell cheaply than to store the wraps, with the risk of a change in fashion. But those who buy such a garment can safely count upon the fashion lasting for three winters, with, possibly, some slight modification, so that it is good economy to buy them.



THEIR HEART'S DESIRE.

I wish women could settle down into styles as solid as sealskin in the matter of other articles of attire, though to be sure the fashion writers would suffer in consequence, for I lose my patience when I see our young American women try so hard to forget their own national individuality and put on the stiffest, most ungainly and ungraceful garments, in which they are obliged to brace up and hold their heads high and shoulders out and their arms stiff as poles just because it is English, you know, and their dressmaker pretends to have been tailor to the queen. You know that since her melancholy widowhood the queen has no use for tailors, but in her husband's life time it was more than hinted that she wore the bifurcated garments supposed to belong exclusively to the better sex. When you see these tailor made girls you think of the drill of the awkward squad at the barracks at Shoeburyness in England, and as they step out your mind reverts to the sergeant's, "A-a-a foot, straw foot; a-a-a foot, straw foot." They absolutely cannot walk otherwise in such rigs. Oh, dear me! I blush for the weakness of women.

Mark the difference in the easy grace of the French woman, who has her prototype in all sensible American women. Her gown is made of lines and curves, and there is a studied negligence about it that is very pleasing and infinitely better adapted to the outline of a woman's figure than those stiff, backboarded English dresses, that are made so tight that you cannot sneeze in one to save your life without blowing the top of your head off. In this French imported costume the peculiar arrangement of the long India scarf is noticeable. It goes around the shoulder, crosses in front, and is brought around the waist to the left side, where it is simply knotted. This is a pretty and dressy accessory to a toilet, and can be made of China or Italian crepe and beaded, or embroidered and fringed. Such scarves are about four yards long and half a yard wide. The model is of brick color, with black dots and stripes, and the dress is of black armure silk.

The intelligent reader will notice a peculiarity in the manner of arranging the hair, which is quite pretty and new. The front is combed up over a cushion, and the sides only are curled, leaving a well defined point in the center. The handsome wool and silk plaids that are seen now for the new costumes have the plaids on the back wherever it is possible. The skirts are usually killed with a row of plain, large buttons on two or three kills as a panel effect, and the upper drapery may be plaid or plain.

It takes almost a yard and a half more material to make a dress up all on the bias than straight, as I found to my sorrow, and couldn't match the goods, so those who wish to make their garments in that way should take warning and buy the extra amount. Plaids will be particularly popular for ordinary wear, or such as will require hard wearing qualities. The favorite colors for plaids will be green and gold, and red and blue, and brown and red. Green in shades is very soft and pleasing, as is also green plaided with wormwood brown.

The short mantles and wraps for early fall are of every imaginable color and style, some of them being a simple cape, with military or Directoire collar. Others, and by far the most part, will have the tabs extending down to the bottom of the dress skirt. Some are of fine wool goods handsomely trimmed with gimp or beaded work, and others of velvet lavishly garnished with fine beads and passementerie.

They are seen in every color used this season, but unless one's means are ample black velvet is the best investment, as such a wrap can be worn with any dress. Black or colored velvet, rich and handsome enough for a wrap, can be bought for \$2 a yard, and two yards is plenty for a handsome and ample wrap. Allow a dollar and a half more for shot surah for lining and four and a half dollars for beaded trimming, and fifteen cents for a pattern, and a lady by a day's work can have a most elegant garment that would cost her from twenty-five to forty dollars ready made, in the best stores in the beginning of the season.

OLIVE HARPER.  
Carriage cloaks are of mullasse in leaf patterns and Persian colors, are coat shaped and define the figures loosely, have pointed hanging sleeves of plush or velvet, and collar and sleeves covered with the richest galloon.

