LOVE AND FASHION.

Clara Belle Tells How the Two Closely Intermingle at Every Summer Resort She Visited.

Young People Whose Recreation Was Gazing Into Each Others' Eyes and Breathing Soft Nothings.

Courtship Carried On Under All Circumstances, in Every Comer, Heedless of Observers.

Early Information About What Will be the "Correct Thing" During the Coming Autumn.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3, 1886.—I came here after a great deal of deliberation. I wanted to get away from love and love-making. Not that I personally have been at all afflicted with this new epidemic disease; no one will think me so silly. But for eight weeks, while I have been making a tour of the watering places, I have encountered so many that were victims, in all stages and in every blessed resort, that I felt as if my very soul needed a rest. Puppy love is what tired me particularly. You know what that is. It seizes girls just emancipated from short skirts, and boys just beginning to feel a little fuzz on their upper lips. Real, genuine love, when it grows to be man's size, or woman's, is a modest, shrinking thing, like a woodland flower. It hides itself, and you have to hunt to find it. But this puppy and kitten love that is now raging all along the coast is so awfully incautious that you are continually running against it, stumbling over it and treading on it.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

was illustrated at every point of one's gaze. At a summer's night hop if I saw a beau especially attentive to a belle—gazing intently at her white satin, point lace and other beauties of toilet—I knew well enough that

he was only cognizant of the girl inside of them, and was making love to her. Why, I wonder that I was able to sheer off from the subject as much as I did while I was at these places, for it seems to me now that it was the special feature everywhere; always represented by two figures joined together like the parts of a pair of scissors, parading arm in arm on the beaches, hugged up under umbrellas on the sand, cuddled up in carriage seats, glued side to side in row boats and joined almost into one on the hotel piazzas. And then I would enter a female friend's room to ask her about something important—say the exact shade by daylight of her dress that was so lovely by gaslight—and then she would be in the midst of hearing her sixth proposal of the season. As a rule, it seems to be between sixteen and eighteen years of age, at which period love is no more able to hide its existence than it is possible to keep a baby from

SQUALLING IN CHURCH.

But to come to the point: I flattered myself it was the sea air and so I came here, and oh, how I have been victimized. It's as thick here as at the sea-shore.

"Would you mind this girl's riding on the box with me about half a mile? She is my cousin, and I want to take her to her home right on the road we are going," said the driver of the only carriage I could hire on my first afternoon here. It was a little chit of a girl that the boyish fellow pointed to, it was the only carriage, it was getting late and I was both good-natured and unsuspicious. Besides, there was hardly a house in the next half-mile, so I said "yes." I really don't think I was ever more scandalized than with what presently happened. I had flattered myself

I was going to appear well, for I had stopped in New York and reinforced myself with a hat of the newest device, and with one or two other things not worth mentioning but calculated to make me feel at ease evenin this dressy place. But I had not gone two blocks before I forgot all about myself. First I heard a "teehee" or two from the little girl, and toen I looked up and, bless me, if the boyish driver was not stealing his idle arm around the waist of the girl on the box beside him. "Please drive straight back again," I said, sternly. I never shall cease to be thankful that all this happened in Judge Hilton's park, where I had been visiting ata friend's cottage. If it had been in the village, I should have fainted. And yet it was a girl so young that in any other age one would have called her a child.

It seems ridiculous, as I write in a temperature of 90° in the shade of a hotel veranda, to think of thick clothes; but it wont be a month before we will be ordering wraps for cold weather. So let us consider them. The most striking jacket I have discovered for autumn is the coachman's coat, made of smooth livery cloth, with a turned-over collar. This is closely-fitted, double-breasted, extending well over the hips. The colors for these tailor garments are tan brown, navy blue, the gray called Salambo and heliotrope. The coats are lined throughout with satin and may be made heavy enough for winter weather. There are also wraps no longer than a basque. The back and sleeves are of colored velvet, the fronts and the lower edge being of lace loaded with embroidery of beads of the same tint as the velvet. The sleeves are slashed lengthwise, so that the wrap

