

WRAPS TO SUIT EVERY WOMAN

VARIETY THE FEATURE OF THE CLOAKS THIS SEASON.

Three-quarter Coats in Light Cloth to Be Popular—They Are Elaborately Trimmed—Short, Loose Coats for Young Women and Dolmans for Elders.

An adequate description of the variety in cloaks, coats and wraps brought out by Dame Fashion this season would fill a book; but from one point of view the situation is a pleasing one, as there is something to suit every style of woman.

From kimono cloaks to shoulder capes the list is complete, including every kind, style and length it is possible to imagine and making the little matter of choice a problem indeed. But the woman who knows her own taste and keeps to the shape most becoming to her can make no mistake.

One model is just as fashionable as another and if the long, full coats make her look like the caricature of a woman there are plenty of short coats fitting the figure so as to make her appear as trim and trim as she can wish. These, however, are prettier as suit coats made of the same material as the skirt and they are usually in some form of blouse or wrap in shape. Yet they are in many cases tailored in shape and made entirely of heavy lace with a fur collar and dangling tassels fringe for a finish.

In many kinds of material, and especially white cloth and cloth of light tints, the three-quarter coat is a leading style and one which will no doubt become very popular both for day and for evening wear. It is a most useful garment since it can be worn with any gown and keeps to the shape most becoming to her can make no mistake.

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Many rows of stitching shaping up into a point at the back and sides form a nice finish for the light cloth coats. The stitching is fully 16 inches deep on one pretty model of very pale green, which has a cape collar of Russian lace showing a finish of brown velvet on the edge, and falling to the waistline back and front.

Pretty for young women are the shorter loose coats ending at the hipline, and made of silk, cloth, and velvet. Double and triple collars are a feature of the coats both on long and short, and pipings of silk are sometimes the finish.

The three-quarter coat is not always loose as there is another style fitting the figure closely, and finished with the same cape collar, sloping down in front to give the coat a V shape at the neck. Handsome buttons, or rosette ornaments, and pocket flaps on the side form the finish. A tall

well-formed woman looks especially well in this style of coat.

Plain and fancy silk braids are very much used for coat trimmings especially in white on the white cloaks. Some of the plainer cloth coats show a finish of stitched bands, with a collar of zibeline in some contrasting color, for example, blue on a tan cloth coat finished around the edge with a wide band of the tan.

Another style in tan has a wide band of heavy linen lace all around and just above the stitched band on the edge. The collar of this garment is of black velvet, embroidered and applied with lace, and one of the standing turn-over shapes. The sleeves made flowing have the deep band of lace with a band of velvet above, and a long silk cord with tasseled ends is the finish at the neck.

As for long coats, their variety is legion, since there is no limit to the variety. They are made loose like the shorter ones, with plaits and abundant fulness, or half fitted to the figure, if you like. Others seem to have been cut circular in shape and set into a yoke at the shoulder line.

Here, again, we have the same cape collars, dangling ornaments, for a finish and the large sleeves.

In dark cloths for traveling use these coats are something on the order of a Newmarket, slashed up high at the back and

and especially among the furs, showing once more the tendency toward the sloping shoulder lines. We are to be picturesque in our wraps of this season, if we will, since the means are at our command.

Peleries of sable and black velvet are one of the new fancies, and for a novelty

good-looking young woman. He learned that his suspicions were well founded, and asked the girl why she wished to enlist. She frankly told him that the youth she loved was in the army and that she proposed to be as near him as possible.

The Colonel was made acquainted with the facts, and the bear rag of the devoted young soldier so impressed him that he discharged the young heroine, and the same day the pair became man and wife. The husband reenlisted later and made a good soldier.

A story is told that while the army was at and near Chattanooga, Col. Burke of the Tenth Ohio, exchanged a large number of prisoners with the rebels.

The Colonel noticed a particularly natty young soldier among those he received. The soldier gave the name Frank Henderson, and said he belonged to the Nineteenth Illinois. It developed that this soldier was a young girl and that she and her brother at the outset of the war, had enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois.

