

CURRENT FASHIONS.

PRESENT STYLES IN PARASOLS.

The warm days of last week, together with the hot and glaring rays of the sun, were strong hints to the feminine portion of the world, at least, of the necessity of hunting up last year's parasols or of making new purchases. Most of these weapons, not of defence, but of use and ornament, are mere airy dreams, this season, deserving only the title of articles of ornament, as with few exceptions they are able to "defy wind and water." We thought the sunshades of last season had reached the last possibility of gauzy delicacy, but this year they are even more like summer clouds. They appeal to the imagination rather than to the senses. Many are deep and egg-shaped, while others are flaring and flat like Japanese umbrellas. Some have hand-painted medallions inserted in lace designs, and others are edged with very full lace ruffles so as to present a fluffy appearance when closed.

One of the newest, called "waves of the sea," is quite a novel departure and true to its name, for the outside surface has very much of the aspect of sea waves. One rib is raised, the alternate rib depressed. These are made in coffee-colored, silk lace, black or white lace, or of chiffon. White silk lace fringed with grass is to be a feature in parasols for garden parties. Some of the later styles are double squares covered with frills of chiffon embroidered in colored flowers, but it is doubtful if they find much favor. A new silk and ribbon embroidery, in relief, is also used in the adornment of parasols and many plain silks show spots of metallic gold as large as a nickel, while others are edged with gold braid.

Silk-covered ribs are very stylish and the outside materials are put over the frame either plain or full. Rosettes of the material ornament the ferrule and handle. The colors most favored are black, white, maize, gray, tan and lavender. Combinations of black lace over bright-colored linings are always pretty and have the merit of richness without ostentation.

The use of lighter colors and white, on account of lack of durability, will, however, be confined to those who do not count the cost. One of the most beautiful of these has a typical lace effect. A delicate all-over pattern in gold-colored silk, embroiders a black crepe finely shirred to the center. A deep lace dounce, scalloped and beautifully embroidered, finishes the edge. The crepe is transparent, showing a yellow lining of twilled silk and the ribs and runners are covered with the same silk. The bamboo handle is finished with a gold band and Dresden mount. Another is of pale green crepe tressed up about the foundation like the green foam of the sea. From point to point were festooned ruches and a deeper and fuller ruche was about the edge. Rosettes were everywhere—on the point of the stick, and decorating the handle. In and out among this gray-green foam were pussy-willows, so real that you wanted to put your hand out and touch them, feeling sure of the soft, warm sensation that you get every time you touch the real pussy-willows. An exquisite creation was of black gauze with deep frills of most delicate black net. Tiny spots of real gold thread were sprinkled here and there, and over the canopy posed and glittered two gold butterflies on invisible wires. Another of pale, pink silk, deep and bell-shaped, looked like a veritable morning glory. Over the outside trailed vines of morning glories with heart-shaped leaves and bells of pink and purple and white, while from the tip of the stick swung two buds, one half-opened.

In the window of a leading store on Twenty-third street, was displayed recently an exquisite carriage parasol of white silk. A large medallion in point lace, representing the scene of the "old oaken bucket," covered three of its gores. The stick was of Manila cane and the handle in imitation of Sevres. It was truly a wonderful work of art.

