

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 10, 1893

IT IS NOTHING.

"It is nothing to me," the beauty said,
With a careless toss of her pretty head;
"The man is weak, if he can't refrain,
From the cup you say is fraught with pain."

It was something to her in after years,
When her eyes were drenched with burning tears,
As she watched in lonely grief and dread,
And started to hear a stifling tread.

"It is nothing to me," the rother said,
"I have no fear that my boy will tread
The downward road of sin and shame,
And crush my heart as dark in his name."

It was something to her when her only son,
From the path of right was early won,
And madly cast in the flaming bowl
A ruined body and ship-wrecked soul.

"It is nothing to me," the merchant said,
As over the ledger he bent his head;
"You busy to-day with care and fret,
And have no time to fume and fret."

It was something to him when over the wire,
A message came from a funeral pyre—
A drunken conductor had wrecked the train
And his wife and child were among the slain.

"It is nothing to me," the young man cried,
In his eye was a flash of scorn and pride;
"I heed not the dreadful things you tell
I can rule myself I know full well!"

'Twas something to him when in prison he lay,
The victim of drink, life ebbing away;
As he thought of his wretched child and wife,
And the mournful wreck of his wasted life.

"It is nothing to me," the voter said;
"The party's loss is my greatest dread—"
Gave his vote to the liquor trade,
Though hearts were crushed and drunkards made.

It was something to him in after life,
When his daughter became a drunkard's wife,
And her hungry children cried for bread,
And trembled to hear their father's tread.

Is it nothing for us to idly sleep,
While the cohorts of death their vigils keep,
Alluring the young and thoughtless in—
And grind in our midst a grist of sin?

It is something—yes all for us to stand,
And clasp by faith our Savior's hand—
To learn to labor, live and fight,
On the side of God and changeless right.

Francis E. W. Harper.

INAUGURATION DAYS.

Facts About Our Presidents—Sixteen Were Inaugurated on March 4, Two on March 5 and One on April 30—Curious Facts Tending to Create Superstition.

There is an old story to the effect that Benjamin Franklin selected the 4th of March for inauguration day because in the next two centuries it would fall on Sunday less often than any other day in the year, and this statement has crept into a few works meant to be historical. It is, however, but one of the many cases, like those of Niobe and Lot's wife, in which a fact has gradually given rise to a legend to account for the fact. It is a pleasing story, but there is no proof of it whatever, and there is almost conclusive proof to the contrary.

It is certain that Franklin bothered himself very little about the distinction between sacred and secular days, and disregarded it altogether in his daily life; that the convention of 1787 did not fix the day, and in fact could have no means of foreseeing when it would be possible to name a day, and that when it became possible by the admission of the ninth state to the constitution the Confederation congress then in session fixed the day by a sort of accident. And yet it is a fact, and a very curious fact indeed, that the day does very rarely fall on Sunday, though at first view it would seem that this day or any other day would do so one time in seven.

The first day set was Wednesday, and the years 1800 and 1900 are, contrary to the four year rule, not leap years. The first day was just eleven years before the close of the century, and thus it has resulted that the day has fallen on Sunday but three times in the first hundred years and will not again fall on Sunday till 1917. Thereafter it will so fall only in 1945 and 1974 in the next century, the result being such a conjunction only six times in the first two centuries of the government's existence, or once in thirty-three instead of once in seven years.

Though we have had twenty-three presidents, but nineteen were formally inaugurated, and but sixteen of these on the 4th of March, if the first time only be counted, for Washington took the oath the first time on April 30, and Taylor and Hayes were inaugurated on Monday, March 5. The same is true of Monroe's second inauguration, but his first was on the regular day. The second Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Five inaugurations have been on Monday and five on Wednesday, and the coming one will make five on Saturday, no other day in the week having had more than three.

