FOR MEN'S WEAR

Changes in the Garments Worn by the Sterner Sex.

THE WINTER SHAPES AND SHADES

The Prevailing Rules That Direct How Men Should Be Clothed.

THE CORRECT THING

From the New York Herald.

The all necessary high hat for full street dress—the silk crowning garment to correct clothing—remains with man through the passing generations. Its form may change from season to season, but its identity as a "stovepipe" ever remains.

Fashion, seated in London, has reached out her hand to New York and laid it heavily on the high hats of the men of the western metropolis. The effect of this laying on of the hand of fashion has been to press the hat a shade lower, and in the process to broaden the top, making it more bell-shaped than before, and at the same time more material is crowded into the brim, making it heavier and at the same time much more rolling. So the correct high hat is not quite so high as last winter, more bell-shaped, with a heavier and more rolling rim.

The New Derby.

The popular derby, that happy compromise between the high hat and the low cap, yet remains in favor. It is the hat dear to the business man, and he clings to it. It, like its more aristocratic brother clothed in silk, has now a fuller crown and a quite heavy rolled brim. Its prevailing color remains black, though the seal-brown species is found in all of the fashionable stores, and is meeting with considerable favor at the hands and heads of the more dressy young men.

The windy, rainy and snowy days of the coming winter will see our men wearing many soft, warm and comfortable caps on

The Fashionable Business Coat.

the streets. The caps are principally Scotch tweed of light color. The most popular of these is the "golf," which has an extremely low and full crown that nearly covers the vizor. This cap has been made popular by the game in which it is usually worn.

A cap somewhat similar to the "golf" is the "hookover," which is still in vogue. It is named from the fact of its having the low crown brought forward and hooked to the upper surface of the vizor.

The tourist's hat of the Alpine variety, that military looking soft hat with a crease through the center of the crown, is also worn with business and outing dress. Beside this goes the "neglige," a soft, low, feather-weight hat that is extremely popular. Then the "opera" or "crush" hat, made of rib silk or merino, holds a firm place in the position for which it is intended.

High Collars.

Not only high, but higher collars are worn by those who want to be at the height of fashion. Suffering short-necked humanity, that is envied by the giraffe,

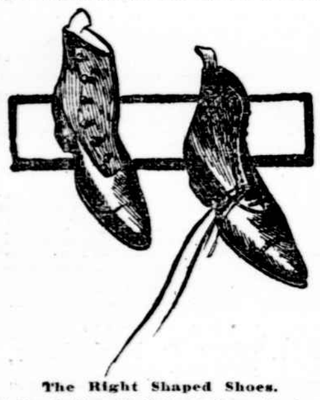
New Frock Coat. Inverness Overcoat.

has considered them high enough for the past two years, but now their uncomfortable stiffness has crawled yet higher. The popular height is two and three-quarter inches, but the extreme reaches the altitude of three inches. Think of it! And then—shades of our grandfathers!—a stock tie is to be worn around this—a long, straight tie that is to go twice around the neck, and be tied in a bow in front.

Speaking of ties, the "four-in-hand," the "Teck" and the "Imperial" yet remain in popular favor, and will all be worn the coming winter, but all with a noticeable change in form. They are all to be tied in a much smaller knot at the throat, and the flowing ends are broader. The neat "string" and "club" ties will be worn in increased numbers.

Red and Gray.

The prevailing red color of last winter remains in neckwear, with an increased number of shades. The plaids are also seen in great quantities in the predominating red, with small black stripes. Necktie in gray—plain and in plaids—and other light colors, are also seen on the counters



The Right Shaped Shoes.

of the fashionable haberdashers. In fact, these grays promise to take the place of the reds in popular favor.

This popular gray is to be found prevailing at the glove counters—and undressed kid of that color is the proper thing to wear. These are now vying with the dark red.

Neither the red nor gray has to any extent made inroads in the color of gentlemen's hose, but the solemn black is yet adhered to.

