

**OUR PARIS LETTER.**

Just now, when the country houses and chateaux are filled with visitors for the hunting season, one has need of very many pretty house dresses, perhaps for receiving guests, perhaps for doing honor to those who receive. It is well known that city robes are well adapted for this purpose, but for those houses where a continuous round of gaiety is carried on, it is better to have dresses designed especially for the occasion, and which are usually more elegant than those ordinarily worn. For morning wear and for *déjeuner* ladies dress very plainly, wool materials predominating, but if the days are warm foulard is worn. A pretty *déjeuner* costume is a lilac foulard with small spots of a darker shade; the skirt with two white flounces of pale lilac gauze, finely pleated, and edged with narrow Valenciennes; the same trimming forms a basque, and ornaments the bodice. A chemise of this pleated gauze is confined by a belt of Russian galloon; the foulard sleeves are puffed and drawn in at intervals with narrow bands of the galloon, some of which encircle the throat, edged with Valenciennes.

Another costume for a young lady is of light blue striped with pale pink and blue striped silk cut on the bias. The broad band at the bottom of the skirt, the revers and straight collar are of the striped silk, also the deep wrist-bands. The hat was a pink straw with a wreath of forget-me-nots, while the boots were of the dress material and silk with patent leather tips. Boots made of the same material as the dress or the trimming are becoming very fashionable but they always have the tips of patent leather.

From the establishment of Monsieur Felix, two beautiful robes have been sent to Touzainville to the chateau X. One has a skirt of white serge, the bodice being composed of white *mousseline de soie* brocaded with small pale-blue flowers. The fronts open in V shape at the neck, cross slightly on the chest, and form a long pointed basque in front. Over this is wore a figured jacket of blue surah, embroidered in gold and black soutache. The half sleeves are of surah embroidered at the bottom and finished with a frill of *mousseline de soie*. Pointed girdle of blue embroidered surah to match the jacket, with a small jeweled pin fastening the bodice at the crossing. In spite of its rich aspect and exquisite elegance, this costume can easily be made at home by any clever seamstress.

A charming model for a young girl is made with a sort of vest in Pompadour brocade, the ground work white covered with delicate tinted flowers. The fronts of the bodice are widely open, displaying a glimpse of rose-colored China crepe buttoned under the left side of the vest. Jet galloon forms a flat double collar also a pointed girdle; a deep flounce of guipure finishes the girdle at the bottom. The sleeves of brocade are very short, and beneath them, reaching just below the elbow, are sleeves of crepe formed into two puffs by bands of jet; a small Medici collar of jet finishes this bodice the back of which is quite plain. Around the neck is worn a string of pearls; these jewels have never been in such great favor as at present and are consequently extremely dear. Many parents make a practice of giving, from the day of birth, several pearls as a gift to their daughters each year, then at their *début*, or marriage, the much coveted collar of pearls is never wanting. Jewels of all kinds are more worn than ever but valuable ones are never worn on the street, their place being taken by fancy hat or hair pins, *broches* here and there on the corsage, original trinkets, etc.

Autumn bonnets show strings increasing in width and tied under the chin. *Berets* are made of black or *Madore* velvet, with soft crowns and the edge fluted under black lace, all around a ruche of satin ribbon of the shade called *Thermidor* (bright yellow).

No. 1257. CHILD'S DRESS.—Blue and drab plaid wool is used for this dress with embroidery for the collar, plastron and cuffs. It is finished with a dark blue ribbon belt and bows on the sides.

Black felt hats are small, with low, rounding or square crowns trimmed with two or more rows of pressed ribbon, and a cluster of short black feathers and bows of coarse ribbon. Some have a row of sable round the hat and two sable leads and satin or velvet bows.

Capotes are medium sized and small with black or colored velvet crowns, blue, Thermidor, or red, ornamented with black ostrich tips, bows of ribbon, aigrettes of black lace, folds of colored velvet, Louis XVI. bows made of jet or beads, and colored strings, lemon or pomegranate red; these are tied but have short ends.