MAY BE PUT OFF AND ON

without difficulty. Other short wraps are of woolens—ecru, beige or brown—with small woolen grelots studding the edges. A convenient and economical fashion which will continue in popularity will be the wearing of a velvet jacket with skirts of contrasting material. It is not essential that velvet shall enter into the construction of the skirt, for this portion of the costume may be one and often two materials bearing no relation whatever to the velvet basque. The turned-over collar seen on new mantles, and a soft, gathered plastoon extends from the collar to the waist, where it is met by a belt ribbon that begins on the sides and is tied with flowing ends in front. Some very rich mantles have cashmere-colored beads in figures all over them, or in stripes alternating with plush or velvet stripes. There are also stylish cloth mantles with frise figures, or else with the boucle designs of dull brown and red together, or brown with blue, or blue with red. Among new shapes are the mantle paletots of velvet, made with the sleeves and back of a jacket, but with long loose mantilla fronts. The fashion of small wraps now worn made of two and sometimes three different materials will be general. Many of these are formed of dark Lyons velvet, with sleeves that barely reach the elbow, made of oriental nets in broche designs, the nets woven of the richest silk flosses. Autumn wraps will be made chiefly in visite and jacket fashion, and trimmed with black lace and handsome ornaments, put on separately and not in one continuous band of passementerie unless of

SOME NOVEL AND UNIQUE DESIGN.

The jackets now to be seen in the rooms of the ultra-modish makers are short, tight-fitting, double-breasted garments, with a very high collar that may be merely a standing band, or else a turn-down collar may be sewed to the top of this high band. The front may be fitted by one dart, or by two, as the figure of the wearer requires. The backs have but one side form, and are plaited flatly at the end of the middle forms. The sleeves are close coat shape, and the pockets are inside, with a band or mere slit for an opening. Two rows of small buttons, either plain lasting or braid buttons, or else of wood, trim the front. For tailor gowns cloths will be used in checks, stripes, bars, plaids and the large blocks that are now considered more suitable for ulsters and jackets. Among the autumn fabrics are soft wool goods in new arrangements of color and weave, and also modifications of existing designs, all giving promise of stylish gowns. Among these are wool diagonals, shot with two and sometimes three gay contrasting colors: silk-wrap serges, brightened with brilliant-hued stripes of velvet or of frise bands forming the stripe; dark colored canvas and basket-cloth goods in olive brown, dark blue, violet, violet and Baltic blue, with lines of gold crossing the fancy weave, or with bars of raised velvet in colors of cardinal, ecru and golden bronze running in and out. Velvet and plush tufts appear upon smooth woolen surfaces, these fabrics to be used as long Russian polonaise over velvet skirts matched to the color of the tuft.

IT IS NOT THE SEASIDE

so much as it is the summer atmosphere that generates this state of love affairs about which I wrote above. I happened to sit beside four or five young women on the piazza of a hotel in Saratoga waiting for the music to begin. They must have thought me deaf, for they talked aloud. They were talking of love, and talking of it exactly as so many medical students would be apt to discuss the symptoms of rheumatism or dyspepsia.

"It gives me a sinking sensation," said one; "just as if I was faint or frightened. Do you feel it that way?"

"No," another replied; "but I don't know my own mind. I don't know whether I really am in love, and then I am afraid he is not in love, or I think he is not going to be true, or that I can't keep on fascinating him, and—oh, dear, it's so very disturbing I wish I was out of it."

"It reminds me of when I had a terrible fever," said a third maiden; "I am burning one minute, and all of a tremble the next, and I can't sleep, and my appetite's all gone, and, oh, so many things are odd about it; but I rather like it, all the same."

But that is all I care to repeat, in fact, it is about all I heard, for I moved my place, as you can imagine. This morning I was pouring out my lamentation to a young girl, the younger sister of a dead friend. She is at least 17, and rather beyond the kitten love period, but I thought it would do no harm to let her know the truth about this imitation of the noble passion by little chits. She quite agreed with me, she said, and then she went on:

"But I have a confession to make, Clara," said she; I am in a frightfully awful situation. You see I am engaged to be married in New York, and when I came up here I got engaged to a young fellow up here, you know, just for fun. He is rich, you know, and quite distinguished in appearance, but it wasn't that which made me let him engage himself to me so much as that all the other girls, that is, the nice girls, were head over heels after him. It was so pleasant to cut them out. Now, you see, I had done the same thing last summer. I was engaged to the same young gentleman in New York then (really engaged, you know), and I got engaged up here—"

"For mercy's sake!" I exclaimed; "what sort of a story are you telling me?"