That broad, conspicuous white shirt front that asserts itself so prominently in the opening of the broad, gaping vest and parted coat front has now departed more than ever from the showy ruffles of our grandfathers and has assumed the severe plainness of an almost unbroken expanse of starched whiteness, without relief, excepting the two plain pearl buttons that are almost lost in the absence of color or contrast. Even the sparkling diamond does not by its glitter relieve the set whiteness of the shirt bosom when worn by those

Neckwear for Afternoon and Evening

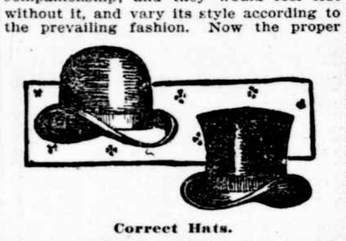
who wish to dress as the prevailing better taste now dictates.

Then the cuffs. They are large and conspicuous, and worn with the link buttons, which may be almost of any variety, from the plain white pearl to the sparkling diamond, set in brightest gold. The newest cuffs are now made with a little projecting ear, carrying a buttonhole on one of the inner edges, that fastens to the wristband.

Fashion pierces the outer clothing and dictates the color of the undergarment, and now fixes blue as the proper hue. Not bright blue, but a light shade that almost borders on the gray, and which seems to be borrowing its popularity from the gray of the neckwear and gloves.

The Cane.

If the cane is a part of a gentleman's attire it must not be overlooked. Its popularity is retained and its size is not diminished. This stick is the constant street companion of many men, and particularly of society and club men, who need such companionship; and they would feel lost without it, and vary its style according to the prevailing fashion. Now the proper



Correct Hats.

color is dark, the material Congo wood; and the largeness is particularly conspicuous in the huge curved handle. The handle is frequently plain, and almost as frequently ornamented with heavy, conspicuous silver trimmings.

The Trousers.

It is "trousers," because gentlemen's fashions in New York come from London. If they came from Paris it would be the vulgar "pants." London has spoken, and the voice which brings the decree is heard and is being obeyed on Manhattan Island. The trousers are being made a little larger at the top and a trifle smaller at the bottom; thus there is being made an approach to the old "peg-top." And the crease is losing its mark of distinction. The stylish 5th avenue tailors are omitting it entirely.

The Coats.

Then the coats are a little shorter, breaking at the knee, and the frocks are much more flaring in the skirt, while the sacks appear to have experienced no change, excepting in losing an inch or so from their length.

The new cutaways, made with one or three buttons to fasten, besides being a trifle shorter, are rounded at the tail instead of being pointed, and thus more nearly approach the line of beauty.

The business coat is similar to the cutaway described, only it is supplied with large flaps at the pockets.

The vests are a little more inclined to be double-breasted, both for street and evening wear, and white marseilles, for evening wear, is getting full attention as material for this garment.

Dress coats are being cut largely from worsted and business suits from Scotch and other imported woolens. The collars of all the coats make a display of ample material.

A very popular topcoat is the "Inverness," a long, comfortable garment with an ample cape. This is worn with full dress, and at operas and entertainments, public and private, where evening costume is seen. This coat will be very conspicuous for the next four months on the streets during the evening and about theater lobbies before and after the performances. It is a pretty, comfortable and a most sensible garment.

The New Cutaway.

There yet remain the shoes. Their various styles of toes are all now merging into the point, and the condition of extreme pointedness, too. The sharp, aggressive, vicious looking pointed shoe is now the proper thing for wear.

For dress purposes the elegant patent leather yet holds undisputed sway, and is properly of the Congress gaiter pattern, with silk tops, yet the strong revival of an old fashion is introducing the low, thin-soled "pump," which is claiming an equal footing with the silk-topped gaiter.

For street wear the heavy patent leather is used, as heretofore, and with it is found a strong rival, the enameled leather, which with its double cork lined sole, is a most comfortable winter foot covering. With these is to be seen the "russet," which promises to be more of a winter shoe than heretofore, but will not be worn by the ultra fashionable men.

Street shoes should be laced. And when buttoned shoes are worn they are fastened with the "Columbian" button, which is quite large, and five of them make a complement for a shoe.

WHEN THACKERAY WAS ANGRY.

The Sailors Who Intended to Play a Trick Changed Their Minds.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Once upon a time the daughters of Thackeray saw that good man thoroughly and heartily angry—angry to the point of profanity. It was during their Italian journey, when they were returning to the ship in Genoa harbor, after a day on the shore. "We had to be on board at a certain time," Mrs. Ritchie says, in her Macmillan paper, "so that we engaged a carriage and drove quickly to the quay, where the convicts clanking in their chains were still at work. A boat was found, rowed by some sailors, who certainly did not wear chains, but who were otherwise not very unlike those industrious convicts in appearance. The bargain was made, we all five entered the boat, and as we were getting in we could see our great ship in the twilight, looking bigger than ever, and one rocket and then another going off toward the dawning stars. 'They are signaling for us,' said one of our companions; 'we shall soon be on board.'

