## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY MRS. M. R. WALTON.

Publisher's Notice.-All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Mrs. M. R. Walton, Fort Worth, Tex.

with the peculiar title "'Angel or Devil, Which? \*1 The volume is a collection of quotations from different poets setting forth their views of woman. Long before poets wrote, as a creation high autherity pronounced woman good, and that it was better for man to dwell in her company than alone. Neither angel nor devil, she is simply a woman with a woman's frailties and a woman's virtues. She is man's best companion or his most successful tempter, a contradiction and a mystery, but still a wo-man and chosen by infinite wisdom to be his companion. This much by way of

That she occupies, and has occupied since the beginning, a prominent place in history of the race no student will deny, and that her influence is waning no observer will admit. An article by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, published in the North American Review, August, has excited wide-spread interest and occasioned much debate. In the New York Herald of Sunday Marion Harland comes to the defense of the modern modety woman in well directed logic. Each of these writers stands on too high a pedestal for shafts of low censure to touch them, and it must be that the story of the shield and its two sides is repeated. The first strong point made by Marion Harland is that granted, as Mrs. Phelps does, the progress of the race and the existence manifold of evidences of superior civilization, also a conceding that the people of the Ninteenth century on the whole lead better lives, fail to warrant the conclusion by Mrs. Phelps that a sense of personal modesty has not kept pace with this ad-It is pertinently asked, do men gather figs of thistles or grapes of thorn bushes?

The charge Marion Harland makes, and is sustained throughout the entire article, as she takes up one by one the indictments, is that Mrs. Phelps has brought "railing necessation" through hearsay testimony and has assumed premises that have no real existence.

One point in Mrs. Phelps' article deserves to bring down the righteous wrath of every wife. It is that there is a dis-tinguishing expression in the eyes of maid and matron. Is marriage a school that robs woman of chasteness in thought and look, is to be a wife to lose woman's chiefest ornament, are the glauces of a matron to be read as those of a courtesan? Sie; let not a woman say it!

Further, because a young girl, fearless of soul, clean of heart and pure in life looks into the eyes of a man frankly, trustfully, does she put on an emboldened front and does native modesty no longer abide with her? Let no woman

When the race was created male and female, it was that a wise purpose might be observed. To this effect this woman was endowed with graces of body, heart and mind, (these are put in the natural order, whether men admit it or not) and in obedience to instinct woman exhibits

Think you the Tyrolese neasant girl with her bodice decollette, her tunic short and her shapely legs lattleed with gay ribbons, as she winds her sinuous body in the dance, advancing and cluding until finally her partner catches her and in his arms they join in mad whirl to rapid music, has thought of evil? To her the dress is picturesque, the dance inspiring, and when love comes his temple is as pure as that of her more precise

lates costume and largel creates what is called taste, hence the woman accustomed from childhood to seeing full dress any idea of its immodesty is an awakening, and she has bared neck and arm because of custom, and has danced thoughtless of harm, and whether she is to be a better woman because of knowledge of evil is a question. It was not so at the beginning.

The whole resolves itself into this, was woman as the Hebrew scriptures teach created for man-or has she an individunilty separate from him. If for woman, it is true in a sense more binding than upon man, that she is her brother's keeper, then she should be early taught volnerable points, and trained to self-abnegation and constant watchfulness, that she in no wise tempt him above what he is able. It may be safer for him, if not for her-

self, that when she steps into young womanhood she recognize the pit into which she has fallen and the mire by which she is encompassed. But do mothers of daughters admit this? Are they willing to train their daughters for an arena similar to that into which Christian maidens were flung to gratify their Roman persecutors? To be wise as serpents and barmless as doves is no easier for girlhood than for maturity, and to simulate even innocence scarcely warrants commendation. Says one, "We must take the world as

it is and not as we would have it. '' This is, doubtless, true, and admitting this, it is granted to be wiser in women to avoid as far as is possible all in dress and demeanor that would subject them to the criticism of the unclean. The world still demands that Casar's wife be above suspicion, but though she be chaste as Dian she cannot hope to escape it, particularly if she indulges in the least latitude: That these are festering sores in social

life no candid person denies, but the protest is against women surgeons who call in the world to see them use scalpel and caustic. If this putridity must be exposed let men have the loathsome task, and let woman use the better surgery that strives to heal from the inner by cleasing and does it in quiet and retire ment, excluding light and air. It is not charged that Mrs. Phelps has not done this in days past, but this departure from her usual mode is to be deplored. Evil exists, but let it be once admitted that mankind is progressing in civilization and in all which the word conveys, it follows that there must be an aggregate of individual virtue m social life sufficient to stimulate progress and to supply the agencies that are placing the race upon higher planes.