"Why, it's quite customary Clara; that is, among girls of any life at all. You get engaged up here because it's better all around. You select a

REALLY NICE, PROPER YOUNG MAN,

and you are both devoted to one another, and it takes up all of your spare time; and then at parting you manage to quarrel (it's quite easy to do it), and off he goes to Chicago or New Orleans, and you go home to your real beau. Well, as I was going to say, I managed it beautifully last season—quarreled all right, and never heard any more about it. But this year things are going to be different. I am in an awful scrape. This young man is a Southerner, and he talks of shooting anybody that looks at me, and of killing himself if I reject him, and oh, my! I can see that I'll never, never be able to get rid of him."

I did not sympathize with her. I might have suggested that she write to her New York young man to attend a shooting gallery and take lessons preparatory to an encounter with the Southerner, but I did not think it just exactly a fit subject for joking. But I am only telling you what success attended my efforts to get away from the scourge of the summer resorts. To make it very short, it is just simply no success at all. Why, I strolled into the pretty and ancient graveyard just at the edge of the village, and if there were not at least six couples tucked away on the grave-stones in the by-paths, and all courting at 100 pounds pressure, I am no correspondent of yours.

But I like Saratoga, and I like it better and better the more I see of it. I always used to wonder why I liked it and why it was so popular with New Yorkers. It does not do to say it's on account of the springs, because one-half the people here don't touch the springs. Once is enough for a good many, and I'm one of the number. And it is not because it is such a pretty place, for between ourselves we have not a great many prettier places a great deal nearer home. No, the real reason why New Yorkers flock to Saratoga so is because it is so like New York. You find your milliner up here and your dressmaker, and the people wear the correct cut and style of clothes, and you run across your family doctor and your next-door neighbor and the same waiters who serve you in town in the winter, and all that sort of thing. Why, I half expect to see a Fourth avenue horse-car every time I open my window in the hotel of a morning.

It seems funny, doesn't it, to go in the country and live almost exactly as you did in the city, with a Wall street ticker and Wall street brokers' offices down stairs and hot and cold water in your rooms and the New York morning papers only a few hours late. But that's what makes Saratoga a New Yorker's paradise, especially for the men, who have the races thrown in and a big gambling place a great deal wider open than any gamblers have dared to keep their places in New York for two years or more. If they only would pass a law preventing children from imitating loving the places would be simply perfect.

Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Gold-Covered Dog.

Monticello (Col.) Champion.

A dog which has been riding up and down the mines on cages and wandering through drifts and crosscuts was recently washed and his shaggy coat of hair assayed $23.17 worth of gold dust.

Same Thing—Peanuts and All.

Cambridge Chronicle.

"Did you ever go to the circus, Tommy?" asked one small boy of another.

"No," said Tommy; "my folks won't let me. But they took me out to hear Sam Jones preach.

Queen Night.

The night is a maiden
With beautiful eyes
That shine through the ages
From deeps in the skies.

Her clusters of jewels
Flash out from her hair
And encircle her neck
With radiance rare.

She is shy, she is coy,
And flirts with young Day
Ever leading him on
In innocent play.

I love her! I love her!
I bask in her smile.
Let her flirt with young Day—
She's mine all the while.

—Detroit Free Press.

THE WOMAN'S GLOBE.

Why Cupid Should Not be Allowed Too Early Sway in Hearts of Youths and Maidens.

Young Married People Should Make an Effort to Secure Their Own Particular Nests.

Some of the Qualities Which Make American Beauty Famed in Every Quarter of the Globe.

Late Information Regarding Fashion's Decrees for the Coming Fall and Winter Seasons.

A WINSOME LASSIE IS MY LOVE.

A winsome lassie is my love,
Beneath whose long, black, arching lashes
There lurk two bonnie roguish eyes
That glint and snap like diamond flashes.
The apple blossom's fairest tint
Blooms ever in her cheeks' soft blushes;
And sweet her breath as zephyr's sighs
At eve 'mid flowery hawthorn bushes.

