THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES.

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Weekly Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872.

THE TIMES.

We don't propose to write an article of fulsome self-laudation. The columns of THE TIMES speak for themselves. We don't ask you to patronize us unless you think it will pay you, and benefit the town, but as this journal is published with an eye single to the general good of the city of Leavenworth, we desire to have the fact known by our readers that our labors are not altogether in vain. While some of our cotemporaries see proper to fill their editorial columns, day after day, with articles of the most intemperate partisan character, this paper keeps straight ahead, on the even tenor of its way, setting forth every morning, the advantages and prospects of Leavenworth, and making the prosperity of the town the one grand object, to which everything else is secondary. We have no fault to find with the way our neighbors manage their affairs; if they choose to devote their space to abusing and pulling down a portion of our citizens, rather than to the building up of the town and working for the general good of the whole, it is none of our business; but the steady and rapid increase of our business shows that the people approve of our course. There is a very general and wide-spread conviction that we have had enough of the "Kilkenny" policy, and the course of THE TIMES, in devoting its energies to the building up of Leavenworth, is approved by everybody—not only by the citizens of the town, but those of the whole State. Good words come to us in our exchanges, from all parts of Kansas, and we are encouraged in the good work by knowing that our efforts are not in vain. And we propose to "fight it out on this line," putting forth our best energies to make Leavenworth what nature intended her to be—the great commercial metropolis of the Missouri Valley. In this we feel assured of the hearty co-operation of all good citizens.

THE NEW KANSAS PACIFIC.

Under the above caption the Junction City *Union* notices the purchase of the Denver Pacific road by the Kansas Pacific company, and refers to the fact that the Kansas Pacific Railway has heretofore enjoyed but a trifle of through business, owing to the fact that it had no direct connection with the Union Pacific, and therefore the refusal of the latter to pro rate with it; but having purchased the Denver Pacific, and now having a connection, the *Union* says, they are in position to force this recognition, and will therefore shortly enjoy a largely increased business. This adds immensely to the importance of our overland route. The Kansas Pacific Railroad is now a line seven hundred and forty-nine miles long, operated by the same management. It is a route free from interruption by climatic causes. The country along its whole line is characterized by extraordinary fertility. The mineral wealth tributary to it is beyond computation, and as soon as the bridge at this point is open for business, and the cars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Leavenworth road run into the city, the best connection of the Kansas Pacific with the East will be through this place, its main line will be through Leavenworth, and it will then be one of the most important thoroughfare across the continent.

THE JOY ROADS.

It is evidently for the interest of Mr. Joy to make the headquarters of his Kansas and Missouri roads at Leavenworth. His Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road is already fixed here, and he could not take it elsewhere even were he so disposed; his Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, which now passes by us on the other side of the river, will have to come to us, "in self-defence," as soon as other roads begin to cross the bridge, and his Atchison & Nebraska Road, which now stops twenty miles north of us, will have to buy the intervening link, in its own interest, and run its trains down to Leavenworth. When this is done it will not be long before trains of the Fort Scott & Gulf Road run up by the track on the other side of the river—crossing the river at Kansas City bridge, and re-crossing by the Leavenworth bridge, making an unbroken line from this city to Baxter Springs. This is as it should be, and will be, at a not very distant day.

SHOULD BE ONE LINE.

The railway running from Leavenworth to the northern line of Kansas, and up into Nebraska to the capital of that State, should be one line and under one management. There has been considerable talk of consolidating the two roads now forming this line, through the purchase of the Leavenworth & Atchison by the Atchison & Nebraska, and we have no doubt that in a short time after the bridge shall be opened for the passage of trains, this will be done. The road to the north of us, running up into the heart of the State of Nebraska, cannot afford to be without a good connection to the East, and cannot afford to depend upon a Missouri river ferry boat for such connection. It will pay the Atchison & Nebraska Road to buy the twenty miles of track between this city and Atchison, and run its trains to Leavenworth, where it can connect with all the other roads centering here, from east, west and south And because it will pay, it will be done.

IT MOVES.

The world does move, we all know, but it is not often such a remarkable sign of movement occurs as was shown in the Assembly of the New York Legislature last Tuesday. On that morning the proceedings were opened with prayer by a minister of the once despised race, and it is said his words of supplication were as well chosen and appointed as if they had fallen from Caucasian lips. Such an event has never startled Albany before.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The progress of work on the St. Louis bridge is described as most gratifying. The masonry, which has been delayed by the unusually severe winter, is now being pushed with the utmost vigor. All the granite is on hand, and the company expect to have the masonry completed within three or four months. Capt. Eads is at the East attending personally to the rapid prosecution of the steel work, and the results of operations in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are very encouraging.

OUR FOUNDRY.

The Great Western Foundry and Machine Works of this city, illustrates what can be done here in the way of manufacturing Their mill machinery and engines are to be found in every part of the west, and wherever these machines go they advertise not only the shop at which they are made, but the town as well. What these men have done, others can do, and there is no reason why we should not have a dozen such establishments.

