London Queen.

esty.

The Royal Estate.

arrangements have been made by her maj-

property is unknown, but I am told that, including the Prince Consort's fortune and

Mr. Nield's it exceeds four millions, and, besides these, there are the estates in

Aberdeenshire, which extend to 33,000

acres: the Claremont property, which her

majesty purchased from the country three years ago at a very inadequate price; and

the Osborne estate, which has enormously increased in value; to say nothing of prop-

Parasol, Glove, Petticoat.

There is a disposition to restore dressed

Some princess dresses lately seen opened

A fancy which has been seized upon by

French ladies may be utilized by our coun-

try-women who are deft with the needle.

Before relegating to the rag-bag old em-

way the delicate designs or flowers, what-

ever they may be, and use these as models

either in silk or wool, a handsome 'raised'

Mission and Influence of Dress.

So long as the world stands there will be

envious women, women who will make

their own lives a failure, wreck domestic

happiness, cause financial embarrassment,

etc., etc., by their inordinate love of dis-play in dress. This touches pretty nearly

the social evil problem, and also suggests

one reason why so many young men choose

to remain unmarried.

It therefore devolves upon all true and

sensible women to do what they can to check these tendencies of our time. We

cannot make one rule of dress for all classes of women, and no woman should be judged

science should have somewhat to do in this

matter, and therefore we lay down this principle, viz: No woman has a right to

adorn herself in a manner which shall cause

unpleasant criticism, either as to herself,

personally, or those upon whom she is de-

Many women have independent incomes:

thers have relatives who make gifts of a

pretty costume to a less-favored friend, and we do well to be careful of one another's

feelings in this matter. There is so much that is beautiful in dress, and fashion al-

lows us to secure such delightful harmony of color and design, with so much of liberty

as well, that there would seem to be no reason why every sensible woman should not

be neatly and suitably dressed, according to

their little children, when school girls have

less time to gossip over the cost and variety of clothes, when young ladies are cordially

welcomed in social circles for what they are

n, and of, themselves, and not for what

they wear, when wives cease to annoy their husbands because they cannot dress as well,

or better, than some other men's wives; in

short, when conscience and common sense

control this whole matter, the ideal dress will be in vogue, and, probably, that

Precipitated a Pretty Woman.

A celebrated Parisian belle, who had acquired the habit of whitewashing herself,

to speak, from the soles of her feet

the roots of her head with chemically per-

pared cosmetics, one day took a medicated

oath, and on emerging from it she was

horrified to find herself as black as an

Ethiopian. The transformation was com-

plete; not a vestige of the "supreme Cau-casian race" was left. Her physician was

sent for in alarm and haste. On his arrival he laughed immoderately, and said:

"Madam, you are not ill; you are a chemi-cal product. You are no longer a woman,

but a sulphide. It is not now a question of

medical treatment, but of simple chemical

reaction. I shall subject you to a bath of

sulphuric acid diluted with water. The

you; it will take up the sulphur, the metal

will produce a sulphate, and we shall find

The good-natured physician went through

with his reaction, and the belle was re-

stored to her membership with the white

race. Young ladies who are ambitious of

snowy complexions should remember this.

and be careful what powders and cosmetics

Sashes and Belts.

Deep crimson and moss-green are a fre-

Sashes are no longer tied behind, fashion

having decreed that they are to be knotted

Garments of real lace are draped and ar-

ranged in a single piece. They serve for young as well as for old ladies.

rossed fichus are taken under the belts.

Velvet sashes are silk lined, with crimson

or gold color gathered to a point on the

ends, and finished with a siik tassel the color

favor. Half belts start from the seams under the arms and close in front under a

Watered ribbon sashes are tied on the

One of these mantles has the back and

front pleated, and the front has long ends.

The short back terminates in a large puff.

which starts from the waist. A wide, round

belt closes on one side under a bow. On

the lower part of the ends are jet ornaments with tassels. The same ornaments

form epaulets and trim the back and front

Care of Infants' Nourishment.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to

The gathered waists, "guimpes,"

They are also used over lace garments.

they use—if they use any at all.

quent combination in sash ribbons.

on the side.

of the lining.

clasp or ribbon bow.

bottom of the dress.

of the mantle.

as a precipitate a very pretty woman.

acid will have the honor of combining with

'when" will usher in "the millennium."

ners talk less of dress before

or misjudged, by her style in dress.

pendent for her raiment.

her station in life.

effect being the result of the overwork.

are some of the novelties in brooches.

and sashes of colored velvet.

wild roses strewn over them.

in front, showing an elaborate petticoat.

kid gloves to favor.

The amount of the queen's private

CLARA BELLE AT SEA.

Giddy Girls Who Went to See the Yacht Races Off New York Bay and What They Had On.

A Picture Made on Board a Vessel and Afterwards Suppressed From Prudential Reasons.

Head Gear of the Lubberly Landswomen and the Corset Steel That Snapped Over the Taffrail.

Fall Fashions, the Thing in Fabrics and Some Glittering Generalities for the Fair Sex.

