LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY MRS. M. R. WALTON.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to MRS. M. R. WALTON, Fort Worth, Tex.

I slept and dreamed that life was beauty,
I woke and found that life was duty;
Was my dream then an empty lie?
Toil on, sad heart, courageously,
And then shalt find thy dream shall be
A noonday light and truth to thee.
—[LUCY HOOPER.

IN BRIEF.

There seems to be an excess of the materialistic in the past decade. It might be well if some of the women who are making themselves conspicuous in the lecture field would give place to others in different lines. While there is an abundance of lecturing on sanitation, drainage and philanthropy, there are almost no female lecturers upon art and literature. If women lecture for the purpose of benefiting women, a slight artistic impulse would not be detrimental to real progress; to inspire the intellect and stimulate the imagination is noble work, it certainly conduces to the development of a poet, an essayist, a painter, or a musician.

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Women make a mistake when in the hearing of men they scoff at the vine theory. It is a tradition among these Adams that they are the oaks, and they like the clinging varieties of women. One of the follies of the day is the masculine girl, and even business women show a woful lack of tact when they parade their independence. They must possess it, but like other treasures it is wisest to conceal it. Men may praise a clever woman, but they most admire the gentle, timid creature who appeals to their sense of chivalry. Women's rights are precious rights, and most precious is the right to be loved, petted and cared for. A man knows you can pick up your own handkerchief, that you can ascend steps without his aid, he may suspect you are not afraid in the dark, nor to stay alone, but he likes to cherish the belief that his courtesies are essential and it is a foolish woman who would disabuse him of his faith. There is danger that women will throw away their better right for the sake of a show of independence, which, in the nature of things, can only be a show. A woman's power lies in her womanliness and foolish is that one who barters it for a mannishness in dress, speech or manner that at best is an unsuccessful imitation.

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"Thunderstorms clear the air," said a thoughtless young wife, but is it true of the domestic atmosphere? Sharp words enter hearts, and even though the wound heals over the cicatrice remains, and a recollection of what caused it often gives a feeling of constriction. The marriage ring does not change nature, and it is not in human nature to love the quarrelsome; crimination and recrimination beget enmity and young wives and old for their part are wise if they learn that grievous words stir up anger, and that most men, like Solomon, prefer the corner of a housetop to a wide house with a contentious woman.

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Who is there that does not love those bright gentle natures who illume life's path and softly sway all who come within the radius of their influence? These are the unselfish people and the good tempered; they are delightful because of their charm of manner and varied resources of pleasure. They listen sympathetically to the plaint of the weary and the sorrowful and enter heartily into the pleasure present or expected of the light-hearted. Such people are as patient with garrulous old age as with prattling childhood, and listen to the oft-told tale without a hint that to them it is no longer fresh. If to this charming amiability is added originality and a personal magnetism that draws others to them, then indeed is that nature richly endowed. Qualities like these may be cultivated, and who does not desire them?

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Much has been said relative to the advantage for women of a college education. It would seem that a college course ought to do for women what it does for men. It should put them in better training for their work, yet it is urged that it unfits for domestic life, and thus far has failed to develop any striking amount of literary talent. In fact, it is stated that the best literary work now being done is by women, and by southern women, who have delved into their fathers' old libraries and wrought the material thus gathered by their own crude methods. In substantiation of this, it may be stated that Miss DeGraffenreid of Macon, a Georgia girl who spent her early life amid the strife of civil war, has gained the prize of $300 offered by the American economic association for the best essay on the subject of Women Wage-Earners. Before this she was one of two who equally divided a prize offered by the Economic association in London for an essay upon child labor. In her latest triumph she had a rival in Mrs. Helen Campbell of Lockport, N. Y., who made herself a name in her "Prisoners of Poverty," contributed to the Tribune.

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Last week the women of Kansas, for the first time, enjoyed a full franchise. The color line in some towns was stronger than political preference and as the Republicans had the negroes the white women went Democratic. One thing was demonstrated, women will go to the polls and cast their ballots if an opportunity offers. They were a little new at the business, and some who rode in carriages expected the driver to carry in their tickets, and were much disgusted at learning that this was not legitimate. On the whole their conduct was not widely different from that of the male voter.

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Perhaps no more striking example of death's proverbial lack of respect for persons, and utter disregard of happy surroundings, has been seen, than his entrance into the new-made home of Countess Lewenhaupt, nee Miss Ellen Bayard, and taking from her the husband of eleven days. In the midst of the honeymoon, and in active preparation for a European trip to begin the 1st of May, the happy bride became a widow, and sadness and mourning trod fast upon the heels of wedding festivities.

