The Game of Nine-Pins Popular in Germany, England and Holland for Centuries.

Extra Pin.

Ladies Who Practice Bowling Do Not Generally Feel the Need of Corsets.

The English Game of Rackets Growing in Favor--How the Game is Played.

Special Correspondence of the Globe. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Probably no muscular sport has increased more in popularity within the past two or three years than lies and friends. Cornelius Vanderbiit, for bowling. It is an ancient German game, example has two alleys in his house on and has been played in the Faderland for nobody knows how many centuries. It found its way to Holland and to England, and in Shakespeare's time was a favorite pastime with the sturdy British yeomen. When the Knickerbockers settled on Manhattan island they brought their nine-pins and bowls and amused themselves on summer afternoons by knocking down pins on the green near the battery. They kept a piece of ground level and smooth and rolled the balls on the turf, and unless the Dutchmen were unusually skillful, strikes probably were rare. The little park where the Knickerbockers played retains to this day the name of Bowling Green. The Germans have played nine-pins so long that it has become their national game, and every beer garden has its alley. When balls are rolled over the ground perfect accusacy is impossible, and therefore the Germans introduced the improvethe Germans introduce ment of the smooth weoden alley. The common form of alley in Germany is differcommon form of alley in Germany is differerent from that familiar to Americans. It is a long plankway about a foot in width, terminating at one point of a diamond-shaped piatform, upon which the nine pins although provided with covers that can be placed over them when it rains, they are affected by the weather and get warped out of line and level to some extent. rowness of the alley also limits the possi-



DELIVERING THE BALL bilities of the game, as only a straight ball to the head pin can be rolled. Forty years ago bowling was the favorite game in New York, and in order to play it the year round it was necessary to put the alleys under shelter. Various improvements were made, the alley was widened so that the outside pins could be reached directly, and rooms were fitted expensively for the accommodation of players. In 1849 the popularity of bowling was at its height, and every block on Broadway had one alley or more, some of them luxurious in appointment and fittted with mahogany posts, silver plated stanchions, mahogany frames, costly upholstery and mirrors, etc. Then was made the mistake of shortening the alley and simplifying the game, and when it became easy to make ten strikes players began to lose interest in bowling. Originally the game was played with nine pins. There was so much betting and gambling conaccted with it that the Puritans became greatly shocked and scandalized and tried to reform the morals of the community by passing laws prohibiting absolutely the wicked pastime of playing nine-pins. Of course everybody was seized with a burning the work of the course everybody was seized with a burning the course of the community by passing laws prohibiting absolutely the wide and tried in France and was adopted in England a long time ago. It has been played so long by John Bull that it is now practically an English game. In New York a number of gentlemen, who beaected with it that the Puritans became course everybody was seized with a burning desire to play the interdicted game, and as it was useless to attempt the repeal of the blue law, Yankee ingenuity solved the problem and circumvented the law by adding another pin to the set, thereby inventing the game of ten pins. In that form the game remains to-day, and it is found to be an improvement on the original German game. For some years bowling was much neglected, billiards having come into favor and absorbed the attention of Americans as no other game except base ball ever has Then the Germans in their halls revived the game and introduced the nine-inch balls with finger holes, increased the length of the alley and the difficulty of making big scores, and showed the Americans that bowling was good physical exercise. In the Catskills the game has had an honored place ver since people began going to the mountains for summer recreation. Tradition has issociated Hendrick Hudson and his ghostly owlers with that country, and whenever he thunder rolls among the crags the urist quotes something from "Rip Winkle," and feels that it is the proper is very swell and exclusive and is conducted thing to go into an alley and help along the disturbance. Out of the American -pin game game have grown several styles, more or less erratic and complicated, they invite their friends to witness the play such as cocked hat, nine up and nine down, game the object of the player is to knock lown all the pins, or as many as possible. with three consecutive balls. Eevery pin down counts on the score, and spares and strikes count extra. To knock all the pins down with one ball, the head pin should be struck on the side with considerable force. This can be done by rolling the ball in a straight line down the center of the alley, by straight delivery from one corner to the enter, or by a ball sent in a curved course. The cross ball is the most effective and is used by the best players. Some of them play a straight ball very well, but if it happens to catch the head pin full, it makes what is known as a "gut," that is, ploughs a lane through the set and leaves pins a lane through the set and leaves pins having won it last year in the tournament. a skew ball that is quite as effective as the cross ball. By twisting the hand as the ball is delivered, a rotary motion is imparted, and as the forward impulse diminishes this causes the ball to travel on a the center, runs out to the edge, curves in again so as to strike the head pin on the side, driving it to one back corner, and then glances to the other back corner. shot, correctly made, is pretty sure to take down all the pins, but it is difficult and requires practice. In the college game three pins are set up in line lengthwise of the alley, and the game is to knock down the two back pins without touching the one nearest the bowler. The skew ball gets in its best work in this game, and some knack is required to curve a ball so that it will miss the picket pin and strike those behind. A small ball is used in this game, as in most of the others requiring but few pins. Although every player has his own peculiarities of style, there are certain rules governing the manner of delivery. The player must not step over a line drawn across the alley sixty feet from the pins or touch anything beyond that line. He must roll the ball and is not allowed to loft or pitch it, and in matches he cannot deliver the ball from both hands. great assistance, and balls of that pattern