When twilight comes and down the glen
The cows come home 'mid gathering shadows,
I meet her where the sunset tints
Still linger on the fragrant meadows:
And there, till falls the silent night
And sinks the twinkling star of even,
I walk enraptured by her side,
Nor dream of happier hours in heaven.

—Patrick McArdle.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Some of the Reasons Why They Are Injudicious.

One of the strongest arguments brought to bear against early marriages, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, is that a girl at 20 is hardly through with her school books, and that she has had no time to acquire any domestic knowledge, to say nothing of the great world of human nature. Experience, which is needed to tone down the arrogance of youth, she has not had; and, amiable and lovely as she may be, she has not learned the divine art of silence. Another source of domestic dissatisfaction in case of too youthful marriage is, that women rarely advance in literary acquirement after they have taken upon themselves the vows of wifehood, whereas men, as a rule, go on until they have passed their prime. The pretty little wife who was once his equal and met every requirement of his taste, has fallen sadly into the background; and, although he may continue to cherish her, he will very likely, in his mind, contrast her with the woman who is up with the times, who can converse with him and appreciate him. Possibly the brainy woman would not keep his house so well. Man is so constituted that, however much he may like creature comforts, he wants a comanpion in his wife, and not merely a housekeeper. The latter can be hired for a compensation in dollars and cents. He wants his wife to be something above and beyond all this.

I do not mean to say that there are no happy marriages consummated in early youth, but the chances are against it. Diana of Poictiers at the age of 13 married a widower of 50, and there is no record that her twenty years of married life did not hold its full measure of bliss, although her subsequent years would seem to attest the contrary. However, it was a dangerous experiment. It is the law of nature for gay youth to love gay youth, and a wide discrepancy in point of years is quite as likely to result fatally as a wide discrepancy in point of taste. It is not often that a girl of 25 has the same tastes she had at 18. The heyday of romance is not so strong within her. She looks beneath the handsome exterior for some inward graces of mind and heart, and the chances are in favor of her happier marriage. Love is proverbially blind; he is more—he is willfully blind—and should be made to open his eyes. A little common sense mingles advantageously with everything, and so far from being out of place, it is absolutely essential to safety in affairs of the heart. And in this the mature maiden has an immense advantage. She will have struck the plane of her life, and the man whom she fancies and who fancies her will be very apt to be harmonious to the highest degree. It is a solemn thing to get married, and, if it is a "solemner not to," it is better in this matter to "bide a wee." Undue haste in matrimonial alliances often results in unspeakable misery.

YOUR OWN HOME.

Something That Every Young Couple Should Work for Earnestly:

One of the very first things that a young married couple should think of, says a writer in the Toledo Blade, is the getting of a home of their own; a house which is their "to have and to hold" for a lifetime, if possible; one that shall be to their children a place around which all their youthful memories gather, and bring a glow to their hearts, no matter what may come to them in after years; one in which each room will, in process of time, become endeared through its associations. It may seem far away in the distance at first, but persistent thought and effort in that direction will bring it to pass in time, and much sooner than at first seemed probable.

"It is much cheaper to rent," say you. When the expense of moving around is taken into consideration, the wear and tear upon the furniture that is entailed, the making over of old things to fit new places, you have equal, if not greater expense, without half of the comfort. Necessity or expediency may make renting the only thing to do for a season, but I still adhere to the opinion that it is the truest economy and highest wisdom to get a home of your own at the earliest moment that you can make it practicable.

These peripatetic people have rarely much of value that they can call their own for in the very nature of things they could not have. The family lack the sense of permanency in regard to a house which is always so desirable, and especially when people are on the down-hill side of life. While young and vigorous, with brains busy about what is going on in the world, its absence is not felt so much, but the day must come when the interests will be gradually withdrawn with the waning strength from purely outside matters and center within the home, and it is then that the heart longs for and is best satisfied with what long habit has made dear and familiar.