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In celebrating the election of Gen. Palmer in Chicago, the Frances Cleveland drum corps took part in the demonstration. This body consisted of eighteen pretty young girls tastefully dressed, and exhibiting a large capacity for skilfully pounding the snare drums which they respectfully "toted."

CHAT ON FASHIONS.

In almost every instance writers on fashions this month open their articles by an expression of regret that the skirts of walking dresses are still cut long. It is fair to assume that the cut is for long and that there will be little shortening of the dust collector until autumn. Of course the short train is untidy, it catches the dust, is too short to admit of train bearing and is exactly the length that wears ragged soonest. Still women have learned by a long course of lessons to submit to the inevitable, and although there may be some sensible women who will continue to have their skirts a pretty length, the majority will risk soiled underskirts and dusty stockings rather than face a frowning fashion. These long skirts are made plain in front, sometimes with a slight drapery over the hips and all the fullness is brought well to the back in a few broad pleats laid over each other, the slope is at the bottom of the skirt and falls on the ground from an eighth to a quarter of a yard. Bodices are full straight and crossed, basques are seen on new dresses but are thought by some to have too much the effect of a street costume; with unlined thin goods they are made slightly full and added to the polated waist. Coat bodices are made whenever the material permits. The styles are of the reigns of the three Louis, and it is a matter of indifference which one is selected, and the mode has this to recommend it, two old gowns can be made into one new one if the colors will assimilate.

Coats of the Louis XV. style are made high at the throat, and fall straight from thence the waist coat has long basques, and the jacket has side pockets. The Louis XVI. coats have a plain basque set on to the waist, about half a yard deep, and have a basqued waistcoat below. The Louis XIV. coats are usually shorter and cut in tabs, but all these styles are much mixed together.

Those women who have not been favored by nature with pretty hands will rejoice that short, tight sleeves have had their day, and that long, loose-fitting sleeves are the style. The long effect is increased in some instances by the lower edge extending over the hand, gauntlet shape or in point. With the coat basque the cuff should be broad and wider than the sleeve. Many of the sleeves are finished at the ends with pleated ruffles of thin material or of lace. Ruffles are regaining lost favor, and the bottom of skirts are trimmed with narrow ones, although the festooned flowers, than which nothing is more graceful, are the latest in skirt trimmings. The festooning is done by knots of ribbons at regular intervals, or in evening dresses a small bunch of flowers or ostrich tips are used.

A new fabric called beading, an embossed effect of embroidery, is much used for waists, with a skirt of gingham gathered into a belt, and a gingham sash. Entire waists and sleeves are made of it, and baby ribbon drawn through the holes. Sashes are made of white nainsook, half the width of the goods, and trimmed on the ends with a band of the dress fabric, and are also worn with the gingham frocks.

White nainsook frocks have a guimpe, belt, wristbands and inserted row above the hem of "beading," with pink, blue, red or yellow ribbons run through and tied in clusters of many loops and ends.

A black surah frock is brightened with a full guimpe and shirt sleeves of yellow China silk, and the hem of the skirt, belt and top of the low neck are finished with a yellow silk feather stitching.

A neat gingham frock of a dainty blue and white plaid cross-barred with hair lines of black is cut on the bias to form a gathered skirt with a deep hem. The round waist is opened in the back and has the center front gathered on cords to imitate a yoke, the fullness of which is drawn under a shaped girdle of white insertion that extends all around the waist.

The collar is cut in a point in front to match the girdle and cuffs of insertion finish, the shirt sleeves gathered at the wrists and shoulders. The waist and sleeves are also cut on the bias. This is a pretty style as well for challie, with the accessories of velvet.

A pretty fashion for a girl's dress is to gather the material around the neck in a cord in seven rows of shirring, then the fullness laid in overlapping plaits to the waist line and feather stitched in position.

The gown had a ruffle around the neck formed of the shirrings, and the wrists were similarly finished.

In making linen lawns a becoming style for an elderly woman is to make a basque bodice extending six or seven inches below the waist line, the edge either hemmed or finished with embroidery. Gather the fronts on the shoulders and waist line and make the back plain. Leave the seams open below the waist and edge them with trimming, leg-of-mutton sleeves, with embroidered cuffs and a small turned over collar. The skirt, cut plain with slight drapery across the front made by pleats, each side going in at the top, trim with a ten-inch flounce at the foot, shirred or pleated. For remodeling a last summer's lace dress Harper's Bazaar thus answers a correspondent: "Make a slightly pointed waist drawn down from gathers on the shoulders to small pleats at the points; then add tabs six inches deep and three inches wide of lace over satin edged with the jet you have. Finish the neck as you suggest. Have a belt of the ribbon to conceal the joining of the tabs; add a bow in front and back. Make full draped lace sleeves over a fitted satin lining. Have a straight lace skirt three and a half yards wide bordered with the lace flounce you have, set on with a narrow upright frill of lace and bows of jet or ribbon. Let the skirt touch the floor in the back. If you insist upon drapery lengthen the sides, and let them drop in soft, low puffs, held by ribbon straps from the top, with bows and ends hanging below. Put the satin pleating on the foundation skirt.