The shortest service was that of W. H. Harrison—one month—and the longest that of Grant, who held the office eight years and a day, unless indeed we adopt the facetious suggestion of the Whigs that Jackson really governed during the "nominal administration of Van Buren." It is also worth noting that of the eight presidents re-elected Jackson, Lincoln and Grant were the only ones whose second inaugurations were celebrated with much display, though it is certain that Cleveland's will soon furnish a fourth case, and a notable one. In truth, there are many things in the latter's career which might justify a little superstition in his case. No other American, save possibly Washington and Jackson, has had such an extraordinary personal triumph.

As a matter of fact, the first Wednesday in March, 1789, fell on the 4th, and three years later that date was fixed upon for all time. But there is nothing extant to indicate any special reason for it. In truth it is at almost the worst season that could have been selected, and as the matter is entirely within the discretion of congress, and Washington was inaugurated the first

time on April 30, the argument for a change to that date is strong.

Every reader has had enough on the first inauguration of Washington, suffice it to repeat that the day was fine, that Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, of New York, administered the oath in the presence of some 40,000 people, and that the centennial celebration of that event in New York city in 1889 was a really wonderful success, on which occasion there were more people in the city than at any other time in its history. It was positively the only time, said the oldest inhabitants, when "the city crowd was completely overwhelmed and lost in the country crowd." His second inauguration, in Philadelphia, Monday, March 4, 1793, presented an almost ludicrous contrast.

He took the oath in the senate chamber in the presence of both houses of congress and made a brief address, and if anything unusual occurred the journals of the day failed to mention it. Nor was the inauguration of John Adams on Saturday, March 4, 1797, a particularly impressive affair. Thomas Jefferson took the oath as vice president in the senate chamber, pronounced a high compliment on Mr. Adams, who had just vacated the chair, and then led the way to the chamber of the house, where the inauguration took place. Almost any witness who has given any account of it says that all eyes were directed to Washington, and as Jefferson stood on the other side, a rather tall and commanding figure, the new president really seemed overshadowed. He spoke at some length, eulogized Washington very highly, denied quite emphatically that he favored a stronger government than that ordained in the constitution, and pronounced the oath after the chief justice of the United States.

Adams is distinguished in our history for many things, and one is, unfortunately for being the first president who refused to participate in the inauguration of his successor. It was indeed a very trying occasion for him. There have been some heated campaigns since, but none in which personal animosities played so great a part as in 1800. Nowadays partisans call each other "rebels," "traitors" and "enemies" of American industry; "thieves" and "moonshiners" or "cranks" but it is chiefly Pickwickian. In 1800 they really believed it. So when Jefferson was elected by the house on the thirty-sixth ballot and after a desperate struggle a deep groan ran through the Federalist party, and Adams left Washington early in the morning of March 4, 1801. This bad example was followed by his son in 1829 and by Johnson in 1869.

It is rather singular there should have been so much dispute about the facts of Jefferson's inauguration. It is clearly proved that he intended to go in the usual state, with a carriage and six horses, but the carriage ordered was not completed in time, Adams refused the courtesy, as aforesaid, and so Jefferson, the attendant marshal and a few others made the trip on horseback. His second inauguration had more style about it. On Saturday, March 4, 1809, Madison took the oath in the hall of the house, and the only fact about it which excited much comment was that he was "clad in a suit of elegant black cloth entirely of American manufacture."

The next four inaugurations were conventional in the extreme. That of 1821 was on Monday, March 5, as then, for the first time, the regular day fell on Sunday. John Quincy Adams revived much of the old and solemn ceremonial, but with him it ended, as the country had now outgrown English and colonial forms.

The fact that three presidents died on Independence Day is indeed extraordinary. As but twenty-one have died the chances of one's death on that day are not quite as one in eighteen, of two still fewer, and of three not one in hundreds. But that two should die on the same day and a third but five years later, and two the signers of the Declaration, and the chances are so remote as to be scarcely calculable. Yet it happened. Vice President Hamilton also died on that day. Nearly all the presidents have lived to an advanced age, as it was natural they should be men of great vitality and temperate lives to attain the honor. John Adams was the oldest, lacking but a few weeks of ninety-one, while, omitting Lincoln, killed at fifty-four, and Garfield, killed within a few weeks of fifty, the youngest dying was Polk at fifty-four.