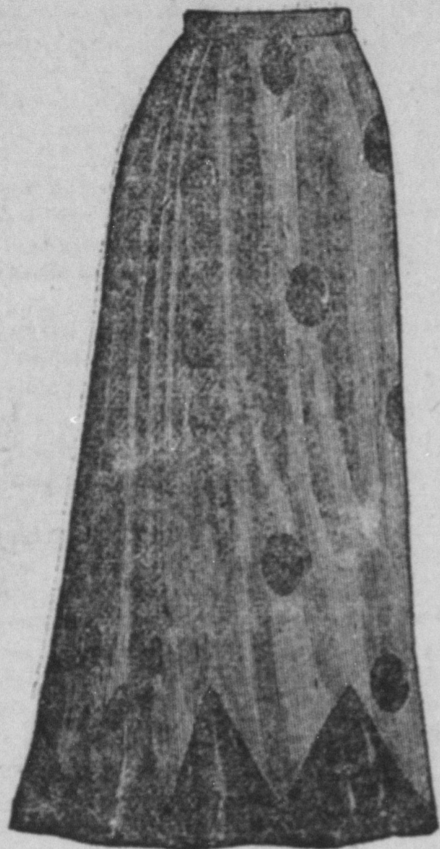


No. 986

The plain and figured surah and China silk designs are the inexpensive parasols of the season; they are finished with one or more ruffles of the silk, either pinked or hemmed. The sun umbrellas are of a larger size, of twilled silk, and will answer for a light shower. Among the new designs of sun umbrellas are seen types exactly opposite, yet equally desirable. Some of them will be chosen for their solidity and strength, while others will be admired for their slender elegance, the latter having corrugated metal sticks, the ribs folding into the corrugations. In sticks and handles, the tendency is towards plain woods. New and grotesque forms in bamboo and vauquees sticks are favored, while pleasing effects are shown in ornamented, rough and natural knobs. White enamel and natural wood handles are further decorated with heads of Dresden china, gold or silver studding. Sun umbrellas of

silk have wood, pearl, celluloid, silver or ivory decorated handles. Some of the sticks imported from Japan are richly carved in many fantastic patterns, and the natural wood sticks have artificial poppies, acorns, or flowers, wild roses or sweet peas introduced into the cleft of the stick. A. R. E.

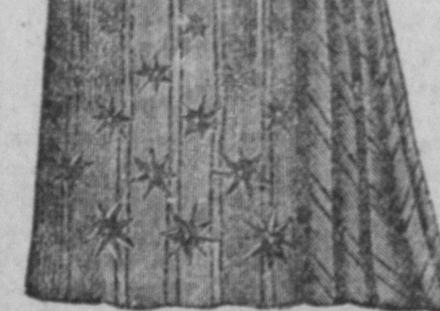
No. 986. DERRY JACKET.—Fawn-colored tweed and brown moire silk are employed for this jacket. The three quarter length fronts are rounded at the bottom and fitted to the bodice by means of a slanting gore, which starts from under the arm-holes and disappears in the pocket. The long tapering revers are faced with brown moire silk and the sleeves are stitched and ornamented with buttons at the wrist. The low waistcoat is made of cream-colored pique and ornamented with gilt buttons. Linen shirt front with gold or pearl studs, high collar and white cambrie tie.



No. 987

No. 987. STRAIGHT SKIRT.—This material for this skirt is fine woollen cloth dotted with large velvet spots and ornamented at the foot by a velvet border to match cut in points. The skirt hangs straight without fulness in front, and is pleated in the back.

No. 988. SKIRT.—Straight skirt of wool goods with satin stripes. The back of the skirt is cut on the bias and mounted in straight pleats; the front of the skirt is perfectly plain and ornamented with cut jet stars forming a border.



No. 988

No. 989. BLOUSE FOR A BOY FOUR YEARS OLD.—This garment is made of French blue wool trimmed with bands and belt of white wool embroidered with blue silk. The back and front of the blouse is laid in box-pleats to the waist-line and between these pleats at the top of the blouse are placed the white embroidered bands. High embroidered collar of white wool. Sleeves high and full on the shoulder, half close at the wrist and ornamented with embroidered bands.

No. 991. SPRING JACKET.—Moose-colored cloth ornamented with stitching and black soucha embroidery is used for this model. The jacket is cut half long; the fronts open and fitted by darts. High collar of plain cloth and rolling collar, ornamented with soucha, descending in shape of revers on the fronts. Double tabs, embroidered, hold together the fronts. Embroidered pocket laps on the hips; bottom of



No. 989



No. 990

jacket ornamented with three rows of stitching. Sleeves full on the shoulders and ornamented at the wrists with soucha.

No. 991. SHOULDER CAPE.—This triple shoulder cape may be made of any suitable colored cloth and velvet. The model is of our colored cloth; the bodice portion, both front and back, of bronze plush with Medici collar of the same material. Brandebourgs of passementerie close the fronts at top and bottom. The edge of the three cases is ornamented with a narrow gold galloon. Hat of our-colored straw trimmed with ribbons and feathers of a lighter shade.