NOTES.

A triple box-plait in the back is gradually displacing the longer worn fan-plaits.

Iron grenadine made over satin and trimmed with satin sleeves and vest and jet gimp.

Frills of white chiffon are gathered down the front edge of dressy street gowns, with a collar of folds.

On dress passementeries gold comes more and more into use, and gold in combination with plain silk cord is preferred.

Plaited or shirred fronts, V and square vests of embroidery are also seen with gingham frocks, and yokes shaped by cord shirrings.

Raised motifs or boucle effects are announced for crepes, also crepes givres or frosted, which have white crystal beads woven in the material.

Coat basques of plain satin with sleeves and plastrons of lace or crepe and skirts of brocade show that that the combination idea "flourishes like a green bay tree."

Among novelties are straw toques, trimmed with pompons of two shades of crepe and aigrettes and large hats of crepe, having a wreath of white ostrich tips, with flowers at the back.

Ruffles are again to the fore, especially for white dresses, and over these ruffles a fall of straight embroidery in wheels, squares or leaf effects, and in the guimpe a matching design above a full gathered waist.

In the way of silks, the most in vogue is taffetas glace in two shades, very thick and soft in texture, called merveilleux, and broche with small designs, such as stars, spots, crescents, tiny flowers in the same shade.

From all indications gray is to be the leading shade in bonnet and gown. Beginning with a silvery pearl, the whole gamut of gray tints is run through—pigeon gray, smoke, steel, down to the shade of blue stone.

Some new veils recently brought out in Paris give an Arab-like appearance when worn around the small toque and left floating at the back in two streamers. The new mask veiling if of gold gauze or dotted gray crepe.

A present fancy is to use a great deal of yellow ribbon on white dresses, and to display it in a rosette on the back and front of a wide sash of the same without ends. It is also run into the insertion round the neck and on the skirt.

For the jackets of lace in the Figaro shape, which will be worn in the summer over thin dresses, a new style of trimming for the edge is shown in the shape of a drooping flower of silk or flat lace, which is intended to be displayed upon the edge of the curve over the bust.

HOUSEHOLD.

Someone has said that the better way to improve a woman's lot was to build a house upon it and thus give her a home of her own. There are certainly few women who would dissent from this method of improvement, the sole amendment would be that she be the architect. It is just cause for pride that a woman designed the woman's exhibit hall for the Columbian exposition, and there is no reason why women should not become capable architects. Certainly in house planning they ought to excel, once give them the power to carry out their ideas and the interior arrangements of homes would be modified to suit the conditions of domestic life.

House-building, like all arts, passes through progressive stages, at first like the hut and the tent the desired end is to furnish shelter from heat, cold and rain, then follows the idea of room and permanence, then beauty of adornment is considered, and singularly, last of all, convenience is considered. Men have ever a laugh for a woman's fondness for closets; she knows their value and can afford the ridicule she meets when her high encomium is that the house has an abundance of closets. Every housekeeper needs closets to stow away summer and winter clothing, and a roomy, sunny garret is a greater necessity than extensive drawing rooms reserved for guests. When women are permitted to plan their home, large airy kitchens will become more general and greater facilities for doing the necessary work will be provided. These conveniences are oftener found in the grand house, where they are less needed, than in the houses of the toilers, where every step counts, and where lost health is often the price paid for mistaken economy. In Fort Worth at this time there are many houses being put up by men of small means, and there is no better basis to build a belief in the real progression of the town than this, but the builders should be mindful that whatever conduces to lightening house work is in no sense extravagance. It is better to forego towers and fancy gables and give ample hallways, plenty of closets, kitchen finished so as to be comfortable in summer and winter, with every facility for getting wood and water without exposure, and provision made for making the daily labor as easy as possible. In a house wisely constructed housekeeping is robbed of many serious annoyances and it becomes much easier for a wife to maintain that equanimity which lies at the root of domestic happiness. Then it is easy, if the woman be systematic, to have the wheels roll noislessly and to conceal efforts so that the machinery seems to run by magic. If servants are employed it is easier to secure and retain good ones, for who can blame a working girl to prefer a house where her burden is less heavy because of modern conveniences. Two things are necessary before it is possible in Southern lands to reach perfection in house construction: One is that women study the needs and intelligently define them, then that Southern men divest themselves of the idea of Dinah's kitchen, and come to believe that money spent in Yankee notions about the house is not ill-spent. Too often is it that the delicate, dainty creature a man marries, presides in the kitchen for lack of Dinah, Bridget or Gretchen, and unnecessary hardships there soon convert her into an invalid, whose life is a burden to herself and little pleasure or service to her family.

