

SEASIDE FASHIONS.

Clara Belle Takes an Outing by Old Ocean's Waves and Tells What She Sees.

Made-Up Forms She Declares to Be Simply a Figment of the Idle Fancy.

Midsummer Styles and an Intimation of What Fashion Will Decree in the Fall.

Why One Girl Loved Stained Glass and Another a Particular Brand of Champagne.

LONG BRANCH, July 30, 1886.—The prettiest girl I have seen makes a big mistake about herself. She doesn't rely, as she so lightly might, on the powerful potency of her loveliness, but poses in painful pie-



hresqueness, with a sketch-book in her lap, and always where there is just breeze enough to fluff her loosened hair. However, she is pictorial, which can't be said of some of the women who show off here. Many are so

ANXIOUS TO DISPLAY their clothes, jewels and other attractions, and seem so clumsy about them that it makes me uncomfortable. I say to myself: "This is some phase of female nature that I never ran up against before. Here's something to fathom." I thought I had struck it when I began to notice these similarities in the origin of every pile of wealth to whose owner my attention was called. This woman's husband made his money out of a patent medicine; that one's husband is so-and-so the big, rich Broadway Hebrew clothier; there's Mrs. Dash, wife of Dash, the great book-maker and gambler; and in that way the most showy women have been pointed out to me by my friends. I am stopping at a very excellent and fashionable hotel, and yet there are bibulous goings on in it. Frequently, on glancing into the restaurant, I see a certain girl quaffing champagne; and

she reminded me of her, in writing about the sources of the money that is being spent here, is the fact that she will drink only one particular brand of wine. Why? Oh, because her father is the importer of it, and she filially aims to advertise his goods. So that special brand of champagne is no longer ordered by its own name, but that this brand is named after the belle who promotes it.

GIRLS ARE WINGED to a considerable extent this summer; but the wings are rather low down to angelic. They are made of muslin, with any other. The wing drapery increases in size. Some four breadths for the two wings, arranging two breadths in each wing, placing them in pairs their whole length and allowing them to fall from about three-eighths of a yard below the belt on the tournure to the root of the skirt. The finely dotted net called point d'esprit is made great use of in combination with summer silks, and is figured and laced. It is striped by rows of white gauze ribbon set on the wrong side, and is used for gathered panels on the side of the skirts, or for bonnets at the foot seen in intervals at the top of the skirts. Blue dotted net striped with black gauze ribbon, two inches wide forms a curtain or gathered panel over white tulle in a black silk or lace dress. Pink toiles of every description from zephyr to gingham to Lyons satins are in profusion here.

FAIR PEOPLE with dark hair and eyes look admirably in pink toiles. Success lies in strictly maintaining the color unswerving, with any other. An exception is always made, of course, in the matter of an addition of white lace to a plain skirt of deep-blue serge ornamented on one side with a single long anchor embroidered in white. A second skirt of plain fine-striped wool, dark blue and white, is quite as long as the underskirt, but open on one side to display the embroidered anchor. A small boy suit of plain serge, having an anchor embroidered in each corner. A red silk scarf forms the waist, which is folded about the waist. New ribbons are so-called, with any other, striped or brocaded with gilt and finished with feathered edges. Push ribbons of solid color on one side have the other side in gay Roman stripes. The watered ribbons are in every tint of color, and are in all widths from half an inch to seven-inch widths for sashes.

SEA AIR is hard on complexions, in spite of the protective veils and sun-burners. I interviewed a physician about the wear and tear of faces, and he said: "The best aids to a complexion are cold water, a pure soap, healthful food, good digestion and reasonable out-door exercise. If the skin presents a surplus of sebaceous matter, it should be washed with water to which vinegar has been added at the rate of one spoonful to a wine-glass of water, and a little starch. Vase line is good; so is glycerine and rose-water, in the proportion of one part of each to three parts rose-water. Wrinkles are often caused by anxiety, bad health or study. The cause of their formation having been removed, and the general health restored by means of suitable food, exercise and cheerful surroundings, the wrinkles will generally disappear. Use warm water not hot, to wash your face, and a soap that does not convey a surplus of soda. White castile is the best that can be had. At night sponge the face with rose-water and white glycerine in equal parts, to which has been added a few drops of spirits of turpentine. Rub well into the pores and let the mixture dry on the face.

