

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The city is seemingly deserted, for every one who can afford it has gone either to the country or the sea-shore to enjoy the pleasures of out-door life. For some this is a life of quiet, calm repose; for others, on the contrary, it is only a repetition of rounds of gaiety, excursions, baths, fetes, concerts and dances. In order to make a good impression, this class must have a very large wardrobe, a thing not difficult to obtain in the present day when materials are so cheap and the styles of making gowns so simple.

Toilettes used for daily wear have the skirts quite straight, slightly touching the ground in the back, with plain hems and stitching. With this is worn a long jacket to match, open on a chemisette or guimpe of some sort. The entire coquettishness of this dress consists in the choice and composition of these centre fronts.

Some are in surah or batiste, a sort of small blouse quite short and confined at the waist, by a leather belt; others have a plastron of bright surah with a long band of guipure. A satin ribbon holds this band at the waist, and a deep flounce of the same guipure descends from the waist half way the length of the skirt.

For young girls, we advise a sort of plastron in rose color or sky-blue surah, pleated and mounted on a large *empicement* of Irish guipure lined with surah. Some wear this open-work *empicement* without a lining, but it shows very bad taste. This plastron loses itself in the band of the skirt and is finished with a pretty belt. The belt may be the "Theodora" all in metal, or of velvet or ribbon with ornaments forming a sort of triangle on the front, but the prettiest of all is a band of gold braided stuff with little colored stones. With a blue plastron these stones should be turquoise; with a pink one they should be rose, violet or amber color.

If one prefers plain waistcoats, a long jacket of gray beige would be desirable as it could be worn with different skirts. This jacket should be worn half open (buttoned only at the top) over a waist coat to match. A girdle of leather embroidered with fine steel or silver points holds the back of the jacket at the waist line, passes through



No. 1124.

front and back of jet-embroidered silk. The cape sleeve is a straight flounce fifty-three inches long, gathered at the upper edge, which should be rounded, and sewed to the plastron. The pointed front and back are connected by a belt, and to this a flounce two yards and three-quarters wide is joined for a basque.

DUST COAT AND RECEPTION TOILETTE.—No. 1124. Fonce-trimmed with coffee-colored lace is used for this model. The cloak is cut almost plain with only a light fulness on the shoulders; the collar with pleated jabot, trimmed with lace, reaches to the bottom of the skirt in the back, while the pointed ends in front extend only to the waist line. The back of the garment is confined by a belt, and the neck is finished with a standing collar trimmed with a lace ruche.



No. 1123.

openings made in the under arm seams and clasps over the waist coat in front, leaving the jacket fronts to hang loose.

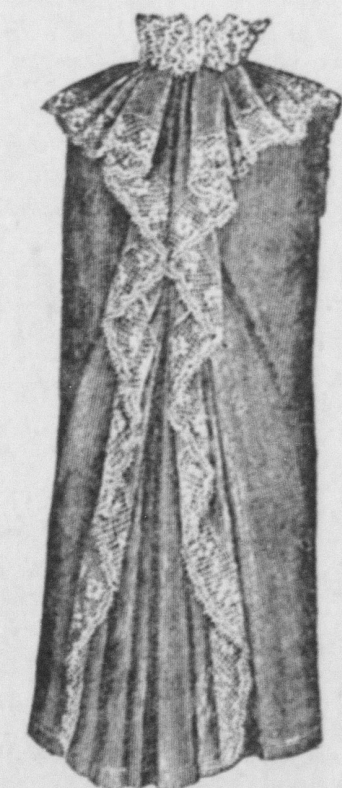
Tennis flannel is in great demand, also plain or lightly striped wools, especially gray, beige, marine-blue, white and rose. For daily street wear wools are most in favor, foulards for home wear, and mousseline and batiste for more dressy occasions. The wool gown is worn with the half long jacket to match; the foulard, with round bodice, is ornamented with ribbons in velvet, moire, or satin, while the mousseline robes are trimmed with insertions, flounces of Valenciennes or imitation lace. The bodices are round and ornamented with bright ribbons. Quilled bretelles of lace, both front and back, are also very pretty for these dresses.

A very original form for a skirt is one open in front "en pont" as sailors say; a plain space of about twelve inches is left in the centre of the front at the top of the skirt, and on each side is made a slash. A small strap crosses this top and is fastened at each side with buttons; with this system there is no need of an opening in the back, the entrance being given by this little "pont" which is open. The above toilettes are quite simple, depending for their effect upon the colored skirts worn with them, which may be made with more or less elegance as the wearer desires.