Neither is it true that because women ollow custom, that because evil construction can be put upon styles of dress and modes of action that women as a sex are lending themselves to evil. Never in woman's history was there a time when she has put forth her energies more notively in behalf of social purity and moral rectitude than And it what has here been written has a purpose it is to protest in the name of good women against an arraingment by those of their own sex what would put the woman who wears a

V shaped neck, whose feet keep time to

Not long since there was issued a book attended and who sees the ballet or hears the sensational in dramatic art, and is fearless of evil because unconscious, upon

a level with the baser sort. God forfend against a day when women consent to be woman's accuser. Let her defense be by woman, and errors in social customs find their remedy inside the homes where true women preside.

Chat on Fashion, With no violence to correct rendering

restheticism in the domain of woman might be translated absurdity. It would be a matter of surprise if a careful record was kept of all the fads, and if all could be done that is persisted by the preachers of this gosper, and the disci-ples would find a day of twenty-four hours too short. That, with time spent with hair dresser, manioure, face beautifier, form improver, chiropodist, delsarte, etc., etc., there would be no time between baths and treatment to enjoy life. Then too, the extremists make bondsmen of those ministering in materual things, and life becomes more of a struggle than comfortable existence exacts.

This bit of moralizing has been induced by reading a sentence in which the writer says, each woman should adopt a perfume adapted to her style. There is no arrangement given, but it is fair to suppose that the woman of florid complexion would use ''mille fleurs;'' she that is frail and colorless, "white lily." Exactly where Jockey club would fit in and other odors of fancy names is not so clear, but we suppose restheticism is equal to it. Please excuse the diversion, we will return to bonnets.

It is approaching the time when sum-

mer bonnets will disprove that a thing of beauty is a joy forever; just three months is the limit and joy departs. Already there are hints of autumn and winter gloyes. It is said that brown will be a favorite color and felt a favorite material. Felts will be principally in light colors and of shapes innumerable, many of them bordering on the fantastic. A heart-shaped white felt is shown with a wide brim in front arranged in a very attractive manner, a long ostrich feather shaded with deep petunia to palest mauve filling the flaring brim. Other feathers in the same lovely coloring soften and conceal the outline of the cown, and droop over the hair at the back in a very graceful style. Ostrich feathers are sure to be much worn, but ribbon, especially the velvet-lined, will prove a formidable rival in hat trimming and will be wider than the past senson. Strings are not to be worn, as bons and cuffs do not admit of their use. The style of neckwear also necessitates combing the hair well up on the head, and is now dressed with very few ornaments.

The styles for dresses thus far shows little change, fashion seems to be pre-terring evolution rather than rapid development. In the earlier autumnal months lace will be still used on everything, in white as well as black, in skirt flounces and fichus, forming a long point in front and around the arms in the back like a Figuro jacket.

A form of trimming that is sure to be a tavorite is the coquille which is only a pleated ruffle or a plain strip turned backward and forward forming a jabot. The corsages as well as skirts are adorued with it, whether in silk, gauze or lace. It is the result of the long prevailing fency for volunts and flounces, and is used with them in obtaining effects. The coquille on the side of the skirt and uniting with the volant is much employed and makes a pretty frou-frou on the straight and untrimmed skirts. The coquille of lace which makes a line down the skirt, is oft the continuation of a broad volant which is arranged on the back of the corsage, forming a coquetish basque finish; with this the open sleeve with the ruffled edge in the style Anne d'Autriche are worn. To avoid the repetition of a simple flounce, the heading is changed in various ways; one of the newest is to put a ruche of small knots or torsades of ribbon around the top of the

ruffle. Again the heading is gathered three or four times, forming little puffings between, or galous and fancy trimming of various kinds are arranged in graduated rows about the skirt above the flounce. A changeable glaces silk may be trimmed with a deep flounce of white lace, with successive rows of black or dark colored velvet ribbon, with a very Louis XVI, effect. Sometimes also a broad embroidered or bead worked band, or an entredoux of passementerie encircles the skirt above the flounce. The volant is often cut comparatively narrow in front running up much higher on the sides. The whole tendency is for more trimming on the skirts and of a fanciful nature Light colored materials are much trimmed with black ornaments.

