

FASHIONS AT TUXEDO

Authentic Indications of the Modish Toilets for September.

SOME ELEGANT OUTDOOR COSTUMES

Careful Attention Paid by Mothers to the Feeding of Their Babies.

KAMERA'S SHOTS AT A POPULAR PLACE

INDEPENDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

TUXEDO, August 30.—This is the Garden of Eden from which Adam and Eve were expelled last year, not because he was wickedly eating of forbidden fruit, but because he was not deemed socially good enough to indulge in Tuxedo

fruits along with the sweets who dominated the place. Mrs. James Brown Potter quitted, too, and her cottage is empty, as her husband is spending the season at Newport. There is no disposition to revive a year-old topic, but merely to make it clear, by a reminiscent illustration, that Tuxedo is one of the most pretentious of our rural resorts. Its residents are fond of calling it "exclusive." Nobody can settle there without being first voted into the organization, which is like a club in its system of blackballing. The members are therefore considered indisputably ladies and gentlemen when they get into Tuxedo. It is not clear that there is any provision for terminating their mem-



Ready for a Canter.

bership when they cease to be exquisite Robert Kay Hamilton is a Tuxedoist. He was one of our emulous "Tuxedoists" up to last Monday. Then he had his downfall at Atlantic City, and will be welcomed again at Tuxedo?

A PLEASANT CUSTOM.

But a pleasant phase of exclusiveness at this big resort park over in Jersey may be given. A girl may go horseback riding there all alone, without a groom, if she cares to. That would be an impropriety in Central Park, you know, and at any of the unrespectably public summer resorts. It is the exclusiveness, be it accompanied by male company, she must have a mounted servant several rods to the rear; but this rule is interpreted at Tuxedo, and unscrupulous equestrians may be encountered in the heart of the woods.

Luncheons are going to be the September fad at Tuxedo. Elaborate ones have already been given. They are sometimes served in lawn tents, arbors or even with an other shelter than trees.

"The growing fashion of elaborate luncheons, which are dinners in all but name," said a well married to me, "is to be regretted. People are very truly what they dine at 6 or 7 o'clock as we do in New



September Luncheon Toilets.

York, a substantial midday meal is indispensable; but no one can possibly require soup and fish twice a day, and luncheon may offer all that is necessary in the way of sustenance without losing its pleasant attributes of simplicity, unceremoniousness and avoidance, so far as convenience permits, of much attendance. Many people whose resources are hardly equal to a dinner party can manage successful little luncheons, and it will be a pity if the multiplication of courses and consequent formality of service puts these also beyond their power."

LUNCHEON COSTUMES.

But the moneyed and leisurely women of wealth make these occasions as formidable as banquets. The men of these families, or the best of them, have to get into the city daily after the 1st of September, for the number of absolute idlers among Americans is small, even in the Tuxedo clique. So the women are left to their own resources, and the luncheon, varying from the standard wine and cold delicacies of a lawn sideboard to the printed menu of a seated repast, is just now a fad. The picture of these luncheons shows three of the newest and most modish of toilets for outdoors in early Sep-



Care Taken of Babies.

tember. Feminine readers may accept them as authentic indications of autumn fashions. They may also care to be told that Tuxedo favors the floral box and muff to match, made entirely of pale Neapolitan velvet, with a cluster of Marchesa Nini roses placed at the throat and repeated on the muff, with an effect which is most artistic and charming. They have a great additional charm from the fact that they are delicately scented with the perfume of the natural blossoms which they so perfectly represent. In several instances girls have worn a box and muff of red flowers at a cost of not less than \$50, and from that

up to \$100, for a display that began the afternoon with

FRESH VIOLETS AND ROSES, but was wilted and worthless ere nightfall. A new fan carried at a Tuxedo luncheon simulated a rose. When closed it looked like a bud; unrolled, it exactly resembled a full-blown rose; and as they were scented with the delicate perfume of the queen of flowers, the illusion was complete. Another September fact is that the girls often look like dusty "lovers," prepared for a party by being tied around the middle with ribbons. The broad sashes, which are more popular than ever, are now being made of the most elaborate materials, white satins richly embroidered and fringed with gold being very much worn in this fashion. They are attached, too, on the side with most luxurious fastenings, many of them taking the form of diamond stars or crescents. This may, perhaps, serve as a hint to intending bridegrooms on the lookout for novel and acceptable gifts for the attendant maids.