The pair were orphans and were devoted to each other. She could not bear the thought of being separated from the brother who had been her only companion from babyhood. At the expiration of her enlistment for three months in this regiment she was mustered out, and next day she was exchanged. She was sent to her father's home.

Perhaps in all the tales of the war there could not be found a more devoted mother than that of the enlistment of Miss Owens of Danville, Pa. This woman wanted to accompany her husband to the war and share his hardships and his victories with him. When she had fully made up her mind, she went to the enlistment office and passed the examination, giving the name Joan Evans. Side by side the faithful pair fought until a ball from the enemy killed the man she loved.

After the husband was buried, the soldier's wife took up her musket and marched to the next battle, for in this she was severely wounded. As soon as she was able to be sent home she was discharged. On her papers was written, "A more faithful soldier never shouldered a musket."

Back to her desolate home the brave

WOMEN WHO WENT TO THE WAR

THEIR ADVENTURES STILL FOUND IN MALE ATTIRE.

Girls of Tender Years Among Them, but All Bore Themselves Well—Love of Husband and Brothers, but the Love of Adventure Was Attraction for Some.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A greater number of women than is generally supposed served as men in the Civil War, hiding their sex by wearing male attire. Records of the War Department disclose many cases, and there are still others which never reach the record-making point.

There were many instances of women serving throughout the entire war without their sex being discovered by officers or comrades. Most famous of the women who wore the blue was of course, Dr. Mary Walker, the only commissioned female surgeon of the general sex. That she rendered valuable services, few have doubted.

One of the girls who set out to be a soldier had a brief but entirely satisfactory career. She enlisted at Blue Lick, Ky., and was sworn into service. The physical examinations amounted to practically nothing, there being such a demand for recruits that almost anything in the shape of a man was readily and speedily accepted.

But in this case, although fogged out in boy's clothes, there was something about the new recruit which convinced the sur-

WELLESLEY'S COLLEGE INN.

AN INTERESTING INSTITUTION WITH A FLAVOR ALL ITS OWN.

'Fudge' and Chocolate Cake Are Specialties in Its Menu—Four Rooms for the Public and Many for the Girls—College Faculty Supervises It.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 27.—Among the many schools and colleges devoted to the education of women in this country, not one but Wellesley can boast of having connected with it such a unique institution as the Wellesley Inn. The inn is merely incidental to the college. It stands on the left of the main street some little distance away, yet through a certain supervision exercised over it by the Wellesley authorities, it is essentially a part of the college. Yet it is not a private institution. Some of its dining rooms are open to the public, and at commencement it will be teeming with relatives and friends of the graduating class.

Wellesley has long looked a hotel where visiting graduates and relatives could remain over night. In years past, at commencement and upon other festive occasions, the Boston hotels were depended upon by out-of-town visitors, but that day has passed to some extent, and the inn, in a large measure, has done away with the necessity of traveling back and forth from the city. Besides providing shelter to visitors, it also is the home of some of the students and there are now thirty young women occupying comfortable rooms. As is required by the faculty of Wellesley, the hotel is so divided that the college girls living there do not necessarily come in contact with guests who resort to the place for luncheon or other meals. At the same time, students can entertain their friends at dinner whenever they desire, either in the public or private restaurant.

The inn is an outgrowth of the Wellesley Tea Room, an institution started four years ago by two Wellesley graduates, which soon became so popular that to bring it into closer relations with the college, a corporation was formed and several of the faculty became stockholders.

Miss Mary E. Chase of Philadelphia, of the class of '95, and Miss Clara H. Shaw, Wellesley '96, originated the Tea Room. They soon had to look about for larger quarters. The result of the organization of the corporation has been to provide an attractive and popular club for the faculty, the students, the alumnae and their friends, and to give to Wellesley an institution bearing much the same relations to the college as does the Harvard Union to that university.