Among the morning and traveling dresses for autumn are woolens that show large wafers of darker or lighter tint than the ground. The preferred colors are wood-brown aubergine purple and composite blues tinged with grav. The material is draped as simply as possible upon an underskirt of silk. The jacket is made to fit at the back, but has a straight front, which, if the tint of the homespun or baize be neutral, may with brilliant silk tartan, matching the blouse with which it is worn.

A very pretty house dress is of silver gray delaine, the bodice finished with fold sieeves that are puffed at the top and have buttons and simulated buttonholes at the waist, the sole trimming of skirt and bodice being the same.

A simple gown of black serge has a plaited skirt and biouse or skirt waist, with only rows of stitching as trimming. The skirt waist is without lining and has a broad box plait in front fastened by jet stud buttons, and there is also a breast pocket for a watch. A shirt voke deeply pointed in the back, is neatly stitched on the edges and the only fullness is that held in small plaits at the line of the waist. The collar is turned over and worn with a wide bias scarf of black foulard tied in a large bow. The belt is of undressed kid, fastened by three narrow straps buckled in front. They are also wide ribbed silk belts, with buckles of black passementerie, in which dull jet beads are introduced, to

be worn by those dressing in mourning. For an evening dress in light mourning, black silk mull is a pretty material made with a low bodice draped across from side to side, showing no seams, large but soft transparent sleeves of the black mull falling in a drooping puff to the elbow, and a deep fall of white silk mull with scolloped edge around the low neck. The adge of the slightly pointed waist has gauze ribbon folded along it and ending in a rosette at the back. The muli skirt is very full and straight, touches the floor and is festooned across

gauze rosette at the point between the festoons. Thin black wool open dresses for evening are made up in baby fashion, with the full waist and skirt in one, atrached to a low necked yoke of guipure lace or of embroidery and merely held at the waist by a belt ribbon. Black velvet ribbon two inches wide is used for the belt. It is sewed in a point at the top of the bust in front, then drawn under the arms to meet at the waist tine in the middle of the back, where it crosses to form a belt around the waist, and is tied in front with loops and ends. A silk slip under this dress is out in princess shape. Trimming lace, with the scolloped edge turned upward forms the V.

It is pleasant to learn that the wearing of black except for mourning is not be as fashionable as heretofore. Always a trying color and less universally becoming that has been supposed, it is well supplanted on fashion's color card by tints and hues of colors that give life to the picture made by an aggregation of

Nearly all evening costumes are del

uged with lace. The tailor bodice may be said to be evoluting backward: the tails are growing

longer every day. The mousseline de soie and crepe in white and cream grounds with flowers in untural colors make exquisite evening dresses over silk.

It is said that brown will be the favorite color for the coming autumu. So far there is little to be seen of the color, but some pretty brown foulards are shown.

Large rosettes made of parrow ribbot

are arranged as a neck band and tied

closely round the throat, with long float-ing loops and ends of ribbon at the back. On many dresses the only trimming is a broad band surrounding the bottom of the skirt, with sleeves of the same material: whatever drapery is used must be

to the figure. Among the notable natty novelties are Stanley jackets for autumn wear over stylish tailor-made visiting gowns. They are fawn-colored Venetian cloth, with kid trimmings, pointed and dotted with real silver ornaments.

so arranged as to give a perfect outline

The sleeveless jackets grow in favor, not only for the flannel beach costumes, but for all dresses. One sees gray dresses with sleeveless fitted jackets of black silk. These are useful in the present changeable weather, and especially serviceable at the senshore.

The shirt suits appear in every possible variation of style and material. A dark brown skirt and jacket with blue and brown surah shirt and suede kid sailer of brown was a successful toilet, as also a gray and white striped wash goods with jacket collar and cuffs with white embroldery and a white shirt.

