

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

MATE LEROY ON THE REVIVAL OF THE TEA GOWN.

The Princess a Favorite With Women of Good Figure—Novelties in Fancy Corsets—New Styles in Summer Sleeves. Variegated Straw Hats.

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Tea gowns had such a sudden and violent rage that for a year they were worn at all hours of the day, and often they were slightly modified and worn as evening and reception dresses. They were loaded with the richest trimmings and made of the most sumptuous materials, and the amount of lace and ribbons used to decorate them must have made many a man's hair stand on end. Then they became too common to please those fastidious ladies



TEA GOWN AND WALKING DRESS.

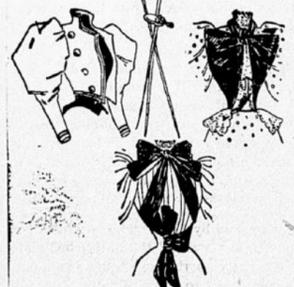
who like to have something that everybody else does not, and they grew scarce for a season, but now the tea gown has with one fell swoop come down upon us again, more graceful and elegant than before, and is trimmed with even greater elaboration than ever.

I saw one yesterday that was most beautiful. It was of cream white camel's hair of the finest quality. The gown was cut princess shape, with extremely full back. The front opened over a pair of pink satin in lavishly beaded in fine cut jet with a five inch fringe of the same. The side portions of the gown were embroidered with black velvet applique in arabesques and palm leaf pattern, all the outlining being done in very small gold beads. Where the palm leaf came at the bottom of the front it formed a scallop, and this was followed all around the bottom, and beneath the black velvet scallop formed by the leaf there was a narrow plaited ruffle of pink satin. The sleeves were long in the old-fashioned bell shape, and they were embroidered in a similar manner, though in a smaller pattern. The sleeves were lined with pink satin. The neck was finished with scallops at the top formed by the palm leaves, which were set upside down, and a narrow quilling of black lace laid against the white neck. There was no collar of any description, as the neck was cut down with deep loops and long ends set at the back of the neck made of rich pink moire ribbon.

Another exquisite tea gown was of deep green crepon, the back laid in elegant gold plat, which fell from the seams in the princess back. The neck was cut out square and had a black velvet yoke cut in points on the lower side. From this came a tinyked accordion plaited ruffle of eagle green silk muslin. There was a ruffle of the same style around the bottom of the skirt, headed by a row of black velvet ribbon. The front of the dress was loose, of eagle green silk muslin, and had four rows of black lace insertion laid down the front, each ended with a rich fringe of jet. Along the bottom of the front was a fine row of beaded work, with imitation emeralds, black jet and gold beads mingled, sewed directly on the material, and beneath this was a fringe of chenille and the mingled beads. The upper portion of the sleeves was of faille to match the crepon, with lace falls. They reached only to the elbow.

There was another gown made almost exactly like this, but of oyster white bengaline, with Lincoln green velvet yoke and lace jabots down the sides of the front, which was made of apple green crepe du japon. The black lace insertion was laid down the front in the same manner, but the flounce was of fine black chintilly. There is really no limit to the elegant designs shown in the new tea gowns. With each there is a tiny mit of a fancy cap.

The princess shape always was a favorite with women who have good figures, and the last two seasons have shown a marked increase in its popularity. A very elegant dress in this style made by a prominent house was of black "diagonal weave" silk. The rich fabric seemed al-



NEW IDEAS IN COISSAGES AND STICKPINS.

most to have grown upon the graceful young figure. It was opened on the left side under a row of jewels of heavy passementerie and was looped up a little on that side, just showing an underskirt of black velutina. The lower sleeves were also made of that beautiful fabric, and the upper ones of silk with a row of narrower passementerie like that on the body. The front was plain, but the back of the skirt ample and full.