**Deliciousness of Russian Tea.**  
The cuisine in the hotel and good restaurants is very fine, and comfortably good in the cheaper houses we have tried. Nowhere is living dear. Tea, most delicious, with nice bread, and enough for two, cost eighty copecks, and a drink left to the waiter of say ten—in all about forty cents. Chocolate, two tumbler full, and bread or cake for two, same price. A good dinner of soup, two kinds meat and vegetables, with a compote and glass of beer, costs in the best places, for same at a respectable place, but not so well prepared, yet good enough, about thirty-five cents per person of our money. I make it a rule to try all kinds of places where food is clean and respectable. Russian tea is very fine. It is served thus: A teapot large enough to hold one large cupful, and half full of leaves, is placed before two persons, with another large pot of boiling water. We half fill our cups from the teapot, and fill up with hot water, and if desired, with cream or with milk, at the same time filling the teapot with hot water. In this way we can have as much as we can possibly desire.

I notice Russians drinking and refilling until the decoction coming from the pot is barely colored. We, however, refill only once, getting thus two large cups of delicious tea. The third cup is strong enough for table use. For each portion twelve lumps of sugar are furnished and broken up for a fair breakfast. I notice Russians putting sugar in their mouths and sucking the tea through it or eating it after swallowing some tea. This, however, when tea is taken simply as a beverage and with a slice of lemon. One disgusting habit is common here in the better class of restaurants. A glass of water is served after the meal, with a larger bowl. The mouth is washed and the water poured out of it into the finger bowl. I have heretofore seen this done at many tables d'hote on the continent, but here so far it seems universal. There is nothing in this really filthy, but it is suggestive of nastiness. I have seen it among traveled swells in America. It is a habit I hope will not take deep root even in our swiftness. To wash the mouth before smoking is a luxury. But there are some things which are better done behind a screen than in full view.—Carter H. Harrison in Chicago Mail.

**Art of Window Dressing.**  
The shop windows have put on their last persuasive touches as the season wanes. The milliners' windows look like aviaries in which bonnets and hats are perched like birds of gay plumage, and nothing is done to attract the admiring eye more skillfully than that which allures the men. The artistic possibilities of neckties are shown in many ways. One enterprising dealer has hung his entire window in deep indigo neckties splashed with spots and waving lines. The illusion is of a very deep sea aspect and very taking. On another street red and blue shirts are made effective by displaying them in lines so that the bars of color shall tell for all they are worth.

The art of window dressing we have learned from the French. Two things are necessary, a sense of color in masses and by contrast and an appreciation of the value of forms repeated. These Americans are getting, and it marks progress on the way to becoming an artistic people. A glove shop and a place for women's gear is a case in point. The window is laid in black. On small raised stands are long black silk stockings folded with hanging ends, and on each of these are perched long, yellow kid gloves knitted exactly in the same way. Above these, which suggest, by the way, prophetic flowers in a foreground, are black knitted silk vests, hanging like banners between the long yellow gloves, which have the effect of streamers. In the center of all is another vest, crossed by a magnificent pair of yellow embroidered gaiters. The window, with its reiterated yellow and black, might serve for an Austrian rally.—New York Press.

**What They Don't Like.**  
Our compact and interesting letter from the Niantic summer school for teachers had in it a whole sermon in that one quotation from a teacher that "there's a 'n't but one way of makin' young ones any thing and that was to give 'em what they didn't like." What a picture it offers of the way some people regard children, and the sort of people who sometimes secure positions as teachers! That the sentiment as expressed bristles with errors of grammar does not, unfortunately, prove that a teacher did not utter it verbatim.

But the essence of the whole thing is in that notion of "giving 'em what they don't like" as a means of education. It is the philosophy of it for some people. They go about as a moral and religious duty, taking the happiness out of other people's lives for their good, choosing the disagreeable where choice enters, and turning to the left in a crowd because the others turn to the right. "They give 'em what they don't like," and know it's the right thing because those who get it "don't like it." It is a pitiful way of looking at things, and it doesn't belong in the Nineteenth century, but it is still to be found and when found it cannot be cured.—Hartford Courant.