NEW YORK, Sept. Our best society has been all afloat for two weeks. The in-ternational and other yacht races have been deemed the right stylish things to see, and day's outing; and when you have found out to a dead certainty the exact number of these human cargoes you will know pre-Here is a man:



very salty old sailor. Here is a girl; she is an extremely fresh land maiden. the prettier of the two to look at, is she not? In a dressmaking shop, the other day, made me laugh fit to kill. She was taking the the prettier of the two to look at, is she not? her smoothness is something marked, indeed. I made the sketch mostly on her ac-DIDN'T SEND THE PICTURE

to the engraver. There are passages in the life of a gentle maiden that are too sensitively personal, too privately grievous, too much her own personal, exquisite property to be illustrated in a newspaper—and chief of these is when she breaks her front corsetsteel over the taffrail of a yacht, and feeds the dear little fishes with the victuals she has not thought to vield out of her stomach in any such way. Rather let me illustrate the clever manner in which we solved the millinery problem. A good yachting breeze is bound to blow the first intentions all out of ordinary bonnet trimmings. Note the contrivances on



these heads, and you will preceive that they are so adroitly fashioned that a hurricane could only distort them into still more picturesque shapes, if at all. O, the simple maiden may get sea-sick, but she couldn't lose her presence of mind about her mil-

In the way of general dress, the new fabrics are exceedingly fine in texture and quality; the patterns remarkable for artistic combinations, quaint beauty and prettily blending contrasts in variety and color. Blue, brown and green are the colors that season, if the production of such Parisian modistes as Rodrigues Felix, Raudnitz and others are to be con sidered. Other shades and tints will undoubtedly be used, but the three specially

at the top of the sleeve is again noticed upon stylish dresses of Parisian make. In some instances the puff is full and narrow, and again it is much less full and longer sometimes reaching to the elbow. Coa sleeves have had a long reign, and it is probable that they have now to abdicate in favor of styles adopted by the early English queens. One pretty sleeve, for instance, has appeared which fits the arm snugly at the upper part, with a slashed puff let in at the elbow, tight-fitting again at the wrist. and there terminating in a narrow puff, or otherwise, made in the form of an arum lily. and spreading over the back of the upper portion of the hand. Of course, with the tendency to use less pliant goods than for merly comes an increase in the dimensions or the apparent dimensions of the form. Skirts look fuller, whether they are or not. and even when a bustle is not worn the ning of the plaits or gathers in the back and the arrangement of the scarf or sash in a puff or double-looped bow produce the effect of one. Then the waists are long, and the style of making as varied as taste or

fancy could demand. A good place to study fashion is at the theater, but when I tried it this week I got so maddened with an actor that I couldn't pay attention to anything else. When I say I was mad I mean angry. Personality When I has a great deal to do with success on the stage, and a man who has an unpleasant manner over the glare of the footlights will never become popular. There is such an actor, or singer—I scarcely know which to eall him, he is so undeniably bad, both vo-cally and verbally. His name is, no matter what, and he is evidently a masher. That is, he thinks so, which nowadays amounts to pretty much the same thing, as far as reputation is concerned. He has a common place face, an insignificant figure, and awkward movements, but all these might be forgotten if it were not for the astounding assurance of the fellow. A few nights ago I chanced to be at the theater when he came in on the stage. He is supposed to be a man of title and high social position in the play. As he strode in he stuck a single glass in one eye, assumed a superciliou scowl, strode down the footlights, and

BEGAN TO DELIBERATELY STARE at the audience. What few words he had to speak he uttered in a perfunctory and careless manner, while he stood within ten inches of the footlights, his legs apart, his hands crowded in his pockets and a killing smile on his lips. First he stared at all the boxes systematically, and one, which happened to contain me, held his attention for at least a minute. He stared at me with such an air of brazen effrontery that I was startled, and then raising my fan I deliberately turned my head away toward my mother, while my escort in the box pulled his moustache, and only succeeded in concealing his displeasure by the aid of inherent good breeding. The actor was not the least abashed by the snub, but continued to stare at me, and when he began his solo a moment later he sang it at our box. Over-looking the fact that this particular specimen of a stage masher is a married man with two children, I feel like advising him in a spirit of kindness and gentle insistence that he could never to make any favorable impre-sion on a woman when he is singing. The is first because he has acquired the habit of singing from the stomach and, second, because his mouth is not pretty when he sings. His habit when he begins his vocal performances is to walk down towards the footlights, push that part of his person which in enveloped by the waistband of his trousers far out, open his mouth very wide and emit a hoarse and rumbling sound which before it swells into a voice, resembles somewhat the noise which results from beating an empty cask with a club. In order to give the sound full vent he pulls his chin in so far that it is confounded with his neck, and grows violently red in the face. I trust that these few remarks

will not offend him. He should remember that no man has a right to insult girls, no matter what his position may be, and any one certainly has the right to criticise actors after paying the price of admission to the

BOTH NARROW AND WIDE

Scarfs, intended for scarf draperies of wool

dresses, are brought out in woolen stuffs similar to the cloths, serges, diagonals and rough surfaced camel's hair and mohair goods which load the dry goods counters at this moment. Some of the scarfs are fringed at each end. Some are figured in Byzantine borders on the ends, and others shot with bourette threads contrasting with the grounds. Borders are used not only on the skirts of dresses but also on the long overskirt and the redingote or polonaise, which is revived in a somewhat new form this fall. But it is a veritable polonaise, the same old friend with a slightly altered form this fall. Novelties in dress patterns of most descriptions exhibit a rough surface in startling contrast with the smooth-faced goods of last season. "Homespun," that earliest of novelties in rough woolen goods,

has already gained popularity in the tailor dresses, and affords an enduring material for costumes in which to brave all weathers. Another popular line of goods is repre-sented in shaggy camel's hair, which shows a bewildering variety of styles in checked and tuffed designs.