CLEANSING FLUID.

In a country where it is so difficult to keep clothing clean the following recipe published in Harper's Bazar will be valuable. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve four ounces of white castile soap shavings in a quart of boiling water. When cold add four ounces of ammonia, two ounces each of either alcohol and glycerine and a gallon of clear, cold water. Mix thoroughly, bottle and cork tightly. It will keep a long time, and is said to be a most excellent preparation for cleaning coat collars and men's clothing.

HOUSEWIFE HINTS.

To cleanse sinks and drain pipes, use copperas dissolved in water.

To prevent layer cake from sticking grease the tins and dust in a little flour.

Hot milk is a simple means of comfort, and is most reviving to one who is fatigued by over-exertion.

The best thing to clean tinware is common soda; rub on briskly with a damp cloth, after which wipe dry.

Salt is excellent to use when sweeping a carpet, especially if soot has fallen on it. Used often it prevents moths.

In cleaning windows, use a painter's duster first, then wash with a sponge and water containing a little ammonia, dry with a soft old linen cloth, and polish with a dry clean chamois leather.

By applying a little of the best carriage oil varnish carefully with a camel's hair brush to the edges of broken china, the parts being neatly joined together. The fracture will, when thoroughly dry, be hardly perceptible, and the china will stand fire and water.

To preserve the rich fruity flavor do not boil the prunes. Allow them to soak over night in cold water, enough to cover the prunes; then take the prunes out and boil the water in which they have soaked, add sugar to taste and boil fifteen minutes; then add the prunes and set off on the range and allow them to simmer thirty minutes, then set off to cool.

RECIPES.

Luncheon menu—Chocolate with whipped cream, ham sandwiches, chicken croquetts, lemon jelly, rolls, salted almonds, ice cream, angel's food.

Angels' pudding—Two ounces of flour, two ounces of sugar, two of butter, a pint of cream and the whites of three eggs. Bake in patty pans, cover with icing, and serve without sauce.

Baked eggs—Butter a good sized platter and break upon it six or eight eggs, keeping the yolks separate; season with pepper and salt and a little melted butter upon each egg, cover with sifted bread and cracker crumbs, and bake in a quick oven. Or, each egg may be broken into an individual sauce plate and then treated as above, being sent to the table in the dish in which it is cooked.

Cocoanut pie—Beat one-half pound of butter and one-half pound of sugar (pulverized) to a cream; then add half pound of grated cocoanut; stir in the whites of six eggs well beaten, and a wineglassful of rosewater or cream. This will make two pies.

Salmon croquettes.—One can of salmon, half as much very fine bread crumbs, the juice of one lemon, a little salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls of cream. Mix all together, form into croquettes, roll in egg, then in bread crumbs, fry in boiling fat.

Waffles—One pint of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, four well-beaten eggs, one and one-half cupsfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of melted butter, and the beaten yelks of the eggs with the milk, and the melted butter and the whites of the eggs last; cook on a hot, well-greased griddle.

Cabinet pudding—Fill a buttered mold with alternate layers of bread crumbs and raisins and citrons. Pour over this a custard of a pint of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. Flavor with vanilla. Let the pudding stand an hour and only steam it three-quarters of an hour. Eat it hot with hard sauce.

Cinnamon rolls—Take light dough, as for bread, mix in shortening, one egg and a little sugar. Roll out on-fourth of an inch thick, spread with butter, then sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Roll up and cut as you would a jelly roll. Put in pans like biscuit. Set to rise. When light put a little lump of butter in the top, a dash of sugar and cinnamon, and bake.

Croquettes of chickens and rice—Boil gently half a pound of rice in a quart of water or broth for half an hour; then add three ounces of butter. Simmer until quite dry and soft. When cold make into balls; hollow out the inside and fill with minced chicken made rather thick. Cover over with rice, dip the balls into the yolk of an egg, sprinkle over them some bread crumbs and fry a nice brown. Before the rice cools add a little cream or milk.

Orange shortcake.—One pint of flour, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoon of butter, or lard, one well-beaten egg, one cupful of milk. Mix all well together. The dough should be just stiff enough to be handled. Divide it in two parts, and roll each part to fit a shallow tin plate; bake, and when done split open and spread with butter and sweetened oranges. Put the two cakes together, and cover the top layer of fruit thickly with powdered sugar.