No. 991

No. 992. BOY'S COAT.—Beige and wool-colored plaid cloth is used for our model. The back and fronts are both pleated and crossed in form of a fitch over a V shaped plastron of beige-colored bengaline. Straight sleeves high on the shoulder terminate just below the elbow over a full sleeve of bengaline confined at the wrist by a narrow band of the same material. High collar of bengaline. Cord and tassel of silk surrounds the wrist and is knotted on the left side.



No. 992

FANCY WORK.

As many of our readers are making preparations for the annual fitting to sea shore or country, it is well not to forget the preparation also of some light, easy work with which to while away a portion of the time. For this purpose we present this week a model which we think will be just the thing desired. The embroidery is done with wax thread on a pattern previously drawn on the linen cloth, which may be adapted to many purposes.



The border illustrated is three inches wide and worked on strong white linen with red, brown and green-gray wash silks, the latter in two shades. The trellis ground is made by long stitches

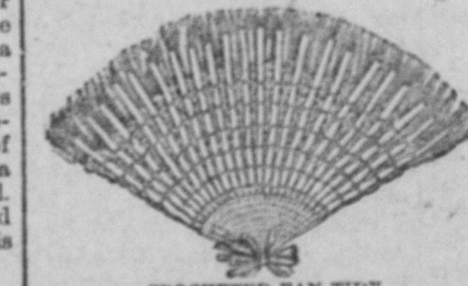
going lengthwise and crosswise, with large cross-stitches between in brown silk. Space is left for the flowers and leaves, which are embroidered in satin stitch in gray silk with the addition of a few gold threads. The square at the corners is worked in cross-stitch, the corner ornament in the inner centre matches the border pattern and harmonizes with the brown silk stem-stitch edge in the border.



A hem stitched hem about an inch broad completes the whole. This tray cloth and other articles similarly worked can be bought ready marked for working.

CROCHETED FAN TIDY.—One of our Michigan subscribers sends us the following directions for a very pretty fan tidy. The materials used are cream-colored linen thread, No. 60, and a piece of blue ribbon, No. 2.

Make a chain of 12 stitches and join in a ring.
1st row.—24 stitches of double crochet in the ring.
2nd row.—Turn, make 1 d.c. in each stitch of 1st row.
3rd row.—Repeat 2nd row 7 times.
9th row.—Turn, chain 3, make 3 d.c. in each stitch of last row.
10th row.—Turn, chain 3, make 3 d.c. in centre of the group of two.
11th row.—Turn, chain 3, make 3 d.c. between 1st and 2nd stitch of the group of three.
12th row.—Turn, chain 3, make 4 d.c. between 1st and 2nd stitch of each set of three.
13th row.—Turn, chain 3, make 6 d.c. between 2nd and 3rd stitch of the group of 4.
14th row.—Turn, chain 4, make 2 d.c. between 3rd and 4th stitch of the group of 6. Chain 4 and repeat through the row.
15th row.—Turn, chain 4, * make 4 d.c. between the d.c. chain 5, repeat from *.
16th row.—Turn, chain 4, * make 4 d.c. between 2nd and 3rd stitch of each set of 4. Chain 5, repeat from *.
17th row.—23rd row.—Same as 16th row except 6 d.c. instead of 4.
23rd—25th row.—Same as 17th row, except 10 d.c. instead of 6.
Finish with a shell of 12 d.c. around the edge knotting a fringe thread into every stitch.



CROCHETED FAN TIDY.

Cut as many strips of ribbon, almost the length of your tidy, as you have shells on the lower edge; fasten one end of each strip to the commencement of the fan on the wrong side, carry the other ends down to the 16th row, and then weave them in and out between each row, the length of the fan.
Make a full bow of ribbon and sew on the starting point of the fan to conceal the stitches and ends of ribbon.



HAND BAG.

HAND BAG.—Take an old wicker basket of the desired shape, cover it and line it with brown satin, letting the lining extend to form a bag top finished with draw strings. Work in strong crochet cotton, of the color of the satin, in simple stitch a cover which should be stiffened with glue and dried after it is shaped over the basket. If desired the points where the crochet rows cross may be tipped with bronze. Finish with ribbon bows.