Another curious fact is that, including the presidents of the senate who succeeded to the functions of the office, there have been more vice presidents than presidents—to wit, though Clinton, Tompkins, Calhoun and King each served in two administrations.

From Adams the father to Adams the son, as aforesaid, the inaugurations were mild affairs, but Jackson came in with a breeze, and the occasion was indeed breezy. He set the example of taking the oath on and delivering the inaugural from the east front of the Capitol, and then, making all reasonable deductions for the partisan spite of those who described it, the scene which followed did indeed "begar description." The largest crowd seen in Washington down to that time was in attendance, and the mud was, in southwestern phrase, "half bootleg deep," on Pennsylvania avenue.

Through that mud the crowd rushed to the White House, where all the doors were thrown open and punch served out in barrels, buckets, tubs and even, so the opposition said, wash basins. Every room in the house was crowded, and men with heavy and muddy boots stood on the finest chairs and sofas to see what was going on in front. Lamps and furniture were broken, and punch spilled till the house was a wreck. Soon after there was a levee at which a cheese weighing 1,400 pounds (a present to Jackson) was cut up and served. The struggle for pieces resulted in a smash of furniture; liquor was spilled and cheese trodden into the carpet, while ladies held dainty handkerchiefs

to their noses and foreign diplomats looked on in undisguised horror.

Daniel Webster said the place looked like a Republican palace taken by siege and sacked by the victorious enemy, but Benton, Felix Grundy and other men of that class thought it just as well to "let the boys have their way once in four years." It was the last scene of the sort, though Jackson's second inauguration also attracted a large crowd. The next inauguration—of Van Buren in 1837—was a comparatively tame affair, but in 1841 the Whigs honored Harrison with a grand rally. Thence to Lincoln each inauguration was much like its predecessor, and none presented features of unusual interest. The crowds, however, continued to increase, and the procession which followed Buchanan reached nearly from the Capitol to the White House.

This was the end of the old regime. Little as the great men of the day suspected it, the old republic was, practically, soon to pass away, and be replaced by one of vastly increased and centralized powers. In all the great speeches and state papers down to 1861 one finds the federal union referred to indifferently as the Union or the confederacy. Thus President Pierce in his inaugural said, "The security and repose of this confederacy forbid interference or colonization by any foreign power." And President Buchanan in his said, "Let every American reflect upon the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy." What a storm such use of that word would now raise!

The impending change was indicated on March 4, 1861, by the first military display of real consequence at an inauguration. There were sharpshooters on the house-tops along the avenue as Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln rode slowly to the Capitol; there were squads of cavalry to guard the street crossings, and squads of infantry along the route; there were trusty riflemen at the upper windows of the Capitol front, commanding the crowd to the east from the terrace; and the new president spoke. It was a sad presage. General Scott was savagely criticised for these arrangements, but subsequent events justified him.

Since that date the military has formed an important part of every inauguration, and at Grant's second induction, March 4, 1873, the display was such as to excite the admiration of foreigners accustomed to the finest exhibits of London, Paris and Berlin. But it was fatal to some of the participants and to many spectators. The day has had a bad premonition as the most important of any inauguration day in our history. From dawn till dark a northwest wind so keen and cold that it seemed to chill even the bones blew without an instant's cessation. Scores of soldiers and sailors who had to stand long in place were prostrated in consequence, while spectators suffered so much that the average mortality of the city for a short time after is said to have been notably increased.