Plush is restored to high favor, both for Suggestions for the Dining Table.

dresses and wraps, and will run a neck-andneck race with velvet after popularity. The frise figured and striped plushes are exceedingly attractive; so are figured plushes in two tones, the changeable plushes and plushes showing a cashmere stripe. vets exhibit an equally wide diversity of styles, the very richest being that which is striped in two or three tones of color; also that overlaid with variegated stripes. Vel vet brocades are also out in two tones of color, and then there are brocades with lace effect. Beautiful fabrics for combination with plain goods are those with soft woolen grounds overlaid with cut brocade figure ese show two shades of the same colo and also appear in silk and wool mixtures THE GIRL WHO SERVED ME

seams of a corsage here and there to make deed. I made the sketch mostly on her account, to show the fashion in which some of us dressed semi-nautically for the trips. An hour later I drew the two again, but I

> "Good gracious, my girl," I said, "didn't you know that I lived inside my bodice?"
> "O, yes, mam'selle, I beg your pardon if I have hurt you."

> The creature seemed so contritely sorry that I felt like making an excuse for her, and so I remarked, with a smile, "I suppose you have been so accustomed to pin garments on dummies that you forgot for the moment that you were fitting a human

"It wasn't precisely that," she replied. "For five years I was a dressing maid for——," and she mentioned an actress remarkable for airiness of costume on the "She was like a pin cushion in a good many parts of her surface, so extensively did she pad, and naturally I got into the habit of being reckless in using pins on her. In a moment of inadvertence I must have imagined that you were she.—Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another of Those Intelligent Dogs. "This dog," said the judge, "belonged to a friend of mine, who used always to take him out with him. The dog used to wait outside for him when he went in to call on a friend. One night they were a merry party and they kept it up late. My friend got very drunk. The dog finally got restless and began to howl. A champagne bottle (flung from the window) just 1 About 2 o'clock in the morning my friend came out. He said good-night, shut the door, walked in by the garden gate all over the flower-beds, and finally, unable to get out, he lay down on a rosebush and went The dog watched by him till the milkman came along in the morning, picked him up and took him home."
"That's nothing," said the doctor.

"You just wait a minute. Two or three nights later he went and called on his friend again and took the dog with him. The dog waited a little while and began to howl. Another champagne bottle was thrown at him. He smelt it, winked to himself and trotted off. He went home, scratched at the door till the servant girl opened it, attracted my friend's wife's attention, made her follow him to a pile of planks, and whined till they got out a very long and broad one. Then he directed them to where his master was, and when the door pell rang and the door opened, the revelers found the dog, my friend's wife, the servant and a stretcher. The dog knew what was needed, you bet."

Much Like Coal Oil Johnny. Much interest has been taken at Kaater skill, says the Poughkeepsie News-Press, in the elegant eccentricities of a lady from Pittsburg, whose husband acquired an immense fortune through the invention of a useful railroad appliance. This lady had an immense number of trunks, and not only a dress for every day in the week. but some say for every hour in the day. Her taste in dress is peculiar, and e in dress is peculiar, and on all sions she was the most notable lady in the house. She had with her as proteges: party of young ladies, in whose dress she also took an interest. Her expenditure was avish and she appeared to have no idea of the value of money, some of her exploit in the spending line being very much of the Coal-Oil-Johnny order. She was in the habit of occasionally going to the clerk, and asking for a little money for ordinary current expenses around the hotel, and on one or two occasions nearly startled him out of his boots by saying, when asked how much, "a thousand or two will do, I guess." For ordinary services this lady has been in the habit of throwing waiters five-dollar bills. She is the same lady who took a fancy to have a span of cream-colored horses, and com missioned a man to travel over the country and get them for her. which he did, and prought a bill for \$8,000. A short time afterward one of the horses (they were both shod with silver shoes) died and she live on as parasite had him stuffed and his stall fixed up as an littest to survive. elegant equine mausoleum.

A GIRL'S RETROSPECT.

The summer is over. The season Was cold at the sea-side, you know; This weather perhaps was the reason That none of us captured a beau.

For the men found it cool in the city, And the brokers were blue, it was thought So we lost every chance (what a pity!), And no dashing fellow was caught.

So Maud and Madola and Lillie.

Viola, Narcissa, and I, Were left in the shade (am I silly?) To wait till next year-and to sigh

For nothing is done in the winter In town, with gay talk and fine clothes; No beau says, "My dear Araminta," And none is betrayed to propose.

But when you walk out by the water. And moonlight falls soft on the shore, The primmest mamma's plainest daughter Some masculine heart will adore.

I hope if we go there next season We girls, by half-dozens and twelves, Will not again need, in all reason,

With some who were near twenty-five

There always were more than a pienty, And yet not a man would arrive.

How wearily all the long summ We wandered by seashore and tide, And found no available comer— A bridegroom, perhaps, with his bride.

We would stroll to the depot and steamer

The coats and the hats were all wanting.

No garment bifurcate was seen, And some gray-headed old maids were taunt Us of it (I thought it was mean).

wide Another such year would be awful, For what are fine feathers and clothes, If fate is to make it unlawful
For girls to be furnished with beaux?

> The summer has vanished and faded: The forests are withered and sere; No lover our hearts has invaded— 'Tis horrid to wait a whole year!

-Joel Benton in Harpers' for October.

THE WOMAN'S GLOBE.

Some Appetizing Reflections About the Preparation and Decoration of the Family Dining Table.

A Sweet Woman with Angel Instincts, Clasping Tightly a Cornucopia of Goodness.