BOWLING AND RACKETS out of mind, and they are the best patrons of the public alleys. Nothing will cure a neadache quicker than an hour's play with the balls and pins. Cocked hat, a game played with three pins, is the favorite with those who play for fun and exercise. They roll a small ball, weighing from three tall relies to the play that the play for fun and exercise. ing from three to six pounds, which permits How Yankee Ingenuity Circumvented an Old Blue Law by Adding an Extra Pin.

Extra Pin. but want to get up perspiration to take off superfluous weight, hire an alley by the hour and roll the balls as fast as they can without having pins set up. It is a common thing in one of the big bowling establishments to see some stout old-party banging away with great vigor at nothing in particular, stopping only to give the boy a chance to send down a fresh supply of ammunition. All sorts of queer styles and atti-tudes are seen when a party of old boys are having an evening's frolic on an alley, and boisterous hilarity prevails. A great many gentlemen have alleys in their houses and take their exercise at home with their fami-Fifth avenue, and keeps in good health by



PLENTY OF EXERCISE. bowling regularly. Women are beginning to take interest in the game, and the same are larger to the property of the same and the same are beginning able ways. The left arm, however, is not used, and a man who plays rackets for ex-The play because they are apt to loft the balls over enough to roll a ball instead of dropping it from the heigth of the knee, no obolatform, upon which the nine pins
These alleys are out of doors, and

perfect freedom of action, and women who play in rational attire soon find that the exercise strengthens them and renders corsets unnecessary. No game in which women science to play well that it never ceases to unnecessary. No game in which women can conveniently engage is more beneficial or more useful as a means of physical de velopment and culture. Bowling is peculiarly an amateur's game because it offers few inducements to the professional. It would be difficult for a man to make his living by bowling. The game was made a standard sport in 1875 by the formation of the National Bowling association by eleven clubs of New York and Brooklyn. During the past two years hundreds of clubs have been formed all over the country, and innunerable matches and tournaments are now held during the winter for valuable prizes. It is not so easy to make a full score of ten strikes, counting 200 points for sevents for the strikes, counting 300 points, on a seventy-foot alley with regulation balls and pins as it used to be on the forty-foot alleys. For a club of five men 1,000 points, or an average of 200 per man, is a good string and is seldom made. It is safe to assume that larger scores reported in the papers are made short alleys and not under association rules. Many athletic and social club houses are provided with alleys for the use of members, and indeed no athletic club is complete without alleys. Clubs organizing solely for bowling find it less expensive to hire public alleys for practice and for tourn-aments than to build for themselves, and usually they can get the free use of alleys for matches, as proprietors are always anxious to attract custom and encourage interest in the game. Occasionally the expert and athletic bowlers achieve great feats of strength and endurance, such as rolling over a hundred strings consecutively, involving the handling and delivery of between 2,000 and 3,000 balls, or rolling for fourteen hours steadily.

