

**CURRENT FASHIONS.**

In the realm of fashion, history repeats itself with slight variations, over and over again. Many of our models of to-day we owe simply to the infirmities of royal personages in times past. Royal lameness led to the high heels, and a deformed neck to the high ruff, now worn under the more modified form of Medici collars.

The picturesque hat and always will have a certain influence over dress, while magnificent and ostentatious attire will reign just so long as well-filled purses exist.

As prophesied, this is truly a fur season. Fur is seen on everything in the shape of gowns, wraps and hats; it is not confined simply to street gowns, but tea gowns, reception gowns and even ball dresses are not exempt. It is combined with lace materials, producing at times a most marvellous effect.

Capes, cloaks and mantles of the best make are lined with pretty colored plain or striped silks and if the wearer's purse will allow, trimmed with fur, sometimes having the sleeves also of fur.

As winter is the season mainly devoted to gaieties of all sorts, gowns for receptions, parties, balls, etc., naturally receive the most attention. Dressy costumes for visiting and afternoon receptions are made of very light cloth richly ornamented with embroidery or passementerie, but for evening receptions brocades combined with *peau de soie*, velvet and lace are decidedly the favorites.

Shot velvets are very fashionable, some of the shades being exquisite and full of harmonious color; turquoise blue shot with silver, brown with gold, fawn with Venetian red, cream, or pale green, etc. These combine well with plain light colors. A beautiful reception gown prepared for the holidays is made of brocade with *peau de soie*.

The brocade has a pattern of hollyberries and mistletoe in small designs on large stripes. This fabric is used for the bodice and large sleeves, pale blue *peau de soie* is used for the skirt, and silver forming the vest. A wide fringe of Mechlin lace is shaped like a coat bodice upon the princess skirt and between the side breadths puffings of *peau de soie* extend to the hem. Above the hem is a very deep flounce of lace. Rich brocades with *peau de soie* or bengaline ground come in light tints with feather designs tied with waving ribbons, or else colored blossoms and garlands.

A lovely dinner dress is of blue corded silk with a Spanish jacket of jet passementerie. This is duplicated in scarlet silk with jacket of cream-colored lace decorated with colored jewels. For limited purses less expensive materials are chosen.

The old fashioned polonaise, if it can be called old, is seen again in increasing numbers; it was always a pretty style and one appropriate for both slender and stout forms. It looks the best in plain colors but should be without wrinkles. To accomplish this successfully all dressmakers, and those who make their own gowns, should use the stays made by the Detroit Dress Stay Co., having triple caps of silesia which prevent their pushing through the dress fabric.

Polonaises are used chiefly for day gowns, the princess shape being reserved for evening wear.

An inexpensive fabric that will make charming house dresses, tea gowns and evening dresses is crap-finished China silk in designs of waved stripes of a single color, or in contrasts. It is twenty-four inches wide, and \$1. yard. Fifteen yards make an ample pattern for a house dress.

Jewel ed tules in white, pale green, maize, pink, heliotrope and black are used for ball gowns, and a farther choice is offered in the colors of the jewels which are arranged like a starry constellation upon the cloudy groundwork.

The jeweled gauzes are even richer. One of the loveliest is white, upon which is scattered a shower of silver spangles, and dotted with amethysts here and there. Striped silk gauzes are especially desirable.

The new chenille spotted nets are inexpensive, either with or without the addition of spangles on the chenille; they are a great improvement on the Russian nets and are extra mly durable.

For very young girls, reception dresses are of white camel's hair or serge trimmed with gold passementerie or net for vest, front of shirt, etc. A pretty evening dress for a young girl is of cream-colored bengaline, broadened with small sprays of rosebuds.



No. 1236.

The bodice is gathered with a narrow heading to a plain yoke of guipure lace, lined with pink silk and finished with a plain collar. Lace bretelles over the shoulder taper to the waist in front. The skirt is gathered, slipped over the edge of the bodice and covered with a pointed belt of black velvet.

The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a flounce of lace as are the short puffed sleeves. Another dress is of pale gray cashmere. The skirt gathered into a plain round waist cut very low. Square neck, front and back, forms narrow shoulder-straps. The top of the front of the skirt is cut in vandyke, edged with narrow gold cord. The gimp is of pink crape, cloth, also the narrow rolling collar, and cuffs which are embroidered with gray-colored silk and gold thread. On the lower edge of the skirt is a band of crape cloth edged with gold cord.

One of the prettiest neck ornaments worn by young girls, consists of a collar of ruche composed of the narrowest white and pale green ribbon, between the close loopings of which are set pink rosebuds.