Another thing is true. Your expenditures are much more likely to be carefully looked after if you have such an object in view. I know a couple who boarded for some years after their marriage, then rented a house and went to housekeeping. They lived up to every cent of their income, though never running in debt. Finally they concluded to have a home of their own, and took advantage of the installment plan; that is, they had a house built for them by persons who make that sort of thing their business, gave a mortgage upon it to secure the builder, and paid for it in monthly installments. The undertaking caused a complete change in their way of living. Without being niggardly, they looked closely after expenses, and found that they could enjoy life just as well as ever, and even better, because they had a definite object in view which absorbed their thoughts, and for which they were planning from day to day. They go without many little luxuries to which they were accustomed, but they do not feel the deprivation in the comfort they take in what is to be really a home, not just simply a temporary place to live in.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

In What it Consists and How it Excels Every Other Land.

Chicago Herald.

What particular type of American girl would you like to be, should some fairy godmother now call upon you to respond to your wishes? Doubtless you would be only yourself, with perhaps some fancied improvement here or there. A smoother skin, a more sparkling eye, a well shaped nose, a dimpled chin, lips like cherries, and teeth like pearls, a lissome form, a graceful walk, with one or two other items considered essential to perfect beauty.

A very natural aspiration this of the feminine heart, and by no means unknown to the masculine. We all like to stand fair before the mirror and the world, but women most so, because attractive power is the more necessary for them.

In what does personal beauty consist? We are aware of it when we see it, but it is not easy to define. No description in words quite conveys it to us. We are all agreed there must be shapeliness, grace, proportion, color, health and a harmonious combination of the perfections of which the human body is capable. These are the qualities that belong to beauty, but they must be informed with sentiment, passion, intellect and feeling, or our admiration soon ceases. The wax doll beauty has but momentary attraction, and insipidly arrayed in every external charm of female loveliness finds only insipid admirers.

The beauty of American women is famous the world over. Scarce a traveler from abroad but who has noted the fair faces of our young girls, their dainty forms and attractive graces. Every now and then some dazzling belle, some queen of beauty, goes abroad, and in London, in Paris, in Vienna, in Rome, and in every capital she visits, draws about her a throng of admiring worshipers and becomes the acknowledged beauty of the season. Fairness of face and form are only part of her charms. She possesses that nameless attraction more potent than grace and more bewitching than beauty, which the French call chic and we call style. The English or German woman puts on a Parisian-made costume, and straightway it becomes a stiff and graceless garb. All the ideality of dress has vanished from it. An American girl arrays herself for the first time in the latest creation of Worth, gives her skirts a shake and a flirt, turns around before the mirror, and walks forth in a garment whose every undulation serves only the better to set off her beauty. All the mysteries of underskirts, the secrets of color, the knotting of ribbons and sashes, the carrying of trains, come to her by intuition. She is born to the purple, and all the elements of dress obey her. She may not be like the Parisian, able to set a fashion, but she can follow it when set, in faultless style.

The beauty of our fair countrywomen is so common that we have never raved over it, as they have done in other lands, and we have never had professional beauties. Our standard, too, must be higher, for Mrs. Langtry has never won the admiration here she did in London, while our beauties who have been abroad have many rivals at home who in public estimation surpass them. And this seems almost conclusive that our country may properly boast of more fair women than any country under the sun.

FALL FASHIONS.

Some of the Pretty Effects in Woolens That Will be Popular.

The goods which are most generally needed, and bought for early autumn suits for ladies, are light-weight woolens, and these the shopkeepers have already begun to display upon their counters, ready to catch the eye of those who are soonest home from seashore or mountain.

Stripes prevail in these new goods, whether they are of domestic manufacture or foreign importation; in the wools which will be used for shopping, visiting and general street wear, as well as in silks and velvets for house dresses. The very narrow "pin-stripes" or "hair-line stripes" which were seen to a limited extent last spring are shown in great variety this season and promise to be very popular. The stripes are for the most part very close together, the spaces between being scarce a sixteenth of an inch in width. The lines or stripes are often of silk, which gives—more especially in the combinations of black, navy blue, gray, dark red, etc., with white—a sheeny, silvery effect, which is very pretty indeed. Other combinations shown are dark red, with navy blue, yellow or beige lines, with black, brown or blue, white with chocolate brown, shades of green, chaudron, which is a coppery red color, with brown or electric blue, and many other varieties. These goods are usually used to make the whole costume. The basque, draperies and jaunty little coat may be finished with simple stitched edges, handsome buttons being the only decora-

tions used; or there may be vest, cuffs and collar on the basque, or rolling cuffs and buttons on the coat of velvet, which combines or contrasts prettily with the goods.

