A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

The 25th Anniversary of the Knights to Be Celebrated To-day.

AN ADDRESS BY PAUL BOWEN

His Theme Will Be the Progress of the Organization in Twenty-five Years—Amicable Relations Between the Firm of M. Dyrenforth and Organized Labor.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK, NOVEMBER 25.

Dr. Kent, People's Church. Typographical Temple—Subject, "Knights of Labor."

SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30.

Paul T. Bowen, Typographical Temple—Subject, "What labor organizations have accomplished."

L. A. No. 2672, K. of L.—Typographical Temple.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

L. A. 1911, K. of L.—Plasterers, Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1096, K. of L.—Bakers' Drivers, Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street.

L. A. 1738, K. of L.—Carpenters, Typographical Temple.

L. U. 190—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street northwest.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Federation of Labor—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

L. A. No. 2703, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. U. 26, Electrical Workers—Twelfth and E streets.

Carpenters' Union, No. 1, Carpenters and Joiners—Typographical Temple.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

L. A. No. 1296, K. of L., Painters—Harris' Hall, Seventh and H streets northwest.

Novelty Association of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street.

Carpenters' Council—Typographical Temple.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Cigarmakers' Union, No. 129—Hall, 707 Seventh street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, I. P. P. U.—Red Men's Hall, 400 I street northwest.

L. A. 2295, K. of L., Bakers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 128—Costello's Hall, Ninth and G streets northwest.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Last Tuesday evening witnessed one of the best attended meetings of the Federation that has been held for a long time, one hundred and fifty delegates representing thirty-two local organizations being present. President Spohn presided, and knowing the large amount of business to be transacted, called the meeting to order promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

Communications were read from Mr. Thomas Walsh, the saloon keeper, with explanations as to the work done on the fitting up of his barroom. Also letter from Mr. Hangerford arguing as to the misunderstanding between Mr. Axsell and the Federation which had caused him to be placed on the unfair list. As both communications were on matters connected with the painters they were referred to them for information.

Letter was also read from the Potomac Division of Railroad Telegraph Operators inquiring if notice of the time, place, and synopsis of their meetings could appear in the Labor Advocate. The secretary was instructed to tell them that representation in the Advocate would require affiliation with either the Federation or District Assembly.

The special committee on bakeries reported that in two cases investigated they found that the small amount of bread baked would not justify the committee in recommending them to be placed on the unfair list.

Special committee on Mr. Meinberg's case reported that Mr. Meinberg had satisfied the bakers' drivers, and his bakery was a first-class union shop in every particular.

Special committee on the violations of the national eight-hour law reported that they had visited the work of grading the streets in Georgetown, where it was alleged that the law was being violated. The committee had found that the men employed on the job were very reluctant in giving any information while the sub-contractor was within sight or hearing. By visiting the job later in the day the committee learned that the men worked about nine hours. The work was now completed, therefore the committee would recommend that no further action be taken. The contractor not being a resident would be out of reach before proper papers could be out.

The committee further stated that this was another case where the attention of the Federation had been called to the violation of the law too late to institute proceedings against the violators. Still another case was reported, where District officials allowed contractors to openly evade the clause that appears in all District contracts, requiring a strict compliance with the eight-hour law. Evasions were never noticed unless found out by organized labor.

A case is now in the hands of the committee which may implicate some of the officers of the District.

In the case of non-union horseshoers being employed by the Hardie Company the committee reported that they had waited on the superintendent of the company, but had been referred to the president, who they had been unable to see up to this time.

The committee on the sweating system reported in favor of Robbins, the tailor, near the Government Printing Office, being placed on the unfair list. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in and the name will appear on the list.

The committee appointed to see Mr. Dyrenforth, the clothier, on Pennsylvania avenue, reported that they had been received very pleasantly and had been assured that he was in sympathy with the aims and objects of organized labor, especially in advocating home production. The work in his establishment was done right here in Washington and union labor was employed in his shop. Letter was also read from Mr. Dyrenforth corroborating what had been stated by the committee, also stating that in the future he would employ strictly union labor.