Miss Chase retains her leadership, and is president and treasurer of the Tea Room Corporation. Miss Caroline Wright Rogers is secretary. Last week an old-fashioned swinging sign bearing the inscription "The Wellesley Inn" was hung on a cedar tree in front of the building and with the opening of the college the inn sprang into favor immediately.

The building is not yet completed, but the plans, as arranged by the architect, promise to result in an artistic and attractive inn, one that will appeal to driving and coaching parties as well as to college women. The plan provided for the purchase of a piece of property and the rebuilding of the structure on standing upon it, so arranging the building that it may be practically divided into two parts, one for the students with a separate entrance, dining room, parlor and lodging rooms; the other for the public, where the outside world can drop in and secure a good breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, or dinner. To this scheme has been added a new dining room, but some additions have yet to be made to the structure.

Two minutes walk from the station in Washington street and a ten minutes stroll from the college, a suitable estate was secured. The house was an old structure, built about forty years ago, but with the remodeling and alterations which have already been made, little of the old building remains. The inn is distinctively colonial in appearance now, and carries an air of comfort and hospitality which already has brought it into high favor.

A large dining room is given over entirely to the use of students, and with its casement windows, diamond-paned, its dark oak finish and its hospitable round tables and quaint chairs, all of the same dark wood, is most inviting.

At the front of the house is a large reception hall, and opening to the right is a public parlor. At the left is a small dining room suitable for private dinners and behind this a large bar and restaurant, finished in old Dutch style, with a big open fireplace, heavy overhead rafters and high panels. Leading from this dining room is a spacious covered piazza where afternoon tea can be served in mild weather. The butler's pantry is directly in the rear of the large restaurant. Then comes a kitchen which would be the delight of any fussy New England housekeeper. Still further in the rear of the house is a pastry room and adjoining this is a one and a half story building containing the laundry and five servants' rooms.

On the second floor there are twelve rooms for students, and four rooms for the public. Two large bathrooms and a trunk room, as well as many large closets, are also upon this floor. Three of the bedrooms are so double, and from them one can step upon the roof of the building, which has been finished for use as balconies. On the third floor are more bedrooms, a large storeroom and another bathroom. The roof originally intended to have a billiard room upon this floor, but the demand for accommodations for students has made it necessary to partition off of the space reserved for this purpose. Altogether, there are twenty-five bedrooms in the inn for students and four for the general use.

When Miss Chase first opened her Tea Room, imported from New York a waitress familiarly known as "Aunt Mary Jane," and a character, in her way, famous as a chef who knows how to cater to the tastes of college girls. "Aunt Mary" conducted the kitchen. There were a couple of assistants of her own selection. They are all young colored women, and Aunt Mary marshals them daily for inspection before they begin their duties, either in the dining rooms or the kitchen.

Wellesley students have long been noted for their recipe for making fudge. "Aunt Mary" has become famous at Wellesley. Another of her products, known to members of the faculty as well as by the students, is "The Tea Room Chocolate Cake."

The young women living at the inn are under the immediate supervision of one of the Wellesley instructors, who also resides there, and certain restrictions are imposed upon them which are practically those that prevail in the college dormitories. The inn is also the home of the College News, a semi-weekly paper, published by members of the Tea Room Corporation. It is a first choice of rooms at the inn, and so popular has the place become since Wellesley opened, that the demand for accommodations far exceeds the supply.

EVENING GOWNS FOR RENT.
Brides Among Those Who Hire Them—Some Expensive Costumes Rented.

"Can women hire evening gowns as men do dress coats?" was asked of a costumer. "Why, surely they can, and they do. In fact they can find for rent dresses suitable for any occasion, though evening gowns for balls and dinners are most in demand."

We have rented dresses to be worn by brides at their weddings, though we don't rent dresses for wedding gowns as much as we used to. Brides like to own their own wedding gowns. But we have had gowns that have been worn by more than one bride.