Ladies are still wearing silk petticoats



No. 1337.

under their dresses, and these, in late models, have a flounce in points set up very high, there being three tiny ruffles placed below. White cambric, nainsook and muslin ones are worn only in the house with light or evening toilets, and many of these would disclose short skirts of muslin, cambric, surah, China silk or wool taffeta trimmed with hemmed or embroidered ruffles, hemstitched hems, ruffles of Medici, torobon, or valenciennes lace, or the small fine designs of embroidery, under long petticoats of black, tan or gray surah, or the pretty striped wash



No. 1338.

silk trimmed with pinked flounces or lace over a bias ruffle of the silk.

That dainty underwear is one of the necessities of this luxurious age is proven by a new article which has made its appearance in all our leading stores. These goods are called by the French "Maletots", although the idea of using them for ordinary wear is said to have originated in London.

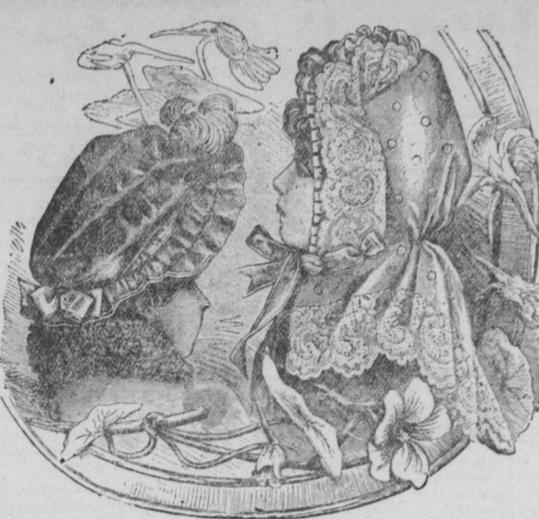
The article in question is nothing more or less than silk tights which have always been associated with theatrical matters and supposed to belong to the wardrobe of the ballet. However, ladies not connected with this profession have found that silk tights possess many advantages for ordinary wear, hence the demand. Maletots are being sold by all dealers of fine hosiery, and are made in ankle lengths with feet.

These are woven in all light colors and are to be had of some dealers in hiale thread, spun silk, and pure silk, with a full assortment of colors at very moderate prices. RUTH CUTLER.

No. 1339. FRENCH TEA-GOWN.—The materials employed for this gown are white cashmere striped with pink, and cream-colored lace. The princess back furnishes ample fulness for the skirt; the corsage fronts are draped with the lace in blouse shape, the lace also being arranged like a pelerine in the



No. 1339.



No. 1340.

back. A sash of pink velvet ribbon is knotted at the left side; the high collar of the same velvet is draped with lace, and closed in the centre of the back with a knot of ribbon, and surmounted by a pleating of lace. Sleeves half-large with jabot of lace headed by a band and knots of velvet ribbon.

No. 1337. APRON OF PONGEE.—Eru pongee is used for this apron, with the edges notched and button-holed in brown silk. The apron is twenty-five inches long by twenty-four wide, is rounded at the corners, and shirred to a ribbon belt with a bow.

Underneath the notched edge a ruffle similarly notched is set, narrowing toward the top.

No. 1338. WINTER CLOAK.—This stylish half-long cloak is cut in redinote shape from heavy weight, gray Bedford cord, and trimmed with lynx fur forming a stole, which encases a waistcoat embroidered with black passementerie. The waistcoat is close in the centre and on the hips are pocket openings. High shouldered sleeve, stitched at the wrist to simulate cuffs. Straight, close collar covered with embroidery.



No. 1338.

No. 1339. HIGH-NECKED DRESS FOR A GIRL EIGHT YEARS OLD.—The skirt of this dress is three yards wide and twenty-three inches long. The waist is gathered at the neck to a depth of three inches and laid in pleats at the waist line; it is fastened in the centre of the back.

A border in Grecian pattern matching the dress goods in colors trims the neck, sleeves and bottom of the skirt.

No. 1340. LITTLE GIRLS' BONNETS.—One of these little bonnets is of white bengaline, made in mob-cap shape, with frilled brim. The crown is encircled by a twisted ribbon, with a small bow at the back and a larger one at the front, and the front is further



No. 1340.



No. 1341.

rimmed with a white ostrich tip. A ruche of crepe lisse and baby ribbon is inside the front.



No. 1341.

No. 1341. THE SHIRRED BONNET is of white crepe de Chine with embroidered spots. A square of the crepe is mounted on a Norman cap frame, and droops in a pointed cape at the back, which is edged with lace. The front is trimmed with lace, and completed by a thick ruche of crepe and ribbon loops.