On motion, all differences hitherto existing between the firm of Dyrenforth & Co. and the Federation was declared mutually settled.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to suggest the name of some competent person to fill the position of building inspector for the District and one whom the Federation could honorably indorse made the their report, recommending Mr. John B. Brady for the position. The sentiment, as expressed by the delegates on the selection of the committee, was that Mr. Brady, from his long experience in the building inspector's office, his acknowledged ability as an architect, and his practical technical knowledge of the modern construction of buildings, made him the only competent candidate for the position. In addition to this, the appointment would be strictly in line with the spirit of civil service reform, with which the Federation is heartily in sympathy.

The report of the committee was unanimously indorsed by the Federation and a copy of the same ordered to be forwarded to the Commissioners and to be given to the press.

A resolution was then offered that the press committee proceed to the office of THE WASHINGTON TIMES with the Federation's indorsement of Mr. Brady.

At this stage of the proceedings the regular order of business was suspended to admit Mr. William Howard, the writer of an essay, entitled "A solution of the labor problem."

Mr. Howard had expressed a desire at a previous meeting to address the Federation and last Tuesday evening was the time agreed upon for the address. On being introduced to the Federation Mr. Howard stated that before commencing his address he wanted the meeting to notice that the essay was not entitled "the" solution, but "A solution of the labor problem." Mr. Howard spoke at some length in his introductory remarks, stating that the essay was the work of thirty years of careful study. The manuscript of the work had been submitted to a number of eminent Americans, including Cardinal Gibbons, T. V. Powderly, Samuel Gompers, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the late ex-Secretary Windom, a number of members of Congress, and others, whose opinion had been very encouraging.

Mr. Howard then proceeded to read and explain his essay, which was listened to with much interest. The lateness of the hour and the fact that a large amount of important business had still to be transacted, compelled the suggestion to be made that Mr. Howard finish his address at some future time. A number of the essays were then distributed among the delegates.

To those who enjoyed the treat last Tuesday night, it will be interesting news to learn that Mr. Howard has notified the secretary by postal that he will be on hand at the next meeting.

President Spohn then announced that Dr. Robert Heyburn was in attendance and desired to bring up a matter connected with the movement for suffrage for the District. Despite the fact that important business was pending the delegates cheerfully and unanimously gave a hearing to the doctor. On being introduced the doctor was well received and his remarks punctuated with frequent applause.

The speaker favored the formation of suffrage clubs in every section of the District. He believed that a large majority of the residents wanted suffrage except, perhaps, those in favored portions of the Northwest, who got everything they wanted under the present form of government. This class, continued the doctor, were, however, men of influence, and would, no doubt, fight the movement to the finish. The press at present, with one exception, was also against us, but the pressure of public sentiment would ultimately compel them to come over to our cause. The doctor then presented a number of petitions which he desired the delegates to have filled with signatures. These petitions would then be presented to Congress demanding franchise rights as American citizens.

Announcement was then made that Dr. Alexander Kent would deliver a sermon Sunday morning, November 25, at 11 o'clock, at the People's Church, and take for his text, "The Knights of Labor."

It was further announced that on the evening of the same day, at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Paul T. Bowen would deliver an address in the Typographical Temple on "What labor organization has accomplished for the benefit of humanity."

At the request of the carpenters the contract committee was instructed to wait on Mr. Robert Portner with reference to the flats now being erected at Seventh street and Virginia avenue.

On request of the Tinners' Assembly the committee was instructed to see Mr. William Hahn in regard to the tinning on his new store on Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

The secretary was instructed to forward letter to the chairman of the sub-committee on District appropriations indorsing the estimates asked for in the Commissioners' report for the use of public schools, and requesting that no reductions be made, especially as to the Business High School.