THE USE OF COSMETICS is detrimental. They clog the pores of the skin. If the skin be milk or butter-milk can be applied. It is well to mix some flowers of sulphur with the milk and let it stand for about two hours, or over night, and then use without disturbing the sulphur, which will have settled to the bottom. This should be used before washing, and a small quantity should be preserved as required, as it is not a commodity adapted for keeping. If the skin presents a greasy appearance, due to an excess of oily secretions, milk should not be used, but a lotion composed of equal parts of rose-water and elderflower-water, or a little eau-de-cologne may be added to the water before washing."

Would you like to know what you will wear next fall? To a fashion expert who

THE WOMAN'S GLOBE.

Valuable Suggestions to Women Regarding the Proper Way of Displaying Beauty on Horseback.

Unenviable Lot Which Befalls the Supposed Gentler Sex in Many Countries in Europe.

Bathing Fashions Which Do Not Attract Merit With the Approval of Observers.

The Woman Who Wants to Earn a Living, But Doesn't Know How--Fashion Pointers.

THE SKELETON IN SATIN. The art is dull with dark perfume Of musk and piney Indian drags, And on her head there floats a plume, Wrung from the bird of Africa's waste.

Upon her cheeks no roses bloom. Her lips are pale as rouge and paste, And over them a quivering smile That caps the hearse, and symbol death.

A hollow sepulchre, a tomb, Where eyes of love and light should bloom, Beneath the quivering quill plume Wrung from the bird of Paradise.

The faintest fabrics of the loom The tightest ribs that cramp the lungs, Whilst bravely nods above the plume, Wrung from the songsters of our woods.

The tottering steps that tell of rheum, That thinly-scarfed feet have bred, Are echoed by the quivering plume, That tells of desolated woods.

The face o'ercast with sandy gloom, The tightened ribs that cramp the lungs, That feebly seek to thrill the plume - Plucked from a forest songster's crest.

Who is this creature of the tomb, Whose vain, unreasoning, lawless passion Burns for the heat, the songster's plume, The tottering steps that tell of doom? -Texas Sitings.

WOMEN ON HORSEBACK.

Hints for Habits and Secure Seats in All Sorts of Saddles. English women take naturally to horseback riding, but it is too much of an art to be undertaken hastily by the average American girl, who dons a habit much as she would a ball dress. In the matter of attire various authors make valuable suggestions, but as they must vary in some few particulars at fashion's dictum, they need not be given here, where women who do ride all in preference to any other candy, and some rural bells fairly swim in taffy and seen to like it.

There is a combination of nut meats and candy that is largely sold in New York under the title of "toffee," but the genuine toffee, pulling article has disappeared from confectioners' counters. New Yorkers have sweet teeth all around both jaws. In no city in the world does

CHILDHOOD is not the best time to acquire the art of riding. The muscles are too young for the strenuous work of the city, and just as apt to grow crooked under a second saddle is adopted, which enables the learner to sit on alternate days on the off side of the horse, and to this there are many objections. The child is not yet old enough to understand the art, and the English people that riding is like music and literature--the earlier it is learned the better for the learner, and the more certain the proficiency desired to be obtained. This is an erroneous idea, to be discarded at once.

Children are generally put on ponies and horses of a sheep-like nature, and being accustomed to such and none other, they are nervous and frightened when mounted upon spirited animals, which they feel they have not the strength nor the art to manage, and being unused to the science of controlling, the suffer themselves to be controlled, and thus undergo the chance of becoming accomplished horsewomen.