As for little girls their dresses are increasing in length, and their entire toilettes show a greater increase of taste in their general make up. The waist still remains under the arm covered by a belt fastened under a knot of ribbon or velvet; the trimmings consist of Irish guipure as flounces or as yokes.

Little boys continue to be dressed in the same style—the sailor—and wear hats with broad rolling brims. A novelty is to place the child's name on the front of the hat, also on the silk facing. A very sensible idea, for as the hat is worn so far back on the head with its brim rolled, the name can be seen more plainly on the faced brim than on the ribbon surrounding the crown.

FELICE LESLIE.
No. 1123. LACE WRAP.—This wrap is made of black lace flouncing twenty inches deep, with a pointed plastron in



No. 1124. BACK VIEW

No. 1125. The reception gown is of Suede-colored cordurette, with applique trimming of white cloth embroidered with Suede-colored silk and gold beads. It is made in polonaise form, with a separate under-skirt of silk, which is longer at the back than at the front, and is finished with a silk balayuse; a flounce of the dress material ten inches deep is around the bottom. The outer skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a band of the white embroidered cloth which extends across the front and sides. The simulated, pointed



No. 1125. BACK VIEW.



No. 1126.

bodice has side flaps and is opened on a plastron of the embroidery, the revers being faced with the dress material. From the end of the revers to the skirt border the fronts are fastened with small ball-shaped white pearl buttons; the buttons are sewed on the left side, and on the right edge is set a row of gold gimp, the loops of which serve as button-loops; the gimp extends up the right revers. Straight collar of the embroidery and sleeves trimmed with the same.

No. 1126. COSTUME OF WHITE WOOL.—A deep border of blue and white stripes surrounds the bottom of the skirt. The short, open jacket-bodice has a vest of blue and white striped wool, the long basque of which extends around the sides and back of the bodice. The revers and collar are lightly embroidered; the jacket fronts and sleeves are studded with pearl buttons.



No. 1127.

No. 1127. MORNING JACKET.—Our pretty model is of blue-figured white ombrie, edged with a frill of blue and white embroidery. The collar is covered with embroidery and the full sleeves are finished with a frill of the same. A pointed half belt is fastened at the under arm seams and buttoned in the centre of the front.

Sefa Versus Broom Drill
Belle—"Can't you go to the broom drill this week, Carrie?"
Carrie—"No, I'm very much pressed for time this week."
Belle (maliciously)—"Yes, and I know what time it is, too."
Carrie—"What do you mean?"
Belle—"The time that you are pressed—from 8.30 until 11."—Bur-lington Free Press.



CUSHION FOR VERANDA CHAIR.

FANCY WORK.

Never was there so great a demand for pretty things of all kinds as at the present day, and great as is the supply; it will probably never be equal to the demand. Every one who is connected with the minor arts, and indeed major arts also, has the same complaint to make as regards the scarcity of originality, and ingenuity in the production of novelties. Many clever women can copy a fancy table-scarf, work-bag, etc., but a fortune awaits the one who can keep the market supplied with genuine novelties which are not copies of things that have already been exhibited. We do not propose to show our readers how to gain this fortune, but merely to describe a few pretty articles which may be new to many and thus perhaps stimulate them to improve on the suggestions given.

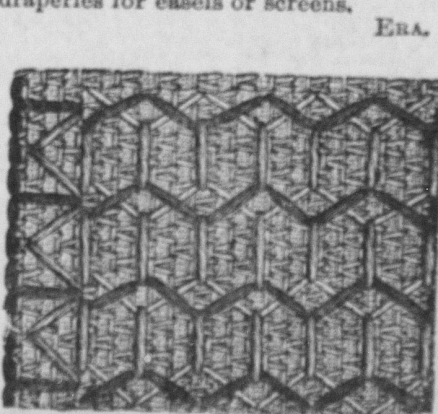
Cosies for slipping over a dish of hot tea cakes may be made of white saten, round in shape, and a trifle larger than the dish they are to cover. They are thickly wadded and covered with soft silk drawn up to the top, where it forms a full rosette, which serves as a handle. Round the lower part is stretched a band of embroidered plush or velvet, which can be as ornamental as one may desire to make it.