Red-Haired Rulers.

A writer in a ladies' journal has a word of encouragement for girls who lament having red hair. The Catherines who made Russia great had red hair; so had Maria Theresa, who saved Austria and made it the empire that it is; so had Anne of Austria, who ruled France for so long; so had Elizabeth of England and Catherine Borgia, as well as Marie Antoinette, whose blonde tresses had in them a glint of gold.

Cleaning Fine Old Lace.

Clean very fine lace with benzine. If it is old and crazy pin it smooth on a flannel-covered board, saturate it with benzine, and press it out with a soft napkin. Put made-up laces, colors, handkerchiefs, caps and so on into glass or earthenware, and pour benzine over them with a liberal hand. Whirl them rapidly about in it, squeeze gently, drop into a clean vessel, and put on fresh fluid. It will remove every particle of dirt, without in any way altering the yellow, antique hue, or shrinking the mesh, as water will do, no matter how carefully applied.—[Decorator and Furnisher.

Effective Ornament.

One of the most effective ornaments for the house now is a flower tub, with ornamental ferns or palms growing in it. It is made in all styles, but an odd and neat one is made in two parts. It is called the milk-maid's tub and stool. Make an ordinary three-legged milking stool out of soft pine and then cover it with the prepared copper which can be had at any druggist at 15 cents a box. Have a small tub made out of the same kind of wood so that it will just fit on top of the stool. Paint it with the light green enamel, and stripe the hoops and the top border with the copper. Fit a flower pot in the tub, or a tin pan, and have the ferns and palms growing in it. —[New Orleans Picayune.

What a Lady Should Not Do.

Every woman who wishes to be considered a lady should make it a patent fact. Ladies adhere to a strict veracity; they do not assume responsibilities they cannot liquidate; they meet rich and poor with uniform courtesy; they do not slander nor indulge in the terrible character destroyer—they say; they are always cleanly and neatly dressed; they do not pull their umbrellas over their eyes to avoid bowing to a poor friend; they do not talk of private affairs in public; they do not appear with buttons off their boots; they do not allow the braid of their dresses to be frayed; their petticoats and hose all fresh and subdued in color; they never trail a dress through tobacco and mud stained streets; they never gush; they never bore you about my husband—my baby—my children—my church—my theological creed—my servants—and finally they are ladies under all circumstances.—[Ex.

Good Words for Girls.

Your mother is your best friend.

Have nothing to do with girls who snub their parents.

Tell the pleasantest things you know when at meals.

Do not expect your brother to be as dainty as a girl.

Exercise and never try to look as if you were in delicate health.

* Introduce every new acquaintace to your mother as soon as possible.

Don't think it necessary to get married. There is plenty of room for old maids, and they are often happier than wives.

Enjoy the pleasures provided for you by your parents to the fullest extent. They will like that as a reward better than any other.

Most fathers are inclined to over indulge their daughters. Make it impossible for your father to spoil you by fairly returning his devotion and affection.

Never think you can afford to be dowdy at home. Cleanliness, hair well dressed and a smile will make a calico look like silks and satins to a father or brother.

Do not quarrel with your brother; do not preach at him, and do not coddle him. Make him your friend and do not expect him to be your servant, nor let him expect you to be his.—[Philadelphia Record.

Women Advancing Even in Russia.

The emancipation of woman is making rapid progress in Russia. Following the example of one of the Western cities in the United States the inhabitants of the little town of Kniazeff have elected a woman, Alexandria Illyne by name, to the post of starosta or mayor, on the ground that she was the person most fitted to be entrusted with the interests of the community. A Mohammedan woman, a native of Baksheserai, in the Crimea, has recently passed with flying colors her examination as physician and surgeon at Odessa, and, having received her diploma, she is now practicing medicine among the Mohammedan ladies of the district from which she hails. Her name is Dr. Razie Koutloiaroff-Hanum, and here is the first case on record of a Mohammedan lady practicing medicine as understood by Western nations. Women, too, are now being employed for the first time by the government as telegraphic clerks and ticket agents on the Transcaspian railroad.—[New York Sun.

True Philanthropy.

How a woman embarked in a good work and with her heart in it, can accomplish noble results, is illustrated by the achievement of Miss Sarah A. Outlaw, a native of New Orleans, and a lady loved and esteemed by all who enjoy the felicity of intimacy with her. Some few years ago this lady felt a call to alleviate human suffering, such a prompting as moved the souls of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton. Entering a training school for nurses at Philadelphia, she rapidly mastered the details of her responsible and trying profession, and was assigned to duties requiring the highest traits of character. Miss Outlaw is now superintendent of the Philadelphia polyclinic hospital and college for graduates in medicine. The field of woman's work is constantly enlarging, but in none does their true worth shine out more conspicuously and beneficially than in the special line this good Louisana woman has pursued.—[New Orleans Item.