OUR TRADE WITH COLORADO.

We have not heretofore had in Leavenworth as large a share of the trade from Denver and Colorado, as under more favorable circumstances would have come to us, but present prospects indicate a very flattering increase of business in this direction. With the completion of the bridge, and the opening thereby of the most direct lines between Kansas and Chicago, the through business of the Kansas Pacific, over the Leavenworth division of its line will be so largely increased, that the company will make the branch, as we have before stated, the "main line," and thus we shall be spared all danger of delays and detentions by the by the way—will be able to send goods through to our customers at the base of the mountains just as promptly and at as low rates as any other point. Denver is friendly to Leavenworth—many of her most prominent citizens formerly resided here—and the advantages being equal, they would rather trade with us than with any other town on the river. The present season will see a very marked improvement in our trade with Colorado.

A PAPER MILL.

Paper-making is a branch of industry that might be prosecuted in Leavenworth to good advantage. Council Bluffs, with facilities not a whit better in any respect, than we have, has just opened quite an extensive establishment for the manufacture of paper, which promises to pay a very handsome dividend on the capital employed. There is a vast empire to the west of us, which looks to the East for every sheet of paper used, and as our facilities for reaching this trade are now as good as those enjoyed by any other town in the country, we might, just as well as not, supply a portion of the demand, with paper of Leavenworth manufacture. We could not, perhaps, at present, compete with New England in the manufacture of the finer grades of paper, but we could make wrapping paper of all grades, just as good, and at as low rates as any place East or West. The coarse grades are the most profitable to make, and as they are also the most bulky, cost more for transportation from the Eastern markets. This item of freight saved, alone, would make a handsome profit. There is a good chance here for somebody to make money in a paper mill.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US

The impression is rapidly gaining among the people abroad that Leavenworth has passed her dull age, and has awoke to a newness of life. This impression—this opinion which the public at large now very generally begin to entertain of our town, is due, more than to any other agency, to the persistent efforts of THE TIMES to "keep it before the people," that Leavenworth is awake to her interests. And this general opinion of us, which the people now entertain, would of itself, without any other agency, have an effect upon our material welfare readily appreciable. The worst thing that can happen to a town is to get the opinion abroad that the place is "dead;" this is generally enough to kill a town, and the first thing necessary, when we talk about going ahead, is to overcome this erroneous impression. To this end THE TIMES will devote its best energies, and asks the co-operation of all citizens who desire to promote the prosperity of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, OSKALOOSA & TOPEKA.

This road, which is now before the people of the county with a proposition for aid, is a road that will be of much benefit to us, as it will give us a competing line to Topeka, and also a direct connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The last named road runs in a southwesterly direction from the Capital of the State, and is rapidly becoming one of the most important roads in Kansas. The great tide of immigration pouring into that portion of the State through which this road is already built and running, makes it a line of much importance; at present its business all goes to Topeka, but give us a connection with it, such as is proposed by the Leavenworth, Oskaloosa & Topeka Company, with through trains running into this city from the southwestern corner of the State, and Leavenworth will come in for her full share of the business. We are practically shut out of that portion of the State, at present, because two changes are necessary on the way, but the field will be open to us as soon as we can have through trains—which the Leavenworth, Oskaloosa & Topeka promises to give us.

OUR NEBRASKA TRADE.

The trade of Southern Nebraska is getting to be a considerable item to this city, and as that portion of our neighboring State is rapidly filling up, with an energetic and intelligent class of people, the trade is bound to increase very rapidly; therefore every new railroad enterprise in that part of the country is of interest to us, because it increases our facilities for reaching our customers. In like manner are we interested in the progress of all the roads leading in that direction. From an item in an exchange we learn that the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad Company have ordered a survey for a continuance of the line of their road from Beatrice to Blue Springs. Blue Springs is ten or twelve miles south of Beatrice, in the direction of Waterville. That road is gradually moving south, and as soon as it reaches Waterville we shall be in direct communication, by rail, with the people living along its line. This will open to the Leavenworth merchants a new and rich field.

THE LEAVENWORTH & DENVER ROAD.

The "narrow gauge" don't make much "foss," now-a-days, but its face is steadily toward the setting sun, and it is being pushed ahead as fast as money and energy can push it. The value of this line to the trade of Leavenworth, can hardly be over estimated. It is to run directly through the whole length of the State, from east to west, through a tier of counties, most of which have no other road, and will draw a trade which has generally gone elsewhere heretofore. And everything is "picks up," either on its main line, or any of its projected branches, will come directly to this city, because the men who have hold of it are all Leavenworth men, immediately interested in bringing trade to this city, and because anything once on the "narrow gauge" will have to seek an outlet at this place or "break bulk"—two very good reasons why there will be no "switching off." It is to be one of our most valuable lines, and in the course of a few months we shall begin to feel the benefit of it.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Nobody knows of any good reason why all the agricultural implements used in Kansas should not be manufactured in Leavenworth. Thousands, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, go East from this State every year to pay for plows, reapers, threshing machines, and other implements and machinery, used on the farm, every dollar of which might just as well be kept at home, in circulation among our own people, as to be sent abroad to build up and enrich other towns, which, perhaps, do not have as good facilities for manufacturing the various articles as we have. There is already one establishment of this kind in the city, but there is an abundance of room for another, on a large scale, to do a thriving business.