Fan-bags are made of white colored gros grain ribbon three inches wide, which is embroidered through the centre with some simple design in pretty contrasting colors. After the embroidery is done, the ribbon should be doubled and seamed together, and finished at the top with a bow. A safety-pin is attached to the back of the bag by which it may be pinned to the bodice.

A new material for portieres is called "Hollywood Drapery Cloth"; it is a cotton fabric, very soft and pliable, and suitable to use the year round. To make these, turn over the top of the depth of five inches and trim it with a fringe about eight inches deep, placing just above this a pretty heading. The fringe must be of linen or cotton threads. Across the foot should be arranged a band of embroidery about twelve inches broad, worked in outline, in colors which will harmonize with the cloth.

Few experiments have as yet been made with crepe-like fabrics that are so much used this season for dresses; but there is no doubt that they would serve admirably as a back ground for delicate embroidery.

The crinkled nature of the material would no doubt prevent close and thick needle-work from setting well upon it, but trailing patterns followed with outlines here and there with satin-stitch, or French knots, could not fail to be successful. This fabric is so soft that it would lend itself well to draperies for easels or screens.



CUSHION FOR VERANDA CHAIR.

This cushion is made of Bargaret art cloth of a light coffee-color. This material which is wide and inexpensive, has loose threads on its surface, into which a pattern is darned in long stitches. The work is easy and very effective; the central design is outlined in gold thread and darned, the flower in red and the leaves in olive.

A band shown in the design *b* is darned on either side in terra-cotta and blue-gray cotton and gold cord. The diagonal stripes, illustrated by Figure *a*, are darned in olive and gold, and blue and gold, with the small cross-stitches in black and terra-cotta.



COVER FOR A TRAVELING CHAIR.—The front and back of this cover are made of two pieces of white or gray linen, each nineteen and three fourths inches long and sixteen and one fourth

inches wide, edged with a border woven in red which can be bought at any fancy store. The corners only of the cover are seamed together, so that it may be easily slipped off for the wash. In each corner of the cover is worked a tree shaped figure in red cotton, in cross or satin stitch, and strings of scarlet cotton tape are fastened on each of the four sides.

A Monument of the Past.

Stonehenge is the name given to a Druidical temple by the Saxons, meaning hanging stones, from the likeness to a gallows. The ancient Britains called it Main Ambers, or sacred stones. The temple is surrounded by a ditch fifty feet wide; the outer circle consisted of sixty stones, thirty perpendicular, twenty feet in height and nearly four feet apart. On the tops of these were thirty impost, regularly united; within this was a second circle of forty stones, smaller and void of impost. There are indications of two ovals of stones intervening. Within the second circle was the cell or adytum, in which was the altar, a huge slab of blue marble. The whole structure consisted of one hundred and forty stones. So many of these enormous stones have fallen that the general appearance has become wild and presents a stupendous pile of dilapidation; yet by walking around and clambering amid the prostrate masses, the original design may be traced. There are three entrances to the temple from the plain.—Christian Union.

The American Beauty.

The exquisite American Beauty, which, so says a florist, is the most popular and best-selling rose in all the market, has a pleasing little history of its own. In the first place, it is the only new variety of rose that America has given to the world. France and England have produced nearly all the cultivated varieties. America but this incomparable one. Curiously enough, too, the flower was not the result of cultivation. Without waiting to have its advent into the world encouraged by the coaxing process of hybridization, this sturdy floral exponent of American enterprise was found one morning, perfect in form and color, exquisite in fragrance, on a scrubby little bush in the garden of a Washington gentleman. Its unusual beauty attracted the immediate attention of flower lovers, but when classification was attempted no variety was found to include the new specimen. How it was produced has never been ascertained. Some happy cross between two especially adapted varieties, and that cross the result of chance, probably originated this marvelous and perfect variety of the rose. Loyal to our American genius, it is emphatically self-made.

How Young Abe Lincoln Danced.

Gen. Singleton of Quincy, Ill., who was one of the bright young lawyers of Springfield, when Abraham Lincoln was a green youth there, tells this story, which we believe has never been printed before. The bevy of bright young ladies to which Miss Todd belonged before her marriage to Mr. Lincoln used to have a good deal of sport at this young man's expense. One evening at a little party Mr. Lincoln approached Miss Todd and said in his peculiar idiom:

"Miss Todd, I should like to dance with you the worst way."
The young lady accepted the inevitable and hobbled around the room with him. When Miss Todd had returned to her seat, one of her mischievous companions said:
"Well, Mary, did he dance with you the worst way?"
"Yes," she answered; "the very worst."