For Autumn wraps, before the long winter cloak- are put on, are seen charming long jackets, close fitting, or like a long casque with ja- ot or cascade of black lace, or with open revers, or double-breasted; in fact in a variety of forms. They are made in cloth, serge, and vicogoa; some are tai or made and some by the dress maker. Short cloaks are also in favor, made of cloth, modore, chaudron, old-blue, dark green, etc.; they have a yoke piece covered with jet, with jet fringe, or some have a shorter upper cap of black *lincin* gauze with bows of velvet or black satin on the shoulders. Fastenings are made of velvet or silk and have the Medici collar lined with feathers to match. Feathers, as trimmings for crapes, capes, coats, hats, etc., will be worn in profusion, also as boas and fancy muffs.

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the shoulders. The skirt is straight and abuts two and a half y ribs wide, with a deep hem at the bottom; it is joined to the bottom of the waist and the joining covered by the ribbon belt.



No. 1257. BACK VIEW.

No. 1258. AUTUMN WRAP.—This simple cape is made of gray chevrot lined with blue surah and trimmed round the throat with a double trill and turned down collar. The collar and frills are edged with a silver cord.



No. 1258.

**CURED BY THREAD.**  
Singular Neuralgia Remedy of a Southern Chief of Police.

If there is any one in Macon who had little faith in hoodoos and charms a few weeks ago, that person was Chief Kennan, says the Telegraph. But at last all unbelievers are brought around, and it appears this was the case with the doughty chief. Some days ago he was suffering considerably with neuralgia. After trying every remedy under the sun he at last came upon a friend who had a recipe, which he was not caring particularly to reveal to the chief, but seeing the official in deep trouble, he finally consented to apply the remedy. Securing a spool of black silk thread, he cut off several bits. One he tied around the neck of the chief, another around his waist, another down the back connecting the one from the neck with that around the waist, and a fourth down his breast, connecting in the same way the two bands. This completed the outfit.

When the operation was finished the chief, with an incredulous smile, asked what came next. "Oh, you will talk differently in a few minutes," replied the friend, with a shake of the head. In a minute the official felt a strange sensation in the face, and within five minutes the pain had left him. To say that he was amazed would be putting it mildly. He has already given the cure to a dozen sufferers and now he is at work solving the problem of how he was cured. As yet he has found no one who can give the cause for it.

British soldiers on active service will in future wear a card tacked in their clothing giving the name, rank and regiment of the wearer. This is for the purpose of identification when the survivors are carrying off the dead.