Another imported game that is acquiring some popularity, but is not played as much by the general public yet, is raquette, or rackets. It originated in France and was came acquinted with the merits of the game abroad, have organized a raquette club that



upon the English plan. They have a fine lub house on Sixth avenue, where they go to play or to meet socially, and sometimes ing and enjoy the hospitalities of the club. seven down, five back, college, pin pool and half a dozen more. In the straight rectangular wells about 40 feet long, 25 wide and 30 deep. The walls and floor are covered with asphalt and are smooth and hard and without projections or irregularities of shape. A balcony for spectators overlooks each court. The club employs two or three expert English professionals to give instruction and take care of the courts. One of these professionals is Albert Wright, who, on the 14th of last November, easily defeated Harry Boakes, the champion p ayer of Quebec. Wright also easily defeated Albert Bridger, of Montreal, who had won a match from Edward Mahon. another of the professionals employed by standing at each side in positions that make | Six members are entered this year in the it difficult to get them all down, even with two more balls. Very skillful bowlers roll sant cup. Mr. Wright says: "The game popular in Ireland as well as England. In rackets, instead of using the hand to drive we employ a bat similar to curved line. Sometimes the ball starts from that used in lawn tennis, the difference being that the head is circular and the handle several inches longer. The manner of playing is this: Two players take This their places in the spaces marked out for



PLAYING RACKETS. them on the floor of the court, and one of them serves the ball by throwing it with his racket against the end wall. A line is The largest balls weigh about eighteen painted on the wall at the height of about and it requires some strength to ten feet, and the ball must strike above that handle them. Two holes, one for the line in serving. It must also rebound be-thumb and one for the middle finger, are of yound a line that divides the floor of the court midway and within the space occuare now generally used. Bowling exercises | pied by the other ployer. A hard ball, every part of the body except the left arm and shoulder, and if a man can bowl with either hand he can exercise himself thoroughly. Some players start several yards back of the line and run up to it before de-livering the ball, thus bringing the muscles stroke, the positions within the marked spaces are not maintained, and the playing of the legs into play. Even when the player stands near the line and bowls withis all over the court. The object of each out running, his thighs and legs get plenty of exercise. A great many business men so that his opponent cannot reach it on the of exercise. A great many business men and professional men also bowl regularly first bound, or if he reaches it cannot send

man fails to catch the ball and throw it against the wall above a board placed at the foot as a telltale, the man who is in score



CAUGHT ON THE BOUNCE.

an ace or one point. If the in player fails, he is put out, the scere calling "hand out," and changes places with his opponent. Fifteen points constitutes a game, unless the score is tied at 13 or 14, in which the out player may call for 4 or 5 more aces to win, which is termed "setting the game." Rackets is about the liveliest game played and requires great agility, quickness of eye and hand, accurate judgment and rompt action. A man whose muscles are low to respond to his will, or one who is not promptly decisive and quick in forming a plan of action, cannot play the game. Sometimes the ball rebounds clear across the court above the player's head. must judge instantly where it will strike, how far it will return and with what speed, and he must turn in time to catch it with a back-handed sweep and send it flying to the wall. Or perhaps the action of his opponent indicates a low throw, and he must spring forward ten, fifteen or twenty feet to get the ball on a short re-bound. There is no rest for him, The game is all action and to one not initiated it is bewildering. It brings into play very near all the muscles, as it necessitates runweights and clubs for that purpose. ors, who play at intervals all through the day with members who want to exercise, as thin as rails. We do not require any other training. But it is a good, healthful, ath-OLD DOG JOHN TOOK THE TRAIN

What Astonished a Hunter Who

Thought His Dog at Home. "Talking about dogs," said Col. Bond, of South Water street, according to the Chicago Herald, "I used to have a railroad dog named John who was a regular curiroad used to run into the depot at the foot the engine cab and sometimes in the baggage car. He had a great love for rail- in the roads and cars, and whenever anything went wrong with him he started straight always made a great pet of him.

