

## Furs That Will Be Fashionable



This year, thanks be to the freaks and frigidities of the clerk of the weather, we have been positively looking forward in the appearance of the new furs and felts of autumn for the reign of fragile and filmy fabrics has been of the briefest, and on many a day of July, calendared as summer, we should have been glad of the cozy warmth of becoming fur ties and boas.

The charming coloring and marking of chinchilla fur is shown off to excellent advantage by the wide flat shape of that first tie, which at the back is so shaped as to suggest a collar, while then the tapering fronts are finally finished off with a couple of tail-like ends.

That always favorite and fashionable fur, mink, is represented by the tie, where, at either side, a little furry head peers out above a couple of tails,

and again a fringe of tails finishes off the tie far below the waist.

Nor must you think that the fox ties, which usurped so much of fashion's favor last season, are to be forgotten this year—far otherwise; a muff to match, as those pictured, the popularity of this particular and pretty fur is not in the least likely to wane.

There are a number of notable changes to be seen in the early models, though the changes seldom go to such extremes as to make it necessary for the woman with a fur garment to either replace it or have it made over so long as she confines herself to collars, boas, muffs and capes. It is only when she gets into coats that the changing styles necessitate the expenditure of large sums if her garments are not to become notable because of their lack of reasonable modishness.

## An Attractive Autumn Street Gown



Promenade costumes have become as much a necessity to fashionable society as are evening gowns or house gowns. Anyone can thoroughly understand this if they will but visit the section of New York where are located the more noted restaurants, or visit the corridors of the fashionable hotels during the afternoon or evening.

On Fifth avenue, almost anywhere above Washington square, and on al-

most any pleasant afternoon or evening will be found countless numbers of these promenade gowns. But not only are they a necessity in New York but they have penetrated to every part of our land. The less fashionable of womankind—and by that I mean the less wealthy—class them as street gowns, and the same may answer for church wear or afternoon calling.

Here is one pictured that is typical of the elegance of this class of gowns. The model is the creation of a famous Paris costumer, and this is one of the recent importations. The gown is exceedingly simple and it is suitable for all weathers, as there is nothing on it to get out of condition. The material used is royal blue cloth, and the skirt is ornamented with plaits, which are stitched down to within a few inches of the hem, where they are allowed to spring open, which arrangement makes the skirt more becoming, and more comfortable for walking wear. The coat is cunningly cut so that it forms plaits on the shoulders, the lower one wrapping over on to the sleeve and folding over on to these is a broad collar faced with velvet, from underneath which revers of embroidered cloth, which are held together on the chest with a cord and tassels. The outer sleeves are in keeping with the skirt, and underneath these are puffed sleeves of embroidered cloth to match the revers, and these are gathered into cuffs of cloth with a lattice-work of narrow black velvet ribbon on them. The en-tout-cas is of plain blue silk to match the gown.

## Some Peculiarities in Fall Hats



The flat hat with a broad straight brim is the popular form for autumn wear, but it is by no means the only form. Every changing season brings with it its novelties and monstrosities that are looked at, wondered over, bought and worn by a few, and pass away to make room for the best the season's modes offer.

So it is with hats this season. Every milliner's windows are filled with a display of these novelties, some of them pretty in their quaintness and others actual monstrosities so hideous that it seems impossible that they should appeal to any sensible woman. One wonders what becomes of these monstrosities in hats, the great turbans with crowns formed of such things as a big rooster's head, or a flopping picture hat of emerald green, loaded with half ripe apples. They eventually find their way to the row of millinery shops on Division street on the East side, and from there are sold to the visitors whose curiosity attracts them to that part of the city,

as well as to the East side belles. But they do not sell for the prices that are shown on them in the windows of the Fifth avenue milliners.

A striking feature of all autumn hats is the brilliant plumaged birds and wings. No pretense at original colorings is made. In every shop one may find long crowns filled with birds with bright green wings, the tips of the feathers tipped with brilliant scarlet, and the head of the bird of the same scarlet shade. Some of them show changeable colors that are much more beautiful than lifelike in effect. They are certainly an odd feature of our millinery modes, but a very popular one.