The American Girl's Elbows--Royal Woman's Will--Mission and Influence of Chess.

Wonderful Chemical Process -- Care of Infants' Food--Why Women Break Down.

Woman's Sphere, "They talk about a woman's sphere As tho' it had a limit; There's not a place on earth, in heav'n, There's not a task to mankind giv'n, There's not a blessing or a woe.
There's not a whisper, "yes" or "no,"
There's not a life, or death or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth

-Minnie Palmer.

Without a woman in it.

To begin with, then, let the table, when no one is present but the home circle, be the model of what it should be when surrounded by guests. Lay a piece of thick Canton flannel under your tablecloth. Even poarse napery will look like a much better quality with a sub-cove than if spread di ectly over the bare table top. Avoid the heap tricks of hotels and restaurants in the arrangement of napkins and table utensils. implicity is never ridiculous, while preension usually is. Place the napkin on the ft side of the plate with a piece of bread its folds, the fork on the right hand, next that the knife with the sharp edge turned rom the one who is to use it, beyond this he soup spoon. At the point of these set he tumbler and individual butter plate. Mats, tablespoons, salt-cellars and pepper ruets may be arranged to suit one's own aste. Banish the heavy castor from the center of the table and put there instead a ase of flowers, if it be nothing more ambiious than some bits of ivy or evergreen, orightened by a spray of bittersweet. At ne carver's place spread a white napkin, ne point towards the middle of the table, to protect the cloth from splashes of gravy. Let the soup be served by the mistress and eaten with no accompaniment except a iece of dry bread held in the hand. Buting it is only less yulgar than thickening the contents of the plate with crumbs. When this course has been removed the meat and vegetables may be placed on the table. If there is salad it should be served

eparately, in a course by itself. The heavy part of the dinner eaten, the maid hould be summoned and should commence learing off the table by carrying out, first he meat, then the dishes of vegetables and after that plates, placing one on top of the ther and using a tray to transfer everything except the large platters. Do not permit her to go through the operation of scraping the contents of one plate into another with clatter of knives and forks and then bearig off the whole pile at once. Two plates to a time are enough for one load. Nex Next after the soiled dishes have taken off mats, sait-cellars and other table furniture but tumblers, water bottle or pitcher, napkin ings and ice bowl, and then have the crumb brush and tray used. The dessert is then served and except at a ceremonious dinner the tea or coffee, which should never appear earlier in the action, and the work of waiting is done. When one realizes the exceeding simplicity of this much-dreaded ranch of domestic service it seems incomrehensible that in so many families dainty vaiting should be unknown. I am well aware that the question of serving is gensometimes impossible—for the mistress with but one maid of all work to demand that that one shall be a practiced waitress. t is much easier to have the food jumbled n the table in a helter-skelter fashion than o run the risk of making trouble by insistng that it shall be served in courses. But matter is not so difficult, after all, if the servant understands from the beginning that his will be required of her .- Good Housekeeping.

With Angel Instincts.

A writer in the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says: Last week I met one of those sweet women so aptly described by comebody as having come into the world with both hands outstretched like any distributing angel's—one of the kind who clasps tightly only one thing and that is a cornucopia of goodness, gentleness, sympathy and charity which is at the command of every one in sorrow, need, sickness or any other adversity. Does any one weep? Hers is the heart to ache in response. Is any one in need? Hers is the purse to be ned and emptied. Is any one sick unto ath? She is prompt to don nurse's cap nd apron and share the night watches until ne final hour comes. She is not an angel; o, far from it. She is only dipped 'angel instincts," which keep her heart open to every cry for help and her ear alert for every tale of sorrow. A great grief had suddenly come upon her, and those who had been ever welcome to pour their troubles into her listening ear came from far and near to render sweet condolence and graous sympathy. Her self-sacrifice, her cal in all good works, her intelligent acivity and practical faculty had won for er the sincere love of a very wide circle, and when her own time of deep affliction ame she was abundantly sustained by evidences of devotion which can only be ot of characters like her own. Would that there were more such women in the world carrying benedictions by their very pres-

In marked contrast to them are those other women, who, almost as soon as they e born, take their places at the receipt of stom and exact tithes from every passer-. Selfish and helpless, they are burdens their friends and acquaintances; but mehow the lintels of their dwellings are marked with the sign of safety, and they live on as parasites upon those who are the

English Fashions in Hair-Dressing. A decided novelty in hair-dressing brought out this season, and adopted by young ladies well-known in the fashionable world, is pompadour fringe. Those who have a sufficiency of hair simply turn it over a cushion, curling a few short pieces resting on the forehead—a very becoming style. Under less fortunate circumstances, however, it is possible to procure a piece of waved hair to wear over the cushion, with curis at the edge. Such additions have been much worn this season at the drawing-rooms. The back hair is either arranged in a succession of fine basket plaits, or turned up from the nape of the neck to the top of the head; but it is no longer the fashion to comb it in such a way that it is quite plain at the back of the head. It is ged so that the hair appears to cross, and a side-comb with balls is often placed where the crossing comes. Unless the hair is very thick the comb does not easily keep in. The way to carry this out is as follows: Part the hair at the back from ear to ear; comb upward and secure the upper portion.
The other half divide transversely; then take each half and divide it again; frizz the top, comb the lower portion over it, turn it up from left to right, repeat on the other side from right to left. This gives a certain amount of firmness in which to insert the comb. If there are any curls at the nape of the neck they should be either curled with irons on rollers or on paper; the latter generally the most successful. There is another simple plan, which suceeds where the hair is inclined to curl. Make a hairpin redhot; when it is a little cool wind the curls around them, draw the pin out, and nothing more is needed. With fine soft hair there is often great difficulty in making hairpins stay in. A good idea is a pin which widens at the top