The delegates from L. A. 2472 announced that at their last meeting it had been unanimously resolved that the assembly would attend the lecture of Mr. Paul T. Bowen Sunday evening in a body, and that the members would meet in their hall at 7 o'clock for that purpose, and desired a full attendance. Other business had to be postponed for next meeting.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

Worthy Foreman Cuff still holds the fort at the District Assembly meetings, and will continue to do so until the return of Master Workman Simmons from the general assembly.

The attendance at the regular meeting Thursday night was good. Roll-call of delegates showed that every local assembly in this jurisdiction was represented.

No official news from the general assembly has yet been received. The informal news of the re-election of the general officers gives general satisfaction, and is given as a proof of the explicit confidence that the members have in those that have the management of the affairs of the order.

The appointment of Mr. John D. Brady to the position of building inspector for the District was favorably commented upon.

Credentials of a delegate from the Musical Assembly were received and accepted.

Delegates reported that men employed by Cranford & Co., the street contractors, were working more than eight hours per day on District work. The matter was referred to the committee on eight-hour violations for investigation.

Delegates from the Painters' Assembly complained of the action of the District Commissioners in advertising for painters to paint lamp posts at $2 per day, which was considerable less than the schedule rate of wages paid in this city on private work. The action of the Commissioners was severely commented upon as a move to set the precedent to lower the rate of wages. The question was referred to the legislative committee, with instructions to see the Commissioners in regard to the matter. The delegates also expressed a confidential hope that the people's paper, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, would take up this matter and ventilate it so that justice might be done.

Delegates from the Excelsior Assembly reported that one of their members, Brother Blake, had met with a serious accident while traveling on a Southern railroad. The delegates also stated that a committee from the Carpenters Council had waited on them at their last meeting asking their moral support to bring to terms a clothing merchant on Seventh street, and they had been assured of support.

Under report from the Carriage Makers Acting Master Workman Cuff stated that the carriage makers had met last Monday evening in the Typographical Temple, and the prospects of building up the assembly were very bright. The hall at the temple was not suited for the meetings, and a better one would be secured for the next meeting.

Plate Printers' delegates reported initiations at their last meeting, also that several applications for membership were pending, and other applications had been received since their meeting.

Barbers' delegates requested the delegates to watch closely the barber shops that they patronized and see that the blue triangular union card was displayed.

Delegates from the Musical Assembly made a very flattering report as to the condition of their assembly. The members of the Marine Band were getting a move on them in the right direction, and by the next meeting every one would be in good standing.

They also reported that the music for the Food Exposition up to this time has been furnished by union musicians, but there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the managers to employ a non-union band for the coming week. The executive committee of the District Assembly will endeavor to convince them that it will be to their interest to continue to employ union music.

The Decentric Engineers gave the history of a former member of their assembly who had, through the indorsement of the assembly, been able to secure a good position, but had shown his ingratitude by leaving the assembly. He had afterwards, having lost that position, been readmitted and was befriended again, and again left the organization and had been out for some years.

This same man was now filling a position on a building where the specifications call for strictly union men, and an agreement has been made by the builders and organized labor to that effect. This case will be looked after by the proper committee having the matter in charge.

The committee on the anniversary of the order, which takes place on Sunday, the 25th, reported that everything had been arranged. The programme for the evening would be musical selections by the Musicians' Assembly, recitation by Miss Annabel Walport, a history of the Knights of Labor in the District by S. H. Bell, and the address by Paul T. Bowen on "The national achievements of the Knights of Labor." The committee stated that the invitation to attend was open to everybody, and the ladies especially.

The delegates from the Tinners' Assembly reported the Belvedere job all straight so far as their craft was concerned.

The painters could not give this assurance as to their craft on that job. The work had been given to an employer of non-union labor, and it remained to be seen whether he employed fair labor on the Belvedere or not.

A number of suffrage petitions were distributed among the delegates to be taken to their respective locals, which reads as follows: "Petition to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: "We, the undersigned citizens and permanent residents of the District of Columbia, believe the present form of government existing in the District (by Commissioners) to be in direct violation of all the principles on which this republic was founded.