**Use of Ethereal Whisky.**  
According to The Lancet, in certain districts in the north of Ireland ether is largely used as an intoxicant. A special kind of ether is prepared for drinking purposes, and its success in supplanting whisky appears to be owing to its cheapness, for a person can obtain for a penny sufficient of the potent fluid to intoxicate him. It may be here mentioned that the so-called chloric ether, which, under its newer name of spirits of chloroform, is prescribed to give a pleasant flavor to nauseous draughts, has often been used as a stimulant by inebriates who have had access to it. It is not ether, but consists of a solution of chloroform diluted in nineteen parts of rectified spirit. With regard to ether sold for drinking purposes, it is asserted that the excise authorities have been applied to, but they have no power to control its sale.—Chambers' Journal.

**Method of Appraising Manuscript.**  
This story is told of a certain Boston publisher, and it is reproduced as showing a unique way of appraising literary work: A gentleman who does much with his pen in the way of a rather lurid kind of story writing had frequently disposed of manuscripts to the publisher in question. One day he entered the office of the latter with a story to sell, and handed him the parcel of manuscript. "Well, how much for this?" was asked the author, while the questioner kept posing the manuscript on his open palm. "Fifty dollars," was the reply. "Fifty dollars?" repeated the publisher, the rising inflection in his voice denoting surprise; "why, it's not nearly so heavy as the one I gave you forty for not long since."—Boston Budget.

**UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

New Time Tables in Effect Sept. 3rd.

Train No. 1, the Pacific Express, leaves Council Bluffs 7:35 p. m., daily, arriving Denver second day 6:15 p. m., Ogden third day 5:45 p. m., and San Francisco fourth day at 10:45 a. m. Train No. 301, leaving Kansas City the same morning, at or about 10 a. m., arrives at Denver at 7:10 a. m., and connects with train No. 1 at Cheyenne.  
Train No. 2, "The Overland Flyer," leaves Council Bluffs Sunday 7:30 a. m., daily, arriving Denver second day 6:30 a. m., Ogden second day 9 p. m., San Francisco third day 10:45 a. m., and Portland fourth day at 8 a. m. Train No. 203, leaving Kansas City the previous evening, at or about 9:40 p. m., arrives at Denver at 8 p. m. and connects with train No. 2 at Cheyenne.

Train No. 2, the Atlantic Express, the opposite of Train No. 1, arrives Council Bluffs at 8:15 a. m. Connection is made at Cheyenne for Kansas City, arriving Kansas City (train No. 302) at or about 5 p. m., of the same day that train No. 2 arrives Council Bluffs. Train No. 4, "The Overland Flyer," the opposite of train No. 3, arrives Council Bluffs at 5:10 p. m. Connection is made at Cheyenne for Kansas City, arriving Kansas City (train No. 304) at or about 6:30 a. m. of the day following the arrival of No. 4 at Council Bluffs.

Exception—There is no connection with train from California and Nevada, east bound, on train No. 4.

**Siege of Sebastopol.**  
The Union Pacific, "The Overland Route" will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates, to persons desirous of attending the SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL, to be produced in Omaha, August 30th, Sept. 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th, and 27th. Tickets will be good, going date of sale and returning the following day. This will be one of the greatest attractions ever offered to the public and should be taken advantage of by all. For rates etc., call on your nearest ticket agent.  
T. L. KIMBALL, J. S. TEBBETS, ACT'G Gen'l Man. G. P. & T. A. E. L. LOMAX, A. G. P. & T. A.