"We had pulled some twenty strokes from the shore by this time, when suddenly the boatmen left off rowing. They put down their oars, and one of them began talking volubly, though I could not understand what he said. 'What's to be done?' said one of the young men to my father. 'They say they won't go on unless we give them fifty francs more,' and he began shaking his head and remonstrating in broken Italian. The boatmen paid no attention, shrugging their shoulders and waiting as if they were determined never to row another stroke. Then the steamer sent up two more rockets, which rose through the twilight, bidding us hurry; and then suddenly my father rose up in the stern of the boat where he was sitting, and, standing tall and erect, and in an anger such as I had never seen him in before or after in all my life, shouted out in loud and impatient English, 'D—n you, go on!' a simple malediction which carried more force than all the Italian polysyllables and expostulations of our companions. To our surprise and great relief the men seemed frightened; they took to their oars again, and began to row, grumbling and muttering. When we got on board the ship they told us it was a well-known trick the Genoese boatmen were in the habit of playing upon travelers, and that they would have sent a boat for us if we had delayed any longer."

FOR SICK HEADACHE

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. W. Gray, Cave Spring, Ga., says: "I have used it with perfect success in habitual sick headache."

DISTRICT SLAVERY

Daniel Goodloe Tells the Story of Compensated Emancipation.

OWNERS PAID FOR THE FREED SLAVES

Work of the Commission That Determined the Valuations.

THE PRICES PAID

Written Exclusively for The Evening Star.

ONE OF THE events in the history of the city, which assumed national importance, was the abolition of slavery in the District. In accordance with the terms of the act, the owners of slaves were allowed compensation, and the appointment of a commission was authorized to determine the amount due. One of the members of the commission was Daniel R. Goodloe, who has been identified with the national capital for the past forty years. He was an original abolitionist, and left the south because he strenuously fought slavery. He was associated with Col. John W. Forney in his newspaper enterprises in this city, and assisted Henry J. Raymond on the New York Times for a number of years. He was marshal of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration, and was an intimate personal friend of Lincoln, Sumner and Seward. He became a mugwump when Cleveland was nominated and ardently supported him for the presidency. He was a candidate for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, which was given to Mr. Trotter of Massachusetts. He was appointed by President Lincoln chairman of the commission to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia.

The following interesting account of that unique episode in our history is from the pen of Mr. Goodloe:

"The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was a mere incident of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. Had it occurred at any time prior to the civil war it would have been ranked among the greatest events in American history. For half a century it had cast its shadow before, as among 'coming events,'

Daniel Goodloe.

apprehended and dreaded by the democracy as a direful scourge, coquetted with, yet feared by northern whigs, and even by republicans. The opening words of Mr. Sumner, in his noble speech on the emancipation bill, will convey to the reader a better notion of the importance which had been attached to the subject in former times than anything I could say. He begins:

"'Mr. President—With unspeakable delight I hail this measure and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first installment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognized in history as one of the victories of humanity. At home throughout our own country it will be welcomed with gratitude, while abroad it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of slavery at the national capital. Nobody can read that slaves were once sold in the markets of Rome, beneath the eyes of the sovereign pontiff, without confessing the scandal to religion, even in a barbarous age; and nobody can hear that slaves are now sold in the markets of Washington, beneath the eyes of the President, without confessing the scandal to liberal institutions. For the sake of our good name, if not for the sake of justice, let the scandal disappear.'

Passage of the Bill.

"When this great measure was adopted, it was amid the stirring events of the civil war; the nation was in arms; the capital was beleaguered; and a great social and political revolution was in progress. At such a moment a mere local event seemed to lose the high moral significance which it would have had in peaceful times, and it passed off with slight regard by the country and the world. It is, nevertheless, a memorable, as well as unique event, the incidents of which are worthy of preservation. The measure originated in and was perfected in the Senate. On the 16th of December, 1861, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts introduced in that body a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. April 3 the bill passed by a vote of 29 to 14.