THE EFFECT ON THE RETAIL TRADE.

The effect of the completion of the bridge, upon the retail trade of the city, promises to be most salutary to Leavenworth. The County of Platte, one of the richest counties of our neighboring State on the east, has a large and valuable trade, which will naturally and readily seek this mart as soon as we are made accessible to it. Heretofore the most of this trade has gone to St. Joe or Kansas City, because farmers could go to those towns, though further away, a great deal easier than they could come to Leavenworth, on account of the trouble, delay and expense incident to crossing the river by ferry. Our ferry has done its full duty, and has done all for us that a ferry could do, but the difficulties spoken of are unavoidable in crossing the river on a boat, and are only to be overcome by bridging. But all this trouble is about over—the bridge will furnish a broad and unobstructed high-way, making the city as readily accessible from the Missouri shore as from any part of our own county, and our merchants will now soon realize the fact.

OUR WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trade of Leavenworth was never before so good as it is to-day; our wholesale merchants all wear smiling faces, and seem to think that the good time they have so long been waiting for, is here at last. The great immigration to Kansas during the past three years, has caused the trade of the State to be more than quadrupled, but we have up to this season, reaped very little of the benefits to be derived by the merchants from the growth of the State, owing to the inferior means we have had of communicating with our customers—or rather with those who desired to be our customers, but couldn't reach us. Now, however, we are *en rapport* with the rest of Kansas, and though our connections with the interior of the State are not yet perfect, nor as good as we intend to make, they are, nevertheless, vastly improved, and the good effect thereof, is very sensibly realized by our wholesale dealers this spring. All we have to do now is to be wide awake and keep on pushing, and we shall soon be able to gain and keep all the trade of the State, which naturally belongs to us.

GEORGE WILKES.

The New York *Spirit of the Times*, the paper which is generally supposed to have been the power that unhorsed Gen. McClellan, is going in strongly for the Cincinnati Convention. Wilkes is in favor of the nomination of Sumner and Greeley, and is pouring terrific broadsides into the Administration. He is opposed to Trumbull, Adams, and Davis, on the ground of policy—because men of their type could not win, and on the other hand because he thinks a ticket made of Greeley and Sumner would carry the country by storm. "They are," he says, "not only men of unsullied lives, but they are the very fathers of the Republican party. The heroes of its victories, and the true representatives of its principles. The nomination of these two men would decide the fate of Grant. The simple mention of their names would be an appeal to the moral sense of the Republican party which the radical masses could not withstand, and would prove of a thousand times more value in the way of votes, than the combined influence of any ten conservative candidates who could be named. To nominate men at Cincinnati who have not this essential hold upon the Republican substratum, would, in our judgment, be labor thrown away."

LET US HAVE NO DRONES.

Now, while the tide is up, and "the sign's right," let everybody go to work for the town. Let us have no drones among us. Everyone can do something, and if you can't do all you would, at least do all you can. Old John Brown said, in his homely way, "It's a mighty big thing to do all you can," and in saying this he uttered a truth well worth being remembered. Every little helps, you know, and drops enough will fill the barrel, after a while. When you have read your morning paper, instead of tearing it up to kindle the fire with, put it in a wrapper and send it to some friend or acquaintance in the East—it may be the means of securing a citizen to the State; somebody, into whose hands it may fall, may be induced by it to quit a hand-to-mouth piece in the East, and find a good farm and an ultimate fortune on our rich prairies. This will be a blessing to the man who comes, will aid in developing the State, and indirectly assist in building up the city, and thus the investment of two cents for a postage stamp, may make you a general benefactor. Try it.

"WHERE DO ALL THE PEOPLE COME FROM?"

The "oldest inhabitant" never saw the streets of Leavenworth so thronged with strangers as they are this spring, and you hear the question asked a hundred times a day, "where do all the people come from?" At first this may seem to be a difficult "conundrum," but if you will take the trouble to inquire, you will find that the people come from all sections of the country, and are seeking homes in Kansas. Strangers have not heretofore come to the State by way of Leavenworth, because this city has been, up to a very recent period, comparatively isolated—people could not reach us by any direct route, from any quarter, and then, if they should manage to get here, they found just as much trouble in getting away. But this time is past; we are "in the world" now, and can truthfully say to all those coming to Kansas, "your best way is via Leavenworth." The people can reach us now without going out of their way, and we shall hereafter reap the benefit of the great immigration to Kansas.