"One day John Watson and I were getup our guns, bags, jackets and other ac-coutrements, including fishing rods, etc. Old John was standing around, looking on with glee and wagging his tail. Watson asked me if I intended to take John along. and I replied no—that he would have to stitching stay at home this time. Old John's tail crosities instantly dropped between his legs, and he hung around almost with tears in his eyes, watching the guns and things as they were loaded into a wagon at the front door. When we were ready to start old John was nowhere to be found. I thought he had gone off and laid down somewhere to pout it out. We got on board the train and began our journey, not thinking of old John.

"When the train stopped at Aurora I went forward to see how my logs were getting along in the baggage car. Imagine take a train, and started off to the only depot he knew anything about, and got aboard the first train he came to. It happened to be our train. The baggageman into a corner of the car behind a trunk and refused to come out and be comforted. When I went into the car with my other dogs he laid low and never made his pres ence known to me till we had got so far away from Chicago that I couldn't send him back. Old John went with us on that hunting trip and many more thereafter. 1 finally lost him and I suppose he ran off some railroad man. A locomotive had a strange fascination for him."

Precept and Example.

"If you dare to play marbles for keeps again," said Mr. Hustlescamp to his oldest boy, "I'll whip you within an inch of your life." And then Mr. Hustlescamp went on change, and lifted up his voice at the callhand and shook it in board and raised his the air, and got red in the face as he cried "Sixty-seven! Sixty-seven, for \$50,000 cash on July! Put up or shut up! seven cents a bushel, cash."-Hartford Sunday Journal.

She Should Try a Clothes-Pin. omaha World.

Mrs. Winkle-1 do wish you could break that awful habit of snoring. Mr. Winkle-Do I snore?

"Snore! Haven't I told you a million times you most drive me wild?" "My dear, you should be thankful that I nore. A French scientist says people who snore never become insane; whatever happens, I'll never be crazy.' "No. but I'm afraid I'll be."

Sympathy for the Bulgarians. "The Bulgarians want a king very bad,

but somehow or other they can't get ene," said a member of the Texas legislature to a friend.

"I can sympathize with the Bulgarians. I once lost several thousand dollars by not being able to get a king when I needed one."-Texas Siftings.

Texas Siftings. "Sis," said a bright Austin youth to his sister, who was putting the finishing touches on her toilet, "you ought to marry a burg-

"What do you mean by such nonsense "I mean that you and a burglar would get along well together. You have got the false locks and he has got the false keys.

She Wanted to Sell Her Signature. Great Amateur Actress (to servant)-How stupid of you, Bridget! I told you that I was not to be at home to anybody. Bridget—But the gintleman sed, mum, that he is the largest soap manufacturer in the counthry. Great Amateur Actress (hastily)-Oh! tell the gentleman I will be down at once.

Rambier. Mother-Did you pray in your Sunday school to-day, Jonnny? Johnny-Yes, mamma.

Mother-That's a good little boy; al ways pray in Sunday school.

Father—But what did you pray for? Johnny-I prayed for it to let out.

THE BOODLE BORDERLAND.

Over the border I'm waiting to go, Brief is my pilgrimage here; e'er will my bosom pure happiness know Until for that haven I steer

I have a burden I fain would lie down, Weary and worn is my heart: adly I creep through the pitiless town-Eager am I to depart.

All of life's nectar has soured on my lip-Why should I murmur and stay?

I've got the bank boodle and packed in my And I'm off to Canady! for recreation and to get business matters it fairly back against the wall. If the out -Cleveland Sun.

THE WOMAN'S GLOBE.

A Distinguished Dakotian Discourses Upon the Arbitrariness of Dame Fashion.

Vagaries of the Feminine Toilet, From Pantalette to the Low-Cut Dress.

Erroneous Impression That the Stylish High Hat is Proper for the Theater.

Some New Inventions in the Way of Hats and Gowns for Charming Wearers

Why, Joe, dear old boy, is that you? Sit down and let's try to be joily, I've been feeling confoundedly blue-

So you're on your way down to see Polly? Cigar? These are good. Here's a light.

(I'm afraid it's a vice past repressing).
Draw up to the fire. A cool night;
And a fire (with a friend)'s a rare blessing. How've you been since the ball?—I'm at sea
To know what I'll do when you're married.
To-morrow's the day—and to me
It seems all my hopes have miscarried.

You know we had planned a snug den, Which we two together should dwell in; Where released from the boredom of men We'd escape, too, each troublesome Helen.