the injunction to keep milk sweet in hot weather. The infant's natural nourishment needs almost as much care in summer as does the consumer of it. The best method of keeping it unchanged, and there fore wholesome, is to set it in a clean, cold refrigerator as soon as it comes into the house. When it is needed, take the pitcher or cup into which it is to be poured to the and base, and is drawn close together in refrigerator, not the milk-pan into the the middle. Silk-covered pins, matching the hair, are still more effectual, and the kitchen. Nurses generally neglect this precaution. The pan is often left in the small real or imitation tortoise-shell bairheated outer air for five, ten, or fifteen When the hair is turned upward it minutes, thus causing the milk to is the fashion now to twist it into a suc-In the country where ice is not readily cession of rings, and they are often each of them fastened down with the gold or

obtainable, a really good cellar, a spring house, or a dairy through which runs a livtortoise-shell pins. The imitation ones cost ing stream of water is the next best thing but a few pence.

It is no longer the mode to have a large, to a refrigerator. If none of these is at hand, pour the milk intended for the baby

"turn.

high frizzy fringe over the face; the fringes into a clean stone jug, cork it securely, tie are closer, tidier, and do not go far back. oiled silk over the stopper and suspend the oiled silk over the stopper and suspend the A waved piece of false hair is most useful in hair-dressing, either to place above vessel in the well .- Babyhood

Why Women Break Down. the forehead or at the back, and the hair when turned up is most frequently waved. Some women of fashion follow the lead of There is little doubt that women are breaking down more rapidly than men, bethe Princess of Wales, who has a gold jewcause they allow themselves to take less real rest. When a man drops his business eled sword or arrow thrust through the plaits. It is most in unison with current he drops it. When a woman lets go of any work she may have in mind she ties it notions to keep the head as neat and small as possible, studying the form of the head. It is an object to have the hair silky-lookto her apron string, as it were. She has been taught through long ages of training ing, and for this purpose it requires much careful and continuous brushing. that it is a high crime and a misdemeanor to let anything escape her mind, so she is constantly when she is at rest pinching herself or prodding herself to see if she hasn't forgotten something. In this way she carries the burdens of her work into her resting The recent changes in the royal family must at least prove highly profitably to the hours, and sits down among the roses of re lawyers concerned. Last year the queen made a fresh settlement of her private property after the Duke of Albany's death, and now I hear that entirely new testamentary

If men kept their noses to the grindstone with womanly persistence they would be nervous and irritable beyond compare. If women would get their own consent to rest they would have better complexions, better stomachs, and a happier life. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Basques, Tunique and Mantle. Odd basques, presenting a wonderful array of new freaks and fancies, both in shape and adorning, will become more and more fashionable as the season advances.

Vest effects will be multiplied, and three separate gilets will often appear upon a single bodice.

erty at Baden-Baden and at Coburg. It is probable that the bulk of the Isle of Wight property will be left by the queen to the Duke of Connaught; and Balmoral and A new and very dressy tunique, called "Tunique Juive," is of white or black lace, but generally of the material last named. most of the Scotch property to Princess Beatrice, who also will probably get Clare-It may be worn over any dress, and, with mont. They will be her majesty's principal the present passion for plain suits without heirs, and a very handsome provision has been made for the children of the Duchdrapings, is a most valuable addition to the fashions. The tuniques may be trimmed with a bordering of jet, worked on the garment, or with bands of galloon. ess of Albany, and for the families of Princess Christian and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

There are endless varieties of small man-Blackbirds appear upon a dress bonnet and sunshade, to be worn en suite. tles for cool evenings, and for the reign of the dog star comes exquisite black lace mestic man, quite contented to be the ruler shapes, with a mixture of silks and elabor-Eeru and black parasols harmonize with ate beading. Other varieties show a has not spoiled him, for mingling of silk, lace and brocade. This to see others comfortable as well style reaches some distance below the and is a friend to the poor. He was mar-ried in 1855 to Miss Margaret Amelia Bam-Orchids and narcissus of precious stones a matter of economy in fabrics this little ford, and has four children living. wrap is recommended. The sleeves are lace, and the back may be either of the brocaded or the plain. White muslin gowns have collars, cuffs

A small garment called "Mantelet Capricorne" is of black mervellieux or colored velvet. The ends are short in front and form a slight point. Falling from the point Cream-colored foulards have rosebuds or are a number of black satin ribbon loops. The back is cut into the figure, is long, and forms a double pleat on the lower part of the waist. The fullness in the back is proidered muslin or lace curtains, first cut folded down on the inside of the basque, and the goods falls in two gracefully draped ends, which terminate in a point. The sleeve is rounded over the shoulder and in applique work for table-scarf, screens, cushions, etc: Nothing is easier than to sewed to the back and front seam of the garment. The collar is straight. The garment. The collar is straight. The trimming is of jet or leaden beads or beads embroider over the contour of the figures. of different colors. Rich ornaments in this style cover the back of the garment, the shoulders and the points of the basque.

Fashion Notes.

Plain black silk will be worn. Fichus of all colors are in vogue. Lace shawls, square and pointed, are utilized as drapery.

When flowers are worn they are placed in the belt. Stocks are worn by Parisian dames with

ambric chemisettes. Horseshoes and merry thoughts are in high favor in jewelry.