Turban shapes are attaining a popularity that was hardly to be expected. There are the heavy Spanish box turbans that are favorites among the class of women who can wear them to advantage. There is a demand for smaller turbans that has not yet been entirely met in the new models but the milliners tell me that it will be.

ELLEN ORMOND.

## THE DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

Chances for National Success of the Democratic Party Never Were Poorer.

According to ex-Senator Allen, of Nebraska, "the outlook for the national democratic party was never more hopeless than it is at the present time." That astute politician is frightened and angered over the great number of democratic states which are rejecting or evading the Kansas City platform and candidate. After looking over the field with some care he believes that the general rejection of the latest national deliverance of the democratic party by democratic conventions in the past two or three months "precludes the possibility of defeating the republican party in 1904."

The author of this judgment is pretty well remembered by a large element of the voters, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He was among the most strident of the whoopers for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and he is a Bryanite still. He is a populist, or was in those campaigns, though we believe he has called himself a democrat recently. At any rate, he has a right to denounce the faithless democrats who, in many of the states, are abandoning their gospel of the two recent canvasses and repudiating their leader of those days. Allen shrewdly sees that this split in the democracy means the defeat of that party in 1904. It is clear from his expressions that he will not support a man in that year who rejects the democratic creed of 1900 and 1896.

Of the democratic state conventions which have been held this year a little more than half have either rejected Bryan and the Kansas City platform utterly or have ignored or evaded them. The division is so near the middle, however, that it is particularly ominous. The Bryanites retain very nearly half of the states, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the reorganizers in the past 12 months to efface the democratic leader of 1896 and 1900. Probably Bryan will not be the candidate of 1904. The chances, in fact, are that he will not try to get the nomination. But he will be a powerful factor in his party in the convention of that year and in the campaign. The present prospect is that no man who supported Bryan with any sort of enthusiasm in either 1896 or 1900 can get the nomination in 1904. On the other hand, if anybody should be nominated in 1904 who opposed Bryan in either year, or who, like Hill and Gorman, accepted him in the second of those years and secretly rejoiced when he was defeated, Bryan and a good many powerful members of his branch of the democracy will take the stump against the ticket. From whatever point the situation for 1904 is viewed the outlook for the democracy is dark.

## PROSPERITY IS GROWING.

Secretary Shaw's Statements Regarding the Financial Status of United States.

At the laying of the corner stone of the new custom house in New York, Tuesday, October 7, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was present and in an address to the people said:

"Our foreign commerce, like the productive and consumptive capacity of our people, has increased more rapidly than our population. Since 1860 our population has multiplied 25 per cent, our foreign commerce has multiplied by 3-1-3. Thus our prosperity redounds to the advantage of those across the seas, who supply that which we do not produce.

"Not only is this true, but the public revenues are dependent in a great measure upon our prosperity. In 1894 we had a deficit in round numbers of \$200,000,000. I have had the actuary of the treasury department carefully estimate the probable result if the conditions existing in 1894 were repeated, and the people of the United States were to produce, to import and to consume in the same proportion per capita that they did in that year, and of the same class of goods, and he estimates our annual deficit under the present revenue laws of the United States, at approximately \$200,000,000.

"We labor under a disadvantage, as compared with some other countries, in our standard of weights and measures. Sooner or later we must come to the metric system, and, in my judgment, the sooner the better. But we have the advantage over all other great commercial countries in our monetary denominations. I wish I might say in monetary system. But the dollar, dime, cent and mill are the natural complement to the metric system of weights and measures.

"The recent acquisition of territory beyond the seas cannot but help to advance our commercial influence, and our commerce can but benefit the people of these islands.

"United States money followed the flag to Porto Rico and it will not be many years until the prices current of the surrounding islands will be written therein and all balances settled on exchange in this city."