OVER THE STATE.

It is gratifying to notice with what unanimity our State exchanges join in rejoicing with Leavenworth over the bright prospects in store for her. Our neighbors notice, with good words the efforts of THE TIMES to keep it before the people that Leavenworth is wide awake, and all the good "points" in our favor are taken up and "go the rounds." The last number of the Junction City *Union* says:

THE TIMES says that Leavenworth has grown from a "way station," and out of the way point, inaccessible from almost everywhere, until now she is the focal point of one of the most magnificent railway systems in the West.

All such items as this help to advertise the town, to draw the attention of the public toward us, and thus do us good. Elsewhere in the same paper we find the following, based upon another article from THE TIMES:

It is reported that the Kansas Pacific is talking of making arrangements with the Chicago & Southwestern, by which the sleeping coaches of the latter company will be run through from Chicago to Denver without change.

LEAD MINES IN KANSAS.

Our Southern Kansas exchanges have much to say about the lead mines recently discovered in the southeastern part of the State, and there seems to be now but little doubt that rich deposits of lead exists in that section of Kansas. If Southern Kansas, with her fertile praries, her valuable timber lands, her magnificent water-powers, and her almost exhaustless beds of coal, shall be found to reckon, also, among her resources, the mineral wealth which these lead deposits foreshadow, who shall set a limit to her greatness, a few years hence?

A Poetical Leap Year Letter.

A gentleman of Taunton, Mass., was reminded of its being "leap year," and the right thus accorded to woman, by lately receiving from a lady, the following letter, which, for its kind, is quite unique:

DEAR SIR:
While Europe's eyes is fixed on mightier things,
The fates of empires and the fall of kings,
While quacks of state must each produce his plan,
And even children hail the rights of man,
Amidst this mighty fuss just let me mention,
The rights of women merit some attention.

Knowing that your chivalric nature will grant me "some attention," I embrace this opportunity, coming but once in four years, to write to you, and you will pardon me if I steal from others, words appropriate. As

None but the brave deserve the fair,

you are "the favored one of all the King's dominions."

Strange bonds unite us here below,
One life controls another,
And much of human weal or woe
Depends upon a lover.

I assure you, although "lost to sight," you are to "memory dear," else why would I be "dreaming the happy hours away?" But if to "wander alone through this world's wilderness," is to be my fate, I have for consolation,

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Little can I grace my cause in speaking for myself, therefore,

I throw myself upon my knees
Mr. ——, would you, could you please;
But every thought has slipped away,
And so I in confusion say,
I'm sound in body and in mind,
If you are so, then we'll be joined.

If "joining" be not to your mind, then know that

There are times still a-swimming,
Just as luscious every way,
As those that hissed and sputtered
In the sauce-pan yesterday.
As "more is meant than meets the ear,"
So how this mighty plea may end,
No mortal might can tell.

Delay not long.

EASTER FASHIONS.

All About Dolly Vardens.

New Costumes and Overdress for Home and Street Wear.

Spring Bonnets—Bride's Parties—Sunday Parties.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

April should be a pleasant month this year for it gives us, with its first incomings, Easter flowers, Easter festivities, Easter fashions.

Not that Lent has been dull, by any means, for since religion is fashionable, even a Lenten season has its bright side, and we have had Nilsson to give it additional attractions; but fashion does not take naturally to penitence, though softened by manifold indulgencies, and, therefore, the advent of Easter, with its gaiety and fresh toilette, is heartily welcomed, and one can be as fashionable and as pious as one pleases—in fact, you cannot be fashionable without being pious.

The age is really a golden one for pastors and churches. They are the pets of thousands of women who have nothing to do, and who find, in the flatteries and attentions they receive in the little committee meetings and sewing societies—in the business of getting new cushions and surplices, and dressing-gowns, and school libraries—just the mild and refined sort of dissipation which fills up the gaps in their lives, and relieves them from the dreariness of isolation and inanity.

Men consider it rather an amiable weakness, than otherwise, and besides, it leaves them free to attend to their own little matters. So they willingly hand over the funds for church purposes, and are proud of a wife who is sought as "directress" of this that or the other because it adds somewhat to the social importance and family respectability.

How different is this rose-leaf and well-to do religion from that which laid itself away in the caves and corners of the earth, which was despised and persecuted of man, which had neither form nor comliness and no beauty that could make it desired; on can hardly recognize it as the same thing.

Nevertheless, it is very pleasant; one cannot help liking it; it is as fine in its way as an opera, to go to church on Easter morning to hear the anthems and the carols sung, by precisely the same voices who gave the concert at two dollars a ticket, last week; to see the high altar decorated with costly hot-house flowers instead of thorns; to see the white-handed minister, with his throng of female worshippers, and to watch the advent of the ladies of his family as they rustle up the aisle in the latest of Paris toilettes. It is nice, whether it is religious or not, and, like a magnificent theatre or dry goods store, it is just the thing that people are willing to pay.