"All the republicans, except Messrs. Willey and Carlisle of West Virginia, Henderson of Missouri and Wright of Indiana, voted in the affirmative, and all the democrats in the negative. The debate in the Senate on this measure, where it originated, was protracted. The debate in the House on the bill lasted only two days, when it was adopted without amendment, Friday, April 11, as it came from the Senate; and on the following Wednesday, April 16, 1862, it was signed by the President.

"In pursuance of the third section of the act of April 16, President Lincoln appointed the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, a distinguished and venerable ex-member of the House of Representatives from Ohio; Hon. Horatio King, for many years first assistant, and at length, near the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, Postmaster General, and myself, commissioners. I had the honor of being first named on the list, and, according to usage, was entitled to the chairmanship, but in deference to the age and eminent public service of Mr. Vinton, I waived my right in his favor, and doubt not that he died in the belief that he was the rightful chairman.

The Commission Organized.

"He survived only a few days the organization of the commission, but in that brief space his large experience and legal attainments were of great service in preparing the forms and rules of proceeding under the act. I find by reference to the minutes, kept by the clerk, that our first meeting was on Monday, April 28, that we met every day during the week except Saturday, and that Mr. Vinton appeared for the last time on the following Monday. He was taken suddenly ill of erysipelas and died on Sunday, May 11. The vacancy created by his death was filled by the appointment of Dr. John M. Brodhead, prior thereto, as well as subsequently, second controller of the treasury. He entered upon the duties of his office June 16. But in the meantime Mr. King and myself had made some progress in the work before us.

"While Mr. Vinton yet lived we had been very fortunate in procuring the services of Wm. R. Woodward, esq., a member of the Washington bar, as clerk, who procured and opened a docket, and kept minutes of every day's proceedings. We also employed a messenger, Henry Olive, and the marshal of the District assigned us a deputy, Joseph F. Kelley, to execute process. We purchased an iron safe, in which to preserve our records and papers, some chairs for the commissioners and clerk, and opened court in the city hall, after advertisement in the daily newspapers, inviting the attendance of claimants. My colleagues were northern men, with little practical knowledge of slaves and slavery, and I had resided long enough in the city to have lost such knowledge of the subject as everywhere forced itself upon the attention in the southern states. Our first serious difficulty, therefore, arose in determining the relative value of the slaves brought before us.

Expert in Slaves.

"The law fixed the limit of average compensation, but left it to the commissioners to determine the amount to be paid for each individual slave. After setting a value upon one or two individuals, by the advice of intelligent and disinterested bystanders, whose presence could not always be counted on, I proposed to my colleague, Mr. King, before the appearance of Dr. Brodhead, that we should procure the constant attendance of an 'expert'—in other words, a 'negro-trader'—to aid us in setting values upon the slaves. Mr. King was a democrat in good standing, and was unwilling to do what might seem like a defiance of the deep-rooted sentiment of the dominant party. But I proposed to take all the blame on myself, if he would consent to the procedure, and we at once wrote to Mr. B. M. Campbell of Baltimore, an extensive dealer in slaves. We agreed to pay him ten dollars per day, and he remained with us about fifty days.

"His valuations, I think, were impartial, and he gave almost entire satisfaction to the claimants, while the commissioners had no cause to complain. The limit of average compensation being fixed by the law, this question of employing a slave-dealer as an expert only concerned the government to the extent of the five or six hundred dollars which were paid to him, while every claimant was deeply interested in having an equitable distribution of the fund. After the commission was organized for business their meetings were held in one or another of the two large court rooms in the city hall, and the claimants appeared with their troops of slaves at their backs, often presenting pictures which, in these 'piping times of peace,' would tempt the pencil of a Nast. But at that day, amid war's 'loud alarums,' they were suffered to pass without notice from the pictorial press. A difficulty which confronted the commissioners at the threshold was the fact stated by Mr. Campbell and others that slaves in 1862 had no salable value.

Basis of Valuation.

"When interrogated upon oath, he declared that there had been no sales, and that no salable value had existed since the early part of 1861. He exhibited his books to the commissioners, which showed that from February 2 to May 18, 1861, his purchases amounted to thirty-seven slaves, at an average cost of six hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents. Four of these are described as children, but the greater portion were in the prime of life. After May, 1861, when all communication with the south was cut off, he ceased to make purchases. Other witnesses testified to the same state of things. And yet slaves had not ceased to be of value to their owners; there was abundant testimony to this fact. They were hired out for wages, as formerly; they were employed as domestics, and on the border of the city they were employed as usual to work in the farms and gardens, and with more than ordinary advantage to the owners.