The secretary contended that commerce with the south American republics was not what it should be, and he recounted some of the disadvantages to which he attributes this fact. In conclusion he said:

"Give us a currency as secure, a banking policy as elastic, a system of weights and measures as convenient as our rivals; give us nonpartisan support to such measures as will establish lines of steamship communication with countries in South America, South Africa, and the islands adjacent; give us the isthmian canal, and we ought to be able to maintain such relations to the commerce of the world as will conserve the peace and good will of all nations, while we carry beneath every sky a language that breathes liberty and patriotism and the object lesson of a flag that stands for equal rights and justice according to law."

"Lest we forget, it may be as well to recall once in awhile that in his letter accepting the renomination of the republican party, President McKinley said: 'Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation.'—N. Y. Telegram.

## THE ISSUE THAT IS FOREMOST

Prosperity Is the Keypnote of the Present Campaign. All Over the Country.

The voice of an eastern observer, who speaks with some authority, has been raised to remark that there is a wide difference of opinion among republicans as to what is the foremost issue of the present campaign, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

This is a mistake. The foremost issue of this campaign is prosperity. It covers and includes all other issues. It is the beginning and end of them all. No intelligent republican is blind to these facts.

This foremost issue involves reciprocity with Cuba and other lands, because, as Mr. McKinley declared in his Buffalo speech, reciprocity is necessary to keep the wheels of our industry turning at full speed.

This foremost issue includes also the preservation of the tariff from any general revision, because general tariff revision would disturb the fixity of conditions that have contributed to our prosperity and are necessary to its continuance.

This foremost issue covers also the questions of retaining our sovereignty and our market in the Philippines, and promoting our commerce in the Pacific area.

This foremost issue comprehends the necessity for the early construction of an isthmian canal on a route where American control will go hand in hand with American foreign trade.

This foremost issue is wide enough also to embrace completely President Roosevelt's policy toward the trusts—a policy calculated to prevent the shipwreck of American enterprise in a deluge of inflation, speculation, and debt, and to hold the nation's business and industry to the recognized lines of safety and permanent progress.

This foremost issue is an inherited issue. Even as yet forth on this day, it came to President Roosevelt and the republican party from President McKinley and his administration. It is as good and live and strong now as when the great prosperity president was with us.

In this sign the republican party goes forth to conquer, for it is the sign of signs, and they who march in its light do not suffer defeat.

## PROTECTION IS THE WORD.

The Majority of the People Advocate the Policy That Has Brought Prosperity.

The Montreal Gazette points out a condition in this country whose existence the advocates of tariff abolition or reduction are ignoring. It says, after remarking that President Roosevelt "is anxious that the tariff should be taken out of politics and its purpose—the protection of the industries of the United States—be made purely a matter of business."

"The president's proposal is founded upon the assumption that both of the great political parties in the United States are firmly wedded to protection, and that whatever free trade sentiment exists is of so desultory and insignificant a nature as not to be entitled to any consideration. In this he is quite correct. The people of the United States believe in the protection of United States industry as unalterably and unanimously as it is possible for a people to believe in any one thing. Proceeding from this he points out that, being thus agreed, it is most unwise to every few years disturb the course of business by tinkering at the tariff with its admitted principle of protection simply for the sake of the gain which may arise to the party in power. Continual sweeping changes in such a tariff, touching so intimately the commercial interests of the nation, cannot fail to be disastrous."

That the majority of the people of the United States believes in the protection of United States industry, irrespective of the partisan affiliation of its individuals, is beyond doubt, says the Albany Journal, democratic tariff-reduction agitators who believe that they have the rank and file of their party at their heels are fooling themselves. The citizen whose natural inclination is to vote the democratic ticket remembers as well as his republican fellow citizen the disastrous results of the last experiment with tariff reduction, and appreciates as well the benefits that have grown out of the complete restoration of the protective system. And he will not let regard for partisan interest overrule his regard for personal interest and for the interest of the country which he loves.

## PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

It is pretty generally admitted that the democratic party has had too much Bryan. How will it be with Johnson?—Boston Herald.