EASTER TOILETTES.

The American *grande dame* has a passion for rich silks; whether it is the rustle, or the gloss, or the soft shimmer which reflects back a thousand lights from its surface, or whether traveling back over the past, it is the desire which some hard-working, housewifely ancestress was never able to gratify for the "bravery" of "silken attire" whatever may be the cause the fact remains the same; the American, and especially the New York lady, never feels "dressed" excepting in a soft silk which faces her about in every direction, and has nothing "patchy" like a different colored sack, or a woolen overskirt, to disturb her equanimity. It is no use talking up German "material" costumes, as cheap, serviceable, and truly economical; the delicate nose turns up with a sniff at their dullness, ungainliness, and impenetrability, and pays out without a murmur, a hundred and fifty dollars, instead of fifteen, for the finer design, the soft, more yielding fabric. Gay stuff; gray cashmere, gray alapaca, may be the livery of woe in France, but why should we go into mourning because France has been unfortunate? Ask a hundred gay and brilliant belles, who find baskets of Easter flowers at their bedsides when they wake in the morning and dressing tables covered with notes of invitation to this grand party, and that elegant reception! No wonder that in the intoxication everything is forgotten but the dress to shine, and lights are turned into gorgeous silks, and delicate laces, and existence made to turn on the pivot of their possession. The new fashions in tints, in calicoes has struck the cultivated fancy of society women and made them all eager for new spring toilets. The tinted *faille* are wonderfully lovely, and those who can afford costumes *complet* of a single tint, or two, or three combined, are confident of being well dressed. At the great spring exhibition of A. T. Stewart & Co., the best feature by far, consisted of the new *faille* silks arrayed in a series of three different shades to a color, and in an infinite variety of wood, brown, golden, buffleaf, snake, sand and shell tints.

It was heartrending to see these beautiful and costly fabrics upon which art and skill seemed to be exhausted, and then go up stairs and examine the elaborately ugly and bunched-up costumes into which they were made, and in which every particle of their beauty seemed to be lost.

The styles were those of three years ago, short, tucked up overskirts, inclined and ruffled, and bowed and feathered; skirts flounced and inclined, and bowed and feathered; also basques ditto; forty or fifty yards of material used, and infinite labor expended to make ugliness transcendent.

The "Dolly Varden" polonise and overskirt seems to have given the cue for the restoration of humps and paniers, skirts are more *bouffant* than ever, and the contours of the lower part of the skirt, hoops not now being worn by ladies with any pretentions to fashion, renders the excessive tournure all the more conspicuous and absurd.

The "girl of the period" style, which has been the inexhaustible theme of the comic papers for years past, has returned upon us in full force, with peaked crowned hats on the top of the chignon, to render the foolery more complete.

"DOLLY VARDEN."

More about the "Dolly Vardens" may seem superfluous to readers who are *au fait* in the new spring styles, and who have sense enough to attach to this fashion just the amount of importance which it deserves, and no more. But the excitement in regard to it as evinced in numerous letters and the mixed ideas with regard to the special mission of the "Dolly Varden," which prevail among young ladies in the rural districts, make it necessary to be explicit at the risk of being tedious and repeating a twice told tale.

The Dolly Varden, then, is simply a bunched up over dress, cut in any antique style, and made of any flowered material, which most resembles old fashioned chintz bed worn furniture. The French call it the "Watteau," which belongs to the same period, and is precisely similar, except that the Watteau has generally been worn as a fancy dress and made in rich material, while the "Dolly Varden" (who was the pretty daughter of a blacksmith) came up from the ranks, was first introduced in flowered cotton chintz for mourning wear, and has only recently been promoted to silk and brocade.

In the city, "Dolly Varden" could never be worn in the street, but in the country, upon some occasions, they will undoubtedly be adopted by the young girls, and will answer admirably for the promenade, and the early visit to the springs at the watering places.

In making them, care must be taken not only in the purchase of material, but in cutting them, so as to preserve the integrity of the idea. The sleeves must be antique, that is, close at the top, with deep ruffles. The high bodice, cut in one with the skirt, to be open in front, but closes so as to form a long waist, cut with a spring, which deepens almost into points at the back and front. The skirt is looped up in five different places, three behind, and on each side, with velvet ribbon loops.

The material for Dolly Vardens are numerous and varied; there are cotton chintzes, in black, white, or tinted grounds, the latter are considered the most *distingue*. There are also chintz figured *foulards* which are more stylish than chintz in black and tinted grounds, and richer striped silks, brocaded with flowers employed for the "Dolly Vardens" that are used to complete dinner costumes.