WORTH'S LATEST.

STYLES THAT FIND APPROVAL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A Description of Worth's Creation, the Henri II. Cape, Which is a Wrap Designed for Early Spring Wear.

The Henri II cape, here illustrated, is Worth's latest creation, and is made either in old green, blue or Venetian red velvet, and powdered with large stars outlined with gold.

HENRI II CAPE.

It is bordered all round and inside the high collar with a band of feathers matching the goffered epaulettes. A flat collar in beaded gimp is finished off with long jet strands that fall nearly to the edge of the cape. The lining is of old gold satin. This cape furnishes an extremely handsome carriage wrap.

Stays, Petticoats and Hose.

Stays and petticoats of the richest brocade are among the minor luxuries of wealthy women. One of the latter seen recently was in blue and silver. Another was in blue brocade overlaid with tiny rosebuds in natural colorings; beneath were pinked out ruches of rose silk, with innumerable flounces of lace falling one over the other. Some of these are intended to wear with tea gowns, and the jeweled girdles on this class of dress are novel features. The stockings to accompany all these are fine as Queen Mab's web, with delicate openwork, and in all colors. Petticoats of the white swansdown gauze, edged with frills of white lace, have replaced flannel petticoats.

A Stylish Costume.

The costume shown in the annexed cut is a recently imported one, which will hardly fail to meet with many admirers.

AN IMPORTED COSTUME.

This costume is in vigogne of alternate coloring in black and gray. The plain gored skirt is finished at the bottom with black ostrich feather edging over a frill of gray velvet. The Louis XV bodice is trimmed around the edge with feathers to match the skirt. The hat is of gray velvet, and is trimmed with black and gray ostrich tips. The gray gloves are stitched on the backs with black.

Kilt Suit for Little Boys.

A pretty kilt suit for early spring is of dark brown cashmere or of ladies' cloth, the wide plaited kilt sewed to a silesia waist, which is covered in front with light tan colored cloth that simulates a vest. The double breasted jacket is of the dark cashmere, with Directoire revers turned back broadly to show the vest, and trimmed with cords of light tan colored leather and large buttons of the leather. The kilt must be long enough to entirely conceal the little trousers of brown cloth worn underneath. Long gaiters or leggings of tan leather and a cap of the same complete the suit. Light ecru, drab and tan colors now rival the navy blue coats and suits so long worn by small boys.—Harper's Bazar.

What Children Wear.

Smocking is always well worn by children, and nothing is more fashionable than plain, soft, oriental silk. This shows to the best advantage thus treated. The edges of the skirts are often thus bordered, and the opening to the high square is also smocking.

Skirts and waistcoats are frequently arranged in accordion plaits. Over this is worn a short jacket, with an infinitesimal Medici collar, the jacket ending in the wide sash belt, the sleeves having a puff on the shoulder and at the elbow.

The Incense Burned by Fashionable Folk.

Fashionable folks burn a great deal of incense. There are two sorts—the Algerian, in cones, and the Chinese, in sticks. The Algerian is the same as that used in churches. The other is the nicer for drawing rooms. Incense burners are made in the oddest shapes conceivable.

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BEST COOK BOOK OUT.
DEXTER, TEX., Feb. 20, 1891.
Fort Worth Gazette:
Your premium cook book received. We are well pleased with it. All the recipes tried have given perfect satisfaction. I regard it as the best cook book on the market, as we have five different cook books, and I can cheerfully say that your book is the best and cheapest one of them. Yours with respect, O. P. ELLIOTT.

THE BEST SHE HAS SEEN.
HICKORY, TEX., Feb. 17, 1891.
The Democrat Publishing Company:
SIRS—I think the cook book worth three times the cost and the best that I have seen. Would not part with it for twice the price.
MRS. F. R. HILL.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.
SIPE SPRINGS, TEX.
DEAR SIR—The book is entirely satisfactory, and everyone who sees it admires it. I think it is worth twice the money I gave for it. Many thanks to you for the book, as well as for your worthy paper. C. H. TURNER.

WORTH MORE THAN IS ASKED.
LANHAM, HAMILTON COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.
Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Texas:
The cook book is more than you claim for it, and worth much more than the price paid for, without counting a year's reading of the best Democratic paper in the state. I don't see how you can sell such a valuable book for so little money. I would not be without THE GAZETTE one year for twice what the book and paper cost. Pleased beyond expectation.
G. W. BULMAN.