When Editor Bryan sends out a consignment of his political views for use at democratic conventions they should be marked: "Perishable! Rush!"—Chicago Tribune.

Not one of the advocates of abolition of the tariff to kill the trusts has even attempted to explain how trusts manage to live in England, which has no tariff.—Albany Journal.

The New York democrats have their eyes on the treasury surplus. If there is anything the average democrat hates it is a surplus, and whenever he is given a chance, he proceeds to dissipate it without delay, putting a deficit in its place usually.—Cleveland Leader.

The immediate revision of the tariff is the supreme duty of the hour," says the New York democratic platform. With that proposition staring him in the face, business men will be slow to support the democratic candidate for congress.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The democratic platform of New York advocates national ownership of the operation of coal mines on the ground that "fuel, like water, is a public necessity." This is the first time a democratic convention has ever recognized water as a public necessity.—Indianapolis Journal.

## How Chicagoans Enjoyed a Summer at Home

The first frosts of the coming winter are beginning to whiten the window panes. The first cold winds are reminding householders that coal is scarce and high. The autumn-colored leaves are withering and dying, and the last vacation days are over.



A Vacation Lunch in the Park.

For Chicago it has been a summer at home. Fewer Chicago people have left the city for a few weeks of rusticiating than for any one of a number of previous years; they have taken a dose of their own medicine and tasted of the delights of their home town as a summer resort. Even the summer hotels located on the nearby lakes did not do any great amount of business compared with previous years, and the woe of the summer landlord is heard because thereof as he puts up his blinds and locks his doors to await the coming of another season.

And what does the average Chicagoan do to amuse himself in his home town during the days of his summer vacation? To study the possibilities in the light of experience, and to compare these possibilities with those offered by other places may be of interest.

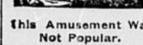
When the cousin from the country visits the city the first recommendation he receives is, visit the parks. He must see the wonders of the zoo at Lincoln park; the flowers at Washington park; the site of the world's fair at Jackson park; the family gatherings at Garfield, Humboldt and Douglas parks, and these things the Chicagoan has done this summer. He has taken his lunch basket and his family and dined beneath the trees; he has rescued the children from a premature death in the park lakes, pulled them from off the statuary and out of the trees in answer to the pleading mothers; he has hired the park ponies for a drive; has ridden in the merry-go-rounds; bought soda water, popcorn and peanuts of the street stands, and for a week after haunted the drug stores in search of a remedy for indigestion. But with it all he has enjoyed himself quite as much as he did at the old-time Fourth of July celebrations of his boyhood days, and he is loyal enough to his home town to say that he enjoyed his vacation at home more than any he had ever had away from it. Municipal patriotism is typical of the Chicago character.

The New Yorker who spends a vacation at home takes a day's trip up the Hudson, or down the Sound, or over to Manhattan beach or Coney Island. The Chicagoan follows his example as far as possible, and goes to Milwaukee if he likes beer, to Macatawa or to St. Joe if he is in love and can get his best girl to go with him, in hopes, perhaps, that she will visit the minister while there.

So it is that the excursion boats have done a rushing business, for Chicago has been at home—at night. Never before in the history of the lake excursion business out of Chicago have the boats carried so many people in a single season, say the boat owners. There again the lunch basket has been in order; hotel cooking does not go with these summers at home, and while the weather has been stormy and not at all propitious for water travel, and the contents of the baskets have more often reposed in the lake than otherwise, yet there is some compensation for seasickness, for it gives one something to talk about during the winter, and what is a vacation for if not that?

This summer at home has been hard on the summer girl, for her conquests have been few. The young men have remained true to their town loves, for they have been constantly under their protecting eyes. It has also proven a blessing for the "marrying partners" of Michigan. Vacations at home have been productive of romances, and romances are productive of marriages quite as much as clouds are productive of showers.