There are women who ride with a great show of boldness and tear wildly across country after hawk too, averring that they never knew what fear meant. Why should they--having ridden from the time they were five-year-olds? But the bravery of the few is nothing by which to judge of a system, and in this respect the English is less objectionable for boys, because their shoulders are not apt to grow awry by sitting sideways, as little girls do, nor are they loth to hang over on one side, and they have the habit of holding their weakly fingers to bring to the front. Moreover, if they tumble off, what matter? It does them all the good in the world. But it is not pleasant to see a little girl

Carriage is indispensable in riding; it must be there at the outset. All other difficulties may be got over, but a natural timidity is an insurmountable obstacle. If riding is to be a pleasure, it must be done in a carriage. It is not only a matter of safety, but it is a matter of convenience. A carriage is indispensable in riding; it must be there at the outset. All other difficulties may be got over, but a natural timidity is an insurmountable obstacle. If riding is to be a pleasure, it must be done in a carriage. It is not only a matter of safety, but it is a matter of convenience.

WOMAN IN EUROPE.

Some Phases of Feminine Life in the Old World--How Manual Labor Not Confined to the Male Sex. Harper's Bazar.

Whether it be the existence of enormous standing armies, the havoc of centuries of war, the absence of practical educational facilities, or the lowliness of laborers' wages, that compels so many women on the continent of Europe to seek to gain a living in occupations which are generally considered to be the province of men, certain it is that one of the commonest and, to American eyes, the strangest sights there is the number of women engaged in agricultural and manual labor. In France women are occupied in the mines, dragging or pushing the heavy trucks of coals through the narrow tunnels that run from the seams to the shaft. Of course in such work they adopt the ordinary costume of working miners, and at the first glance are not to be distinguished from the men by whose side they are working. Some of the entries in the streets of Paris are strange enough. In Paris there are nine female boat-builders and 245 "wheelwrights, farriers and saddlers," eight sawyers, forty-six carpenters and women in figure they resemble high-chested, broad-shouldered men, with a waist, and possessed of great strength. In such stout "daughters of the plow" it is an easy task to wear a street skirt or pull about a handkerchief with milk, as may be seen any day in Antwerp, where the milk woman, with her neat white cap and kerchief and her assistant dog, is a striking picture. In Prussia about 6,000 women are worked in mines, quarries, foundries, and about 4,000 are classified as "drivers, postillions, and railway laborers," and about 1,000 as "ships' crews, saltpeters, boatmen, and ferrymen" in this last category they have been included in France, and about 1,000 as "ships' crews, saltpeters, boatmen, and ferrymen" in this last category they have been included in France, and about 1,000 as "ships' crews, saltpeters, boatmen, and ferrymen" in this last category they have been included in France.

His Yells Gave Everybody Pain.

She heard his frantic outcries and rushed to the window upon the wings of sympathetic alarm. "Poor man!" she exclaimed. "I wonder what has happened to him. His wrinkles are all over his face." "Why, what?" cried Edith, laughing. "He's crying berries."

Too Much Chin in a Portrait.

"So, Mr. Palette, you can guarantee a satisfactory picture of my wife?" "Yes, Mr. Podsnap, I can paint a speaking likeness of her." "A speaking likeness? My dear sir, if you do the picture to suit me you will do no such thing."

A Clamless Clamcake.

Bayley--Do you enjoy yourself at the clam-bake? Bailey--Indeed I did. Bayley--I suppose the clams made good eating. Bailey--I don't know about that. I didn't wait. You see, they couldn't get the fire to burn. I was exposed of the liquid, and came home. I can enjoy a clamcake every day in the week.

THE WOMAN'S GLOBE.

adapted to feminine hands? The reason seems to be the industrial condition of a great part of the European continent, which affords to them no better means of earning a living, and in fact that the occupations which are so utterly unfamiliar are just those in which unskilled labor can be employed. A change, however, is slowly coming about by the growth of important industries in every country. The factory system has been found in Germany to have a strong tendency to improve the condition not only of the women immediately employed in them, but of those working in the country. In some instances the employer at first, after thirty years of experience, said: "The condition of the agricultural laborers is not a successful one. There is much misery among them, especially moral misery. When mothers apply to me for work, the strong healthy girls we tell them such girls are more fit for labor in the fields, but too frequently receive an account of the hard and immoral life associated with such service. The scene changes when a well-managed factory comes into the village. The poor girls must then either receive better wages or they go into the factory. The moral benefit of the latter is still greater; it affects the whole village."