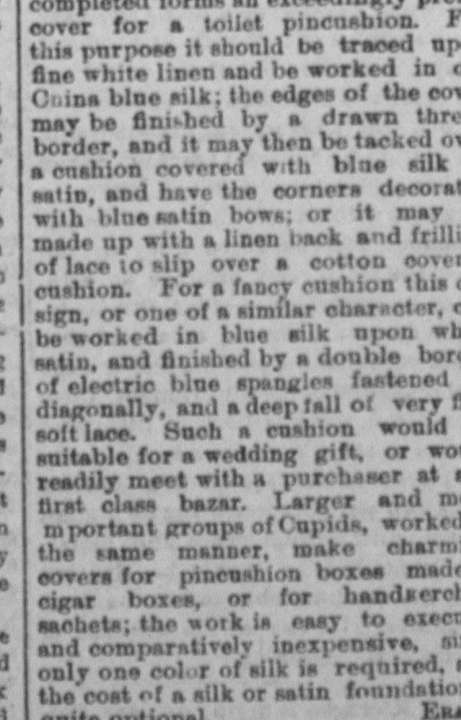


**OUTLINE EMBROIDERY.**

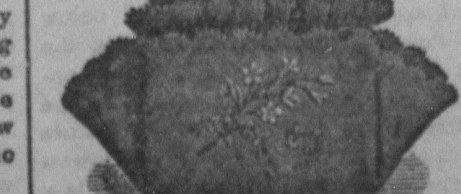
Very few people, unless they have been fortunate enough to see really good examples of this work, can realize what an excellent effect may be produced by merely covering the outlines of any well drawn design with the simple stitch known as stem or outline stitch, taking the precaution, however, as a rule of inserting the needle on the line of the tracing rather than, as in actual stem stitch, slightly to the left. The reason for this is obvious, since, if the beauty of a piece of work is to depend entirely upon the accuracy and fidelity with which the lines of the design are reproduced, it is absolutely necessary for them to deviate as slightly as possible from those of the original drawing. In ordinary stem stitch a thick line is frequently desirable, therefore the general rule is to work across the traced line rather than, as for other work, exactly upon it. As to the length of a stitch, much depends upon the kind of work, many designs permitting quite a long one, and others requiring the correct outlining possible to ensure the correct outlining of the contours of the figure. No doubt many of our readers are well acquainted with, and perhaps may be owners of, some of the curious and beautiful old examples of black and white work produced on white silk during the last century; these embroidered pictures, for in such form they are always found, resemble engravings and at a distance are usually mistaken for them. We have seen two of these specimens which required the closest inspection in order to assure us that a needle and silk rather than the etching pen and acid had had been the means employed to produce such lovely works of art.

Work of this description is no longer fashionable, and since beautiful engravings, photographs, and auto types are now luxuries within the reach of most people of taste, it would appear to bestow so much labor and skill upon articles productive of comparatively so little display, and which cannot fulfill the purpose to which most textile fabrics are destined. Without troubling ourselves to discuss fine work, we may produce with less fatigue similar effects, and in such a manner that the articles worked will add materially to the elegance of our surroundings. By very finely outlining graceful designs of children, such as the one illustrated, most charming desert d'oyeys, toilet mats, or covers for pincushions, etc., may be produced, while similar subjects, upon an enlarged scale, form admirable decorations for tea and side-board cloths, dinner cloths, etc.

A single thread of the finest washing silk is a capital substance with which to execute the little figure subjects, and if extremely small stitches are taken through the cambric or linen to be embellished, an almost exact copy may be made of a design such as the child and bird's nest. These patterns may be traced on fine white linen by using a pencil, hold the material against a pane of window glass, or, if this process be unpleasant, a piece of transfer paper may be used. Blue carbolic paper should not be used as it is apt to render the lines coarse and thick, and is also indelible which is a great objection, for if a false line is made it will not wash out after the work is completed. This design when completed forms an exceedingly pretty cover for a toilet pincushion. For this purpose it should be traced upon fine white linen and be worked in old China blue silk; the edges of the cover may be finished by a drawn thread border, and it may then be tacked over a cushion covered with blue silk or satin, and have the corners decorated with blue satin bows; or it may be made up with a linen back and frilling of lace to slip over a cotton covered cushion. For a fancy cushion this design, or one of a similar character, can be worked in blue silk upon white satin, and finished by a double border of electric blue spangles fastened on diagonally, and a deep fall of very fine soft lace. Such a cushion would be suitable for a wedding gift, or would readily meet with a purchaser at any first class bazar. Larger and more important groups of Cupids, worked in the same manner, make charming covers for pincushion boxes made of cigar boxes, or for handkerchief sachets; the work is easy to execute, and comparatively inexpensive, since only one color of silk is required, and the cost of a silk or satin foundation is quite optional.



ERA.



**PEN-WIPER.**—This useful article is made of a stiff card-board box which is covered with a square of felt, pinked on the edge and embroidered on one side, as shown in the illustration. On the top of the box cover is placed a ruche of black broad cloth so arranged

that it slopes upward to a point in the centre.



**MATCH HOLDER.**—Cut any fancy shaped panel out of card-board and cover it with moire silk and edge it with a fancy galloon. In the centre glue the box of matches first having covered the box with a piece of brocaded silk outlined with cord. Suspend the panel to the wall by a loop and knot of ribbon to match the silk with which it is covered.



**WALL POCKET.**—This convenient pocket-shaped bag consists of a stiff card-board foundation pointed at the top and covered with washed pink silk; the upper part is crossed with a lattice work in fancy galloon. To the lower part is attached a pocket-shaped bag of antique brocade lined with cream satin and edged with a gold cord which extends around the upper part and forms a loop at the top, also at the centre of the pocket over a box-pleat. The upper edges of the bag are turned over to form revers.



**PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.**—This frame is made of two pieces of stiff card-board joined at the edges and covered with old gold satin. Heart shaped pockets of blue velvet, embroidered or not as one pleases, are fastened to the bottom rounded with a fancy braid; to the lower edge of the bottom panel is sewed a fringe which matches the braid. This frame can be hung against the wall by the top loops or if traveling fold together and packed away.

**FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.**

**HOW TO WASH LACE.**  
Take any smooth bottle and cover it with a piece of old cotton. When your lace is to be washed, wind it smoothly around this—not too tightly, as it may shrink—and put a piece of coarse lace over it. Then it can be washed or even laid in the sun to bleach in a bowl of water. Then unwind it, either damp or dry, as you choose, and many kinds of lace will not need ironing. With this treatment the lace does not shrink much, and there is no wear and tear in pulling and smoothing. Never squeeze it.—[New York World.]

**BOOK FOR PRESSING LEAVES.**  
I took an old stout book-cover—card-board would have answered, but I had the book, and used it to make a book for pressing leaves, writes Mrs. Talcott. In this book-cover I sewed several leaves of blotting-paper. It is best not to sew the leaves of blotting-paper too firmly in the book. First make two holes in each sheet, one near the top and one near the bottom edge; put through these ribbons or tapes to fasten them to the cover (cord is apt to tear the leaves), and have the ribbons loose enough and the leaves few enough so that the book may be opened at any place and laid flat on the table. Two or three thin books are better than one thick one. When pressing the leaves do not put a heavy weight over them at first; they should be pressed and dried gradually. After a few days remove them to fresh places in the book, and allow the damp places to dry.—[Prairie Farmer.]

**ART IN DUSTING.**  
It makes one feel pleasant at once to go into a cheerful, tidy room. No matter what the furniture is, no matter if the carpet is old and faded, if the room is nicely dusted, and the air fresh, it makes one feel good.

First and last, a large, soft cloth is necessary in dusting. Begin in one corner and work all around to where you began, taking every chair, table, picture and all other woodwork in the path. The windows should be wiped off also. It is not necessary to sweep before dusting but we should dust every day.

A feather duster is not nearly so good as a soft cloth, for by flinging the dust into the air it settles right back, and the room is no fresher than it was before the dusting.

The windows should be opened every day and fresh air allowed to just fill the room. While dusting it is very easy to put chairs in their proper places, pin tidies straight, put the books in order, wipe off the table spread and shake the rugs. The whole will not take more than five or ten minutes, and the result well repays one for the slight trouble and exertion.

If cloth furniture is wiped off with a slightly dampened cloth it will be much freshened thereby. There is lots of dust on furniture you would not notice. Everything should be wiped off just the same as though we could see it the dust thick. Because we can't see it is no reason it is not there. Besides all this, the dust can be smelled, and it fills one's lungs by being breathed, and in the end is very bad. A child can be taught to dust well and it is quite a help to a mother to have the sitting-room or parlor attended to each day, and not having to think of it herself. I once heard a lady say of a little girl, "She is the best duster I ever saw." So I noticed one day, and soon knew the reason. She went over everything in the room and left nothing.—[Boston Cultivator.]

**RECIPES.**  
Celery Salad.—Cut off the roots of four heads of celery. Separate the stalks and wipe each piece dry, then cut into pieces an inch long, put in a salad-bowl, and pour over half a pint of mayonnaise dressing.

Dressing for Turkey.—Take stale bread crumbs, moisten with hot water, season with pepper, salt and butter and a chopped onion, if liked, or a few raw oysters. Some like sage and Summer savory for seasoning, and add one-half mashed potato to the crumbs.

Crisp Cookies.—One-half pound sugar, one-half pound flour, one-quarter pound of butter, a third of a nutmeg, three eggs. Cream the butter, add the sugar and yolks of the eggs, beat until light; stir in the stiff-beaten whites, the nutmeg and flour; pour the board, roll, cut and bake in a quick oven.

Words are but lackeys to sense, and will dance attendance without wages or compulsion.