Far otherwise was it at the inauguration of Cleveland, on which occasion by far the greatest crowd ever seen there was assembled in Washington. Correspondents celebrated the occasion in many hundred columns. Citizens of Washington still tell with glee how the visitors sat the night through on chairs, on benches in the parks and on the steps of public buildings, as the weather was fine and all the hotels overcrowded, and railroad managers tell with pardonable pride how they got the hundreds of thousands to their homes in fairly good season. But all these and other incidents of recent inaugurations are still fresh in the public mind.

In conclusion, a few comparisons are justifiable. We have had twenty-three presidents in 104 years, while Rome had, discarding minor contestants, sixty-four emperors in 503 years, and Great Britain has had, beginning with William the Conqueror, thirty-five sovereigns in 826 years. Of presidents in Mexico, Hayti and South America, it would be idle to make an estimate. Yet two of our presidents have been assassinated, and another, Jackson, only escaped that fate by an accident which apparently would not happen one time in a thousand. Another escaped impeachment by but one vote. On the whole, though we may justly claim an improvement over the past, yet there is nothing to make us boast. Our government is by no means exempt from the evils which afflict other nations.—J. H. Beadle, in the *Williamsport Times*.

Cleveland's Advisers.

A Short Sketch of the Men Who Make Up Cleveland's Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.
Postmaster-General—Wilson S. Bissell, of New York.
Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.
Secretary of the Navy—Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama.
Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith of Georgia.
Attorney-General—Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Agriculture—J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM.

Walter Q. Gresham, who is to be Secretary of State, is a native of Indiana, having been born March 17, 1832, near Lanesville, Harrison county. He earned his education at the Corydon Seminary and Bloomington University by performing the duties of a clerk in the County Clerk's office. When 22 years old he was admitted to the bar. He joined the Republican party in 1856, was elected to the Legislature in 1860, participated in the Rebellion as a Union soldier, was retired as a Brigadier-General, was in 1869 made United States Circuit Judge for the District of Indiana, became President Arthur's

Postmaster General in 1883, succeeded Charles J. Folger as Secretary of the Treasury and resigned to become United States Judge for the Illinois and Indiana circuits.

Judge Gresham was warmly supported for the Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention in 1888 but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison. He announced his intention to support Mr. Cleveland previous to last election, explaining that he could not endorse the tariff policy of the Republican party, nor could he tolerate the Republican party, who were in control of the party with which he had so long affiliated. He reluctantly accepted the State portfolio, declining to consider it until convinced that the country needed his services.

FINANCIER CARLISLE.

John G. Carlisle, the next Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Kenton County, Ky., in 1835. He was given a common-school education, and at an early age was admitted to the bar. Soon after he was elected to the Legislature, where he espoused the cause of the Union and did much to prevent the secession of his State.

In 1866 he was made a State Senator, and during his second term was elected Lieutenant-Governor. This was in 1871. Five years later he was elected to Congress. He was chosen Speaker of the House in 1878, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses.

May 17, 1890, he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of James B. Beck, who died while a member of the United States Senate, and took his seat May 26, 1890. He resigned over two weeks ago to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT'S OLD LAW PARTNER.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, who is to be Postmaster General, has often been mistaken for the President. But he is taller and more corpulent. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847. He was but six years old when his parents removed to Buffalo. After attending the local school, young Bissell was sent to the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., where he prepared himself for Yale.

He graduated from Yale and began the study of law with A. P. Laning at Buffalo. Lanning later formed a partnership with Grover Cleveland and Oscar Folger. In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Bissell, having completed his studies, found Lyman K. Bass as a partner. A year after Mr. Cleveland became a member of the firm and it was known as Bass, Cleveland and Bissell.

In 1882, when Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor, Mr. Bissell became the head of the firm of Bissell, Scard & Goodyear. He soon became known as an able railroad lawyer, and was elected to the presidency of two or three of these corporations in the western part of the State.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bissell are intimate friends. While residents of Buffalo they occupied apartments in the same building. Soon after the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency in 1892, Mr. Bissell was offered a high government place. He declined it because he could not afford to abandon his law practice.