"I luncheons be allowed thus to swell and flourish, and encroach on the boundaries of dinner," said the same lady whom I have quoted, "the latter meal will soon begin to resemble an its antecedent, and its original form at length acquire the semblance of a luncheon. All the Go.



Business All the Go.

not the name of those light suppers which with our grandfathers supplemented their heavy midday repast. To people whose day is fully occupied, and to whom the dinner bell as at present times is

A WELCOME SIGNAL

of cessation of work, such a change could not fail to be most inconvenient, but whether it would be generally beneficial or the reverse to digestion I am unable to say. In regard to that important matter there seems to be room for some improvement on our present system of meals, for one cannot but remark the increasing number of people who appear afraid of their food, and who look askance at all that is palatable and tempting. Young folks especially, to whom for a score of years to come indigestion should be an unknown terror, are often quite difficult to enter on to this account, shaking their heads with the solemnity of a doctor, and quoting the doctor's prohibitions over faintly which their more robustly healthy elders dispose of without hesitation or stint. This sort of thing is due in a great measure to doctors, who have discovered, no doubt fortunately, for their patients, that diet is of more importance than medicine, but who apply the principle rather too indiscriminately.

Nobody can truthfully say that the rich mothers at Tuxedo are careless in the feeding, or in any other attention, concerning their babies. Only last week an expert medicament brought down from a New York infantile hospital to lecture on nutriment for the youngsters in long clothes, and the subject is something of a fad here. It might be worth while of the manufacturers of baby food to get up a competitive exhibition and examination here, for surely

of a Christian food, must not come in contact with any part of a holy place. But the true believers have to take the same precautions, and I noticed in a Tartar city that gentlemen were overheard, apparently because they were conversely slipped off when the wearer went to church. A porter at the door takes charge of the boots, shoes, canes and umbrellas, and exacts a small fee for the service, as is done in most of the picture galleries, museums and theaters in Europe.

A CONVENIENT CUSTOM.

The principal monastery in Constantinople is in the Rue de Pera, though there are others, and it stands a little back from the street in a courtyard. Dimetri predicted slippers enough to supply the party, and we put them on over our boots. The idea is that the dirt from outside, or the sole of a Christian foot, must not come in contact with the floor of a mosque. But the true believers have to take the same precautions, and I noticed in a Tartar city that gentlemen were overheard, apparently because they were conversely slipped off when the wearer went to church. A porter at the door takes charge of the boots, shoes, canes and umbrellas, and exacts a small fee for the service, as is done in most of the picture galleries, museums and theaters in Europe.

The main building of the monastery is in the shape of an octagon, and the audience chamber would have made a capital circus. A sort of fence inclosed all the space on the ground floor except a width of about ten feet next to the walls. All around the apartment was a gallery, supported by columns, for spectators, as well as the outside space below. In the rear, upstairs, the space was latticed off for women, who are permitted to see, but not to be seen, from the gallery was for the music and a reader, for one can hardly imagine that even devotees would think of dancing without music. Visitors were required to seat themselves Turkish fashion, and be as uncomfortable as possible.

The dancing floor was smooth and clean, and would have been received by any ball-room. Opposite the entrance a prayer carpet was spread for the sheik, and he squatted upon it looking as solemn as though he had been about to deliver a sermon in St. Sophie instead of looking after a dance. The dervishes entered singly or in knots as desired them, and seated themselves on the floor until about 20 of them had gathered. They were dressed in loose brown robes, reaching down to their ankles, and were all as solemn as the leader in the long white beard. The hat was of the shape of an inverted flower pot of the same color as the robe.

PECULIAR CEREMONIES.