Ribbons with velvet and plush stripes and with fringes are popular. Serges are finer and softer than ever be fore, and are highly favored by English

women. The newest style is to have the bodice of the plain fabric, and use the figured for trimming and on the skirt.

Plaids and stripes continue in favor. stripes being in the ascendant. They will be worn under plain overdresses.

Algerian ribbon, which is woven of light wool with colored stripes, is used for trimming dresses because it falls in graceful

The blood-red paper, fashionable at one

a shelf at the back.

Gentlemen's handkerchiefs have wider borders of buff, autumn tints and royal purple, but a very fine quality of hem-stitched and plain white borders prevails.

Velvet, plush, embroidered cloth and felt are the materials for the new bonnets. Both plain and embroidered velvets are used, and ome striped velvets are shown. Buckles, clasps, slides, and hooks in gold

silver, steel, bronze, enamel, pearl, amber and jet are used with a free hand this autumn both for dress and millinery purposes. Cloth postilion basques made doublebreasted and edged with braid in tailor fashion are used by many, instead of jerseys, as an extra waist to wear with various

The small underskirts are made of white. light blue or pink crepe de chine, a small flounce, then a wide one, both edged with wide lace. These skirts are made very short, indeed.

Lace ruchings are finished by two rows of the lace banging about three yards long from the neck and caught in at the waist belt; they are simple and stylish for youthful ladies A headgear for an elderly lady is of black

French lace, festooned round a half-moon violet silk center, embroidered in iridescent neads, and fastened with black and pearlheaded pins. Crepe or canvas or tulle ruchings two or

three folds have tiny black velvet or colored narrow ribbons placed at intervals in rows of two or three together, by way of ornamentation. In the latest thing in ladies' fine hose a

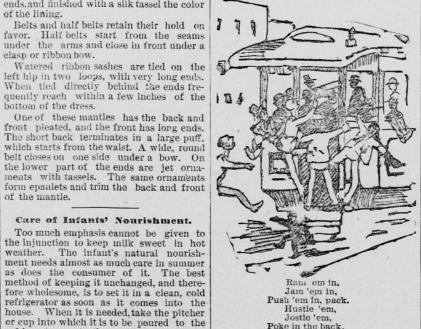
handsome snake protrudes its fiery tongue and glittering eye at the instep, while the reptile's body winds round the upper part of the stocking.

Dainty neckkerchiefs for ladies are of finest muslin, some embroidered in field flowers, others in gold and silver threads. Sheaves of wheat and grapes, etc., are the

Plush and velvet are to be worn during e coming season. Velvets are striped, ilcorduroy effects as well as plain. Seal

luminated, figured, embroidered, plush is in great demand.

A BOB-TAIL DITTY.



Make their bones crack.

Fat woman,

Slat woman

Tom. Dick and Jack.

Hang on and Cling on, By teeth or by hair.

Hey there! Now stay there,

And pass up yer fare

C. H. WILLIAMS. Here we have another son of the late C.

was educated at Notre Dame, Ind .: learned the trade of a painter; came to St. Paul in 1853 and has followed his profession here ever since. He was chief engineer of the fire department in 1856-7-8-9. and in 1868-4, six terms in all. in the warmest terms of the old volunteer

PEN PICTURES. The Early Days of St. Paul, With Brief

Biographical Anecdotes of Old

Settlers.

First Groceries Sold on Samples-Bruno Beaupre Thirty-Three Years in Business.

Martin Delaney and His Cattle Trade-Charles E. Mayo and His Busy Life.

Fast Horses and the Man Who Knows Them--The Last Old Settlers.

> [Copyrighted by T. M. Newson.] BRUNO BEAUPRE.

Mr. Beaupre was born in Canada in 1823, and is of French descent. At the age of 14 years he moved with his parents to Oswego, N. Y., where he received a com-Oswego, N. Y., where he received a common school education; came to St. Paul in 1853, and has been a grocery merchant here for thirty-three years. At first he was in the firm of Temple & Beaupre, wholesale and retail dealers. On the death of Mr. Temple the firm became Beaupre & Kelly, continuing up to 1875, when it was changed to McQuillan, Beaupre & Co. Since the 1st of January, 1877, it has been Beaupre. Allen & Keogh ary, 1877, it has been Beaupre, Allen & Keogh and is now Beaupre, Keogh & Co. house has always had a good reputation; no man has given it more character than Mr. Beaupre. Since a resident of Minnesota he has lived a very busy, yet quiet life; has had very little to do with polities and never held a political office in his life, and if there is any pleasure or profit in office-holding, he has generously let his neighbors have the lion's share. He is a doof a small household, and prosperity to see others comfortable as well as himself SOLD THE FIRST GROCERIES.

Mr. Beaupre was the first man this side of Chicago to take his gripsack to sell goods from St. Paul on samples, and he is now the oldest wholesale merchant in the city. It was an up-hill business over twenty-five years ago to sell goods at wholesale from St. Paul upon samples presented, and country merchants would frequently say to him: "We don't understand how years and the say to him: "We don't understand how you can sell us goods at wholesale, when we carry stocks just as large as yours and buy just as cheaply as you do." Notwithstanding all this, with the extra energy and perseverence he displayed, Mr. Beaupre would sell them their groceries, and was therefore the first to convince the merchants in the country of the fact that they could buy their goods in St. Paul cheaper elsewhere, and hence he became the father of the present immense jobbing trade of our already great and growing city. He is a already great and growing city. He is a tall and slender man, very active in busi-ness, but quiet and unassuming on the street. Has been in poor health for several years and yet he is a man of great energy and endurance, and enjoys a good horse and a fast team as well as any gentleman in fast team as well as any gentleman in the state.