In the ready-made departments of some of the dry-goods houses, confusion is not untrequently created in the minds of inexperienced persons, by exhibiting "Dolly Vardens" and calling them "Cretonnes." This name only refers to the material—"Cretonne"—a thick furniture chintz, of which they are composed, and which has heretofore been used for curtains, covering lounges and the like.

Every lady with any pretensions to fashion, has now, one or more embroidered costumes in her wardrobe. These costumes sometimes consist of a jacket, or basque, and overskirt, sometimes of a polonaise, which forms a jacket and possibly a vest simulated by trimming or embroidery, and overskirt.

Fine black cashmere, beautifully embroidered and trimmed with black guipure lace, have been the disideratum for the past two years, and are as elegant and desirable as ever. But the camels hair cloth; in the light snuff brown, wood, dust and cameo tints, embroidered with the lightest to the darkest shades of the color, and bordered with a rich, wide guipure lace, matching the material. The fabric is very soft, all wool, and drapes easily; it has a somewhat rough, twilled surface, and would only be recognized as distinguished by the initiated. It is expensive—the embroidered material, with all to match, sufficient to trim, costing from seventy-five to one hundred dollars the set. The lowest price for the cloth, unembroidered, is two dollars per yard.

Avenue *foulards* are very much used for dressy overkirts, but have not quite taken the place of China *crepe*, which is, however, more employed upon imported toilettes, than those of home manufacture. Fringe and lace are the trimmings used, narrow guipure or point lace being often used as a heading to the rich fringe. Later in the season white satin striped organds, and black satin striped grenadine will be used for handsome overskirts and overdresses, with skirts of light tinted silks, or grenadine, in a black plain color.

"Satin" striped organdy is a novelty in white muslin; the stripes are an inch broad, and have a satin finish surface. It "does up" nicely, and will make pretty summer suits or house dresses, as it will need but little trimming. Black satin grenadine is used this season instead of the black with a white stripe, which was so much in vogue last year. Of course, both will be worn, but the all black is later, and considered more ladylike, which it certainly is, particularly for the married dames, who principally adopt these high over dresses for half ceremonious toilettes.

On black satin striped grenadines, bias ruffles may be used as trimming on striped organdies, bias ruffles or bias bands, edged with lace. All the new overskirts are made long, very long at the back, but draped high at the sides with the apron front.

SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS.

There is not much to add to what has been said in reference to the new styles in spring and summer bonnets. The new material is principally straw, and there is nothing new or distinctive in the shape of the bonnet itself. Whatever is accomplished for it in that line must be done by the milliner.

The principal effect seems to be expended in imparting to the plain straw crown the full appearance of the soft high crown, which became so great a favorite in velvet during the past winter.

To effect this, standing loops of ribbon in two colors, or two shades of one color, are employed, or a puffing of rich silk, lace or crape, surrounded by folds of silk, ribbon or velvet, silk and velvet alternating. Thick gross grain, or faille silk are used for piping, or narrow folds for both the inside and outside edges of fine English straw bonnets, edged with narrow lace. Black lace is much used in conjunction with straw trimming, velvet with poppies, and mixed field flowers. Upon black lace, branches of flowers are arranged to droop at the back. A bonnet composed of flies with [illegible] parent wings in the center.

This "Alsatian" bow is a novelty, and form an elaboate head-dress, or an entire trimming for a bonnet of itself. It is usually composed of black lace, silk or velvet, lined and piped with a contrasting color, buff, French grey, very light green, or blue. The bow is square, the ends cut like the bow on the cross, and when the whole is properly made and arranged, it gives quite a new and picturesque appearance to a plain bonnet of fine English or Italian straw.

The Alsatian bonnet was the latest and most stylish novelty of last season, and the Alsatian bow gives very much the same effect to an ordinary bonnet.

The "long" English crape, that is crape with a criple, heretofore only seen in black, is now made in all the new tints and colors, and is used to combine with silk for costume bonnets. Branches of vegonia or round leaf geranium are employed for trimming in preference to flowers. When the color is French grey, however, "Paris in ashes" roses (grey crushed roses with vivid red edges) are the most suitable ornaments with wide bow French grey faille ribbon and fringed ends.

BRIDES' PARTIES.

A species of afternoon party is becoming quite the vogue among the ultra fashionables of New York society, which is so characteristic of the general love of notoriety, and display, that it is worth recording. These are what are called "bride's parties," as they are exclusively composed of ladies, and consist of the bride's most intimate friends. Full dress is not required, a handsome demi-trained visiting costume is sufficient, as the ladies do not always even remove their bonnets. They gather in groups, however, in the drawing-room, admire the pictures and flowers, and the ferneries with which it is decorated, chat about the interesting coming event, sip tea from transparent china cups, nibble at "lady-fingers," and finally are taken to the bride's sitting-room, or her mama's boudoir, to inspect the trousseau, which is arranged for their approval and admiration. "Lovely," "exquisite," "charming," are chorused from half a hundred lips, and "Don't I wish that it was I that was going to be married," declares one of the youngest and most truthful of the crowd who really does not wish it half so much as the forty-nine others, who begin to see with distraction, the evidence of time on brow and cheek and hair, and no prospect of any necessity for a *trousseau* of their own.