There is a revival of the pretty fashion of wearing long veils. Colored gauze twisted around the hat and tied in a careless bow at the side or under the chin, seems to be universally becoming, and softens the lines of the face. Mauve or lilae veils are much worn, but those of beige-yellow, striped on the edge with three narrow bands of white, are newer.

Paris dressmakers are lightly padding the skirts of autumn dresses to the depth of half a yard at the lower edge. This prevents falling in near the feet, and at the same time affords a firm basis for the while band of velvet, gailoon or passe-menterie, which will be one of the forms of decorating a plain pular skirt.

A blouse for house wear has a handsome embroidered voke in front and plain plaited back, the front fuliness being confined by a girdle of the embroidery drawn from the under arm seam. The sleeves are exactly like a gent's shirt sleeve with embroidered cuff. About the neck is a tiny rolling collar of the embroidery drawn down so as to expose the throat. Dresses even for street wear are cut down to the first or second button and wraps are out quite low.

Mantles are often quite the reverse of severe in outline, and, save for certain lifferences in substance, might almost be taken for tea jackets. One of these is a draped jaquette with ribbon cascade frill and side sash, and with the graduated fringe of knotted silk tags, ball drops or ong strands of small jet, but it is quite usual now to trim outloor silk mantles with plain black chiffon frills. There is no dolman characteristic in the season's confections. They are yoke shoulder capes, habit skirt pelerines, or mantles that have jacket lines, although they may be of seamless effect, or draped on one shoulder or at one hip. They are made in color as well as in black.

Household Recipes. Delicate pie-Whites two eggs, four tablespoonfuls cream, one large spoonful flour, one cap white sugar, one cap cold water, flavor with lemon. Line a pie plate with pastry, pour in the mixture and bake at once.

A frying pan should never touch wa-Scour them out with salt the moment they are done with, and wipe clean with a cloth. A washed omelet pan makes a poor omelet.

Fried egg plant-Peel egg plant and cut into slices, crosswise, not quite balf an inch thick; put the slices in bolling salted water and let stand one hour; drain, wine gently, and dip each slice in beaten egg, then in bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in butter and lard, half and half. Sprinkle a little pepper over while they are frying.

Tongue salad-For this always use the smaller and rougher pieces, such as will not look well on the table. Cut them in dice and stand in a cool place. Put the volk of one egg in a cold plate and make from it about a gill of mayonnaise dressing; add tarragon yinegar, about ten drops of onion juice and a tablespoonful chopped parsiey. When ready to serve mix the dressing with the tongue and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Sweet pickled cabbage .- Shave thin, or chop fine, two small cabbages; add a tenspoonful of powdered cloves, cinnamon and allspice, two tescupfuls of vinegar, two teacupfuls of salt, a small teacupful of dark sugar, a pinch only of red pepper. Scald thoroughly all together The cabbage must be cooked, not left tough. Stir constantly, Don't eat it for at least a week. Spices may be used 'at discretion.'' The above may seem too much for some tastes.

Sangwich dressing-Mix together very smoothly half a pound nice butter, three tablespoonfuls mixed mustard, tablespoonfuls sweet oil, a little white or red pepper, a little salt and the yelk of an egg. Chop some tongue and ham together very fine; out some bread thin. spread it with the dressing, then with laver of meat, put on another layer of oread and press it hard; with a sharp knife trim off the edges and make all the

sand wiches the same size. Grape sherbet-Sweeten to taste one quart of grape juice. Add a half pound of sugar to a pint of orange juice; stir until dissolved, then add the sweetened grape julce; turn into a freezer and freeze, turning very slowly. When the the merry waltz, who waiks or rides un- the foot of the front and sides with a mixture is frozen beat the white of one representatives of the green and red

egg until light, add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar and beat again until fine and white; stir this into the sherbet, repack and stand saide for one or two

hours. Serve in punch glasses. Molasses cookies-One cup butter, two cups molasses, one tenspoonful cloves, one tablespoonful ginger, sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, not dough. Mold with the hands into small cakes and bake in a steady rather than quick oven, as they are apt to burn.

Delmonico potatoes-Cut cold boiled notatoes rather fine and to each pint alow a half pint of cream, two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a grating of nutmeg. Add the seasoning to the potatoes, put them in a buking dish about one inch and a half deep, nearly cover them with the cream, put the butter, melted, over them and run them in a quick oven until nicely browned.