DISTRESSING TIMES-GRASSHOPPERS. In the latter part of 1857 times were ex-crutiatingly hard, and just in the midst of this financial pressure news came from Stearns and other northern counties that nillions of grasshoppers had cleaned out all the crops, and a wail went ap for help. I well remember when millions of these grasshoppers took their flight southward in dense flocks, for while passing over St. Paul they actually obscured the sun as though an eclipse had taken place. The wants of the unfortunate farmers were relieved, and the people strug-gled on still hopeful for the good time coming, but those times tried men's souls and their pockets too!

MARTIN DELANEY Mr. Delaney was born in Ireland in 1838; The blood-red paper, fashionable at one time, but never popular, because of its startling brilliancy, is replaced by dark India blue.

The current rumor is that bustles are decreasing in size; still, all the latest foreign plates show the dress held out as though by a shalf at the back. market and also his shop, twelve years; in 1870 built the first regular stock yards in the city or state, and in 1880, in partnership with Capt. M. J. O'Connor, opened his present stock yards on the upper flats. Mr. Delaney says that in 1853 the population of St. Paul consumed five cattle per day; now 125 cattle are required for city consumption daily, and that the prices of beef have doubled since then. Cattle at that time came from Illinois; now from Montana. In early days Mr. Delaney worked at farming for a short time on the property of Daniel Hopkins and owned some forty acres of land in Reserve township, which he sold for \$11,500; worth now \$40,000. Mr. Delaney is a large man, standing above six feet in his stockings; has a fresh, florid complexion, and is quiet and unostentatious in his ways. He has followed but one pursuit all his life, except for a few months of farming, and that is a dealer in stock, and in his special business he has no superior. He is a man of uniform temper and habits, and when in the company his friends, is social and pleasant, a man

very generally esteemed for his solid worth.

CHARLES E. MAYO. Mr. Mayo is among our tallest citizens, rivaling in height N. Myrick, and his familiar form is well known to all the old settlers. He has always been a very steady, very quiet, very temperate, very industrious and very respectable citizen. He is destitute of pedanticity and has no tendency toward grandiloquence, but is a gentleman of intrinsic merit, and though modest and retiring, yet he has performed his part in the great drama of frontier life. He was born in Massachusetts in 1827, where he was educated: clerked in a hardware store in Boston for seven years; resided six months in Cincinnati; came to St. Paul in 1853; commenced the hardware business in 1854 on Third street, between Robert and Jackson. After several removals Mayo & Clark took a building on Third street, below the Merchants hotel, where they remained until they went out of business. Mr. Mayo was in the hardware trade for nearly thirty years, and during all this time he never held any public office, although he was one of the incorporators of the St. Paul Library association, and has held every office in that institution from president down. He was also president of the Historical society and was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He has never dealt in politics, and consequently has saved himself many hours of humilia-tion and regret. He is very much interested in the genealogy of his family and has given much time and attention to it. MEETING OF FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE.

The meeting of the first state legislature was held in the old capitol building on Dec. 2, 1857. There was a general feeling of congratulation over the admission of the state, and active measures were taken to put the machinery in good working order. Gen. H. H. Sibley was the first state governor. This was the eighth session of the territorial legislature and the first of the state. TWO FIRE MACHINES ORDERED.

The council ordered this year two engines, and in view of this fact Hope Engine No. 1 and Minnehaha Company No. 2 were organized. The boys were greatly pleased over the prospects of two genuine fire steamers.

W. Williams. He was born in New York city in 1834; removed to Detroit in 1836; He speaks been an enthusiastic and a devoted fireman. He is an unostentatious, industrious citizen.

GEORGE A. NASH.

Crane four years: with George Benham two crane four years; with George Bennam two years; was in a drug store seven years, and came to St. Paul in 1854; entered the em-ploy of Mr. Hickox, who kept a drug store on the corner of Third and Cedar streets; then removed to St. Anthony and pur-chased the drug store of H. P. Sweet; was there until 1854; bought forty acres where Minneapolis now stands for \$1,500; worth now \$500,000; built a farm-house and barn on it, and for a time worked his farm; traded ten lots for a top buggy; same lots now worth \$25,000; made a claim near where Hon. E. M. Wilson's house now is, in Minneapolis, of eighty acres; sold his pre-emption right for \$1,200; property now worth \$2,000,000; was at Minneapolis when there were but two houses; also when the government, order came throwing the the government order came throwing the land upon which Minneapolis is now situat-ed open to settlement; traded his forty-acre farm for a house in St. Anthony; on the breaking out of the war took an active part in raising troops; tried to enter the army; was prevented by a lame leg; went with his brother in 1864 with the Sixth regiment as assistant sutler; after the war he traveled for a wholesale drug house two years; opened a livery stable in St. Paul; sold out and was appointed general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance company, and continued agent eight years; became the general agent of the Ætna; was in business with E. G. Hodgson; took the agency for the Northwest of the Union Mutual of Maine, which he now holds. He purchased a lot on Dayton avenue in 1880, for which he paid \$6,250; sold for \$10,000; worth \$18,000; bought the on Third and Pleasant avenue for \$4,500; worth \$18,000 and upon this ground he has erected a block of dwellings which cost him \$26,000.