"But to make an appraisement of 3,000 slaves upon data such as was furnished by these facts would have required far more time than the commissioners had at their disposal under the limitations of the law. The alternative was to classify the slaves according to their value before the war, and then to reduce these classifications to the average compensation allowed by law. The classification thus made was necessary to a fair apportionment of compensation among the claimants. Having determined that the maximum allowed by the act, viz., an average of $300 per slave, should be paid, it became an easy sum in proportion to ascertain the amount to be paid for each individual slave. Thus, there were 2,989 slaves valued for whom compensation was awarded. At $300 each their aggregate value was $896,700. At the values placed on them by Mr. Campbell, based on the range of prices before the war, the aggregate value of these 2,989 slaves was something over two million. Therefore, as this aggregate of, say two millions, is to the value fixed by Campbell upon any particular slave, so is the aggregate allowed by the act to the allowance made for that particular slave. By this process we arrived at relative values. This relative value which we awarded was 43.80 per cent of Campbell's estimates.

The Number of Claims.

"The whole number of claims presented within the time limited by law was 966, and the number of slaves embraced by them was 3,100. Of these claims, 36 in whole and 21 in part were rejected, as the result of our investigations, for reasons of disloyalty or for defects in the titles. These rejected claims embraced 111 slaves, for whom compensation was withheld, and as above stated, 2,989 were paid for under the act of April 16.

"In addition to these cases, thirteen other applications were made after the expiration of three months, that being the time within which petitions were required by the act to be presented. Under the circumstances, of absence and ignorance of the existence of the law, it was decided to value the slaves, twenty-eight in number, embraced in these thirteen cases, and recommend them to the favorable consideration of Congress. They were all paid by special appropriations. The total number of slaves paid for, therefore, was 3,017. These twenty-eight fell below the average, the award for them being only $903,912.50. The commissioners recommended also two or three other cases to Congress—cases in which the right of the slaves to freedom under the act was contested on the ground that they were here as runaways. In such cases the commissioners leaned to the side of freedom, but at the same time were not unwilling for the parties to have the benefits of the law as loyal claimants.

"For the first two or three months of the term during which the commissioners held open sessions for the purpose of receiving and examining petitions, the court room was generally crowded with claimants and their former slaves, and by idle spectators. Mr. Campbell took his stand in front of the commissioners, who occupied the judicial bench, and as the emancipated blacks came forward he closely inspected them, one by one, asking them questions as to their age, health, occupation, etc. He scanned them closely, but without going further than occasionally to look into their mouths to see the condition of their teeth.

Ambitious to Be Thought Old.

"Mechanics, cooks and accomplished domestic servants he valued considerably higher than unskilled laborers, and the man elsewhere referred to who commanded the highest price paid by us for any one slave was proven by witnesses to be a first-class blacksmith, in the prime of life, and sound in body. Mr. Campbell attached great consequence to the condition of the teeth, especially in a cook, as a guarantee of cleanliness, as well as health. Nothing was said by him about the literary qualifications of slaves, education for the colored race being everywhere south regarded and adjudged a contraband accomplishment. It is a characteristic of the negroes that they are prone to make themselves out older than they really are. I have never read of but one white person, male or female, who had an affectation of this sort.

"The exception referred to was no less a personage than the first Napoleon, and even in his case there was an adequate reason for this pretension. His vaulting ambition aspired to an empire at a time when he feared that men would distrust his unripe judgment, and he accordingly pretended to be older than he was. But this rare instance among white people of superiority to the vanity of being thought young is common among the blacks. It is said also to be a characteristic of the Chinese, who measure every man's importance by the length of days and the number of his children. The commissioners frequently had occasion to abate the pretensions to great age of the negroes brought before them by interrogating them as to their recollection of remarkable events in the history of Washington—such events as the most ignorant could not fail to be cognizant of—as, for instance, the capture of Washington, and the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814. The answer to such questions often revealed the fact that the pretended octogenarian had no recollection of events which had transpired within fifty years.