"Moreover, we also believe that a large majority of the citizens and permanent residents of the District of Columbia, are in favor of a change in this District from the present form to one in harmony with the principles of free government.

"We respectfully urge and request, therefore, that a law be passed directing that a special election be held (as soon as practicable) by the citizens of the District of Columbia, to decide the question whether the citizens of this District desire to maintain the present form of government by commissioners, or to return to a representative form of government."

Resolutions instructing the secretary to forward to the Committee on Appropriations in Congress a request that the full estimates for school purposes for the District of Columbia as made by the Commissioners be allowed, was ordered to be sent. Debate followed on the subject of night schools. It was stated that there was a scarcity of free text books for the schools and it was the general opinion that if such was the case that immediate steps should be taken to bring the matter before the proper committees in Congress. Referred to the legislative committee.

Next Thursday being Thanksgiving the District Assembly decided to adjourn over till Thursday, November 29. On that occasion Master Workman Simmons will be on hand with his report of the proceedings of the General Assembly and a full attendance is requested.

The Duel in the Dark.

A Story of a Southern Thanksgiving in Buck Forest.

It was Thanksgiving Day, and this is the story as it was told by Miss Pepper, the fine needle-worker, at the woman's boarding-house on Tenth street. "You see, my dears," said Miss Pepper, who was like a sweet, faded old rose in the group of eager young women about her, "the trouble with Jack Brice was this: He was heels over head in love with my cousin Margery Lee, but he was too poor to marry.

"He lived with his uncle, Tom Brice, of the Mansion house—old Squire Brice as all the county called him, though he wasn't more than fifty, and naturally when they both came courting Margery, her father favored the squire's suit most. But Margery favored Jack's, and showed it openly.

"A man may be as rich as Crœsus, but when he's choleric and up in years—none too good in the bargain—he needn't expect to make much headway with a love-sick girl of twenty. Long-legged Jack's good looks outweighed the squire's gold, but when her father found out which way the wind was blowing he forbade Margy to see him again. She said nothing, for she was not a girl to talk. But every night she wrote him a long letter, that she would hide in a hollow tree stump, and that Jack would come and take away.

"Sometimes, too, in the early morning, hardly daylight, she would jump on her bay mare Hornet and dash two miles down the river to the ford, where Jack would be waiting, and would swim his horse over from the other side, just to have five minutes talk with her.

"Ah, but they were in love, I can tell you! And I never saw a better matched pair—both so good looking, both so full of life!

"Whether my uncle ever heard of their goings on I don't know. But he stopped talking against Jack, and urged the squire's suit. He only told us, Margy and me both, for I lived with them, that old Tom had him in his power and could ruin him, and now that she wouldn't marry him, he was going to take his revenge.

"Then he fell sick, and seemed likely to die, and my poor cousin was in a terrible quandry.

"She loved Jack, but she loved her father, too. And she felt that it was worry that was killing him.

"One terrible night, when we were almost expecting my uncle to breathe his last, Margy fell on her knees and promised she'd marry the squire, and he at once began to get better with astonishing quickness.

"She wrote Jack one letter, one curt, cold letter, that she sat two days over, and that he tore in half and sent back to her, and then left the county on top of it.

"This left the field of love open to the squire, and he made the most of it, coming every afternoon to our place, spruced up like a young man in a light black suit, and with his hair combed over his bald spot.

"He would send Margy splendid presents, too. And sometes a love letter, a fine proper

MEETING AT THE FORD.

love letter, calling her a red rose with the dew on it, a black-eyed gypsy or some such prettiness, all of which you may be sure though only I ever read.

"Meanwhile the wedding arrangements were going on with wicked hurry. My uncle seemed like one possed to have it over with. And Margy, numb with misery and worn to a shadow with longing for Jack, said nothing. Perhaps she was afraid if too long put off she would lose courage for the sacrifice; perhaps she was all the time hoping and praying—as women can pray sometimes—for the very daring thing that did happen.