A GREAT LOVER OF HORSES. George Nash knows a good horse when he sees him, and this knowledge has en-abled him to purchase animals for \$300 and sell for \$1,500, and thus he has made considerable money in this specialty. He is a great lover of the horse and has a sort of intuitive conception of his good points.

PERSONALLY.

Mr. Nash is a wiry man of great energy of character, at one time the possessor of black hair and black beard, now a little gray. He walks and talks and acts promptly, decidedly, and is never idle—always on the go. Whatever he does, he aiways on the go. Whatever he does, he does according to Scripture, with all his might. He is positive in his expressions, rapid in his movements, and is as good a judge of horse flesh as any man in the Northwest. D. C. PRICE.

Dr. Price, dentist, was born in New York in 1830; educated there and studied dentistry; removed to St. Louis in 1851; opened took dentistry rooms over Combs' book store in upper town, Third street; moved to the old Rice red brick house, which used to stand on the corner of Third and Washington streets, where the Metropolitan now is; and here he remained eight years; then occupied rooms over the United States ex-press office, corner of Third and Cedar streets, and finally removed to his present quarters on Third street, above Bridge square, where he has remained some fifteen years. He is the oldest dentist in the city and was the first president of the first den-tal association in the state. AS HE IS.

Dr. Price is a fine-looking man, well proportioned physically, and walks very erect, more like a man bred in a military school than a dentist. He is dignified in his bearing, yet courteous, and though not ming-ling much with the people, yet he is a gentleman of fine feelings and cultivated tastes. He has been in the dentistry business thirtyfour years, and during five years of that time he did not lose ten days from his office. Very few men have been more devoted to their profession than Dr. Price, and though he has turned the corner of fifty, yet he is a young-looking man, and with his profession and his lovely family about him, he gets as much happiness out of the world and gides as quietly through it as most men I meet.

JOHN WAGNER.

Mr. Wagner was born in Germany in 1836; emigrated to America in 1852, and remained in Illinois two years, when, in 1854, he came to St. Paul, and his first work was to mow hav on the road to Ft. Snelling. His next move was to buy a blind horse and an old dray and go into the exnress husiness S10 to \$15 per day. He was with Henry Timme three years, but in 1857 started the California saloon and continued this up to 1859, when he went into the ice bu and remained in that up to 1874; opened a store on Robert street, but is now dealing largely in coal and wood. Mr. Wagner is a well-moulded, compact man, of medium size, always pleasant and agreeable, and is a solid citizen. As a specimen of his finan-cial genius, he had only \$70 to buy the blind horse with, and borrowed \$4 to make up the amount, and after using the animal some time sold it for \$100. Mr. Wagner is a good citizen and a solid man.

N. P. INGALLS. A tall, fine-looking man was Mr. Ingalis of thirty years ago, with black hair and black whiskers, and he is a good-looking man now, only he is considerably gray, with a step less elastic and an eve less bright. He was always a quiet man, and moved in his especial line of business without a riffle. He was born in New Hamp-shire in 1822, where he was educated and received a musical training; taught music in Concord for some time; came to St. Paul in 1854; was engaged in teaching music up to 1861, when he entered the army as the leader of the First Regiment band. Of late years he has been a tuner of pianos, in which business he is now en-

gaged.

This year an act incorporating the Old Settlers' association was passed. The association permitted any person to join it who had come to the territory to live prior to 1850, that is, any person who came here in 1849. The seal of the society represents an old man some time in the year 1900, groping among the graves of his former comrades, the last one of them all. His hair is white; his locks are thin; his shoulders are ent; his eye is weak; his step is faltering; his face is pale; he leans upon his staff; he is looking for something in the city of the dead, and while he gazes on a well-remembered name on a tombstone, the children, fresh from school, pause and watch the old entleman and wonder if he were once a child like them. And then, in a little while the bell tolls; there are whisperings among the pioneers of Ramsey county, 1857; there are murmurings among the members of the younger association of 1860: there is a hushed stillness in the city among the elder members; an eclipse obscures the sun; "it is dark, and cold, and dreary." for the last old settler of 1849 is dead—the last member of the Old Settlers' society is gone! The ranks of 1857 are considerably thinner than they were, but they pass to the front to fill up the gap death has made, backed by the vigorous juniors, who, in their time, must pass off the stage of life. And so the ns come and go, the law of nature is fulfilled, the old settlers pass into history, new elements come to the front, and the places that knew us once know us no more forever. If we are philosophers we will accept this truth and this ultimatum and calmly and pleasantly abide the issue.

A Sea-Gull's Curious Roost. A tragic scene occurred on board the

steamship Republic on her last trip to this port. When four days out from Queenstown Miss T. Hand, of 334 East Thirtyfourth street, died within half an hour after the services of the ship's doctor were called in. The young lady left here on the 4th of July last, under the advice of her physician, to recruit her failing health. Every preparation was made to bury the body at sea. The last rites of the church had been said and administered. Rough and yet kindly hands were ready to consign the body to the deep, when suddenly Miss M. Ward threw herself on the corpse and begged piteously that the remains should be brought to New York for interment. At the intercession of two priests the remains in the warmest terms of the old volunteer fire department away back in 1854 and later.

Mr. Williams is a very quiet man and very diligent in his business. He made an excellent chief engineer and has always say, remained there until it was caught. After some nursing and being well fed the bird was offered its liberty, but refused to Mr. Nash was born in New York state in leave. It was brought into port, and is now 1839; educated there; clerked for Saunder a pet on board.—Fordham Herald.