"L'homme propose"-Don't quote it. I know "Tis love makes the world go" at college We sang. I suppose it is so; But, you know, I can't speak from knowl-

'Get a wife for myself?" Heavens! Joe I should have to look up my profession, I am destined to hoe the old row Past any attempt at progression.

Hard luck this, old fellow. You smile. Forgive my nonsensical chatter.
I said "Let's be jolly"—the white
I've been grumbling. I truly don't flatter.

Not going? O, Polly expects you, And you won't disappoint her. You're right. (My secret there no one suspects.) You Are happy. God bless you. Good night!

(After Joe's departure.)

God bless him, dear fellow, but more
God bless his sweet wife. May he prove he a
True bushand.

* * * And now shut the door
On vain dreamings. * * * On vain dreamings. * * *

God! how I love her! -Edgar Irving Brenner.

WHIMSICAL FASHION And Woman's Obedience to be Ac-

cording to Col. Bonan. Fashion! Fitful, whimsical, tyrannic old beldame, Wild, extravagant, profligate,

osity. John was raised by an engineer on ofttimes vulgar and insane. Light and trithe Burlington when the trains of that fling as the dandelion's down, or the heart of a coquette. Changeable as the wind on of Lake street. The dog regularly accompanied his master on his runs, sometimes in hues of a chameleon, or the affections of an average sixteener, writes Pat Donan in the New York Sun. Yet how vast is her power, how absolute her sway, now irresistible her fat! Wrinkled for the Illinois Central depot, probably to get consolation from the train men, who tant modistes and artistes, often of dubious repute, her edicts, more burdensome than the Draconian Code, more binding than the ting ready to go off on a hunt. We packed up our guns, bags, jackets and other actall, heavenly-pointing spire; and all the feminine world scrambles to render first homage and obedience; every needle in Christendom responds with its stitch, stitch, stitching of costumal atrocities and ludi-What folly is too stupendous, what ab-

surdity too expensive, what dumfoolery too gigantic for her votaries? She declares, as she did a few years ago, for black and white as the properest hues; and, under the influence of the stylish iniquity, our boulevards, our Broadways, Fourth streets and Fifth avenues look like walking cemeteries-as if all the tombstones of some rural churchyard had taken a simultaneous notion to saunter abroad for a holiday. She commands the annihilation of thirty-five yards of calico in a single dress, and the tell by the preference shown for a few with the others, looking at me as roguish as you please out of the corner of his eye.
You see, he knew that we were going to take a train, and started of the corner of his eye. one. She decrees the introduction of jet and lava ornaments, so called; and forthwith lovely woman sails out looking like a smashed pottery establishment in a state of said that when John first arrived he slunk total eclipse, and rattles at every step like a peripatetic bric-a brac shop or a tooth factory with the ague. Kidney potatoes, horse shoe nails, or paregoric vials would be fully as ornamental and far more useful. She proclaims for expansive skirts, and a wagon load of hay can pass where no fashionable woman would dare attempt it. Presto. change! she announces the eelskin pullbacks; and the next bright Sunday 50,000. 000 women are mincing along like frostedtoed chickens, and not one of them, in Europe or America, can step into her carriage without risk of breaking her neck or a hundred puckering strings. And, most mutatious and atrocious of all.

behold the hideous, headache hatching. deformed, skillet-like abomination, with impossible botanical and ornithological monstrosities that roof the loveliness of high priced suits of Russian hair and Injute. Ne plus ultras of the imp-inspired ingenuity of malicious milliners, the uncient wagon tops, sky scrapers and shakers only yield in grotesque detestibility to some of the modern Gainsboroughs, gypsies and turbans. They look like once de-cent head covers that a fat man has accidentally sat down on, or a lady elephant in a Chicago daucing slipper has trod upon. There is, there can be no beauty in mere distortion; and these capstones of fashionable female nonsensicality—kicking up on one side and down on the other, towering to a cloudpunching peak, compounded of the heavest materials, straw or felt, velvet and China crape, with ribbons, lace, dead birds and ostrich piumes, polywiggled in a maddening labyrinth of heterogeneous flubdub-bery, and topped off with a shovelful of jet bees or iridescent scavenger beetles, brass hatchets, daggers and scalping knives—are norrible libels on all sensible bonnets, hats, caps, kettle lids or frying pans. But fashion prescribes them, and, in spite of taste, complexion and shape of head and face,