SWEEP-TOOTHED BEAUTIES. Enormous Consumption of Candy by New York Girls. New York Journal.

"AFFY on a toothpick!" is an unknown thing in New York these days. At only a few of the confectionery stores can taffy in any form be purchased. It is not the proper thing in toothsome sweets.

In the country it still holds supremacy. All the rural beauties buy it in preference to any other candy, and some rural bells fairly swim in taffy and seen to like it.

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A woman's duty begins with the woman nearest to her by ties of blood and affection, and stretches out to those accounted less fortunate than herself. It does not end there. There are women far above her in the scale of wealth, perhaps, who need a wider outlook and broader sympathies; who need to be drawn out of themselves and their exclusive circle, and to be interested in the great busy, struggling world outside of their circle, and to feel that upon them rests, in part, the responsibility of making it better and purer. In some ways they are more restricted than the woman who sews for them. The wife of a teamster, if she have the time, can take up any remunerative employment, and her friends neither question nor reprove her. The wife of a millionaire, possessed of unlimited leisure, must be idle. For "he also is idle who might be better employed." If she can endure the epithet of "peculiar," she may give her life to the investigation and improvement of tenement houses, or devote herself to a particular line of study; otherwise her work for her fellow men and women will be confined to charity balls and fashionable bazaars. To do anything more would bring her a return in money is not to be thought of for an instant. And from the wife and daughter of the millionaire to the girl who starves behind a counter rather than go to work, the same power is at work. Alas! how weak we are. Women may say that all honest work is ennobling, and all voluntary alms-giving is ennobling, and that, in comparison with the idle rich, they never lift a finger to serve another, nor has a thought above her own adornment and her social conquests, the woman who does the work of her kitchen, if she do it well, is worthy of all the honor, and her conviction has not yet become a part of them.

A SEASIDE BELLE'S APPAREL.

Gowns and Bonnets and Shoes and Gloves Enough to Stock a Ship. Newport Correspondence.

The wardrobe of a Newport belle is something incredible for variety and costliness. She must have her morning frocks, many in number, fresh from the hand of some celebrated artist, who contrives to give them that air of studied simplicity which is the most expensive grace in the world. Then there are driving dresses, which must be effective from a distance, as well as upon close inspection, and are the result of the latest and most advanced of tailors whose fame is world wide, and whose prices are appalling. Of reception gowns, all laces and daintiness, she owns several. There are four, and her ball costumes, which are as beautiful as they are gaudy, and expensive, are as numerous as the stars in the sky. Of reception gowns, all laces and daintiness, she owns several. There are four, and her ball costumes, which are as beautiful as they are gaudy, and expensive, are as numerous as the stars in the sky.

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HOW TWO WOMEN KEEP HOUSE.

A Dressmaker and Book-keeper in Domestic Partnership. Detroit Times.

One is a dressmaker and the other a book-keeper, the latter from a comfortable country home. For years she had endured life in a boarding-house at \$4 a week for board and room. It was all she could afford to pay out of her salary of \$25 per month. It occurred to her that she could associate a friendly dressmaker with her, the two could have large rooms, possibly afford to board a few more, and in long winter evenings, so

that they could sew, read or chat undisturbed. The dressmaker consenting, the two set out to find a room suited to their means.

As they looked their project grew and resolved itself into two rooms and a system of housekeeping on the smallest possible scale as an experiment. They scribbled on their summer hats and dresses, and bought a second-hand parlor cook-stove and a few dishes, rented their rooms very plainly furnished in three or four days, and entered on their new life. They breakfasted together and separated for the day, the dressmaker retiring after tea. The bookkeeper comes home at noon, gets her simple dinner, and leaves the housework until she returns after 6 o'clock, and shortly after the dressmaker returns in the afternoon. The bookkeeper comes home at noon, gets her simple dinner, and leaves the housework until she returns after 6 o'clock, and shortly after the dressmaker returns in the afternoon. The bookkeeper comes home at noon, gets her simple dinner, and leaves the housework until she returns after 6 o'clock, and shortly after the dressmaker returns in the afternoon.