May be One of Benedict Arnold's Boats.

A rumor comes from the Dead River ogging camps that two trout fishermen recently resurrected a curious relic of antiquity from beneath the placid waters of one of the Carrying Place ponds. The story goes that they had finished fishing and were about to start for their camp, when they found themselves unable to raise the anchor, from the bottom. The rope was strong, however, and, redoubting their efforts, they pulled to the surface a rude shallop partially filled with stones, which had caught upon one point of the wooden pillock. The boat is supposed to be one of those used by Benedict Arnold in his fruitless effort to capture Quebec. This is more interesting than the phantom craft of Lake Onaway.—[Lewis-Journal.]

Tea cigarettes have come into use for ladies in England.

DEAD COLORADO TOWNS.

Deserted Villages that Were Once Alive with a Bristling Population.

The other day a representative of the Denver Republican was on a Rio Grande train when the brakeman yelled out in stentorian tones; "Cleora." On looking out of the window only two houses could be seen.

What a change time had wrought! In June of 1879 this same town was by far the largest place between Canon City and Leadville. Almost every conceivable branch of business was represented, and in most of them there was active competition. Houses were going up as if by magic, and lumber commanded almost a fabulous price. Saloons were found in almost every block, and dance halls were scattered about in profusion. But a month later the town concluded to move, and a few weeks later the majority of its residents had taken up their permanent abode in what is now the flourishing town of Salida.

Colorado has many places with a history something similar to that of Cleora, which, by the way, was named in honor of the belle of Arkansas Valley, Miss Cleora Boyles.

Rollinsville, near Caribou, was a booming place in 1871, and town lots were at a premium. Hundreds of people were proud to call it their home and it was thought to be founded on a rock. Today the rock is still there, but the population has fled to the four winds.

"How is that town of Loma on the Rio Grande River getting on?" said a gentleman yesterday who left the State in 1874. "I visited it just before I left the Territory, and I thought it would likely make a good place." Jack rabbits have been jumping through the few remaining adobe buildings for years.

Kit Carson had a population of almost 20,000 people in 1869, and the peculiarity about them was that the majority of them resided in dugouts. When the railroad pushed on to Denver the following year, the residents of Kit Carson headed the procession.

Sunshine in 1875 had a population of several thousand, while today there is only a handful of people there. Buckskin Joe and Hall Valley in Park County, were once flourishing places, but about all that is left of them is their name. Weston tried to put on airs in 1879, at which time there were about 3,000 people there. The post-office still remains, as do one or two stores.

Along the old stage road between Leadville and Aspen, at what was known as Independence in 1880 and for a few years thereafter, not a single soul is now living. Hundreds of deserted houses are standing tenantless and some of them are quite pretentious. A newspaper was once published in the corporate limits of the city, and the arm of the Washington hand-press on which it was printed is now sticking out of the office window. The proprietor was too much disgusted to take it away.

There was great excitement at Bonanza, in Saguache County in 1882. A daily paper was published there by W. B. McKinney, now of the Pueblo Press, and it was a good one, too. Everything boomed except the mines, and the tenderfoot pronounced it another Leadville. Four thousand people almost broke their necks to get there, and of all that number not a hundred now remain.

There are many other places in Colorado with histories similar to the towns mentioned. Some of them were killed by the onward march of the railroads and others because the mines round about did not have the value with which they were credited.

An Intelligent Newfoundland Dog.