GROUP OF BOYS' HATS.—In No. 1342, we have a group of hats for little boys from three to six years old. Being extremely simple no description is necessary.

No. 1343. COAT FOR A BOY SEVEN TO NINE YEARS OLD.—This overcoat is of dark blue cloth with beaver-fur collar and cuffs. The fronts are ornamented with two rows of buttons and the edge of the garment and the pocket laps with two rows of stitching. Pattern furnished.

No. 1344. BOY'S APRON AND GIRL'S BLOUSE PISAPONE.—The apron for a little boy is made of dark blue linen trimmed with bands of blue and white striped cambric. Shoulder straps button into the buttons on the upper edge of the apron, and pockets are set on both the left and right side of the apron.

For the little girl the apron is made of figured cambric, gathered at the neck and waist line. Hemmed strings of the goods are joined to the ganging at the waist line in front and tied in a bow at the back; the low neck and armholes are edged with a narrow lace or crocheted edge.

**Unbeknown.**  
Callo has a son at college. The other day he wrote him a long letter, in which he took him severely to task for his foolish extravagance, and wound up as follows:  
"Your mother incloses twenty dollars without my knowledge."

**Took Undue Advantage.**

They were sitting in a dimly-lighted corner under the balcony in the hall where the church fair was being held.

"Is your eyesight good, Mr. Follibud?" she asked. "What does it say on that sign over the table away across the hall?"

"It says 'T-A-K-E-O-N-E,' Miss Flyrte," said Mr. Follibud, slowly spelling out the letters.

"How sharp-sighted you are!" said the admirer. "And then I took the hint, but instead of taking one kiss the horrid thing took twenty-three."

**FANCY WORK.**

**HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS.**

There are two styles of Hungarian work which are just now quite fashionable, one composed of rich materials as, silk, velvet and gold and is therefore very expensive; the other is composed of cheap materials, and thus is more useful, besides coming within the reach of a larger class of those who do their own work. Many pieces of this Hungarian work as aprons, tablecloths, bedspreads, etc., look at a distance like rich old brocades, but if you take it in your hand you will see that the whole secret lies in the patience and skill with which it is worked. The material, plain, unbleached linen, can be purchased at any good fancy store but it must be of the best quality; too coarse linen will give a more artistic look to the work than that which is fine. The color varies from pale gray to yellow; both colors can be used but the gray makes a prittier background for the scarlet flowers. The designs should be worked in the D. C. cotton which comes in little balls, and is made in the same manner as the florette silk, many fine threads joined together in one. The work is done in satin stitch, and to set the work to lie in thick leaves and flower the whole thread should be used. This gives the work the look of rich brocade. The stitches should not go straight over the leaves, but follow after each other in an oblique direction. The stalks are worked in outline stitch and most of the little bars, used in some of the flowers, are worked in one long stitch. The scallops in the border are something quite new as they are not worked in button-hole stitch, but in satin stitch like the other part of the material, and yet is strong enough to be cut out like ordinary scallops.

A tea cloth worked on this material was not cut out, but outside the border was a hem an inch and a half deep edged with a scarlet cord with blue and yellow tassels in the corners. A tea covey had a design worked on one side and a monogram in blue and red on the other; round the monogram was worked large yellow spots and round the edge on both sides was worked the scallops. The two pieces were joined with a ruche of yellow pongee silk laced over with a scarlet cord, and the lining was scarlet pongee. By means of this work many pretty Christmas gifts can be designed.

Cushions of all sorts are very acceptable as presents, especially of elderly people or invalids. For these scraps of silk and satin may be used making pretty covers, foot-stools may also be upholstered with similar covers. Bolster shaped cushions seem to be the most popular for the backs of chairs, and has-locks can be bought very cheaply when covered only with coarse canvas which, when recovered with cross-stitch embroidery or strips of plush and velvet set together with ornamental stitches, make very pretty as well as useful gifts.

A daily sewing apron is made of beige-colored pongee silk. It should be about thirty-two inches long; eight inches of the lower edge is turned up on the right side and forms two pockets by a row of stitching through the centre. On each pocket is worked in brown silk, in outline stitch, some pretty but suitable motto, while above the pockets daisies, grasses or some similar design is worked with the same silk.

The top of the apron should be shirred to the required width, and finished with strings of blue or scarlet ribbon; bows of the same should ornament the pockets.

A set of napkins embroidered with monogram or initial letters such as have appeared from time to time in these columns makes a very appropriate as well as a sensible gift. ENA.



No. 1342.