**First Harvest Excursion**  
Via Missouri Pacific railway to points in Texas and Arkansas, August 21st, 1888; others to follow September 11th and 25th and October 9th and 23d at one fare for the round trip. Tickets are first class, limited to thirty days, and stop over for the inspection of land allowed within the limit. Choice lands at from \$1.25 to \$5 per acre. Further information, maps, descriptive land matter, etc., may be had by calling on or writing  
H. G. HANNA, R. P. R. MILLER, City Ticket Agent, Gen. Agent, Cor. O and 12th streets, Lincoln, Neb.

**Of Interest to All.**  
The Union Pacific Railway—"The Overland Route"—Have just issued very complete and comprehensive pamphlets on Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory, descriptive of the agricultural, stock raising and mineral resources, the climate and health resorts of these states and territories compiled from the latest reports of 1887. Send to J. S. Tebbets G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. for one.

**For Rent.**  
Fine suites of rooms in the Webster block, furnished and unfurnished. Enquire at room 1.

**Lincoln Hack and Baggage Line.**  
Telephone No. 201, meat market, 937 O street, or No. 301 livery barn. Order stands at same places and U. P. ticket office, corner Eleventh and O streets. Hack stands, Capital hotel and meat market.  
BOHANNON BROS.

**Student Accommodations.**  
All those who can furnish board and lodging or employment for the students of the university will please address full particulars to the steward. Room number 1, main building.  
36-4t

Miss Anna W. Hawkins, whose success as teacher of dancing was plainly seen in her elegant "German and Reception" of June last, will open her school for children on Saturday, September the 23d, in Masonic Temple. Miss Hawkins will be pleased to receive names of those who wish to take, at any time. Address room 34, Richards block, Lincoln, Neb.  
Private lessons for adults will also be given to those who desire to take" 36-4t

**To Our Lawyer Friends.**  
During the past week THE COURIER office has turned out some elegant specimens in law briefs, one numbering nearly a hundred pages. We would like our friends of the legal fraternity to remember that in this class of work we excel all others and that our prices are as low as the lowest. Calls by telephone, No. 258, promptly answered and all work left at our office in Burr block done neat, quick and cheap.

**Calling Cards.**  
The COURIER has just received a large invoice of calling cards in the latest shapes and sizes. Our lady friends especially are invited to call and examine. We furnish them either printed or engraved in any style of the art.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most perfect preparation in use for bowel complaint. It acts quick, can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. Sold by W. J. Turner.**  
No one can afford to neglect a cold, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption are caused by neglecting common colds. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it while you can. Sold by W. J. Turner.

Prof. F. M. Gibault has removed his musical studio from the Ledwith block to the Lindell hotel. Pupils intending to take lessons in music, harmony or composition will please call.

& Mosher's, Masonic Temple. Telephone 191.

**Dissolution Of Partnership.**  
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between L. Wessel, Jr., and H. T. Dobbins, under the firm name of Wessel & Dobbins, in the printing, publishing and stationery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. T. Dobbins retaining. All accounts due the firm will be collected and all bills against the firm will be paid by L. Wessel, Jr.  
L. WESSEL, JR. H. T. DOBBINS.  
September 13, 1888.

Imre Kiralfy's production of the famous Ravel pantomime, "Mazulu, the Night Owl," began its season last Saturday night at McVick's theatre in Chicago, where the piece was given with all the original and elaborate scenery, magical tricks and transformations and grand ballet. Two hundred people are employed in the representation, and a number of new and striking features have been added to the performance.

**Bliss**  
IMPORTER OF MILLINERY.  
Mr. Bliss will be at the Capital Hotel in a few days with an elegant line of Imported Bonnets, Hats and Toques. Ladies wanting the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES at low prices please wait. Due notice will be given.

SEE THE  
**New Garland,**  
—AT—  
**RUDGE & MORRIS**  
1122 N STREET.

**DON'T FAIL**  
To Call and Examine the Large and Elegant Stock of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC WOOLENS  
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Linens, Corsets, Yarns, Etc.,  
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Can be had at any time, Day or Night, on short notice.  
Horses Boarded and well taken care of at Reasonable Rates.  
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