The beer garden has ever been a favorite place of resort for Chicagoans in the summer evenings, and in that it has differed somewhat from New York, where the beer garden is practically unknown save to the under element in society. But this year the Chicagoan did not take kindly to the beer garden, with its seats under the artificial palms, its music and vaudeville and foaming beverages. The weather was not of the beer-drinking kind, and the gardens were a heavily losing proposition for their proprietors. Early in the season a new one was opened in the Colli-



This Amusement Was Not Popular.

seum of which much was expected in the way of financial returns, but it failed to last the season out, and closed its doors with a heavy loss and many employes unpaid.

In the Hyde park prohibition district others made strenuous struggles to secure the necessary city license; it is said they paid big money for frontage consents that were necessary to secure the license under a recent decision of the courts, and then after all the trouble and fuss and expense the orchestras played to empty chairs, the waiters waited for tips that never came, the bartenders forgot their cunning from lack of experience, and the proprietors paid the bills, and are hoping for better things next year. Even at the enclosed gardens, like the Masonic Temple roof garden, where the cold night winds were not permitted to strike a chill to summer hearts, the drinking fell off materially, though the attendance did not. It was simply not a beer summer, and the brewers and beer gardens suffered.

What the home-staying Chicagoan really wanted during the last summer was action. The cold north winds that swept down over the lake instilled vigor and life, and that is probably the reason for the popularity of such places as those where they shoot the chutes, and loop the loops, and these places did a thriving business.

Chicago hasn't a Coney island. No city outside of New York can lay claim to a genuine one, but in a small way, and without the beach, Chicago has two fair imitations of this gay and festive resort. Out on the South side, and also on the West side, people stood in lines a hundred and more long waiting for their opportunity to be whirled through space at a hair-raising speed; to flirt with death as they turned over the loop and were whirled away to safety again. They did so that they might secure the opportunity of spinning down the long incline at a speed that took their breath away and land with a splash in the small pond of water at the bottom. They rode on the miniature railroad trains; they visited the Ormsby babies; they practiced at the shooting galleries; they explored the mysteries of the old mill to such an extent that the New York inventor is to-day a man of great wealth, derived entirely from the royalties he has received; they paid parting visits to the Ferris wheel, of world's fair fame, in such numbers that the company owning it are now considering keeping it in Chicago instead of sending it to Coney island, as they had intended.

Chicago first took a notion to this form of amusement during the world's fair. Then the world-renowned Midway supplied it, and proved, so far at least as Chicago people were concerned, the most attractive feature of the fair. Between that time and the past summer Midway features have not been greatly sought after, but this year, those who were in a position to fill the demand, for this sort of amusement have coined fortunes from the Chicagoan who passed his vacation at home, and investigated his own town.

Chicago cannot be an ideal summer resort without a beach, and a beach is seemingly impractical. The water of the lake is too cold for bathing purposes. Half a dozen years ago the experiment of a bathing beach was tried on the South side, south of Jackson park. Rather elaborate bath houses were built; long quays were built far out into the lake to make landing for excursion boats possible; rafts, life-lines and bathing suits were provided in great quantities, and before the season had opened stock in the company owning the beach was selling above par. But the place never paid even running expenses, and two years later the stock could not be given away.

Another experiment in the bathing beach line has been in existence on the North side for several years, but it has never proven highly successful. The water in the lake is too cold for any save small boys, and they prefer the old-fashioned methods to a bathing suit or any other conveniences that cost money to hire.

In 1901 the city erected a few free baths along the lake shore, and for a time they were fairly well patronized; but it was for a short time only, and during the past summer they were opened for but a few days only, and then were not patronized. Old Lake Michigan does not warm up sufficiently in the summer to make bathing in its waters pleasant, and while an east wind that drives the warmer surface water into shore improves matters to some extent, yet the prevailing summer winds are from the west.

Altogether the primitive shooting gallery, or the dangers of the loop the loops promise to continue more satisfactory summer amusements than bathing.

MAX OWEN.



Stood in Line for the Loops.



The Boats Did a Thriving Business.



The Shooting Gallery Was Popular.