> A Never Ending Slavery. Lucy M. Hall, M. D.

There is one kind of physical wear and tear in the matter of clothes which man old roses, tulipe and glaieul, are old escapes. He may work himself into a frenzy because his tailor has not finished his new dress coat in time, has made it too long in the body or too short in the skirts, or he may shatter his health in trying to satisfy the demands for sealskin and velvet of an extravagant wife, but of the omniprescent needle and the garments which must be made, mended or altered he is happily oblivious. Not so with the woman. Among all classes but the very wealthy this to her is a never ending slavery. Women who have a multiplicity of household cares, girls who need much active exercise, tired teachers, who should feel free as air when the school room door closes behind them, shop girls, saleswomen, typewriters, all spend hours of painful struggle over sewing when they should be exercising, reading or sleeping. A specter of unfinished garments follows them everywhere, and the pathetic phrase, have such piles of sewing to do,'' is An enormous ways on their lips. amount of female vitality is wasted in this manner.

> Children That Tease, Sunday-School Times.

It is a misfortune to a child to suppose that tensing is essential to gaining a point that he ought to gain. A result of such his parents' wisdom and judgment, but to his own positiveness and persistency as the guide of his action in any mooted case of personal conduct; not to principles which are disclosed to him by one who is in authority, but to impulses which are wholly born in his own bosom. Such a view is immical to all wise methods of thinking and doing on a child's part. And it is even more of a misfortune to the parent than to the child for a child to have the idea that the parent's decision is the result of the child's teasing rather than that of the parent's understanding of what is right and best in a given case. No parent can have the truest respect of a child while the child knows that he can tease that parent into compliance with the child's request contrary to the pareut's real or supposed conviction. the child's sake, therefore, and also for the parent's, every child ought to be trained not to tease, and not to expect any possible advantage from teasing.

Milinis on Langtry. "Mrs. Langtry," remarked a writer

in the Chicago Herald, "was discovered by the artist Miliais. Here is a version of the discovery that I have never seen in print. It seems that some sons of England's nobility went to the Isle of Jersey to hunt and fish, and incident-ally Mrs. Langtry made their trip very pleasant. Upon returning to London one of the scions of nobility, more in gratitude than from any appreciation or knowledge of the beauty of the soon-tobe 'professional,' persuaded his mamma to invite his island entertainer to London as their guest. It was done, Mrs. Langtry came, with the limited wardrobe that we have been told of so often. Among the very few dresses was the one black silk jet and lace gown that is said to have been worn at every reception. dinner and ball during he theauty's first season. This inevitable black gown showed to perfection the graceful curves of the figure, and enhanced the purity of the exquisite complexion. The mavelous classical beauty of the wearer did not dawn upon those Londoners, however, until one evening at a reception given by the lady whom the then obscure Jersey Lily was visiting, Millais, in bidding adieu to his hostess, said: 'Madam, you have a goddess as your guest.' That was enough. London went wild over her beauty. There is an exquisite etching on sale in prominent art stores, by a celebrated artist, 'Romeo and While it is not generally Juliet." known, it is plainly evident that Mrs. Langtry was the model who perfected the artist's idea of Juliet."

Referees for the Mistress. Tae Nineteenth Century.

There is one peculiar relie of feudalism one might almost say barbarism-in the custom of engaging servants, which needs reform. It is strange, to say the least of it, that the mistress should be entitled to have a written and formal character of the servant and that the servant, to whom the situation is everything that is most important in life. should have no formal opportunity given her of juding of the situation, of hearing of the character of the household.

This, which common justice demands, could be easily remedled without any avtra machinery by the following plan: Every mistress should choose a referee, or two referees, among her servants, past or present, who have been with her not less than two years; she should give the names and addresses of these two referees to the servant whom she is inclined to engage before she writes for her character from her last mistress. I cannot imagine any reasonable objection to this plan. If carried largely into practice it could become the test of any theory about domestic service.