We have walking gowns, for which,

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But in this case, although fogged out in boy's clothes, there was something about the new recruit which convinced the sur-

woman went. It was not too soon, as it appeared, for after a few weeks there came to comfort her a handsome little boy. To this day the people in that Pennsylvania town know and respect the Mary Owens who went to the war.

Another girl who enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment was "Charles Martin," scarcely more than 13. She put herself to the front as a drummer boy and was a great favorite with officers and men. Not one of them suspected her sex, and it was not until after many months she was stricken with fever and sent to a hospital in Philadelphia, that it was known that the fair drummer boy was really a girl. Even after the discovery was made and the regiment notified, every effort was made to have her come back and take up her drum, but she would not consent and she was forced to remain at home.

One of the strangest cases of devotion to country was brought out in the enlistment of a young Brooklyn girl and her death on the battlefield. This girl believed that she was called by Providence to go to the front and see that the Union forces were led to victory. Her parents were cognizant of her belief and naturally disapproved, but she finally yielded and told all in vain. As a last resort they had her sent to a town in Michigan where she believed that change of climate and scene would bring her to her senses.

But this proved the worst thing that her parents could have done. She succeeded in making her escape from the nurses, and, going to Detroit, enlisted with a Michigan regiment as a drummer boy. With the Army of the Cumberland she endured all the hardships through which that brave body of fighters went. Finally at the Battle of Lookout Mountain she was wounded in the side, and when the surgeon examined the wound her sex was discovered.

The wound was mortal and the surgeon told her that she must give her right name and address, that her father and mother could be communicated with. This the poor girl fought against, almost to the very end, but she finally yielded and told all. She had the surgeon write her father a letter in which she said that she did not regret the course she had taken, but she did hate to die before she had accomplished her mission—to lead the Federal Army to certain victory.

Miss Major Pauline Cushman was one of the best-known Federal scouts and spies and rendered most excellent service to the Government. She was captured at the beginning of hostilities, and while playing at Louisville she was arrested by the Federal authorities because it was believed that she was in the employ of the South. This the little woman vehemently denied, and to prove her loyalty took an appointment in the Secret Service. After a short trial in work which required discretion and tact she was assigned to Gen. Rosecrans.

Time and time again she visited the army's lines and her family with the roads in Southern States. Miss Major Cushman was made a prisoner twice, but managed to escape without telling any of the secrets entrusted to her by the Federal Government. Just after Nashville was taken she was captured while making a trip north that city. Again she managed to escape, only to be recaptured the following morning. They searched her this time and found in her garter papers, which proved conclusively that she was a spy.

Arrangements were being made to hang her when the Union forces marched into the town and took possession. In the War Department there are a number of papers touching the splendid services of Miss Major Pauline Cushman.

About the worst character which ever disgraced any uniform was Sue Munday, the female guerrilla. She dressed herself in Confederate uniform and for a long time trained with Capt. Alexander's band of outlaws and cutthroats. The last known of her desperate work was with the notorious Berry. She was well known as "Lieut. Flowers," and many unfortunate men and women had been forced to stand and deliver at her command.

Andie Lillybridge, only 16 years old, enlisted at Detroit so that she might be near her sweetheart who was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Michigan. To her disgust she was assigned to a different company in the same regiment. She made every effort to get a transfer, but failed. Through a number of engagements the young girl stood manfully at the front and did good service. In 1863 she received a wound in the arm and then her sex was discovered. All her pleadings for retention in the service failed. When she found this she must dress in male clothes and her home she declared that she would try some other regiment first. Whether she succeeded or not is not known.

Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of Capt. Reynolds of Company A of the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, accompanied her husband through almost the entire campaign. There never was a time when she flinched or hesitated in time of battle or on long marches. On the field after battle she nursed about ninety of the killed, wounded and dying. Her husband frequently begged her to return home, but she always replied that where duty called her she did not fear to go. Gov. Yates of Illinois, hearing of her wonderful fidelity and devotion, secured for her a commission as a Major in the army.