"That night I remember it stormed. The wind howled, and all along the country road the big oaks swung their arms and creaked as if ready to fall on our rumbling old carriage.

"It was Thanksgiving night—a festival not in favor in the South in those days—and we were going to the Mansion house to a family dinner. The wedding was only three days off now, and the squire had taken a fancy to keep it in honor of his coming happiness.

"When we rolled up to the open doorway, there he was magnificent, in a rosebud satin waistcoat and with a flower in his button-hole, for all the world like a bedecked old turkey cock.

"'Welcome to the Mansion house,' he said gaily, as I bundled up the stairs first.

"And then to Margy, though quite loud enough for me to hear: 'In three short days!'—meaning, of course, the marriage that was to leave her in his home forever.

"She winced as if he had struck her, her face as white as her muslin frock, and I verily believe that if he hadn't walked her into the dining-room on his arm, she would have fallen.

"What sort of a dinner did they have? Why the best in the world, you may be sure!

"The Mansion house was the finest place in the county—for that matter in all South Carolina—and the squire knew good living; and the big mahogany table fairly groaned under cut glass and silver.

"Uncle and I were at each side, and Margy was at the foot in the place of honor, where, three times a day she was soon to face old Tom, until death should mercifully take one or the other of them out of the world. None of us talked much, none, even my uncle, who was emptying goblet after goblet of wine to drown his thoughts. And when the squire stood up suddenly with his champagne glass to toast the bride—a frozen bride that looked ready for the tomb—I almost welcomed the interruption that followed.

"'To the bride!' repeated the squire, glass high in air, and was echoed by a dreadful laugh.

"'To the devil you mean; to the devil, you old villian!' said a voice. 'He gave you money enough to buy a wife, so toast him deep!'

"And there in the middle of the floor, landed by a jump through the flung-up window, was Jack, his clothes covered with mud, and satan in his eye.

"True love poisoned by wounded vanity, you see, my dears, may sleep drugged for awhile, but the time will come when it will fight like a tiger for what it feels its own.

"And this had been the case with Jack, who was now almost maddened with thinking over the coming wedding.

"'You young puppy,' roared the squire, didn't I tell you not to come here again?'

"'That for your telling!' said Jack, diabolically cool; and with the whirl of a long whip

UP AND AWAY.

in his hand, the squire's uplifted wine glass fell to the floor, cut like a flower from the shank!

"Then followed a terrible scene, while we looked on like people in a nightmare.

"The two men seemed suddenly to turn into raging demons, but from the very first I could see Jack had the upper hand.

"He held the squire, squirming and cursing like a trooper, down in his chair as if he had been a child.

"'Margy,' he called out over his head, 'did you write me that letter of your own accord?'

"And getting no answer beyond the denial of her death-white face and piteous eyes his rage knew no bounds. 'Your friend, the devil, gave you money enough to buy a wife,' he kept on saying, shaking the squire as a cat would a mouse, 'but, by heaven, it's only over my dead body you'll get her!'

"'Defend yourself, you old rascal!' he yelled; 'defend yourself, for kin or not we are one too many on earth!'

"There were a pair of swords crossed on the wall, slender, murderous dueling swords, and tearing them down he flung one to his uncle, and in a moment they were fighting like mad, parrying, thrusting, and feinting, with a dexterity sickening to see.

"For the squire, you must understand, was an experienced swordsman; he had pinked his man in his time; but fired by love and hate, and always a good fencer, Jack was a match for him. One moment it was he who was doing the parrying. The next it was the squire. And presently, as if in a dream, I could see my uncle and Prince, the negro butler, standing on chairs and putting out the candles that were fastened to the antlers of the deer heads against the walls, in the hope that this would stop them.

"But it did nothing of the sort; it only made them all the more determined to kill each other; and directly in the pitch dark, after a moment's groping—groping that sent an icy chill in the roots of my hair—their swords clashed, and we knew that the duel was not yet over.