THE LOW CUT DRESS. Freaks of the Wearing Apparel of Pretty Women

gan Dix, rector of modish Trinity parish, Dark green velveteen looks and the wife of a young millionare, writes a as a full undraped skirt one of the low corsages that the minister

with a marked reform of corsages at the average of two or three inches over that of last year; but night after night it slowly fell, and with the first of the winter balls it took a distinct drop, until now it has tinting and form. Fine light wreaths borof dress, Boston is constantly trying to among fluffy ruches of fringed silk or lace, teach New York how to reform. Women from your city are constantly at work here in this field. How funny that all improvements have to be forced upon the world! We are continually harassed with demands for reform in dress and as continually and as continually are continually harassed with demands for reform in dress and as continually are continually harassed with demands for reform in dress and as continually are continually as a continually as a continually are continually as a continual are continual are continually as a continual are continual are continual are continually as a continual are continual are continually as a continual are continually as a continual are continually as a continual are continual are continual are continual are conti for reform in dress, and as continually refusing to accept the unnovations, and from all that I can learn our ancestors were all the time doing the same.

My grandmother has been telling me something about how the present style in women's undergarments came into vogue. When she was a child, she said. no one wore any lower underclothes except stockings. After awhile there came a fashion pantalets, which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knees. Children used to have two sets—white ones for best, and yellow nankeen or calico for every day wear. tried to describe how they looked, but I told

Rollo books, and that I had nearly died of laughter the first time I saw "Little Em'ly" at the theater when the Micawber twins came in with those white flopping things hanging below their short dresses. She said there was a reason for the fashion for pantalets, as there is for every decree of fashion. People had begun to think it more sensible to put short dresses on children rather than long gowns reaching below their ankles, and to make the costume modest the extra coverings for the limbs were invented. But the presence of a tight band was objectionable on account of its discomfort, and the remedy to this led to the next step in the granting of the contract of step in the evolution of the present lower undergarment. To the outside of the broad undergarment. To the outside of the broad ruffle was attached the base of a long, acute angle triangle of cloth. This triangle extended up to the waist, where it was buttoned to the chemise. This relieved the pressure from the band, but, as the support was one-sided, it caused the ruffle to hang unevenly at times. The only remedy for this seemed to be the adoption of the present form in which the whole of of the present form in which the whole of the lower portion of the body is covered. For a long time, if anybody dared dream of such an innovation she dared not speak of it, and when at last the bounds were leaped by some courageous female who donned the first drawers, was a wonderful hue and cry, compared to which anything in the history of modern reforms is as nothing. "Wemen wear garments like men!" "Women trying to get into trousers!" "Horror! Shame!" But somehow the storm was weathered, and the reform prevailed.

NOT FOR THE THEATER. High Hats Stylish, But to Be Wern

Only on the Street. "There is an erroneous impression among many women that it is in keeping with the fashion to wear high hats at the theater,' said a leading man milliner to a reporter, "but I cannot conceive where they got the notion. The truth is, high hats were never made for the theater, but for the street alone. It is not only in bad taste, but decidedly out of the mode to wear them at public performances. Here is a little bonnet lately imported from Paris. It

is known as an evening bonnet, and is designed expressly to be worn at the opera and theater. It is high, but very small and narrow at the top, so as not to obstruct the view. The trouble seems to be that a large class of would-be fashionable women who cannot afford two or three expensive hats, purchase one that is the range, and seem content to wear it at all times and in all places. Such women should wear hats that are not conspicuous On the contrary, however, it is just this class that carry fashion to extremes. Many of them can be seen upon Broadway every afternoon, and I have noticed that the girl who has but one hat wears the largest bows, the biggest birds and the broadest feathers upon it."