A Millionaire's First Earnings

"I was six years old," said Leland Stanford, "but I can remember it well. Two of my brothers and myself gathered a load of horse radish in the garden, washed it clean—I think they made me do most of the scrubbing, for I was the youngest—took it to Schenectady and sold it. We received six York shillings for the lot, and of that I received two shillings. I felt very proud of that money you may be sure."

It is computed, in recently made statistics, that the glass-bottle productiv-ity of the world amounts to a daily output of a little over eleven million bottles.

Kissing His Hobby.

A lively incident has occurred in the hall specially set apart for persons who call on the Deputies at the Palais Bourbon, says a Paris letter. While a party of ladies were waiting in the hope of procuring from some of the gallant members tickets of admission to the debate, a man attracted attention by lounging up and down and staring them out of countenance. Suddenly this individual stepped up to a good looking young woman and, catching her in his arms, imprinted a number of kisses on her fair face. She endeavored to free herself from his grasp, but he persisted in his affectionate demonstration until the ushers, who had been brought to the spot by her screams, took him into custody. On being conducted to the nearest police station he said that he was living at Nogent-sur-Marne, and that he had come to Paris in the hope that his Deputy might procure him a post at the Chamber. It was afterwards ascertained that the man had been confined for a year in a lunatic asylum, and he was accordingly removed to the infirmary at the Central Police Station. There seems, however, to have been some method in his madness.

Two Thousand Years Behind the Times.

To the east of and adjoining the colony farm La Logis lies a Mayo Indian settlement, Mayocoba, where live on a tract of perhaps 2,000 acres some 300 descendants of the branch of the Aztecs called Mayos, now intermingled with a considerable percentage of Spanish blood. Most of the land is uncultured, a few acres being all the land required for cultivation by the natives, and being all they can till with the ancient means and methods employed by them. These people are quiet, docile, honest, unlearned, and, though more industrious than the northern Indians, are by no means enterprising. Their needs are few, their surroundings the most primitive, their carts, their cooking utensils, their ploughs, their ox yokes, their contrivances for spinning and weaving, their water jars—everything about them is as in the time of Christ. The native civilization here is like Palestine's 2,000 years ago.—Credit Foncier.

Wants No Nonsense.

Gen. Sherman is an original. He said to a friend of ours the other day who was talking to him about the delay in putting up the Grant monument:

"That won't happen to me; I've bought my own monument and paid a thousand dollars for it. The minute I'm buried it will be clapped on over me and that will end the matter. I won't have any damn nonsense with my monument," concluded the rugged hero, and we fancy there won't be any either.—Trade Mark Record.

He Grew Weary.

Young writer—"Have you read my article in the current number of the Every Other Monthly Review, Miss Penelope?"

Miss Penelope—"No; that pleasure is still in store for me. I heard papa say, though, that he had read it."
Young Writer—"Did he not think that I treated my subject in a very exhaustive manner?"

Miss Penelope—"Yes, I believe he did say something about being tired.—Exchange.

Paste Diamonds That Defy Tests.

The diamond trade is much interested in the remarkable artificial diamonds which came into notice during the Paris Exposition. So perfect are some of the imitations that they puzzle dealers and experts. By the same chemical analysis as applied to precious stones, they are found to melt at only a very high degree of heat, and, of course, were exceedingly hard—in fact, so hard that they would scratch and almost cut mirror glass.

Electric Lighting.

It is not yet ten years since the first electric light was put into daily use in New York city. But the figures which represent the progress of electric lighting in ten years almost stagger belief.

There are said to be 300,000 arc lights and more than 3,000,000 incandescent lamps now in use in the United States. Electricians estimate the cost of these, in dynamos, wires, franchises and other expenses connected with their use, at \$20 per each incandescent lamp and \$300 for each arc light, making a total investment of capital in this industry of at least \$160,000,000. This refers only to electric lights, to which might appropriately be added many millions more as represented in various plants where electricity is used for power to drive machinery or run railway cars.

Electric lights in the United States are practically controlled by four large companies—the Thompson-Houston representing a system of arc lights and incandescent lamps with "alternating currents;" the Brush Light Company and the Edison. These, with the patents and interests which they control, represent nearly the whole of an industry which is only in its infancy and yet is able to show an aggregate invested capital of something like \$250,000,000, when buildings, dynamos and all kinds of manufacturing machinery are taken into account.

New York has a Second-hand Clothing Dealers' Union.