Gradually their rooms have assumed a cozy, home-like aspect; the dressmaker has bought a sewing machine, the bookkeeper a writing desk; their food is of better quality than at one-half the cost, and they are vastly happier in every way than two years since they entered into this useful and friendly partnership, and the bookkeeper's heart is almost broken because her friend has withdrawn her from the cozy home. She wickelily hopes that times will be so hard that they cannot marry, or that Providence will send her also a lover, or another nice girl to keep company with, as the least compensation for her loss.

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with satin bows and a sash are dressy enough for the ball-room. They are not economical for a card-party, as the lace catches at every turn and draws threads spoils its beauty.

Very large hats of black navy-blue or seal-brown worn by little girls. A dark-blue one, faced with a band of white velvet and trimmed with bows of white moire ribbon and a cluster of white ostrich tips, is one of the most tasteful. The brown straw trims prettily with white, fawn or scarlet and the black with any bright color.

PIN-MONEY POINTERS.

Useful Hints for Making Dainty Summer Gowns. Several stores uptown are selling fine linen-lawn suitable for dress-gowns and boys' waists for fifteen cents a yard. This is a great reduction in price. The goods are among the most serviceable in the market and are also tasteful.

Exquisitely fine embroidery or mill-stuff for an infant's costume, a fine white gown is retailing for fifty and seventy-five cents a yard. It comes from a half to one yard wide.

The seersucker cloths with the crinkled stripe make convenient wear for the country, as they do not require ironing. A piece of old black velvet or velveteen made into one of the belt bertha now so fashionable will take but little time and makes an attractive adjunct to a light toilet.

Spanish lace scarfs are again in favor for knotting about the throat. Old ones are renovated by dipping in soap bark and pressing over a steam iron. One of the hats with a flat brim may be converted to one of the sailor shapes now in favor. The crown will generally need to be lowered and the brim made round and even.

One or two sets of ribbon and one of black velvet now at different times with the same dress make it appear like a new one.

Buff-colored cheese cloth, which is selling for 5 and 6 cents a yard, will make a pretty evening dress, and is becoming to a person with a creamy complexion.

Black jersey dresses are greatly reduced in price and the goods will be fashionable for fall wear, although not perhaps the extreme of fashion. In another month the prices will be raised.

A PROMPT GIRL.

A remarkable record of promptitude is that of Miss Annie Louise Goodrich of the classical course, New York high school, class of '86, who was neither absent nor tardy for nine consecutive years.

Fancy fashions worked stockings are as fashionable as silk for country wear. The Scotch cotton plish and gingham stripes are much liked for semi-dress occasions.

Light blue nun's veiling is trimmed with dark colors such as deep red and dark brown plush stripes.

White silk stockings are quite the thing as a novelty in footwear.

Black jersey dresses are embroidered on the Jersey in silk jets.

The charming lace wrap may be made from Iceland wool and pearl beads. This is knitted with a loose stitch.

Straw shoes have opened the way for straw and other articles of wearing apparel.

Tan shoes is both fashionable for gloves and for slippers. The undressed kid in a Moore shoe is a very pretty and fashionable foot covering.

The little slippers which make a secure fastening for slippers and for out shoes are in tan or cut-stone and make a Newport toe much more dainty.

Whip chip brads are very pretty for dressy occasions both for hats and bonnets.

Red shoes moreover are worn with black silk stockings and are very desirable, and follow the race for the royal red in all manner of leather goods.

White crane drawn hats are very dainty and attractive when they have the simplest of trimmings, such as some delicate kind of flower without feathers.

A fall of lace around the edge of a Leghorn hat is what makes a very attractive face trimming for an one wearing it, and it is quite a popular and fashionable trimming for all attractive hats.

Fruits of various bright colors in imitation of various articles of wearing apparel. These, with their foliage, make the decoration of some very stylish hats.

Summer Fancy Work.

The very best and most attractive sort of useful work is the darning work on bed and table linen; this is not only darning, but makes the fabric more enduring. White linen is used for this purpose and the outline of the figures should be well defined.