The venerable sheik began to repeat in a low and mumbled tone some sentences from the Koran. Then the dervish in the front gallery read, or rather intoned, from a book. Being no theologian, I could not understand a word of it. The sheik then talked to himself awhile, apparently; and the dervishes, headed by a manager, marched several times around the circus, holding and bowing low to the venerable head at the prayer carpet. The bowing and saluting was somewhat ludicrous, and recalled the evolutions of a country muster. Two of the devotees, with their arms crossed on their breasts, looked facing each other. Then they wheeled in good order and saluted the next couple, and the process was repeated all along the line. When the last of the bowing had been completed the music struck up a waltz, and the venerable head followed his example in good order and without haste until all of them were whirling gaily in two circles with any part of a holy place. As they entered upon the exciting part of the proceedings they divested themselves of the heavy brown robes and came forth in white spencers and skirts, the latter reaching almost to the knees, being dense enough to be a Broadway belle. For half an hour they kept it up without any break or appearance of fatigue. There were no collisions, not even of the skirts; though they were all spread out as in "winking chesses." The movement is quite as graceful as in that of an accomplished waltzer, is in perfect time, and there is no hurry or confusion for an instant. The devotees are barefooted. They keep the left foot on the floor all the time, throwing the right foot over the top of the left. The arms are elevated a little above the top of the head, with the palms of the hands spread out. The whole thing is rather poetic and very graceful. I have no idea what it all means, though I heard some one say it was an imitation of the movements of the heavenly bodies; but I do not believe it, for I doubt if these devotees are well posted in astronomy.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

It was not till Sunday, and a very rainy one, that we found an opportunity to see the howling dervishes. We were a long distance from Pera, and when we reached the monastery Dimetri said he had changed this particular place to show off the devotees of the howling dervishes. They were less repulsive than those of some others. The building was no better than an ordinary barn, and not half as good as many we could find at home. The roof was there to take care of our things and take his fee, and he enlarged his occupation by selling oriental confections, which would not do an American sick. Dimetri led the way to the chapel, or whatever it was, an unpainted room about 40 feet long and half as wide. Across the end was a gallery, where we were duly installed and seated on sheepskins, which gave us an ugly vision of

A DOZEN MEN were seated on the floor of the chapel, each with a book and a staff, and something was the matter with them. They wore no peculiar dress, and looked like the men in the street. One of them was ragged and dirty, and they appeared to be running the poverty idea for all it was worth. Some of them were seated in a group on a prayer carpet, chanting a monotonous strain, bowing and swaying wildly as they sang.

THE MONSTER FAIR AND RACES.

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If You Don't Wear a Watch

Go to Jas. McKee, Jeweler, 420 Smithfield street, one door below Diamond street, formerly 13 Fifth avenue. Gold watches \$15 to \$150, silver watches \$5 to \$50. Old watches exchanged.

LADIES' and children's wool hose! Wool hose! See them; only 25c.

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is in the northwest end of main building. Visitors to the city should call to see our complete stock. Our exhibit at Exposition is but a small sample of what is carried at our warehouses, 711 Liberty street.

Respectfully,

P. C. SCHOENHECK.

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DANCING DERVISHES.

A Class of Mohammedans Similar to Monks of Christian Countries.

THEY ARE NUMBERED BY MILLIONS

Oliver Optic Tells of an Interesting Meeting in Constantinople.

HOW THEY PREPARE FOR PARADISE

[WRITER FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Dervishes in Mohammedan countries form a class by themselves, though they do not entirely withdraw from communication with their fellow-beings. The word means "poor," which indicates the condition in which they are to keep themselves, working out a state of sanctity. They are something like monks in Christian countries and appear to be actuated by the same motives. They are divided into orders or communities, each working out their own salvation in accordance with their own ideas.

Some think they are to dance themselves into paradise, which even some good Christians would think an accessible way to do it, and others expect to yell and howl themselves into the kingdom, which to be pleasant to the devotees, but not to those who have not been broken in.