COULD NOT DO WITHOUT IT.
CUBA P. O., TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.
Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:
DEAR SIRS—Your cook book came safe to hand several days ago, and am well pleased with it, as it is a great help to any person keeping house. We could not well afford to do without it now. Yours as ever,
W. K. BOATWRIGHT.

FOR RICH AND POOR.
SMITHFIELD, TEX., Feb. 20, 1891.
Editor Gazette.
We have two or three cook books, but not being a stockholder in any national bank, nor interested in the Louisiana state lottery, I have not been able, financially, to obtain them to any great extent. But I find in the Household, or GAZETTE cook book, scores of recipes well adapted to the household of limited means, plenty of cheap, simple and healthful recipes; while, if one wishes to indulge in something more expensive and stylish, there are plenty rich and delicious enough to give a tobacco sick the dyspepsia. My wife is well pleased with it not only for the cooking recipes, but for many good things in the other departments. If you will renew your request in about [illegible] years, I will tell you better what I think of it, for it will take fully that long to test the hundreds of recipes contained in the very valuable work.
W. B. N[illegible]

ALL LADIES SHOULD HAVE IT.
ROUND TIMBERS, Feb. [illegible], 1891.
The Democrat Publishing Co.:
SIRS—I have received your valuable cook book, and I think it is a book all ladies should have that have cooking to do. Those that do not could learn how, and I think the price is very low. My wife is very much pleased with ours, and would not take twice the price of her's. I am yours respectfully, T. K. HAMBY.

HIS WIFE WAS PLEASED.
BELTON, TEX., Feb. 26, 1891.
Publishing Company:
GENTS—The cook book came through in due time; have had much hiring ever since. Book cannot be excelled in the money invested. My wife is well pleased. Yours with respect,
A. WELLER.

WORTH THREE TIMES ITS COST.
LADONIA, FANNIN COUNTY, TEX., Nov. 15, 1890.
Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:
DEAR SIR—The cook book is worth three times the cost. I would advise all young married couples to buy it and the encyclopaedia.
W. P. FERY.

MUCH PLEASED.
ACTON, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.
Editor Gazette:
DEAR SIR—I received the household cook book as a premium to THE GAZETTE. My wife is well pleased with it. Much success to THE GAZETTE in her undertaking. Very respectfully,
C. C. GARDNER.

HIGHLY PLEASED.
VALLEY MILLS, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.
Democrat Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:
The household cook book, sent my father as a premium with the Weekly GAZETTE, was received in good order. I have tried it and am highly pleased. Think it or the paper either worth the money paid for both. Respectfully,
JUNO SCRUTCHFIELD.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED.
To the Gazette:
Must say that I was agreeably surprised when I received your cook book. It is much better than expected. Besides so many excellent recipes for cooking I find other valuable information as well. Best wishes to THE GAZETTE. THOS. J. CHAPMAN.

GETS THE PAPER FREE
LAWNDALE, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.
To the Editor of the Gazette.
We are in receipt of your Household cook book sent as a premium with the Weekly GAZETTE at the low price of $1.50. We are well pleased with the book. My wife is never at a loss to cook a meal when the book is in the kitchen. The book is worth the money, so we get THE GAZETTE free. Hoping the paper much success, I remain, yours as ever,
V. W. COWART.

WORTH MORE THAN IT COST.
BRAZOS, PALO PINTO CO., Feb. 13, 1891.
To the Gazette.
DEAR SIR—I have examined your Household cook book and will say I am pleased beyond expectations; would not be without it for ten times the cost. Success to the GAZETTE.
MRS. S. C. DABNEY.

MANY VALUABLE RECIPES.
ARLINGTON, TEX., Feb. 10, 1891.
Fort Worth Gazette:
The cook book I received as a premium for one year's subscription to THE GAZETTE I consider worth fully the amount of the cost of the paper and book, $1.50. Outside of instructions for cooking there are many valuable recipes. I found one recipe I paid $1 for. Success to THE GAZETTE. An old subscriber.
M. J. BRINSON.

WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.
GORDON, PALO PINTO COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891.
DEAR SIR—When I received your cook book I was surprised to think how you could bring out such a valuable book for 50 cents. It is worth $1 with so many valuable cooking recipes, and medical receipts and canning recipes, and many other valuable recipes. This book ought to be in every home. I wish every housewife had this book in her house. It is valuable to any one, and I would not be without it for $1.
J. B. GIBBS.