Fine embroidery is now the fashionable ornament of underclothing, and is much more suitable as well as durable than lace or ruffling.

CANDY PARTIES.

Quite in contrast to the brides' parties are the candy parties, which are a species of Leap Year parties, and have been a feature of Lent. Young ladies invite young gentlemen to these parties, which have somewhat the character of a "surprise." The young gentlemen get themselves up in kids, embroidered shirt bosoms and pomatum, as usual, and are taken to a house where they are introduced into a swept and garnished kitchen, which the cook, for a time, has been induced to vacate. A porcelain kettle is sputtering molasses on the polished range, and a merry party has gathered about a bushel basket of peanuts, which they are popularly supposed to be shelling for the candy. The girls have the best of the frolic, for they are in plain, high dresses, woolen or print, and fanciful bib aprons. The young men look ruefully at their evening costumes, but finally "pitch in," get daubed with molasses, "pull" the candy, and make themselves agreeable generally. The candy parties have been voted a "success."

LINEN SUITS

are principally cut with a skirt and polonaise, the latter, generally, the Marguerite. As the warm weather advances, many different styles will be introduced, but the skirt and polonaise will be mainly adhered to. and the simpler the design for washing materials the better it looks, and the longer it retains its fresh appearance.

NECKTIES

and ornaments for the throat have become quite an expensive item. They are of pale twilled silk, with or without fringed ends, the fringe forming knotted tassels. Others are of twilled silk, edged with Valenciennes, the ends forming a cascade, composed of alternate shells of silk and lace. New twilled scarfs, for street wear, are composed of soft twilled silk, with wide diagonal stripes shaded from dark to light in the same color. Broad scarfs of black lace are also knotted loosely round the throat, the ends falling at the back, the body part lying in broad folds upon the breast. This style is very picturesque for house wear, over a dress of grey silk or fine cashmere.

JENNIE JUNE.

Sundries.

—Most men give advice by the bucket, and take it by the grain.

—Affectation hides three times as many virtues as charity does sins.

—Half the ills we hoard within our hearts are ills because we heard them.

—The secret of happiness is never to allow your energies to stagnate.

—A cunning man overreaches no one half so much as he does himself.

—There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

—The first and last thing that is required of genius is the love of truth.

—We are often prophets to others only because we are own historians.

—Capital punishment was abolished in Norway nearly twenty years since.

—The Mongomery *Advertiser* and *Mail* has a $100,000 libel suit on its hands.

—The empire of Japan contains about as many inhabitants as the United States.

—He alone is worthy to be called a friend to whom we dare show ourselves as we are. —*Rahel.*

—The pebbles in our pathway make us more footsore than the huge rocks we stoutly climb.

—No fashionable person's carriage is complete in New York without somebody else's coat-of-arms on the panel.

—The combination of blond hair and black eyebrows is considered by many to be a mark of great beauty in either sex.

—A new style of house shoe is a sort of high slipper, of the color of the dress, buttoned on one side with six small buttons.

—The pictures most frequently copied at the National Gallery in London, are the "Gervaiius" portrait by Vandyck, and Reynolds' "Age and Innocence."

—Mrs. Howe has well said: "The hope of youth is greatest in quantity—the hope of age is sounder and more enduring in quality."

—It is supposed that forty-seven persons die every minute of the day and night, reckoning for all parts of the world. Cheerful statistics!

—Upward of fifty carriages, at six dollars a carriage, formed the cortege of a baby's funeral that was driven along Broadway at a rapid rate. A fine baby-show that.

—It is reported that there are 50,000 children growing up in New York city, between the ages of eight and sixteen, in idleness and vagabondage.

—A book, entitled "Lectures to Married Men," has appeared in England. Heaven save the mark! Haven't they enough already.

—A new style of ear-ring is called lilly of the valley style, and consists of a succession of small bells on a straight stem, with enameled leaves.

—The house in which John Brown was born still stands on a hill-top in Farmington, Conn. It is a brown, bare, wooden house, now tenanted by a colored family.

—The New York *Sun* has only five libel suits on hand at present, but one mustn't infer from this that it has only told five lies in its long and malignant career.

—English capitalists have lost no less than $204,487,500 since 1840, by foreign countries repudiating loans. Mexico is responsible for $12,000,000 of this amount.

—The editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is debilitated by the recent corner in whisky, that he don't feel able to lick even a three-cent postage stamp.—*Columbia Journal.*

—A thief was lately caught breaking into a song. He had already got through with the first two bars, when a policeman came up and beat him with a stave. The rest may be imagined.

—In Judge McArthur's court, in Washington, the other day, a lawyer called the Judge's attention to the fact that a certain case had been upon the docket for a decade. "I know it," said the Judge, "but the case is not decayed."