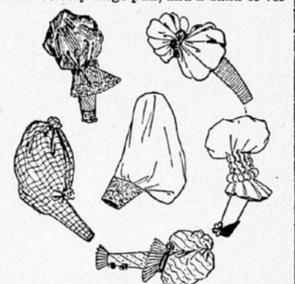
Novelties during these days run more to fancy corsets than to anything more important, but the corset now makes the most important part of the costume. Very few are made entirely of the same material—that is, except the various "waists" which I do not count as really corsets. There are 20 variations on the Eton jacket, some of them are very swell and stylish. Some of them are to wear with underwaists of different material, and others are made of the same. One of the prettiest conceits in this style was where the gown itself was made of navy B. serge. The Eton jacket and gigot sleeves were made of cadet gray cloth. It had two lines of self covered buttons in graduated

sizes, four on each side, and beginning at the shoulder to end at the bottom. There were two rows of fine soutache all around the edge and the standing collar. The fronts were made to button, or to hang open, or to fold back like a wrap. It was altogether a stylish design. Around the bottom of the skirt was a band of the gray cloth edged with black soutache. The band was four inches wide.

A very dainty and girlish bodice was a waist gathered very full in front and back and the fullness all brought in to the bottom of the waist in front and back, leaving the sides smooth, as they were cut princess shape. There was a double bow of ribbon at the throat, the two lower ones setting out to the shoulders. From under this two ends crossed the bust in figaro shape and went plainly around the back directly across it, as though it was a real figaro. From the left side seam there was brought forward a drapery made of three rows of ribbon sewed together, ending a little to the right side under loops and ends of ribbon. This trimming can be adapted to almost any waist and can be separated so as to be added to any gown at short notice. Such a trimming would be suitable and pretty for any of the light woolsens, figured or plain, or the pretty cotton goods of the season. It is a dressy caprice. Velvet always looks well as an accessory over any kind of a waist.

A novelty in a velvet adorned corsage was cut like a cutaway basque, reaching only to the waist line. The upper portion was cut away as though for a guimpe and piped with black silk. In front there was a large drooping bow of the velvet, and a drapey of the same around the neck ended in a sailor knot. There was a fringe of lace around the bottom, and a jabot in the opening of the waist. This is made to slip on over any kind of a plain waist and is very novel and effective. It tones down a high colored dress and gives a brightness to a dull colored one, and it is particularly rich over white.

There are several novelties in sleeves to summer gowns. I notice a number of elbow sleeves and what we used to call bell sleeves, but these have so evidently been specially ordered on account of the heat, and possibly because the wearers have dainty wrists, that I think they could hardly be called a style. But the others seem to me to have a better claim to the name of new styles. There is the new Duse, which has a stiff turned up cuff covered with velvet or embroidery, and one was made so that the material in the sleeve drooped over the elbow and sagged deeply, while the shoulder part was narrow and brought down in straight lines. The upper part is much narrower than the lower portion. The new leg of mutton sleeve is not so large as it was, and the wrist and forearm are as narrow as they can be. Some have queer little ruffles of silk or ribbon set on the shoulder and also on the bend of the elbow. A more graceful sleeve is made of silk having the upper part in one loose but not very large puff, and a band of vel-



FANCY SLEEVES FOR SUMMER GOWN.

vet ribbon at the elbow, and a flounce of the same falling half way over the forearm, edged with flat insertion. The forearm is trimmed in the same way.

The fancy sleeves for evening dresses or afternoon, for dressy occasions, are puffed and otherwise ornamented in ways almost impossible to describe. One was of white and blue fine silk on the forearm, to match the dress. The upper part was a puff of white silk crepe, arranged so that one portion drooped downward, and the other was pulled upward in a sort of shell-like series of puffs and fastened by a hand and bow of mazarin blue velvet ribbon.

Another fancy sleeve was all of white silk crepe—the stiff crisp kind—and this was a series of six puffs, the upper one standing up and the lower one drooping. The four center ones were smaller, though unequal in size. The forearm was plain, but had a black velvet cuff turned upward to a point and having a row of narrow black velvet ribbon on the wrist. This kind of sleeve was worn with a white china silk dress, where there was a marguerite puff around the bottom of the waist. One more fancy sleeve, and I shall say no more about them this time for fear they become monotonous. This sleeve was to wear with a very pretty dress of striped and crinkled crepon. There was one large balloon puff, and the fullness of this was gathered down to the lining on the upper side and held in, leaving a division. Below this was an accordion plaited frill, headed by a band of jet passementerie. There was another plaited frill at the wrist and two fancy jet buttons. I may mention that I have seen several slashed sleeves. These were generally of velvet or very rich silk, with the slashes filled in with silk or crepe of a contrasting color.