Among the new woolens to be used in combination costumes of fancy and plain goods are some decided novelties, stripes being seen here also, almost to the exclusion of every other style. Pomponette stripes show little round tufts, or pompons, of silk in rows, sometimes alone, sometimes alternating with little squares of shorter frise loops. One pattern shown had the pomponette stripe of shades of green on an olive green background. This background, like the plain, solid colored goods which is sold to combine with the striped material was woven in the herring-bone diagonal twill which gives the striped effect peculiar to Chuddah shawls. This weave is seen in many of the new materials and is very handsome. Nearly all the new wool goods show a twilled or diagonal surface of one sort or another. One of these with a very heavy twill, coming in brown, garnet and gray, had fancy goods for combination, showing the same twill alternating with wide stripes of plush in shades of the same color. Cashmere stripes are another novelty. One pattern showed copper-red as the predominating color in the cashmere portion of the design which alternated with stripes of electric blue plush. One in which yellow predominated was striped with brown plush. Of course a very little of these gay colored fabrics is needed in any costume, the greater part being of the soft twilled

woollens, which come in solid colors to match the fancy goods. Another design showed, on a soft diagonal woven ground of dark blue or brown, a wide plush stripe of the same color, in which were scattered soft tufts of white of a longer pile. Not unlike the cashmere stripes in general effect are the "moyenage" stripes, which are seen on the same sort of goods; while last on the present list of imported novelties in wool are those in which the plush stripes consist of narrow bands between which are seen rows of fine beads. These are woven firmly into the fabric by some mysterious process, and, though small in themselves, are extremely effective in lighting up the otherwise rather heavy looking material.

Among the combination goods of domestic manufacture are some very handsome mixtures, woven in a soft, loose fashion, and striped with an indefinite cashmere-like design, in which some one color predominates, as red in a dark gray mixture, ecru with brown, etc.

A few checks are also shown, the prettiest being about half an inch in size, formed of three or four threads of white, black and white, red and white or yellow and white, on soft twilled goods of dark red, blue, brown or black.

The designs which are given with this are pretty when made up in the wool goods described above, and will need no further explanation.

SEA-GULL BONNETS.

Bright Autumnal Tints—Some New Freaks of Fashion for the Fall.

All the new fall bonnets and hats show a mingling of very bright colors. A coarse straw of navy blue is trimmed with Venetian red, a russet brown with poppies and wheat ears, and a dark green with an immense cluster of scarlet dahlias. Stiff feathers and birds are used instead of flowers, but only on hats and capote bonnets. Sometimes as many as three doves or sea-gulls adorn one small turban.

Bright buttons for street basques are again in fashion. They measure almost an inch in diameter, and are placed only an inch apart.

Most of the new street toilets have four

reeds in the skirt. They are not drawn closely together, and have a more bouffant effect.

Walking skirts are somewhat shorter this fall, and reach only to the instep in front and escape the ground in the back.

Walking jackets in fawn, mouse, white and green are to be the favorites this season. Scarlet ones have become too common to find favor among the ultra fashionable. Smooth cloths and small buttons are also preferred, and extreme military effects are not noticeable.

Yellow and black-checked hosiery are fashionable just now, but are too ugly to remain in favor.

The favorite goods for bridal dresses this fall seems to be heavy faille silk, which is as soft as surah, and yet resembles gros-grain in quality. Trains are made from one to two yards long, and are generally plain or finished with a heavy ruching of the silk.

There is a slight tendency toward combination street dresses of cloth and velvet, but it is not likely to become prevalent. Costumes for the street are made of fine cloth, and are trimmed with braid, buttons and machine stitching.

Several evening bodices of kid have been imported. They are lined with silk and lace under the arms. Stiff whalebones placed at each seam keep them in place, and the strap sleeves fasten with a buckle on the shoulder.

Scarlet and gray riding habits are coming into fashion. They are trimmed with black braid on the basque, the skirt being short and plain.