—Mrs. Partington is anxious to know what all this land grant business means. She says that in her neighborhood the women are awake and—they want to hand Grant in the White House again.

—The late George Peabody, the London banker, once sawed a cord of wood in Concord, N. H., to pay for a night's lodging at the tavern. That was a practical lecture to young men who fail to pay their board bills because they are out of business.

—A woman applied to a magistrate the other day for a warrant against a neighbor, saying: "She called me a thief, your honor, can I make her prove it?" "Perhaps you can," quietly replied the magistrate, "but if I were you I wouldn't do it."

—If any one tells a good story in New York they always hy it to Mr. Travers, just as they always used to lay all good stories in Washington to President Lincoln. The last one, on the sweepstake director of Erie, Bill Perkins, of the New York *Commercial*, tells as follows:

Henry Clews, the well-known bald-headed banker, who always prides himself on being a self-made man, during a recent talk with Mr. Travers had occasion to remark that he was the architect of his destiny—that he was a self-made man.

"W-w-what did you say, Mr. Clews?" asked Mr. Travers.

"I say with pride Mr. Travers, that I am a self-made man—that I made myself—"

"Hold, H-henry," interupted Mr. Travers, as he dropped his partage, "w-while you were m-m-making yourself, why the devil d-did-didn't you put some more h-hair on the top of y-your h-head?"

Mr. Clews has since invested seventy-five cents in a wig.

One Question Too Many.

About a generation by-gone there flourished in Western Michigan a certain Squire B—whose stalwart sons now till the parental acres, in whose honesty the community had great confidence, but who had an unfortunate failing — drink. He had been known to try causes when he would have been more appropriately in bed. Upon one occasion an appeal was taken from a judgment rendered, as it was alleged "when the wine was in, the wit was out." Under the broad latitude taken that day, a full inquiry was gone into the trial of the appeal, as to the question of sobriety of the Justice, and there was much contradictory testimony—the friends of the Justice swearing one way, his enemies directly contrary. At length a very candid witness appeared, who testified with great apparent circumspection—so great, indeed, that on the direct examination almost nothing was elicited from him. Upon the cross-examination: the lawyer conducting it made a very common mistake, and being unwilling to "let well enough alone," kept driving away at the witness until he finally felt safe in putting the leading and dangerous question:

"Did you look upon the Justice, upon the trial of that case, as a perfectly sober man?"

The witness hesitated, and the counsel pressed the interrogatory still closer. The witness finally emitted the following, with great difficulty, as though it had been drawn from him painfully:

"I should have thought so only for one thing."

"Well," said the cross-examiner, "what is that?"

"I saw him fill up his inkstand with whisky, and take a snifter out of the ink bottle."

The cross-examination stopped at that point.

L. O. & T. RAILWAY.

How the Enterprise is Received in Jefferson County.

The people of Jefferson County are taking hold of the Leavenworth, Oskaloosa & Topeka Railway with considerable vim. The Oskaloosa *Independent* of this week contains the following gratifying intelligence:

A petition is in circulation for a vote on a proposition to donate $40,000 to the Leavenworth, Oskaloosa & Topeka Railroad by this township. Everybody is signing the paper, and the proposition seems to meet with general favor. A like petition for $25,000 is also in circulation in Union township. Let the work move right along.

Leavenworth & Denver Railroad.

The work on the line of this road is progressing finely, and is first class in every respect. About seven miles of track is down, and grading parties are at work all along the line for forty miles.

Len. T. Smith, the President, and Mr. Vaughn, Chief Engineer of the road, have just returned from a trip along the line as far as Holton, and they report everything progressing as favorably as they could wish.

A number of new flat cars were received yesterday, and more are on the road. The new flats are quite an improvement on the old ones, being twenty-five feet long by seven wide, mounted on eight wheels. All the rest of the cars will be built after this pattern.

How to Pop the Question.

Pitts is a capital business hand. He examines the goods as he is thinking of purchasing, and then says: "Well, I'll look around, and if I don't find anything that suits me better, I'll call around and take this." Not long ago, Pitts said to himself, "I'm getting rather along in years, and guess I'll get married." His business qualities wouldn't allow him to wait; so, calling upon a lady friend, he opened the conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his getting married. "Oh, Mr. Pitts," she replied, "that is an affair in which I am not particularly interested, and I prefer to leave it to yourself." "But," says Mr. Pitts, "you are greatly interested, and my dear girl will you marry me?" The young lady blushed very red, hesitated, and finally, as Pitts was very well to do in the world, and morally and financially of good standing in society, she accepted him, whereupon the matter-of-fact Pitts responded, "Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better then you, I'll come back."

A Rich One.

Max Adler says "Down in Wilmington they have a law against the storage of nitro-glycerine and other explosive chemical compounds within the city limits. And so, the other day, a