Mistresses could then gather statistics and make generalizations as to the situations which were most highly recommended and most sought after by the best and most competent servants. It might also put spirit into the custom of character-giving, which is said by some to be so formal. Personally, I have never found it so. It puts a vast amount of irresponsible power into the hands of one fallible human being; and, though I think it may rarely be abused, it adds tremendously to the unnecessary and injurious dependence of servants .- [Mrs. F. Darwin.

> The Coming Colors Dry Goods Economist.

The Chambre Syndicale des Fleurs e Plumes has just brought out its new color card, which contains sixty-six shades. Heliotropes have been given the best places, a proof that these will be favorite shades during the coming season. Blues come next in number, while the

families have taken back seats and will be rather neglected. The color card contains some brown shades in new effects. Of course not all the sixty-six colors are new, or even novel gradations of old colors. There are, however, several

which are entirely new. Entirely new shades are verveine, a medium heliotrope; bluet, a strong but somewhat light blue; dauphia, a new

darkish reseda; maroquin, a ligh brown, and triton, a bluish gray shade. Dattir is the name of a new color which is a cross between olive and sulphur yellow. Heliotropes are represented in the color eard by eight shades, of which dahlia is the darkest and perse the lightest; salome is a heliotrope with bluish tinge. The blue family has ten representatives, of which the well known cell, or sky blue is the lightest, and marine blue the darkest. Bluet is expected to become a very fashionable color, and libelule, a grayish blue, will also be much worn.

Few new shades are found among the reds. The light coquelicot is already as well known as the dark grenat. and azales are old favorites. The two friends under new names. The reddish browns, fauvette and bouvreuil, are already known. The only novelty is nivoine, a shade between old and dark red, which is pleasing but not striking. Ca-

roube is a very dark grenat. So if the French soldier's knapsack carries the legendary baton, the trunk of the American girl contains the possible blue ribbon of the turf, to be won by her in the race for fashionable distinction. And her ambition meets with sympathy. For when the professional beauty, after due study of the "Almanach de Gotha' and of the "British Peerage," leaves her home, her conquests are applauded, not only by her family, but by whole cities, townships and states, who have watched her preliminary canters, and who invest not a little of their vanity in her triumphs. The more sober and valuable achievements of American women as sculptors, singers, artists, actresses, lecturers and doctors are of world-wide renown; for if America has produced Charlotte Cushman, Harriet Hosmer, Mary Anderson and Marie Van Zandt, society in both hemispheres has fallen down and worshipped them.

## EIGHT HOUR DAY.

a view in his mind is that he looks not to Its Compulsory Adoption Favored by the Liverpool Tradesmen's Congress.

> While Its Immediate Adoption by Parliament is Imprebable, the Vote Shows the Tendency of the Times-

> > SHORT DAY MOVEMENT.

special to the Gazette. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- The narrowness of the majority by which the Liverpool tradesmen's congress adopted the principles of compulsory limitation of the working day to eight hours shows the movement has but slight probability of resulting in parliamentary enactment. Experience shows that in England it is necessary for the working classes to be practically unanimous in their desires before parliament will grant the legislation demanded.

This has been the case in regard to various workingmen's protective acts already passed, and there is no reason to believe it will prove otherwise in respect of the eight hour question. Though action of the congress does not show that the short day movement has reached a stage of approximate success, yet it SHOWS AN ADVANCE n that direction, for even the slight majority given Burns' idea in the present body would have been impossible a few

years ago. The delegates to the congress were entertained by the Liverpool trades uncil to-night where a supper and ball were given. The week will close with an enormous procession of workingmen to-morrow night. It is expected that from 60,000 to 70,000 will march. The next congress will meet at Newcastle in 1891. Before the British association for the advancement of science, in session in Leeds to-day, Professor Monroe read a

paper on the probable effect of such a change in the number of working hours as favored by the Liverpool congress. He made a very ingenious argument in support of the contention that shortening of the working days would not give employment to any greater number of men than before the change. An earnest debate followed pro and con, but the weight of opinion was found to be an agreement with the views set forth in the

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GEORGETOWN.

Meeting of the Farmers Institute of Williamson County-Gored by a Bull-Special to the Gazette.