Some of the new straw hats have crowns of one color and brims of another, like purple and green or red and blue. Some have rough effects made by straws of different color woven in, but with so much trimming as is placed on them and the facings of shirred tulle or Italian crepe one sees very little of the hat itself. One hat where the rough straw was made of green and white strands had a mass of trimming consisting of green moire ribbon of the exact silvery green of the under side of poplar leaves. There was besides a grape vine, with its creamy white tufts of blossoms, its tendrils and finally two bunches of green grapes of different sizes. This was placed artistically on the top of the hat, and just under the bent part of the brim was a small cluster of ripe grapes and the faded leaves. The whole hat was really poetic.

I have noticed that the different shades of green appear to be very popular. They begin in grays, where the green is scarcely more than a suggestion, and then they are seen in sage, a frosty whitish tint over-casting it; then in reseda, which is of a rusty tinge. There is grasshopper green, lettuce, cabbage, poplar, apple, Nile, and then it stays into the mosses, myrtles, olives and lastly the emeralds, the Lincoln and hunters' green and bottle green. I think more than likely I have left out several distinct shades. Green is certainly a pleasing color, but the wearer must know how to treat it. There are greens that dark or sallow persons should keep at a distance from face, neck or hands, and then there are others that make such persons look fair. They must be studied.

MATE LEROY.

SHE HAS A LOGICAL MIND.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi is therefore an Effective Champion of Woman's Rights.



"A small, dark, unobtrusive woman of 63 years, always robed in funeral black and with manners more brusque than suave," is the description of a close observer of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, the famous woman physician. She has long been a woman's best known representative in the medical world, and not long ago she made a masterful plea for woman's suffrage.

This great speech was delivered before the constitutional convention of the state of New York and attracted widespread attention. It was an erudite, logical and dignified argument. There was nothing hysterical about it, and one of its principal charms was the fact that it was not abusive—a decided fault of many pleas for woman's suffrage.

Mary Putnam Jacobi was born in London Aug. 31, 1832, and is a daughter of George P. Putnam, the American publisher. Early in life she came to the United States, studied in the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia and later was the first woman graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy. But her ambition was by no means satisfied. She went to Paris in 1858, applied to the dean of the Medical College of France for permission to take the examination and was refused on the ground that such a thing was unprecedented in the history of the institution.

To Mary Putnam, however, the fact that a thing had never been done was no argument why it should not be done, and with the aid of United States Minister Washburne she was admitted to the college, from which she was graduated with high honors in 1871, receiving for her valedictory thesis a silver medal. During the siege of Paris she became acquainted with the horrors of war and corresponded for the New York Medical Journal.

In 1873 she married Dr. Abraham Jacobi, a German political refugee, who had located in New York and won high rank in the medical fraternity. Three children were the fruit of their union. Dr. A. Jacobi headed the American delegation to the recent international medical congress in Rome. His talented wife is the author of several valuable medical works, has a large practice of her own in New York and is one of the foremost champions of equal rights for women among her sex.

BUTLER VERSUS TILLMAN.

The Interesting Senatorial Campaign Now on in South Carolina.

The term of Matthew Calbraith Butler, senior senator from South Carolina in the United States senate, will expire on March 3, 1895, and the Palmetto State now finds itself in the throes of one of the hottest political conflicts in its history. Senator Butler's opponent is Governor Benjamin R. Tillman, and one of the very interest-



SENATOR MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

ing features of the campaign is the joint debates the rival candidates are holding in towns and cities all over the state. Senator Butler was born near Greenville, S. C., 58 years ago. He received a college education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857, when he was but 21 years of age. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature and the following year entered the Confederate service as captain of cavalry in the Hampton legion.

He lost his right leg at the battle of Brandy Station in June, 1863, and during the war rose to the rank of major general. He was sent to the United States senate in 1877 and has been there ever since. Mr. Butler has long been considered one of the handsomest men in the senate. His hair and mustache are gray, and he has a decidedly Byronic forehead. He comes of a well known North Carolina family. His grandfather, General William Butler, served with distinction in the Revolution and the war of 1812. His uncle, Andrew P. Butler, was in the United States senate from 1845 to 1857, and Pierce Butler, another uncle, was killed at Churubusco. His father, William Butler, was once a member of congress.