"Margy fell in a fit across my lap and my uncle began to pray.

"All I could think of was to hope that Jack would beat; and with my heart in my mouth, I sat staring at the sparks that flew from their swords, and waiting for the end.

"At last, after an eternity of time, a time made up of appalling silences and mad, blind, loomings together—and again that hideous grouping—there was a cry, a fall, and when the frightened negro made a light again there was the squire, pinned by Jack's sword, through an ear, to the floor, and there outside the window were Jack and Margy clinging to each other on the same horse, and ready to dash off into the night.

"Well, my dears," said little Miss Pepper mildly, in conclusion of her spirited recital, "of course they got married and lived happy ever after.

"And equally, of course, the squire melted in time and forgave them, and tore up the notes he held against my uncle.

"And to this very day, if any of you should go to Buck Forest, anybody there will tell you how Jack Brice won his bride on Thanksgiving night."

NINA FITCH.

Startling.

It was a novel accident, with a novel sequel, that befell Admiral Home during the war with China in 1842. He had dined on one of the ships of the fleet and when he came to return to his own ship the tide was running so strongly that his men could not pull against it and he was compelled to take refuge for the night in the frigate Dido.

When getting out of his cockle-shell boat he made a false step and, as he was large and heavy, the boat tilted over and in an instant he and his crew were struggling in the water.

The admiral luckily seized a rope which hung over the side of the ship. Five of the men seized hold of his legs, and there they hung, shouting lustily for help, till they were drawn in by the Dido's crew. The admiral, pretty well exhausted, was put to bed, with a hot drink, and soon dropped to sleep after giving directions to be called early.

At the stated hour the officer of the watch roused the admiral, who, still dreaming of drowning and other horrors, drowsily asked: "Who's there?"

"Death," was the reply.

It was startling and the admiral looked out of his cot expecting to see a skeleton or some other ghastly object, but now fully awake and perceiving only a very gentlemanlike young man standing close to him, he observed:

"It is very singular. I thought I was told that death was before me."

"And so he is," answered the young officer.

"My name is Death, and I have come to tell you that the tide has changed.

An Insinuation.

The tramp didn't knock at the kitchen door; he simply sat down on the top step to wait for developments, which came presently in the person of the cook.

"What are you doin' there?" she asked sharply.

"Nothin'," he replied.

"That's what you're doin' all the time, ain't it?"

"I eat sometimes," he said, with a slight suggestion in the tone.

"You never eat on those steps, did you?" she inquired.

"I can't say that I ever did."

"And it will be a mighty long while till you can say it," she snapped, and he heard the key turn in the lock.—Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS FRESH FROM PARIS

Velvet Gowns and Their Correct Adjuncts for Evening Wear.

THIS MATERIAL IS THE FAD

Many Methods of Making Up the Goods—Blouses of Checked Velvet are En Regle with Plain Skirts—A Black Velvet Skirt Is Sensible and Always in Good Taste.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The "best gown" is trying to shape itself now on the feminine retina. What to wear, say to church, to the theater, to Aunt Jane's family dinner, to the next card party, or of an evening when drops in one's favored young man, and how to add to it fixings to make it look new when the occasion is new—to make it like several other American institutions, combine numerous possibilities in one. It is a question of the hour. The French woman has her demi-dress and the English one her visiting gown, and back of them on the peg they have invariably a decollete supplementary known as dress. So have some Americans, but to how many others is the decollete unknown and full dress no other than the high-necked best gown.

It is a comprehensive question there—a parlor folding bed in sixteen transformations is beside it no matter at all.

There is choice between plain velvet, crocodile velvet, velvet barred off like a lattice, velvet in shepherd's checks, velvet in pompadour flowers, velvet in every effect but changeable.

Have your best gown, then, of velvet, and according to your taste or your style or your pocketbook. Choose a model from the following, or if you do not like the following, please yourself with a modification.