When Daniel Manning was about to resign the Secretaryship of the Treasury Mr. Bissell was said to have been offered the portfolio. Again he refused, and Charles S. Fairchild was appointed instead. When Mr. Cleveland was married at the White House Mr. Bissell was his best man.

In politics Mr. Bissell has always been a Democrat. Though he has repeatedly refused public office he has many times been a delegate to state conventions and in 1884 was a Presidential elector at large.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, the Secretary of War, is a native of Cortland, this State and was born Feb. 8, 1852. He earned his way through Union College with his salary as clerk in the Senate engrossing-room. His bare office he ran for Assembly in his home district and was defeated.

After the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Governorship, Lamont was made chief of the Senate document room. Later, Secretary of State John Bigelow made him his chief clerk. Under Daniel Manning, of the Albany Argus, Lamont served as a reporter on the floor of the assembly.

Tilden made him clerk of the Democrat State Committee.

Lamont was still reporting for his paper at Albany when Grover Cleveland was elected Governor. When about to prepare his first message to the Legislature, Gov. Cleveland asked Manning to recommend some one who was well informed on State affairs.

Manning recommended Lamont. The latter fulfilled his duties so well that Cleveland placed him on his staff with the rank of colonel. The Governor was opposed to having a private secretary, but Lamont, nevertheless, performed the duties of one without any definite arrangement until the campaign of 1892.

After the nomination of Cleveland to the Presidency, Col. Lamont was the one above all others to be consulted. He was invaluable to the State and National committees in devising plans to increase the Democratic vote, especially in the rural districts. No one man did more than he to secure the electoral vote of the State to Cleveland.

Soon after the returns announced his triumph the President-elect asked Lamont to accompany him to the White House as his private secretary.

While in Washington Col. Lamont formed a very intimate acquaintance with William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, and when the Republicans were restored to power in 1889 Lamont came to this city and aided Whitney in a syndicate to secure control of nearly all the surface roads in town.

He is now president of two companies treasurer of two more, and a director in three other concerns which go to make up the Metropolitan Traction Company.

HERBERT, WHO WILL RUN THE NAVY.

Hilary A. Herbert is a native of South Carolina. He was born at Laurensville about sixty years ago. When he was a child his father removed to Greenville, Butler county, Ala. After obtaining a rudimentary education at the village school young Herbert was sent to the University of Alabama. Later he took a law course at the Uni-

versity of Virginia and was graduated with high honors.

Herbert was admitted to the bar, and established a good practice when the rebellion broke out. He enlisted as a captain, and soon was promoted to be Colonel of the Eighth Alabama Confederate Volunteers. At the head of that regiment he participated in all the engagements up to the battle of the Wilderness. There, while leading his troops he lost an arm. For months he lay in the hospital with scant chances for recovery.

Herbert had a good constitution, however, and, pulling through tried to enter the service. He was not permitted to do so because of his disability.

He resumed the practice of his profession at Montgomery, once the capital of the Confederacy, and from there was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Democrat. He has served continuously in the House ever since, many times having no opponent in the nominating convention. From the day he entered Congress Mr. Herbert affiliated with the friends of the new navy and fought persistently to rejuvenate the merchant marine. Twice he has been appointed Chairman of the house Committee on Naval Affairs. He holds that place today. When efforts have been made by enemies of the navy to cut down appropriations Mr. Herbert has taken the floor, and by convincing argument almost always has carried his point. He is a capital debater, a polished gentleman and popular among leaders of both parties. His appointment is understood to be due not only to his thorough understanding of the needs of the navy as exhibited when William C. Whitney to whom he lent invaluable aid, was Secretary, but also to the efforts of Congressman Oates and other friends who persistently have urged Mr. Cleveland to select him.

Col. Oates, it will be remembered had a long interview with the President-elect. He recommended the appointment of Herbert as the very best that could be made. When Herbert's chances were at low ebb, the Alabamians and other Southern Democrats deluged Mr. Cleveland with telegrams and letters begging that their favorite should not be passed by. Col. Daniel S. Lamont also is said to have urged the appointment.