The Highest and Lowest Price.

"The oldest slave brought before the commissioners was Jerry Gordon, who claimed to be ninety-three, and from his recollection of 'Gen. Washington's war,' as well as his greater familiarity with the war of 1812, at which date he declared himself to have been a man of mature years, he could not have been far wrong in his reckoning. He was of a dark yellow or brown color, showing that he was not more than three parts African, was hale and hearty, and was valued by Mr. Campbell, on the scale of prices which ruled before the war, at $150. We awarded his owner, George Washington Young, esq., $65.70 for him. I may remark in this connection that Mr. Young was the largest slave owner in the District, his schedule embracing sixty-nine, for which he was awarded and received $17,771.85. The next largest slave holder was Mrs. Margaret C. Barber, who claimed and was paid for thirty-four slaves the sum of $9,351.30.

"The highest compensation awarded for any slave was $788; the lowest, $10.95, though many claims were thrown out as of no value. One of the claims, involving the 'woman's rights' question to some extent, was a source of embarrassment to the commissioners. Mrs. Throckmorton put in a claim for six slaves. The title was in her husband, who had gone to Virginia since hostilities commenced. But she remained loyal and her only son was a gallant Union officer. The commissioners were bound to reject her claim, the title to her slaves being in her husband. But in the spring of 1860 the husband had given a deed of trust on five of the slaves to secure a debt for the sum of $440, and this trust Mrs. Throckmorton had paid off. It was determined, therefore, to indemnify her to the extent of this payment out of the declared value of the slaves, and her claim was further recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress. There were other claims similar to that of Mrs. Throckmorton, in which the husbands had gone south, but without the exceptional and extenuating facts mentioned in her case, and no compensation was allowed. Among the slaves emancipated under the supplemental act of July 12 was one that had been owned by General Robert E. Lee, and one gave the name of Hon. Jesse D. Bright of Indiana as his owner.

Feeling of the Citizens.

"It is said that the effect of compensated emancipation in the District was highly favorable to the business interests of the community. It came at a time when slaves had ceased to have any salable value and to be paid in ready money for a species of property that had become a drug on the market was a great relief. It enabled hundreds of people to pay up their old debts, by which shopkeepers and merchants and all creditors were made easy, and it may be doubted whether any citizen of Washington was so stupid—after emancipation was an accomplished fact and the slave owners were paid for their utterly unsalable property—as to regret it. I remember hearing Wendell Phillips, in a lecture in the Smithsonian Institution about the time when this act and the kindred measures for the states were under discussion in Congress, say, apostrophizing the slave holders: 'Gentlemen, now is your time to sell!' It was well for the people of the District of Columbia that they had no voice in the matter, for they, that is to say, the slave holders, would have been as prompt to reject compensated emancipation as were those of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and instead of receiving $900,000 for their 3,000 slaves, they would have received nothing.

"The report of the commissioners, as printed, is designated, 'Executive document No. 42, Thirty-eighth Congress.' It bears date January 14, 1863. The Secretary, Mr. Chase, was absent at the time, and the commissioners, with their clerk, Mr. Woodward, by way of signalizing the close of their long and arduous labor, made a formal call on President Lincoln. He received us as he did every one, with the frankness and cordiality of the honest and true-hearted man he was. When we informed him that we had finished our work he replied that he was glad to know that somebody had finished something, and that he wished his work was done. After some pleasant conversation our commission retired, and adjourned sine die."

Written for The Evening Star.

Sweethearts.

Where are my sweethearts, fond and fair?
None of the graceful group I see;
Flitting fairies, they clip the air,
Or peep from the wood and laugh at me,
Laugh at the old man, moving slow,
In a circle of dreams of long ago!

Thus in Memory's mystic room
Supreme their changeless charms appear,
Rose and lily in breathing bloom,
And love-lit smiles that thrill and cheer.
Wherever affection has touched the past
Is immortality o'er it cast!

Seems it only a vision yet—
One little month since her I met:
May fadeless flowers enwreath the night!
A lady beautiful, aglow
With kindness. Strange! Her hair is white;
Her cheeks are sunset-tinted snow;
Her eyes have that religious light
Cathedrals in their dimness know!

My Queen of Fairies! Not alone
I stood by her exalted throne;
For he was there, her gracious king,
The royal family around.
Ah, what an unsubstantial thing
My room of old delight I found!
Each image false took instant wing,
Reality resumed the ground!