Oriental lace is tabooed on street dresses for this season. It is, however, in favor for afternoon or evening house toilets.

Notes of the Fashions.

New York Sun.

Linen cuffs are again worn.
Polonaises are again in vogue.
Chemisets grow in fashionable favor.
The newest sleeve is cut all in one piece.
Fall hats and bonnets have very high crowns.
The collars of new frocks are higher than ever.
New linen cuffs are very close around the wrist.
Chintz figures are printed on new silk stockings.
Tailor gowns will be more worn than ever this fall.
All seams in the waists of new dresses are whaleboned.
Velvet and wool combinations are seen in new fall frocks.
High turn-down collars are seen on importations of new frocks.
The narrow, lancelike figure is the effect of the present cut of corsages.
Shoulder seams of frocks, basques and mantles are all made very short.
No lady wears dresses, costumes or toilets at present, but frocks and gowns.
The crowns of fall hats are of cloth, velvet and satin, with a seam directly in the back.
Black, brown, tan, dark blue and Russian green are the preferred colors for fall hats.
Conical crowns, flattened at the sides and tilted forward are the feature in fall hats.
Stripes, vertical and horizontal, hair lines, plaids and checks will all be very fashionable.
New polonaises are made very full in the back breadths of the skirt, but are not much looped.
Open filigree buttons in dull metals, bronze, brass, copper and silver are used on new fall frocks.
Ladies' housekeeping aprons are made of fine lawn and so full and long as to completely cover the skirt.
New bonnet shapes are very small capotes, with high, pointed crowns and upturned, high, peaked brims cleft in the middle to form a V.
The first importations of fall hats have conical crowns of cloth, satin or velvet, and rolled brims of curled Astrachan or boucle woolen.

Turbans and Toques.

A great many of the milliners who make only for the home market are confining themselves almost entirely to the toque shape for autumn, though the summer sun hat has a wide, overshading brim.

The straw turbans and toques are mostly trimmed with wide ribbons, deep red, bright blue and a single wing or fancy mount at the side.

Some toques have foulard kerchiefs tied over the crown and a knot of some other color in front.

Toques of a more dressy description are composed of puffings of plain or spotted tulle or of crepe, white velvet brim, the latter very low, not more than a narrow border.

The toques made in view of the winter are mostly velvet, fitted somewhat in a shell form, so as to be plain at the sides, and with folds forming deep indents at the top, running from front to back. They fit well and securely at the head, the brim being large enough to accommodate the coiffure comfortably.

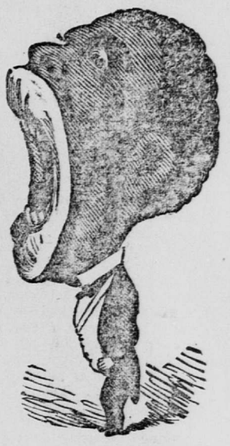
Furore will probably attach to a hat with tall, tapering crown, the projecting English brim curled closely to the sides, because of the neatness and the numbers of the shape seen in new collections, and turbans have come out in both tall, slightly tapering, stiff crowns and tall, soft, indented crowns.

Now is the Time

To see McLain's stock of underwear and hosiery, complete in every department, at 384 Wabasha street.

SACKETT & WIGGINS'
MAMMOTH
MUSEUM, TWO THEATERS AND MENAGERIE,
94 to 96 East Seventh Street.
FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING SEPT. 13.
The greatest engagement of the Season,
HOOLEY'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS
THE BIG GUNS OF MINSTRELSY,
In a programme of laughter and song, introducing all the latest and most popular witticisms, puns and songs.
An Entertainment of Exceptional Merit.
Not a Chestnut in the Whole Performance.
A Corps of Talented End Men,
A World-Renowned Quartette.
Six Most Famous Comedians,
The Greatest Burlesque Prima Donna.
Quality, Not Quantity, is Offered.
20 GREAT ARTISTS 20
Rare old Plantation Pictures, The modern coon burlesqued.
Ante-bellum life depicted Happy hits by topical songs
BEHOLD THE ROSTER.

HOOLEY & THOMPSON
Howe & Doyle,
Peasley & Dockstader,
KELLY
The Tenor.
The Standard Quartette
Roselle
The Burlesque King
DAN FENTON,
Harry Rice
And others.
A Glorious
FIRST PART
And a
Brilliant Finale.