"Has the recent crusade against the wearing of such hats at the theatre interfered with the sale of them?" "No; we sell as many as ever. It is the

fashionable street hat, and girls must be stylishly dressed to be happy." "Where do the fashions originate?" "There, you have asked a question that leads up to an interesting subject. To begin with, in the matters of dress men and women alike are led by the nose. They accept whatever is imposed upon them. This renders it a simple matter for those who have established a reputation for taste in dressmaking, tailoring or millinery, to govern fashion. In the making of hats there are certain milliners in London and Paris who have it all their own way. originate designs, publish and distribute plates of them among the leaders in the trade, and the fashion becomes a fact. Americans, however, as a class, are not so apt to accept blindly the more extreme styles. These very high hats we are talk-

Americans are the best dressed people in the world.' "Are all the styles brought out by the makers of fashion accepted?"
"No; a natural process of selection takes place, People use their own taste in making these selections, and we can soon

among the many designs which will be the

prevailing styles of the year." Will high hats be worn next spring?" "In all probability. Perhaps not so high as at present or perhaps even higher. Such as I have said before, are designed only for street wear, and the crusade against them cannot affect their sale by those who purchase them merely with that intention. I would like to have it known that the spirit of fashion is in perfect accord with the movement. The woman pretending to be well posted in matters dress would not think of wearing such a hat at places of public amusement any more than she would wear it at an after-

noon tea or reception." HATS AND GOWNS.

Some of the Latest Decrees Made by Dame Fashion.

The newest shape in hats is the Manon of smooth, glossy, satin beaver. The crown is very high, and the wide brim is raised in a point on the left side, and is covered with velvet of a much deeper shade than the hat. A wide band of the same velvet laid in close folds encircles the crown. In front is a plume of soft, wide ostrich tips into which is set an East India bird. hat has a deep roll on the right side, the edge nearly touching the crown at one The model is decidedly stylish, but it is only suited to a few privileged wearers. who have youth and decided good looks to render agreeable the effect of eccentricity that characterizes it.

The tailor-made skating costumes worn this winter are mostly very gay in effect, being made of Persian striped boucles. Roman plaided cashmeres, and serges, brilliant red tricots, and like fabrics. Fur is their most fashionable and appropriate trimming, and the draperies are short to suit individual tastes and figures Cord de la Reine is also used for skating suits, and golden brown and silver gray are the colors oftenest seen in co made of this very protective material. Green, blue and garnet cloths are also used with blue fox, beaver, seal skin, astrakhan, krimmer or plush for trimmings. Many young ladies fancy the very long Russian redingote, fur-bordered and draped over a kilt skirt of plain velvet plush. The hat and muff are en suite at all times, unless the Glengarry or toboggar toque is preferred. The cloth turbans worm en suite with the gray-striped suits hav kerchiefs of Madras silk arranged in folds About as curious a dialogue to watch was one at Tuxedo between the Rev. Dr. Morphia for a trimming, with four corners bristing up in front, in true "Dinah" fashion.

New York correspondent. It was at a ball the front slightly gored and fastened in the club house. Mrs. Millionaire wore down either side with gold or silver buttons. A long tight-fitting French guard coat had the previous Sunday preached so furi-ously against. The handsome lady's arms a Polish cap and muff to match. Heavy a Polish cap and muff to match. Heavy and shoulders gleamed smooth and bare in dark tan gloves, common-sense shoes, and the gas light, and she chatted in easy grace dark hosiery are added. For the preservaas she smiled up into the ascetic face of the divine, and his urbanity was not visibly disturbed; but I wonder if what they were skater ceases exercising. Mention should disturbed; but I wonder if what they were skater ceases exercising. Mention should thinking corresponded with what they were also be made of the "robe" skating dresses, As a matter of fact, the season started with woven borders which closely copy raised embroideries in their rich effects. Ball toilets of gauze, tulle, India muslin,

manner with the new lovely French gar-lands, montures and sprays, which now even excel nature in the beauty of their married women often choose the larger blossoms, but no really roses or other flowers are used in this way. A garland of roses and foliage, edging a pink silk princesse slip draped with wnite lace, has a very beautiful effect. The skirt edge is merely laced with a very narrow lace belayeuse. Feathers are also very fashionably used to decorate dancing toilets. All sorts of plumage is utilized, but this garniture is of course seen only upon the most elegant toilets. Ostrich feathers, short, but very fluffy and broad, are most effective, they being often arranged in groups of three, like a Prince of Wales tried to describe how they looked, but 1 told plume, these secured by a jeweled clasp her that I had seen pictures of them in the and arranged both upon gown and coiffure.