A girl who didn't get to the war lived in Baltimore. She fell in love with a soldier of the Seventh Maine Regiment, while the regiment was encamped near that city. She visited the camp so often that the Colonel finally told the soldier that if he wanted to marry her he could do so. He willingly jumped at the chance, and after the ceremony by the chaplain the young couple went to housekeeping in a tent set apart for them. But that didn't last long. Under pretext that the soldier was going aboard a vessel, she was sent back to the city. Just before the regiment was ready to move the wife appeared at camp in full regulation uniform and vowed she was going to the front with hubby. She didn't go, but was sent to Washington, and the regiment went away without her.

"Frank Miller" was the name taken by Frances Hook, 14 years old, who enlisted with her brother in Chicago. The pair took up their fortunes with the Sixty-fifth, known as the Home Guard. They served three months and were mustered out. Again they enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois, and the brother was killed at Pittsburg Landing. His sister remained with the regiment and did her duty until near Chattanooga, when she was taken prisoner. While attempting to escape she was shot in the leg and her sex was discovered.

The brother of an Ohio girl enlisted and his determination to fight for the flag was so strong that he enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois. He was killed at Pittsburg Landing. His sister remained with the regiment and did her duty until near Chattanooga, when she was taken prisoner. While attempting to escape she was shot in the leg and her sex was discovered.

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Fall Announcement. The remodeling and redecoration of my establishment has been completed and my patrons will find that their comfort has been considered in every particular.

Human Hair Goods. I am pleased to state that my stock of human hair goods for the coming season contains an unusually choice variety of new coiffures, made of the finest quality of human hair and by the most skilled workmen. It is a well known fact throughout the country that my coiffures set the standard for style, quality and excellence.

Hair Ornaments. The richest assortment of hair ornaments ever produced by any concern of this kind in this country has warranted excellence in engaging designers of the greatest artistic ability to make ornaments in various materials and of choice designs.

For the Toilet Table. Ladies will find here only genuine Tortoise and Amber shell, plain as well as exquisitely carved Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, round and oval Mirrors, Powder Boxes, Hair and Pin Trays, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Glove Stretchers and Shoe Horns, Patent Cutters, Card Cases, Lognettes, Fans, and also a beautiful collection of goods suitable for gentlemen's use. This offers an excellent opportunity for personal gifts.

933 Broadway A. Simonson 21-22 Streets

however, the demand is not great. We can furnish dresses for garden parties, and in fact as I said we can supply any apparel that might be required, including attire suitable for morning gowns. Opera wraps are frequently hired. But, after all the chief demand is for evening gowns, for dresses suitable to be worn at balls and at dinners and at the theatre and other evening entertainments.

"Perhaps half of the evening gowns that we have for rent are in black and thus inconspicuous in color, handsome gowns, but not such as to attract curious scrutiny. The other half include gowns in great variety, to suit any taste or fancy. The various gowns thus rented are in silks and velvets and other expensive materials, usually and at from \$5 to \$25 for the occasion, according to the kind or the value of the dress. The hire of a gown for one occasion in some circumstances be considerably more.

"Thus we might make for a patron, expressly to her order, a costly gown. She would wear it once, having the first wearing of the gown when it was absolutely new. For that one use of an expensive gown, thus specially designed and made for the original wearer, we might charge \$50.

"Sometimes we sell dresses of more or less expensive character to those who have a darter, or who have a gown which she wants to own it and if we can fix a price that is satisfactory they buy it.

You'd think, you say, that the same gown might be worn by different persons at different gatherings of the same company? Yes, you would think so, perhaps. But they don't seem to be. But—do. They would be changed, they would be necessary to adapt the dress to the use of that or that wearer would make it practically another dress.