Ivywall, 1894. —SEATON DONOHO.

Children's Clothes.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Baby clothes for girls cost probably twice as much as garments of the same material for baby boys. It is very uncommon to see a little girl dressed in ready-made suits, while it is not at all unusual to dress little boys in "store" clothes.

Fry Fish

and other food in **Cottolene** and there will be no complaint of indigestion or dyspepsia. It is more *healthful*, more *economical*, better in flavor than any other shortening. Genuine put up in pail with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.—

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO, and
114 Commerce St., Baltimore.

DRUNKENNESS OR THE LIQUOR HABIT POSITIVELY cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Props., Cincinnati, Ohio. Particulars free. To be had of F. S. WILLIAMS & CO., 9th and F sts. n.w.; S. P. WARE, under Ebbitt House, Washington. n20-tu,th&s,3m*

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE Cocoa

PERFECTION IN AROMA, FLAVOR, RICHNESS AND DIGESTIBILITY.

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THE BIRTH OF TRILBY.

Du Maurier Tells How His Story Was Written.

Interview with Du Maurier.

"Yes; but my earliest conception of the story was quite different from the one I finally worked out. I had first thought of 'Trilby' as a girl of very low birth—a servant, or something like that. Then it occurred to me that it would be much better to make her interesting—to create a person who would be liked by readers. As a good many people seem to be fond of 'Trilby' now, I'm very glad indeed that I made the change."

"Then the character was not a study from life?"

"Oh, no; it was wholly imaginary."

Du Maurier is said to have inherited his father's gift, though he no longer sings even for his friends. But his interest in music is as great as ever and he likes to write about singers. What description could be finer than his account of "Trilby's" debut in Paris? It deserves to rate among the most vivid pieces of descriptive writing in the language. But when I asked Mr. Du Maurier if it were drawn from experience, he replied: "Well, not exactly, though a concert of Madame Patti's in Albert Hall may have suggested it. And that reminds me," he added, quickly, "of a note that I had from a lady in Boston the other day. She said that the doctors of Boston had been discussing the point whether 'Trilby' really could have been taught to sing by hypnotism as described in the story, and they agreed that it was possible.

"I often hear authors complain of the labor of writing," he said, "but I've found it a great pleasure. Perhaps that is because I'm only an amateur writer. I presume that if I had begun as a novelist I should find my drawing, which is extremely difficult to me, a recreation. The two stories I have written quite absorbed me. I fairly lived with them except when at work on my pictures. When I went out to walk on the Heath my characters came with me. 'Trilby' fairly wrote itself in six weeks."

"Six weeks!" I repeated in astonishment.

"Yes, really six weeks, though there were three months between the day I began it and the day I wrote the last line. Four days in the week I devoted to drawing; the rest of the time I was free to write."

"Little" Japan.

From the Boston Transcript.

Possibly it is because Japan is a pet of the American public that she is so frequently spoken of as "little Japan." Among the nations of the earth Japan is not specially little either in area or population. The area of Japan, 147,655 square miles, is larger by 27,000 square miles than that of the united kingdom. Furthermore, there are 41,000,000 people who are subjects to the mikado, against 38,000,000 in the united kingdom, taking latest census results in both cases. Japan's population is larger than Italy's by fully 10,000,000, while her area is 37,000 miles greater. No one speaks of Italy as "little Italy," although she is not so populous as Japan. Japan has nearly ten times the area and almost twenty times the population of Denmark. Japan is not a "little" country save as compared with such unwieldy masses as the Chinese empire or such a giant as the United States. That she is big enough to hold her own and more she has evinced in battle to the amazement of her great antagonist.

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The Washington Times' Investigation Of Dr. Shade's Discovery for Consumption

Has interviewed seventeen persons who have been cured of consumption or complicated throat and lung diseases. Two of the number are physicians, Dr. Phillips and Dr. Patterson of 52 B street northeast. Also W. Sanford Brown, 1408 Corcoran street; Mrs. Bender, 1232 6th street northwest; Miss M. E. Little, 833 22d street northwest; J. F. Johnson, Western Union office, 15th street, are a few who are willing to be interviewed. The four first named have been cured of consumption from one to three years already, showing the permanency of the cure.

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