Make a gown of dark brown velvet, barred off with light brown. Cut the skirt, if you would have it of the latest form, in fourteen breadths, a little long round the back, so that it spreads out in a big circle on the floor, a la Marie de Medicis. Border it with a very narrow edge of sable, or leave it plain if you prefer. Have a figaro jacket of the velvet cut with a low neck, and sew on to it a round collar six or eight inches wide, and border the collar and jacket with sable. Wear it

VELVET AND SABLE.

over a high-necked blouse of pale green plaited chiffon, with a green velvet neck band. Or make the blouse of yellow, if this color suits you better.

Cut the gigot sleeves to run down on to the hand in a long, narrow tongue. If you do not care for the jacket, make a bodice, with the front full, and plaited into the belt. Put a strap of fur over the armholes and applique a passementerie ornament from the front of each armhole diagonally down on each side toward the middle of the belt, so as to frame in the fullness of the bodice, and by keeping the sides plain make the waist look small; or make a plain bodice with a low-necked jet corselet, and trim every seam of the skirt down with jet passementerie.

A skirt of fourteen breadths will seem to many women to require a too extravagant amount of trimming, particularly if every seam is to be trimmed, as is much the fashion, and so it should be said that skirts of ordinary gores are not out of fashion. A plain skirt of front, side gore, and back is very fashionably made with the front breadth bordered all round like an apron, say with an edge of fur and a thread of embroidery or a passementerie applique inside, and the same border all round the foot.

As an adjunct to vary this gown and wear under a cloak have a brown satin blouse, laid in tucks, with a stitched box plait down the front, into which put catseye studs. Have a high turnover collar, and sleeves like those described above, running down on to the hand.

Finely checked velvet is very fashionable. It is not as dressy as plain velvet, and is suitable rather to out-of-doors toilet and day wear; but I have seen a gown of it in black and rose, made for the Countess C—taki, that was quite beautiful enough for a diner intime even at the Grand Chateau, where it is to be worn. A facing of black velvet is on the skirt, the upper edge cut in inverted scallops and bordered with jet, and from the angle of each scallop down over the black a vertical strip of sparkling cut jet passementerie. The bodice has a low-necked corselet of jet passementerie, slashed up in points from the black velvet belt. Black collar band.

Blouses of checked velvet are one of the newest fancies for wear with plain skirts.

CHIFFON AND VELVET.

Made in the private houses, some of them are garnished with sheer book muslin needlework. One made by Leyvastre, of black and white check, has a front set in of needlework some four or five inches wide. The needlework is made with a stitched box plait and a cluster of fine tucks and narrow Valenciennes each side. The velvet is turned under each side or cut out, and the muslin lies over a blue lining. Turquoise studs are down the front. Over the velvet neck band is turned down a collar of the needlework, and the sleeve has the top fullness plaited in at the elbow, and thence down the back is set in a strip of needlework over bice to the wrist. A showy blouse for an afternoon at home is of Nile green velvet, with pompadour flowers, with a white lace front over rose.

These blouses are easily made by the amateurs. The back fits in plaits to the lining, and the front, also in plaits, is bouffant. The neckband and belt are generally of velvet, wrinkled and drawn round to hook behind with little gathered flanges. It may be useful to say that these have the best effect made in this way: Finish the blouse with a plain band sewed on; then cut a bias piece of velvet six inches wide and long enough to go around the neck, which finish by hemming on the side and gathering at each end with the flanges. It is not lined. Catch the middle of one side to the lower edge of the stationary band, and when the house is put on it is turned up and hooked round. Thus it always looks fresh. The belt is done in the same way and without lining, but a whalebone may be caught in down the front.