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Sept. 5 .- The Farmers Institute of Williamson county met here to-day. Hon. J. H. Faubian was elected president, and T. A. Evans secretary. Senator Glascock delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Hon. L. L. Foster, commissioner of agriculture, statistics and history. Addresses were delivered by Hon. W. C. Parsons, T. A. Evans, Hon. L. L. Foster and Professor Harrington of the Agricultural and Mechanical college and others. Great interest is being manifested and much good will unduubtedly result from the institute. To-morrow will take place an exhibit of the county products which promises to be the finest and most com-

plete ever made.
Col. William Fleager was severely gored by a Jersey bull b elonging to Rev. Isaac Sellers, pastor of the Bastist church of this city, this morning. The animal had Col. Fleager down and was using him rough when Mrs. John Foggy, wife of a near neighbor, went to his rescue, driving the bull away with rocks. The colonel is complaining considerably and has been vomiting all day, and it is feared that he is seriously injured.

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grandinas? Why is it the wadded hood of oiden times must be replaced by the French bonnet? The answer is that tashions are a part of our civilization, and, that when a nation ceases to make charges in its clothes it either stands still or retrogrades. Far from being an evil, therefore, are a blessing, a thing to be proud of, for a man will think out a skyle of neckwear, will style of neckwear, will invent a new firearm,

improve the steam engine or perfect the electrical motor. So I would say to the beautiful creature whose life is one long dolor far in into, "brawn." For it is far better to think chilfons than think nothing at all.

The season promises to close with a blare of glory. The summer resorts are filled with crowds of graceful women, whose gowiss are genuine works of art, beautiful to look upon even before the blades of the scissors touch them; but when male up, trimmed, ornamented, garnitured and set off by flowers, lace.

genaine works of art, besattini to look upon even before the blades of the selssors touch them; but when male up, trimmed, ornamented, garnitured and set off by flowers, lace, embroidery, ribbons, etc. the resultant becomes a perfect resume of the world's progress since the dawn of civilization.

Thin silk stuffs are now at the beight of their popularity, and so infinite is the variety, both of color and textive, in which they are put forth, that there is no difficulty in finding becoming shades. I was surprised to note the other day to what extent modern dress has annihilated age. I met Mrs. De H. and her daughter at the Monnouth races. The mother wore an extremely becoming costume—a dark satin forlard, studded with flowers, with a beaded and embroidered jacket, having a high collar and plain sleeves, and a Tuscan straw bounet, trimmed with black velvet and pink roses. The daughter wore a bine serge skirt, a white silk snirt, and over it a dark blue ve vet Zonave jacket embroidered in gold, and a very pretty hat. But some way of other, the costume didn't become her, and the consequence was she looked quite as old as her mother. It was wonderful to see how becoming tones had blotted out the twenty years difference in their ages, and it only goes to show how careful we must be in choosing shades and colors, as well as shapes and slyles.

The lady in the initial wears a very stylish and pretty costume, the dress being an old rose pean de sole made in a simple way, with bands and stripes on the sleeves, as well as large buttons of white silk. The sunshinde is startling but effective, being of mairs silk gaure, embroidered with moss green butterfles. The hat is in white lace, trimmed with black feathers. The lorce of the ensemble may be readily imagined. It makes up a very appropriate costume for grand stand, garden party, or regatta, and would be sure to divide honors with the quieter but more elegant to lets.



I notice that ladies of fashion cling most tenaciously to floral hats and gaudy parasols, even when they manifest an inclination to dress in quiet gowns. While these flower-trimmed hats v pretty in their place, they are dangergear for a woman no longer young-

quiet gowns. White these tooks may are very pretty in their place, they are dangerous headgear for a woman no longer young-accentuating age as they do. The gaudy parasols are almost always allowable, although they, too, serve to underscore lack of freshness and bloom. Naturally a man expects to find something worth seeing under one of these brilliantly-colored and richly-ornamented sunshades, and, in his disappointment, he is very apt to magnify the shock he has received.

"Look at that lady in the white serge, over there. I mean the one with the magnificent sunshade." said I to a male friend. "Don't you think she is rather fine looking."

"I did before I saw her." was the reply.