Among the Arabs of various regions who are Mohammedans is a class of the same kind, called fakirs. It is said there are about 3,000,000 of these, of various orders, some of whom practice rigorous "rites and ceremonies. Our guide, Dimetri, told me that the dervishes of Constantinople formerly cut themselves with knives and otherwise mangled their persons, precisely as monks and others practiced various austerities in the belief that they were acceptable sacrifices to the deity. The Sultan forbade the custom in his dominions. But the life and devotion of the dervishes win the respect and reverence of the people, and it is said that some royal princes and even Sultans have been members of the fraternity. Each body or monastery is governed by a sheik, or elder, and he is always a venerable, old man. These orders date back in their origin many hundred years. The dervishes renounce earthly joys, and devote themselves in poverty and retirement to their religious duties, and the principle is the same as that which actuates the nuns and sisters in our own cities.

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LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Mr. Stryker, of Iowa, one of a party of tourists who had ascended Long's Peak Tuesday, was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol, the ball striking him in the neck. He was lying a boulder to rest in down the mountain, and the pistol fell from his pocket, and striking a stone, was discharged.

—General Malone will open the Virginia campaign for the fall, beginning in the southwest. He is very anxious to meet Captain McKinney, his rival in joint debate, and a strong effort will be made to arrange a series of joint meetings, when General Malone and Captain McKinney will discuss the issues of the campaign.

—The omission of any reference to the Behring Sea difficulty, or the position the British Government intends taking, in Queen Victoria's speech from the throne in prorogation of the House of Commons, has caused indignation throughout Canada. It was fully expected that an intimation would be given of the policy Lord Salisbury intended following in the matter.

—Postmaster General Wanamaker and President McKinney have had a conference respecting the telegraph service furnished the Government by the Western Union Telegraph Company. While details of the conference were not arranged it is understood that satisfactory proposals have been made toward an agreement upon lines laid down by the Postmaster General. The question of rates to the Government in the telegraph service is a point which will be no means the principal question, as Postmaster General Wanamaker's plans completely satisfied the requirements of the functions of the Postoffice Department in the direction of co-operation with the telegraph companies to secure cheaper and better service.

—The people in Ord, a small settlement in Idaho, near the northern boundary of Utah, are excited over an alleged murder that took place there a few days ago. A woman named there, and a Coroner's jury, composed of Mormons, found that she came to her death by poisoning. The case was administered by her own hands. The County Attorney had a post mortem examination made, and the coroner found no trace whatever of strychnine or any other poison, and a discolored stain about the neck in the throat service is a point which will be no means the principal question, as Postmaster General Wanamaker's plans completely satisfied the requirements of the functions of the Postoffice Department in the direction of co-operation with the telegraph companies to secure cheaper and better service.

—William E. Deeny, the defuncting assistant of the floor of the floor of the floor, bringing a confession regarding the circumstances of his death. He alleges that he lost the whole of his money in a card game at Evansville, and gave the names of 60 men with whom he had played. The attorney to whom the confession was made, refused to give the names for publication, but it is known to contain the names of a few persons who have never been suspected of frequenting gambling houses. Under the United States law any person winning money which must have been known to be Government money is liable to the crime of embezzlement and subjected to the same punishment that is visited upon the defrauding employee.

—A disastrous fire and loss of life occurred at Spring City, Pa., early yesterday morning. Flames were discovered about 1 o'clock in the morning in the room of the American Wood Paper Co.'s works by one of the employees. An alarm was sent out and in a short time several fire companies arrived on the scene. The building, however, spread rapidly, and before they were checked one of the large buildings, three stories high and filled with reliable machinery, was completely destroyed. About 3 o'clock the wall on the northeast side bulged out, and about 4 o'clock it fell with a crash. Oliver Monstover, aged 38 years, an employe, was instantly killed, and William Robson, Charles Seifert, William Schaefer and Henry Seiser were more or less injured. Seifer was also an employe of the same firm. But the true fatal Robinson is badly hurt but may live. The others are not seriously injured. The building will be rebuilt at once.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

Via Allegheny Valley R. R. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. Toronto, Canada, and return \$8. Niagara Falls and return \$7. Lake Champlain and return \$5. Tickets good for 15 days returning.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Pennsylvania Company, Monday, September 2, for trains leaving Pittsburgh at 6:00 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 12:45 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. central time. Tickets can be procured at Union station and 110 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and Federal street station, Allegheny, good returning until Saturday, September 7, inclusive.

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