A skirt of black velvet is useful and in good taste for nearly all occasions. It need have no bodice, as silk blouses are so much worn. Make it with plain side gores, and put a sable edge on the bottom and above it a soutache braid, set off in curves, with a cluster of three loops at intervals. Have to go with this for day wear a black satin blouse, like the brown one described above. For evening have a full plaited blouse of mauve chiffon, with enormous puffed sleeves, each as large as the bodice, and reaching just over the elbow. Wrinkled neck band and belt, fastened behind, of mauve velvet. Elaborate this

SHEPHERD'S PLAID.

toilet still further by putting over the blouse a mauve velvet sleeveless figaro, embroidered with gold. Or make the blouse of Nile green with a green figaro, edged with an applique of gray velvet, embroidered down with gold; or, if you are a brunette, have the blouse of light yellow and the figaro of deep yellow, and trim these with sable, and this will be the most stunning of all.

INA COOK.

POST PRANDIAL.

Some Thanksgiving Entertainments in the Drawing-room After Dinner.

Here's a pretty little after dinner amusement for one's guests on Thanksgiving night that will be tried among several house parties. The assembly, that consists chiefly of young

A TEMPLE OF CERES.

folks, mean to play all sorts of old-fashioned games, stage coach, "kiss in the ring," "many, many stars," King William, etc. Of course this implies a number of forfeits and these are paid by a priestess in the "Temple of Ceres."

The preparation of this is less formidable than it sounds. In the center of the room, the drawing-room presumably, build upon a light lattice-work frame, a pagoda or Temple of Ceres; place long cornstalks at the corners and fasten sprays of smaller grains in graceful masses in different places to partly cover the lattice work; hang full ears of red and yellow corn along the top as pendants. Delicate festoons of dried autumn leaves and clusters of grapes, nuts and bright berries all add to the general effect.

For a priestess to preside over this temple, from which sweets, fruits, and popcorn may be dealt out to the youngsters, choose some golden-haired maiden and let her wear soft draperies of yellow, bordered with yellow or crimson. To still further carry out the illusion that it is indeed a Ceres presiding over her court, let the maiden wield a graceful scepter made of the slender reed-like Typha latifolia (in vulgar parlance "cattail"). Her merry attendants must also be attired in gay costumes.

Miss Maria Parloa

Strongly Recommends the use of

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

And she has written a neat

COOK BOOK,

which will be sent free on application to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York.

Don't Take Chances.

There is but one

BROMO SODA

and that's the one you want for headache, brainwork, nervous debility, and indigestion.

Everybody sells it. Made by W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia and New York.

What Is More Attractive

Than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it use

POZZONI'S POWDER.

LOVELL DIAMOND 'CYCLES

World's Records and Highest Honors.

The Only Bicycle Holding Them.

No Other Machine is Made with Drop Forgings.

Ride the Best.
Always in the Lead.
The Universal Favorites.

Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,

Dealers in Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Guns, Rifles, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle. A full line of Baseball and Sporting Goods of Every Description.

BOSTON, MASS.

sep12-tf

"Hurd's Name on the Box."

"A Graceful Letter Writer"

is a distinction enjoyed by the few rather than the many. The first impression is made by the paper. If that is correct, a good beginning has been made. HURD'S PRINCE OF WALES WRITING PAPERS are the standard of elegance for all social correspondence. Cream, French Grey and Beryl are the latest tints—all with the famous kid finish writing surface.

"Hurd's Name in the Paper."

FUNERAL EXPENSES REDUCED.
S. H. HINES.

Undertaker and Embalmer, Main Office, 427 G street northwest. Branch office, 929 Four-and-a-half street southwest. Twenty years' experience in the business, and first-class work guaranteed. Arrangements can be made with us for funerals in any part of the United States.

No. 2 Varnished Coffin, without glass $13.00
No. 4 Varnished Coffin, with glass 25.00
No. 5 Varnished Casket, with glass 35.00
No. 6 Varnished Casket, better grade 48.00
No. 7 Black Cloth Casket, with glass 55.00
No. 8 Black Cloth Casket, with glass 60.00
No. 9 Black Cloth Casket, with glass 75.00
No. 10 Black Cloth Casket, with glass 85.00

Metallic Caskets furnished in proportion when desired. It will cost you nothing to investigate our prices. sep8-3mo