**CROCHET SLEEVELESS JACKET.**—The model is worked with black zephyr wool, and has black moire ribbon run into the edge and made into bows for the shoulders. It is worked in ribbed stitch. Begin with a chain of 217 stitches for the outer edge, and work to and fro.

1st row.—Pass the first, a single crochet on every succeeding stitch; for a single insert the needle with a loop of it, pull the wool through, then pull the wool through the 2 loops now on the needle.

2d row.—1 chain to turn, a single on the back mesh of every single in the last row.

3d-31st rows.—Like the second.

32-35th rows.—Work in the same stitch, but each row in two parts to form the armholes; omit the first 50 stitches for one armhole, work on the next 58, skip the following 50 for the other armhole, and work on the last 58.

Join the ends of the first 31 rows by crocheting them together from the wrong side, and join in the same manner the front meshes of each of the 58 stitches in the last 4 rows. Around the outer edge crochet as follows:

1st row.—A single on the first, 5 chain, pass 1, repeat; close with 3 slip stitches on the first 3 stitches of this row.

2d row.—A single on the first, then by turns 1 chain and 1 single round the following 5 chain; at the close of the row a slip stitch on the first single in the row.

3d row.—2 chain to begin, then a short double crochet on every stitch (for a short double put the wool over the needle and insert it, pull the wool through, then through the 3 loops on the needle); at the close of the row a slip on the 2d of the 2 chain at the beginning.

4th row.—4 chain, take a loop each through the 2d-1st of these 4 chain, take 2 loops through the meshes at the back of the next 2 short doubles, pull the wool through all the loops now on the needle, then work off the resulting loop, \* 3 chain, take 2 loops through the 2d and 1st of them, take one loop through the mesh above the last group of loops worked off together, take 2 loops through the back meshes of the next 2 short doubles, work off all these loops together, then work off the resulting loop, repeat from \*. Buttons and button loops fasten the jacket in front.

**COLORED NURSE.**—With children a colored nurse with twin babies in her arms is always a great favorite. An empty wax match box will serve for the body, while the dress should be made of some gay material. The apron must be large and made with a bib, and she should have a bright red or blue shawl lace collar and cuffs, the collar fastened with a brilliant imitation gem, serving as a brooch. Suitable negro store for these figures. The ears of the on selected should be ornamented with try gold sequins, and her ebon locks adorned with a smart turban. A bit of one of the cheap red and yellow cotton handkerchiefs serves nicely for this purpose.

It should be arranged as naturally as possible to cover the ears and meet the collar, the back being stiffed with cotton wool. A gay ribbon bow is placed at the top.

The bodies of the twin infants are formed of tiny strips of cotton wool, about two inches long; a bit of thread is fastened around the necks to form heads, and another, about half an inch lower down, for the waists. Infant's heads are gummed on and cambric skirts three and a half inches long ad-



No. 1343.

justed, which are fancifully trimmed with lace or embroidery. No bodices or sleeves are required, as the upper parts are completely hidden by little pinked-out head flannels, fastened by bows of pink or blue ribbon. One of these babies is stitched into each of the nurse's arms whose hands must be carefully cut out of some stiff black material and gummed into her dress sleeves. These show well on the pure white of the babies' dresses.

**The Duke of Orleans.**

A correspondent who saw the Duke of Orleans at his trial thus speaks of the young pretender: "The ladies thought him charming; the few Republicans near me said that he struck them as a brainless masher. If dressed as a girl, though he is 31, he would have looked girlish and pretty, with a fine figure. But, as a man, he struck me unfavorably. There is a great narrowness of mind and hardness of temperament betrayed in his countenance. The complexion is fresh, the features are neatly cut, a little like Queen Victoria's on her early coins, but the jaw is set and the triangular small eyes are sunk close together, furtive, and have no message to the world from such soul as there is behind them."—New York World.

Meteors of various sizes reach the earth in many places. A recent calculation shows that the increase of the earth's weight annually from meteoric sources is about 90,000 tons.

**Judge Not in Haste.**

Never be hasty in your judgment, Never foremost to extend Evil mention of a neighbor, Or of one you've called a friend Of two reasons for an action Choose the better, not the worst; Oft, with some, the lesser motive Ever strikes the fancy first. Then be gentle with misfortune; Never foremost to extend Evil mention of a neighbor, Or of one you've called a friend. Judge not with detracting spirit; Speak not with disdainful tongue Nor with hard and nasty feeling Do one human creature wrong. Words there are that, sharp as wits Strip the little left to cheer; Oh, be yours the kinder mission, Prone to soothe, not cause a tear. Then be gentle with misfortune, Never foremost to extend Evil mention of a neighbor, Or of one you've called a friend.