The romance of the Butler family occurred during the Revolution, when Miss Bebethand Moore, a courageous girl of 15, accompanied by her little brother and a girl friend, set out at midnight in a canoe and traveled miles to the camp of a small body of Continental troops to warn them that a party of marauding Tories meditated surprising them. The little band of Continentals was officered by William Butler, grandfather of the present senator, who called next day to see the brave young girl who had risked her life to save him and his companions. The young couple met, loved and despite the opposition of Moore pere were married.

In 1890 Senator Butler attracted considerable attention by introducing a bill for the emigration of the colored people from the south. The bill urged the dispersion of the negroes throughout the United States and the deportation to Africa of those who desired to go to that country.

The "Green Christmas" Proverb. Statistics have upset another old proverb. We must no longer believe that "a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard." The figures for the last 30 years in England prove that a cold winter is unhealthy and a mild winter healthy. A hot summer is always unhealthy and a cold summer healthy.

Quadruplets Are Rare. In England, France and Germany the ratio of multiple births is 18 twins per 1,000, and 100 triplets and eight quadruplets per 1,000 births.

CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

THE WORK OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

It Provides Employment as Well as Social, Educational and Religious Opportunities For Girls—Athletics and Summer Schools. A Growing and Prosperous Organization.

The first Young Women's Christian association came into being in 1872, but it was not until 1886 that the International Young Women's Christian association was formed. During the eight years that have elapsed since that time the international association has grown steadily and solidly, and now there are over 300 associations in 38 states, in 19 of which there are thoroughly organized state associations. Some of these state associations support traveling secretaries.

The work of the Young Women's Christian association is modeled closely on that of the Young Men's Christian association and has been quite as helpful to young women at times when help has been most needed as the latter organization has been to young men. The departments of organization are the city and college associations. There is hardly a town of any size in the United States without one of these organizations, all of which in each state are controlled by the state association. These in turn are members of the international association, and it works in harmony with similar associations in five other countries.

One of the most important duties of each local association, perhaps the most important one, is to provide friendless young women who may apply at the local headquarters with a temporary home un-



MRS. J. V. FARWELL, JR.

til such time as employment may be secured. In the meantime the association is bound to do all it can to assist the applicant in finding an occupation. It will never be known how much good has been done by this branch of the Y. W. C. A. nor how much sorrow suffering has been averted by the friendly hands extended through the organization to homeless, friendless young women.

Although this branch of the work may be considered most important, it is not by any means the only nor even the chief department if measured by the amount of attention and money devoted to it. It is realized by the managers of the international organization and by the local officials in each city that it is not enough to help the young woman at the beginning by securing for her employment and affording her a place to stay until such time as she is found.

She must also be furnished with a bright and cheerful place of resort, where opportunities for social life and entertainment may be provided; where access may be had to a well selected library; where the girl, if inclined to be studious, may find classrooms in which various subjects are taught; low priced lunchrooms and opportunities for physical culture. Accordingly many of the local associations have organized all these departments. The gymnasia of the Y. W. C. A. especially have been productive of a world of benefit to young girls. There are also officers who give general information; boarding house directories are compiled, and boarding clubs are formed; meetings for Bible study and special training in Christian work, services for praise, prayer and personal work are held, and in every way exertions looking to the physical, social, business, intellectual and spiritual development of young women are put forth.

Naturally the work of the college associations differs somewhat from that of the local ones, but it is quite as well organized and has been productive of quite as much good. Somewhat akin to the work of the college associations is the work of the summer schools of the international organization. They have become a very important feature, the present being their fourth season. Three assemblies are to be held this year—in Northfield, Mass.; Lake Geneva, Wis.; and Cazadero, Cal. In this regard the Y. W. C. A. seems to have taken steps considerably in advance of the Y. M. C. A.

The extension and development of the work in the various states are attended to by the state associations, while the supervisory work of the United States and Canada and the organization and upbuilding of new local and state associations belong to the international association through its executive, the international committee. This committee is composed of 33 women and is divided into subcommittees as follows: Publication, secretarial, finance, city, college, state and executive. Monthly meetings for the supervision of the work in all departments are held. In the autumn and during the winter there is constant work for the international, editorial, general, college and two office secretaries. The headquarters of the international association and its executive committee are in Chicago.