BEST FOR FORTY.
FANNIN COUNTY, TEX., Feb. [illegible], 1891.
LARKINS, [illegible]
I have received the H[illegible] have used the same [illegible] book for the price ever [illegible] mend it to every family [illegible] book. Wishing you success [illegible] main yours truly. W. [illegible]

WELL PLEASED WITH IT.
QUITMAN, [illegible]
DEAR SIR—My wife is [illegible] cook book so far as she has [illegible] she would not be without [illegible] if she could not get another [illegible] fully.

BETTER THAN REPORTED.
WACO, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.
Mr. Editor:
DEAR SIR—The cook book [illegible] with THE GAZETTE is far [illegible] pected. It is more than [illegible] be, not only a cook book, but [illegible] pes for diseases which cheapen [illegible] I believe it would not be [illegible] $1.50, at a bookstore. [illegible]

JUST THE BOOK.
BRECKENRIDGE, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891.
Weekly Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:
GENTLEMEN—Your cook book premium, came safely to hand [illegible] ceived. Mrs. Trammell expressed herself pleased with its contents. [illegible] book as she has lots, no doubt. It is a good [illegible] and is a handsome present. [illegible]

QUITE A HELP.
ALEXANDER, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.
Editor Gazette:
Received your cook book, and it [illegible] help to young housekeepers. [illegible] pes for cooking there is alone worth the money. [illegible]

THE BEST SHE HAS CONSULTED.
ALBANY, TEX., [illegible]
The Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.:
My wife claims she never has [illegible] cook book, her mother having taught her the necessary qualifications to make a home pleasant home and to know how to properly prepare a meal to suit her husband, and take pleasure in [illegible] mother was correct. Disappointed [illegible] recipes from you is the best [illegible] suited. We think you [illegible] distributing so useful a present. [illegible]

JUST AS REPRESENTED.
DAVIS, POOR FARM, THROCKMORTON COUNTY, Feb. 10, 1891.
To the Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:
SIR—Your cook book came to hand safely and it gives entire satisfaction. It is just as represented it to be. Could not do without it. Yours truly, [illegible]

WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST.
PAINT ROCK, TEX., Feb. [illegible], 1891.
Editor Fort Worth Gazette:
I received the "Household" cook book for my husband not as a premium from THE GAZETTE. I am delighted with it. We have tried a number of the recipes and find them to be good, and I can safely say it is superior to any book of the kind I ever saw. It is worth many times what it cost. [illegible]

EVERY FAMILY OUGHT TO HAVE IT.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. [illegible], 1891.
To the Gazette:
DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your cook book forwarded me as premium to the Weekly GAZETTE. I am well pleased with it and think that every family ought to have it. It is a better book than I expected to find. No one need be without it at the cheap price. Yours respectfully, [illegible]

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
WAXAHACHIE, TEX., Feb. 14, 1891.
Democrat Publishing Company:
I received the cook book [illegible] with it and think it would be a good investment for every household. Yours, [illegible]

ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER.
CASTROVILLE, TEX., Feb. [illegible], 1891.
Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.:
GENTLEMEN—I must say that the cook book alone worth the $1.50 I paid for the paper is the best weekly paper published. In my estimation, and I [illegible] of the home comforts in every [illegible] My wife has tried a good many [illegible] the cook book and was [illegible] them. Yours to command, [illegible]

WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
ANDY, TEX., Feb. [illegible], 1891.
DEAR SIR—Your cook book [illegible] is a book that I think [illegible] My wife is well pleased with it. Yours, [illegible]

WORTH DOUBLE THE COST.
TRICKHAM, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEX., Feb. [illegible], 1891.
Editor Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:
GENTS—I am well pleased with the cook book, and I think it worth double the cost. My wife says she would not be without it if she has tried it. Yours, [illegible]

HIGHLY PLEASED WITH IT.
PARSONS, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891.
Editor Gazette:
Your cook book is all you claim it to be, worth the money paid for it, and I am well pleased with it. Yours truly, MRS. P. M. SAL[illegible]

BEYOND HIS EXPECTATIONS.
WHITESBORO, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.
Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.:
The cook book received as premium with THE GAZETTE is beyond my expectations and my wife is delighted with it. We have [illegible] several times its cost. Please accept my thanks for same. Yours truly, [illegible]

WORTH PRICE OF PAPER AND BOOK.
CRANFILLS GAP, GONZALES COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891.
Democrat Publishing Company:
DEAR SIR—The Household cook book sent me as a premium with THE GAZETTE was promptly received. As to its merits I cannot say too much. I think it well worth the subscription price of the paper, not to speak of your valuable paper. [illegible]

WORTH MORE THAN THEY COST.
COLEMAN, TEX., Feb.