Mr. Thomas Shanks, mechanical engineer, 305 West Lombard street, is the possessor of a large, intellectual Newfoundland dog, who goes by the name of "Bonnie." On Thursday night Mr. Shanks walked into the Baltimore "American" office, and the dog lay very still upon the floor. After Mr. Shanks had finished his business at the counter he said to the dog, "Bonnie, are you ready to go home?" The dog immediately arose and stood beside his master. Mr. Shanks then told the dog that this was the "American" newspaper office, and after they had walked down to Holiday street he wanted him (the dog) to come back and get an "American." The dog shook his head, as to say, "I understand." Mr. Shanks left, so did the dog; but in about two minutes the clerks were surprised to see the noble animal enter the door, place his fore paws on the counter, open his large mouth, and stand in this way until one of the clerks placed a paper in his mouth, which he bore safely to his master, who waited on the corner of Holiday and Baltimore streets. The dog is well known as the newsboys' friend. At night his master will tell him to go to the first newsboy and purchase a paper. He always throws five cents on the ground, which the dog picks up, runs off, and jumps on the first newsboy he finds, and, after dropping the nickel in the boy's hand and receiving the paper, he runs off, never waiting for change. It is for this generosity that the boys have named him the "Newsboys' Friend." He also mails letters. Mr. Shanks says that it is unnecessary for him to have an alarm clock, as the dog regularly rings a bell and wakes the family up.

High heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country. One must not only cultivate one's friends, but cultivate one's friendships, preserving them with care, looking after them, so to speak, and watering them from day to day.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

True honor despises evasions. Beware of the man who has no petty vices.

Dig, sow and reap; but the harvest is Death's.

Money made by chance will go with certainty.

There is no bitterness like self-reproach.

Waste of money and time usually go hand in hand.

Time, which deadens hatred, secretly strengthens love.

Friendship at the highest height is stronger than love.

A newspaper is the history of the world for one day.

Pride requires very costly food—its keeper's happiness.

The anticipation of evil is the death of happiness.

It is better to hold back a truth than to speak it ungraciously.

Be quick. You can use a minute but once—make the most of it.

To make close connections with eternity Death has to be run on time.

Life is a long course of mutual education which ends but with the grave.

The first snow flake of winter, how significant—and the first white hair.

The less people know of a subject or an object the more they are inclined to talk.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.

He who has no inclination to learn more will be very apt to think that he knows enough.

Lying is the basis of all evil. After one year of absolute truth crime would disappear.

Some people spend their vacations in worrying over the business they left behind them.

You just bring a couple of little quarrels into your family and they'll breed like sparrows.

Justice is a little short sighted, perhaps, but it frequently has an eye to the main chance.

It is easy to fancy one's self right that self-condemnation is about as scarce as dodo's eggs.

Doubt is brain fog, and it sometimes takes all the rays of the sun of experience to dispense it.

Every incomplete work is a monument to human folly. Whatever is worth beginning is worth completing.

God sets the stars in the windows of the night to cheer the beleated world as it rolls through the darkness.

She was regal, she was haughty, she was highbourn and distinguished; and like the rest of us, she was clay.

Grief is not to be measured by the tears shed, nor does the loudest mourner always deserve the largest bequest.

The happiest man is he who, being, above the trouble which money brings has his hands the fullest of work.

All the precepts of the divine law are linked together. Negligence in one single point may lead to the destruction of all.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

It remains to the lover and the idealist to transmute defects of character and of person into qualities.

To study mankind is not learning to hate them; so far from a malevolent end, it is learning to bear and live easily with them.

From a common custom of swearing, men easily slide into perjury; therefore, if thou wouldn't be perjured, do not use to swear.

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato; the only good belonging to him is under-ground.

All virtues are sanctified or unhalloved, according to the principle which dictates them, and will be accepted or rejected accordingly.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness began on ours.

Opportunity is the flower of time; and as the stalk may remain when the flower is cut off, so time may remain with us when opportunity is gone.

Mental pleasures never cloy. Unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

Laughter, merriment, cheerfulness, and everything that conduces to cheerfulness are absolutely essential to enable us to live our best.

After casting a glance at our own weaknesses, how eagerly does our vanity console itself with deploring the infirmities of our friends.

Many a man cannot respect what he does not fear; and many need the spur of fear before they will learn the most important lessons of life.

The golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love, twisted together, will draw men on with a sweet violence whether they will or not.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged animal a man without it.

It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate, and if a straw can tickle a man it is an instrument of happiness. Beasts can weep when they suffer, but they cannot laugh.

Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society, and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.

Good manners are the blossom of good sense and good feeling. If the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in both great and little things—that desire to oblige, and that attention to the gratification of others, which are the foundation of good manners.