"I hire evening gowns? Not the rich, to be sure, though you would find among those who do rent them plenty of people comfortably off, and well-to-do. Of course, perhaps, they would be people who would thus be enabled to wear a greater number of fine gowns than they could wear or easily afford to buy, or to wear, or to have, or to hang in their closets. On the other hand, again, there might be cases in which women of the amplest means would rent an evening gown, as for instance, in the case of one here, travelling and unexpectedly needing an evening gown. In like circumstances her husband would hire evening clothes if he had occasion to—why should not she?"

LIGHTEST OF HOUSEKEEPING.
The Parisian Housewife Now Impeccable in the Delicatessen Stores.

Delicatessen shops in New York are at last responding to the constantly increasing demands of people who live in the way known as light housekeeping for the sale of a variety of meats and vegetables in small quantities, ready cooked and hot, and at them one may now buy a whole meal ready to serve, wholesome and palatable.

One West Side shop sells at times a hundred roast chickens daily, which, by the way, the shopkeeper himself raises. At the same shop you may buy a slice of hot roast turkey, a slice of cooked ham and other meats, besides sausage, potted fowl, hot baked beans, chipped potatoes and a variety of other articles hot and ready to serve.

The Parisian *shopier*, of which the delicatessen *shopier* is the nearest counterpart in New York, sells almost any size in penny darts, tea, sugar and other articles in like small quantities. The delicatessen shops have hardly come down to the present day, for the Parisian *shopier* has made up his mind to sell in five-cent pieces, and some other articles in corresponding fashion.

The result of this system has been an increase of light housekeeping in the region within easy reach of the delicatessen shops. Light housekeeping is cheaper than any other method of life, save and except the boarding-house system, and the delicatessen shop, the bakery and the fruit stand can supply a dinner, which for abundance and excellence need not be had at double the money elsewhere.

Even rents may be kept down by the co-operative plan, and furniture may cost what you will. All the crockery of a household, for example, may be had on the East Side, or the West, for two or three dollars, and the crockery of the foreign quarters often has a genuine charm of its own. Every the maid servant problem seems to be in the way of being solved for such light housekeepers as include in the luxury before fashion, to hire a maid by the hour to wash dishes and put the rooms in order.

SUIT CASES NEVER SO CHEAP.
Machinery Has Revolutionized the Cost of the Popular Travelling Bag.

Prosperity has created a great demand for travelling bags and trunks, and all sorts of men have gone into the manufacture of these articles. The demand for suit cases continues so great that the manufacturers are unable to keep up with it.

Such cases are now made in a greater variety of size, shape, weight, quality, material and price than ever before. And they never were so cheap, because never before was machinery so extensively applied to the manufacture of such articles. Really very little skilled labor is required in these processes, especially in the manufacture of the cheaper cases. The frames, usually of iron, are made by machinery. The past-board lining, which forms part of all save the sole leather cases, is put out by machinery. So is the leather covering. The corner pieces are shaped by machinery, and the rivets that hold the parts together are clinched by machinery.

The cheapest cases are made at wholesale for about \$10 a dozen. Better cases, covered with a thin sheet of sheepskin, wholesale at prices varying from \$12 to \$20 a dozen. Cases covered with split cowhide come a little higher. The best of the cheap cases are made of whole cowhide. They retail at from \$4.50 to \$5 a piece. After that come those of better quality made

of various kinds of leather, and selling as high as \$10 or \$12. The most durable are those of sole leather or pigskin.

Most of the suit cases, especially those of canvas and sheepskin, are made to be carried by hand and are not checked or expressed. Most of them would be ruined in the first long journey in a baggage car. Even the cowhide cases will not long endure the treatment that all baggage receives in the baggage car and at the railway stations. The sole leather case alone can be checked habitually, and even that in time will succumb to the baggage smasher.

One Young Woman Gives Another Useful Advice and Makes a Request.
From the Chicago Daily News.

"You will have a splendid time, providing you omit telling a soul before the minute you leave that you are going abroad," observed the girl in the coronation coat as she signed her chocolate soda with a thoughtful