HOKE SMITH'S CAREER IN GEORGIA.

Hoke Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, was born thirty-eight years ago in North Carolina. He removed to Georgia with his parents, and, after receiving his education in the Atlanta schools, became the Principal of the High School.

While instructing pupils he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1876. In the practice of his profession he was frequently retained in suits against railroads which tried to gobble up land without paying for it, and for years he has been known as a fearless enemy to grasping corporations. Having made a name for himself in this way, Mr. Smith purchased the *Atlanta Journal* and made it one of the leading daily newspapers of the South.

He is known as the "original Cleveland man from Georgia," having espoused the President-elect cause when he had need of friends in that State. His most recent political feat was to manage the Georgia delegation to the Presidential convention at Chicago from a Hill to a Cleveland delegation.

In this way he secured a notable victory over Evan P. Howell and Patrick Walsh, the Hill leaders, and achieved a national reputation for himself as a politician.

RICHARD OLNEY.

Richard Olney is one of the best known corporation lawyers in New England. For several years he has been attorney for the Boston and Maine Railroad, and is consulting lawyer for many other corporations. His fitness for the position to which he has been appointed is unquestioned, and his personal character commands respect from men of all parties. His appointment is a surprise to Democrats in Boston, as Mr. Olney has always refused to accept public office, but it cannot be objected to by any faction of the Democratic party. He has been recognized as a leader in that organization. Mr. Olney is a man of large wealth. His income from his practice is said to be \$50,000 a year. His winter residence is in a fashionable part of Boston and he has a summer place near Gray Gables on Buzzard's Bay, where he has been the friend and companion of President Cleveland.

Mr. Olney has twice refused the proffer of a seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. One year merely to oblige his party friends, he accepted the Democratic nomination for Attorney General, but was of course defeated. The only time he ever went outside of party lines was when Butler was nominated for Governor. He refused to support Butler.

When the vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Olney's name was presented to Mr. Cleveland, but the appointment went to Melville W. Fuller because he was a Western man. In addition to being counsel for the Boston and Maine system Mr. Olney is general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads.

AGRICULTURIST MORTON.

J. Sterling Morton, the new Secretary of Agriculture, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 11, 1832. He was graduated from Union College. Removing to Nebraska, he became the editor of the *Nebraska City News*, was twice elected to the Territorial Legislature, and in 1858 became the Acting Governor.

He ran three times for Governor of the State, but was defeated. For five years he has devoted himself to the cultivation of trees and the preservation of forests. He is the father of what is known as Arbor Day. He was offered the Agricultural portfolio Feb. 17 and accepted on the spot.

"I wish you would go on an errand for me."

"Small son—"My leg aches awful."
"Too bad. I wanted you to go Mrs. Stickey's candy store, and—"
"Oh, that isn't far. I can walk there easy."
"Very well. Go there, and right alongside of it you will see a grocery store. Go in and get me a bar of soap."

The World of Women.

He was a six times millionaire
Who sat behind her at the play;
The maid took off her bonnet there;
He married her next day
Purple and violet gauze veils are the very newest style.

"Ouralay" is a new green which will hold its own as a popular spring tint.

Shaded velvet sleeves with contrasting costumes, and plaid velvet sleeves with blue or green cloth gowns are popular.

The Rembrandt hat is another revival. These hats are as large as a bushel basket and give a sort of roof-over appearance to the woman who wears them.

The newest embroidery for trimming fine gowns, batiste cloths and other fine cotton dresses is in open work, wrought with a heavy design in color to match the dress.

Fine lace or embroidered muslin scarfs are being much used for evening wear. With the addition of one of these bright scarfs a needed bit of color may be given to an otherwise sombre gown.

Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America, is quite content with her lonely home in a Narragansett Bay lighthouse without bothering about going to the Chicago show to display herself and her medals.