IMPROPER CHARACTERS NOT ADMITTED

SACKETT & WIGGINS' Seventh Street Museum, TWO THEATERS AND MENAGERIE

For the Week Commercing Monday, Jan. 24, Return of the Universal Favorite Dialect Comedian, Actor and Author,

JOHN T. KELLY,

Who will appear in his Very Laughable Creation, "Timothy Finnigan," in his original screaming Comedy Bagatelle, christened

TIMOTHY FINNIGAN, Our Irish Boarder......JOHN T. KELLY Rudolph Bonaparte, Our German Boarder..... Andy Adams Mr. Jackson, Our Sheriff.......George Ogden

Other Characters by the Company. In the Upper Theater,

Mrs. Isabella Blossom, Our Landlady.......Miss Flora Zanfretta

Company includes Artists of Eminent Repute. STAR PERFORMERS! 20

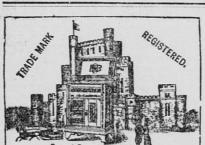
IN THE CURIO HALL. Cyclone of Carnival Curios!

LIZZIE STURGEON. THE PEDESTRIAL PIANIST,

And Other Marvelous and Strange Sights.

REMEMBER, TO-NIGHT ing about are worn much higher in London and Paris than here. Over here we accept but modify the fashions, and to so great advantage that it has become proverbial that

The Georgia Minstrels CLOSE THEIR ENGAGEMENT.



The Ice Palace Refrigerator Manufactured at the St. Paul Box Factory and Planing Mill, also Fisher's Grocery and Butcher Boxes and Cold Storage Houses, Counter, Store, Office and Drug Fixtures, Custom Planing, Moulding, Turning, Scroll and Resawing, Wainscotting, Casings and Hardwood Flooring. Railroad track

privileges. BLODGETT & OSGOOD, Cor. E. Fourth and Locust

SALOON AND STORE FIXTURES CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Saloon Counters, Ice Boxes, Mirrors, Store Counters, Shelving, Circle Front Grocery Bins, Etc.

Call and Convince Yourself. A Full Stock Always on Hand. 217 First Av., N., Corner Washington Av. Minneapolis Minn

FINETAILORING DUNCAN & BARRY.

80 East Third Street

St. Pau

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,) St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15, 1887.

All persons interes ed in the assessments

Grading of East Sixth street to a partial grade between Maria Avenue and Hoffman Avenue:

Construction of a Sewer on Jackson street, between Tenth street and Eleventh street;

Construction of a Bridge at the Junction of Payne Avenue and Decatur

Grading Arch street, from Jackson street to Columbia street; Change of Grade on Winifred street,

from State street to Bancroft street,

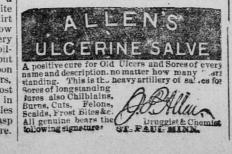
WILL TAKE NOTICE

That on the 8th day of January, 1887, 1 did receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul for the collection of the above-named assessur opera, the line of cover being raised an crape and surah are trimmed in an exquisite

Ball toilets of gauze, tulle, India muslin,
The nature of the 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 pareels thereof so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof. payment thereof GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.



CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER , ? All persons interested in the assessments

Constructing the approaches to the proposed Third Street Bridge, over the tracks of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and Union Depot Company.

WILL TAKE NOTICE

That on the 15th day of December, 1886, I did receive a warrant from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul for the collection of the above-named assessment.

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

THIRTY DAYS

after the first publication of this notice, I after the first publication of this notice, I shail 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.

CONTRACT WORK

Grading Street Next to Mississippi

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL. Minn., Jan. 18, 1887. 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 31st day of January, A. D. 1887, for the grading of the street lying next to the Mississippi river, to a width of sixty-six (66) feet, from Chestnut street to James street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) specific.

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 and all bids. WILLIAM BARRETT, President.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.