The president of the international association and one of its most enthusiastic and efficient leaders is Mrs. John V. Farwell, Jr., of Chicago, daughter-in-law of the man who built the Y. M. C. A. hall in Chicago and who has long been noted for his active interest in that organization.

It is not too much to say that the Y. W. C. A. from a small movement originating in the women's colleges has grown to be one of the most important women's organizations in the world. In many respects it stands for the best element of womanhood. Through its exertions many have been able not only to support themselves well who would otherwise have been obliged to put up with many privations and might perhaps have fallen altogether in making places for themselves, but many have also found through it the means of securing culture in art, in music, in the sciences. Its work in the large cities has been especially notable, and in some of them, such as New York and Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia and elsewhere, fine buildings have been erected for local headquarters. JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

A PAIR OF CANDIDATES.

Republican Governorial Nominees in California and Vermont.

Morris M. Estee, the Republican candidate for governor of California, was first brought prominently before the country when he was selected as presiding officer of the national convention of his party at Chicago in 1888. He had been very prominent in California politics for years and had been speaker of the legislature and twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor.

Though a fluent speaker in the courtroom, Mr. Estee has a singular knack of saying the wrong thing in the right place everywhere else. When he called at Indianapolis to apprise President Elect Harrison of the action of the convention, he is reported to have said:

"When the convention began its proceedings, you were unthought of and your name unheard."

His fellow committeemen were thunderstruck, and one of them nudged Estee, who paused, smiled and said, "No, I did not mean that, so I'll start again." The



U. A. WOODBURY. M. M. ESTEE.

result was a roar of laughter, in which the nominee and committee joined and which seemed to please the speaker as much as any one else. He rogan his speech and made a very brilliant address. This peculiarity seems to be constitutional and is the basis of many of the funny stories told about him in California and Oregon. Mr. Estee is a native of Pennsylvania and moved to California a good many years ago. He has been very successful as a lawyer and farmer and owns a fine vineyard in Napa county. In the law he makes a specialty of railroad and corporation practice and is the author of a legal work known as "Estee's Pleadings," which has added materially to his professional reputation.

Captain Urban Andrian Woodbury, who was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Vermont on the same day Mr. Estee was chosen in California, was born in Acworth, N. H., 56 years ago. His parents removed to Vermont when he was 2 years old, and Urban was educated at the People's academy of Morrisville and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859.

Woodbury served through the war as captain of Company D, Eleventh Vermont volunteers, and lost his right arm at Bull Run. After the war he settled in Burlington and engaged in the lumber business, in which he is still interested. He has been an alderman and mayor of Burlington, and in 1888 was elected lieutenant governor of the state. Captain Woodbury is a prominent Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Knights of Pythias.

THE DISAGREEABLE MAN.

Although Nobody Loves Him, Lord Harcourt Has Been Successful in Politics.

If Henry Labouchere, the famous editor and M. P., makes the point he is fighting for, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the British house of commons, may soon be putting himself in the way of being abolished, for Sir William is meditating retirement from the commons so that he may be elevated to the house of lords, the august body of inherited English rulers Labouchere is endeavoring to wipe out.

Sir William is 67 years of age and was the second son of Gov. William V. Harcourt of Nuneaton, Oxfordshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, became a lawyer and won considerable reputation as a writer on international legal questions under the nom de plume of "Historicus." He was made a queen's counsel in 1866, was elected to parliament for Oxford two years later and the following year was appointed professor of international law at Cambridge. He was an ardent Liberal and was Gladstone's solicitor general in 1878. The same year he was knighted. Three years later he was made home secretary, and Lord Rosebery, the present English premier, was his under secretary.

Up to 1886 Harcourt opposed home rule bitterly, but that year he became a convert to Gladstone's new policy and was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. For many years Sir William has been consid-



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

ered one of the greatest debaters in the commons. His sarcasm is withering, his argument convincing and his invective overpowering. He weighs over 300 pounds, is irreverently called Jumbo in the commons, and his wit is said to be as ponderous as his body. He is said to be a very disagreeable person to people who do not know him well. In this connection it is stated that six members of the commons once decided to give a joint dinner party upon condition that each of the six invite one guest who should be the most disagreeable person of his acquaintance. When the dinner hour arrived, Sir William was the only guest who appeared. He had received six different invitations. Sir William's wife is a daughter of John Lotthrop Motley, the eminent American historian.

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