A pretty trimming and one that is quite new for a ball dress consists of narrow satin ribbon crossed to form a deep lattice work, while at each intersection is a tiny flower or bow. This ornamentation is pretty in colors over white.

Horizontal skirt trimmings mount higher and higher. To remodel an old sheath skirt of last season, to give it the appearance of the width now required, the easiest resort is several ruffles of velvet set at wide intervals up the skirt.

The most popular way to trim a skirt just now is with narrow bands of some contrasting material, placed at graduated distances from the hem to the knee, the bottom space being the broadest, and the upper one the least in width. Satin is very popular for these folds or bands, which may be from one to two inches in width. Black satin and black cloth make a favorite combination this season.

Large, showy plaids in most exquisite tones will be much used for sleeves, revers, narrow bias bands and the hundred and one ways that a woman of taste knows how to utilize a woman for an entire gown would be too much, but which makes the most effective trimmings imaginable. In direct contrast to these very pronounced effects are the wool challies, the beautiful Jovanais in its dainty silk and wool mixture and the printed cashmires.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has been in Washington trying to beguile \$200,000 out of Congress for the Board of Lady Managers. One of her latest schemes points towards the issue of a new souvenir coin to be known as the "Isabella coin," of the value of 25 cents. She offers to take \$10,000 of the \$20,000 she raises in these proposed Isabella souvenir quarters, which will give her 40,000 of these coins. If the coins are issued they will contain a picture of Queen Isabella on one side and a picture of the Woman's Building in Chicago on the other.

Next to new spring bonnets I think I like best the array of silk blouses that always appear at this season. The windowns are full of them, and they are especially pretty and stylish this season, with their flaring ruffles and little extra jackets of velvet. Some of them are made in sort of bandage fashion, coming only to the waist line, and appear to be merely draped around the form rather than fitted. Of course the underlining must be tight, but the effect is of a fichu crossed in front and tied in a soft knot at the back. The sleeves are of course of the prevailing large and baggy order.

Beside these, of course, in all the newest spring shades, were to be found broadcloths, bengalines, changeable poplins and many other fabrics. Hop lankings, one of the season's novelties, resembles a canvas in texture and promises to be much in vogue for gowns that will receive plenty of wear and tear. Nuage beige is also a product of the loom but recently imported. The woman who hasn't at least one gown showing changeable effects cannot call her wardrobe altogether up to date, for the two-toned harmonies run the gamut from silk to cotton.

A very handsome street gown for a young lady that has come under my observation this spring is a chestnut brown diagonally striped skirt, neat and not pronounced in any way. There are three narrow ruffles around the bottom. The waist is plaited to a point front and back and held in by a seal brown velvet girdle. The fore-arms are of the velvet, and the sleeve puffs are plaited downward, which is certainly more graceful than the stiff puffs so often seen. A neat little triple cape of the velvet adds richness and effect. The hat is felt, of the same brown shade as that in the gown, and it has maize colored plumes, donkey's ears of brown velvet, a gold buckle and two peacock anthers for trimming, the entire outfit being a model for a young lady.

Capes are to take a fresh lease of favor with the opening of spring, because they go on so easily and do not crush large sleeves. They are already imported in most varied sizes, in line cap collars that rest only to the shoulder tips, in double and triple capes that come down to the waist line, and in longer single capes that reach low on the hips and have a cape collar to make them amply full about the shoulders. Cloth capes will be most used, and tan and army blue of grayish shades are the favorite colors. Figured stuffs of mixed silk and wool will be stylish for spring capes, and are made very full, one model three yards and a half wide reaching below the hips, being bespoken to a round yoke that falls low on the shoulders. A cape collar of seven box pleats covers this yoke and forms a standing collar. Red and green are the colors mixed in the fabric, and the lining of taffets is shot in the same colors. The design in the stuff is variegated, being partly of balls and pear-shaped pieces.