ON THE UPPER STAGE.
A performance of exceptional merit by Delevan & West's Vaudeville Coterie.
12 Artists IN HAPPY HITS Artists 12
SEEBACH'S CURIOS. ROGERS' SHADOWGRAPHS.
CALLAHAN-ECHO VOICED MAN, BESSIE BEACH.
McGLONE. CAPT. BEACH, Submarine Diver.
AND OTHER INTERESTING MARVELS.
Open From 1 to 10 p. m.
10 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL! 10 CENTS

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Approach to Robert Street Bridge.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board o Public Works in for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 p. m., on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1886, for the grading of the north approach to the Robert street bridge, from Third street to the north abutment, together with the approach to alley in block 31, St. Paul Proper, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BARRETT, President.
Official:
R.L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
246-56

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Francis Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 2, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1886, for the grading of Francis street, from Arcade street to English street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BARRETT, President.
Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
246-56

CONTRACT WORK.

Sewer on Jackson Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1886, for the construction of a sewer on Jackson street, from Tenth (10th) street to Pearl street, in said city, together with the necessary catchbasins and manholes, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BARRETT, President.
Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
246-56

Proposals for Building Material.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULE AGENCY, D.T., Sept. 4, 1886.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building Material,' and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, D. T., until 7 o'clock of 30th September, 1886, for furnishing building material to be delivered at the Lower Brule Agency, as follows: 1,150 pieces 2x6, 18 foot joists; 2,300 pieces 2x6, 12 foot rafters; 310 pieces 2x6, 18 plates; 1,300 pieces 2x4, 12 foot gable ends; 1,150 pieces 2x4, 14 foot ceiling joists; 100 pieces 2x8, 16 foot window and door sills; 60,000 foot 7-8 common boards, 16 feet long; 33,750 feet of 7-8x6 matched flooring, 2d clear, 16 feet; 12,000 feet ½x6 siding, first clear, 16 feet; 7,200 lbs. building paper, good quality; 2,500 feet O. G. door and window stops, 16 feet; 4,000 C. stock boards 7-8x12, 16 feet; 340,000 shingles XX or choice A in quality; 2,000 feet B. stock boards 7-8x12, 16 feet long; 3,000 feet 3-8x6 matched end beaded ceiling, 16 feet long; 8,700 lbs. 10d nails; 2,500 lbs. 8d nails; 1,000 lbs. 6d nails; 1,750 lbs. 4d shingle nails; 1,000 lbs. 20d spikes; 1,200 lbs. best white lead on oil; 78 gallons linseed oil; 35 gallons turpentine.

The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the service.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States Depository, payable to the order of the undersigned, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal. Further information may be obtained upon application to W. W. ANDERSON,
250-70 U. S. Indian Agent, Crow Creek, D. T.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3, 1886.

All persons interested in the assessments for

Condemning and taking an Easement for slopes on the land adjoining and on the line of Sherburne avenue, from Rice street to Grant street;
Change of grade on Fourth street, from Maple street to High street;
Opening, widening and extending Hester street, from Burns avenue to Conway street (if extended east);
Change of grade on Mackubin street from Rondo street to Fuller street;
Opening, widening and extension of Arundel street, from Minnehaha street to Como avenue;
Change of grade on Martin street, from Kent street to Arundel street;
Opening Wells street, from Forest street to Greenwood avenue.

WILL TAKE NOTICE

That on the 27th day of August, 1886, I did receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul for the collection of the above-named assessments.

The nature of these warrants is, that if you fail to pay the assessment within

THIRTY DAYS

after the first publication of this notice, I shall report you and your real estate so assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the County of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks or parcels thereof so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof.

GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.
247-57

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading East Sixth Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 6, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1886, for the grading of East Sixth street to a partial grade, between Maria Avenue and Hoffman Avenue in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond in with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BARRETT, President.
Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
250-60

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Jackson Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1886, for the grading of Jackson street, from Arch street to Pennsylvania Avenue, together with the necessary approaches to the bridge now being constructed over the tracks of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BARRETT, President,
Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
246-56