The second illustration pletures a very becomingly shaped dress—a combination of steel gray peau de soie, with white crepe de soie, embroidered with dark green and pale green small ones, producing an extremely eccentric but most pleasing effect. With this costume are worn gray gloves and a gray straw hat, trimmed with pale pink roses and leaves. Gray hats have been very modish this season, especially when set off by pink flowers or feathers. Lilac and white and pale green and rink, too, have been favorite combinations. I observed a great nany black dresses at Monmouth Park the other day, but they were in almost every case relieved by scarlet jackets or mantels, elaborarely braided with gold or black. Some very pretty effects are attained by the use of the Figaro bodice over a blouse of soft silk. A becoming combination of this style may be made by having the bodice in heliotrope faille, outlined with cream colored point de Venice, with the blouse in mouseline chiffon of the same shade of heliotrope. At a recent wedding I saw what seemed to be a remarkably pretty costume—a shot trope. At a recent wedding I saw what seemed to be a remarkably pretty costume—a shot apricot silk, trimmed with black lace in a very original manner—not only in a deep flounce, but also a rivulet down the left side of the skirt, and e of lace made very full falling over eacher and reaching to the elbow, and a Tob a cape of lace made very ful



In the third illustration you will find an original costume composed of cachau and white striped surah, with very dark bronze stripes and white pongee, the volantes of the same showing hands of white roses embroidered in caucau peau de sole. The bonnet has a diadem of try with two dark bronze cock feathers behind. White gioves are worn with this dress. This showy toilet is admirably fitted for fashionable summer resorts, where it would be thoroughly appreciated by those fully able to judge of an artistic combination of color and material, in which the trained eye can always find so much to gloat over. to gloat over.
A shape of headgear very modish just at present is the wide, flat brim in front, the back

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At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 9, 1890. Capital Prize, \$300,000.

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Remember that the present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company, which the Supreme court of the U.S. has decided to be a contract with the state of Louisians and part of the constitution of the State, OOES not expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1895.

The legislature of Louisians, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an amendment to the constitution of the State to be submitted to the people at an election in 1892, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

slightly turned up. Narrow strings are at tached to the back, which are tied loosely under the chim. The favorite material just at the close of the season is black chip, which may be trimmed with any shade ribbons and feathers to suit the costume. There is some talk of long walking dreases. That is, just long enough to sail for a hand to raise the skirts gracefully from the ground; but the timorous-minded need call for a hand to raise the sairis gracefully from the ground; but the timorous-minded need not fear a revival of trailing robes in Hen of street sweepers. Walking boots and shoes are altogether too elegant nowadays to be hidden from sight, and it would hardly do to lift a trailing dress high enough to display them. The costume pictured in the fourth engraving is composed of a very recherche combination of white veiling with grey gauze cascades and volant collarette, etc. Bands of indigo faile, embroidered with nale green leaves extend the whole length of the dress as represented. The embroidered with naile green leaves extend whois length of the dress as represented. 'sleeves are in plain indigo faille, bouffant oblisse. A pale green gauze bonnet, triun with daises and black satim stripes, comple this handsome toilet for ossino, notel verand grand stand. It will be noted that small best are generally worn with these control of the same properties of the same provider toilets, and much thought is bestown upon them. The fillet bonnet is likely



prove a great favorite the coming season, consisting of three strips of velvet made to fit around the head like the fillets of the Grecian coiffure, only set back and not front. three fillets are fastened with some real o genus, from which the strings start. The effect of these dainty bits of headgear is to accentuate the graceful contour of the head, and enhance the heauty of the hair, which may be displayed the graceful contour of the head, and enhance the beauty of the hair, which may be displayed in all its native or borrowed luxuriance.

I was nearly stified the other day by the strong and penetrating perfume used by a lady sitting beside me on the grand stand. It was positively suffocating. Don't, unless you want to be set down for a nouvelle rich, which is the horror of horrors, you know, just now, don't, I say, put strong perfume on your handkerchief, or better yet, any perfume at all. Heliotrope, violet, white rose, stephanotis, or some delicate odor is allowable, but your clothes must inhals it. It must come from nowhere in particular, you must leave a trace of it behind you when you leave the room, and bring a suspicion of it with you when you enter the room. In a word, you mustn't seem to be shedding a sweet odor, as a bunch of violets does, in a sort of mysterious way, not more perceptible near by you than several fest away. It is not an easy thing to do, but the art is delightful after you have learned how to practice it, for you feel instinctively that you are exercising a hypnotic influence on those about you.

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