

THE REALM OF FASHION.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW THEY MAKE IT.

New Designs For Costumes Show a Pleasing Variety A Dainty Bonnet and a Girl's School Hat.

Y READERS TO THE number of half a dozen have written to ask why I did not give fashion sketches of backs as well as fronts. So I do every once in a while, and right here I show two views of a new house gown. It may be taken as a model by those who make their own dresses and who want to see how skirts are now being cut and draped. A pleasing variety is discernible in the newest designs for costumes, and while there are several radical changes to be noted in the length of skirt and the fashioning of the bodice, it may be safely asserted that if each woman will wear individually the style that suits her best, she will be able to indulge in the pleasing con-



A LITTLE GIRL'S CLOAK.

Brighten against the silvery green of the oaks. A brilliant yellow will seem a little vivid. Reddish chestnut is charming under this bonnet if you are careful to get just the right rose color. For a brunette change the rose color for scarlet, and make the blonde feel herself beaten on her own ground.

CHINA'S SACRED LILY.

One of the most interesting of the newer varieties of flowers is the Chinese sacred lily, which need only be laid on the top of a little heap of clean, beautiful pebbles in a transparent glass dish or finger bowl, half



filled with water. It shoots up large, bright green leaves and strong stems which are crowned with great bunches of lovely white flowers. These make especially good table decorations, as the glass dish may so easily be set in the silver jardiniere just before dinner, and they are particularly good drawing-room plants, as the bowl may be put on the most delicately embroidered cloth with perfect safety.

Intentional Souvenirs.

The present custom of souvenirs for dinners, visits, and, in fact, for nearly all occasions, sometimes leads to deplorable mistakes. A writer in Frank Leslie's Weekly recalls the occurrence in the hospitable career of a hostess who had reason to regret that the souvenir craze had ever been heard of. Mrs. J. was the happy possessor of a dozen salt-cellars of repousse silver, which were almost the apple of her eye. She was to give a luncheon in honor of a friend from a distant city, and covers were laid for fourteen.

In the arrangement of the table the precious salt-cellars were placed for the guests, another kind being supplied for the hostess and her daughter. The cards designating the places were laid upon these empty little dishes, and through some error remained there, so that the absence of salt was not discovered. When the company assembled at the table one lady took up her card, saw the empty salt-cellar, and remarking at some length on its beauty, said it was "a lovely souvenir," and slipped it into her pocket. Her example was promptly followed by the rest of the company with the exception of one unfortunate woman, who either had no pocket or was unable to find it.

The hostess was petrified with grief and despair as she saw her cherished possessions calmly appropriated, but she was unable to offer the necessary explanation in the face of the torrent of acknowledgments and compliments.

After she received the adieu of the last guest, and had heard the departing rustle of the last gown whose pocket held one of her beloved salt-cellars, she sat down like the Little Maid Arcade, and wept.

It was soon discovered that the woman without a pocket had forgotten her prize; and Mrs. J. seized upon it with the concentrated affection which a parent bestows on the last of many children. Her joy was of brief duration. The following morning brought a polite note from the pocketless woman, saying she had forgotten her "beautiful souvenir." Would Mrs. J. kindly send it?

Mrs. J. sent it, but in the bosom of her family expressed the wish that the punishment of Lot's wife had overtaken the woman for looking back on the charms of that unintentional souvenir.

Other day, a little girl in a white dress with the blue trimmings, and a red bow in her hair, was seen in the park. She was very pretty, and her dress was very nice. The blue trimmings were very pretty, and the red bow was very nice. The girl was very happy, and she was very pretty.

Helpless as she was, she was very pretty. She was very happy, and she was very pretty. The blue trimmings were very pretty, and the red bow was very nice. The girl was very happy, and she was very pretty.

A Dainty Bonnet. The hat is not a sailor, being a little narrower at the back than it is in front. Such a hat is pretty to start with. It will match your little girl's blue dress, as a child always has a blue dress, and you can make her new dress a combination of blue and red, a combination always pretty and serviceable.

A Girl's School Hat. The picture, in the original it is made of Cashmere. The wadded yoke is of the ordinary shape, and the pleated folds are sewed on straight beneath it all round. It is trimmed with fur, and ornamented by large rosettes of ribbon, the long ends of which fall down to the bottom of the cloak. The turned-down collar is trimmed either with feathers or fur. The sleeves are large and puffed, either wadded or lined, gathered in at the wrist, and trimmed with fur. The rosettes and ribbons are not absolutely necessary, and their omission does not injure the general effect.

The bonnet shown is a dainty one made of the silvery green that comes only in oaks. The sheaf is made wreath shape, and lies close to the hair. The metallic yet soft threads of the "beard" of the oaks mingling with the hair, as it waves from the face. Through the crown the hair shows; or, if you prefer, the space can be quite filled by the perky little bow on top and to one side. The bow is of a color of satin. The

wreath of oaks stop either side of the pretty knot of hair, and from here narrow velvet strings are drawn to a knot under the ear. The strings are on one side, just the shade of moss-green that looks prettiest in velvet, and that best harmonizes with the silvery green of the oaks. The reverse side of the felt is of rose satin. The bow under the ear, of course, shows both shades prettily. It is all the better if the hair is the sort that will



WATCHEE THE BOY BURN. THE AWFUL DEATH OF A BRADFORD YOUTH WITNESSED BY A TRAMP, WHO IS CHARGED WITH CAUSING IT.

A tramp, giving his name as Anthony Hanlon or Quinn, took shelter in a small shanty boat on the bank of the Tuna creek, near the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad shops, Bradford, used by the small boys in the neighborhood as a play house. A number of boys were playing around and requested the tramp to get out. This enraged the tramp, who seized a pair of candlesticks and threw them at John Leggett, aged 14. It is alleged that he then set fire to the boy's clothes. A mother story is that the oil was ignited by the first of the shanty stove. At all events Hanlon made no effort to extinguish the flames, but calmly saw the poor little lad burn before his eyes. He then started up the railroad track and was caught by some railroad men and delivered to the authorities, though at first his captors were disposed to lynch him. The clothes were burned off the boy and his body roasted from head to foot. His ears were burned to a crisp and his head resembled a huge piece of cooked meat. After lingering for about four hours death relieved the lad. Great indignation against the tramp prevails.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK.

SOME STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The annual report of Secretary Edge of the state board of agriculture, now being printed, gives the following estimates of the crops for 1892: Wheat, 1,310,000 acres, 18,375,000 bushels; corn, 1,320,000 acres, 42,750,000 bushels; oats, 1,215,000 acres, 29,750,000 bushels; potatoes, 142,000 acres, 11,750,000 bushels; hay, 2,900,000 acres, 2,200,000 tons. The estimated total value of the five crops is \$82,600,000. The estimated number and value of live stock on farms are given as follows: Horses, 60,000, worth \$30,750,000; cows, 940,000, worth \$30,000,000; cattle, 830,000, worth \$19,750,000; sheep, 750,000, worth \$2,500,000; hogs, 1,175,000, worth \$3,250,000. The estimated value of live stock is \$100,000,000. It is estimated that during the year 1891 the farmers of the State purchased 148,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, for which they paid \$4,100,000.

MONONGAHELA CITY'S CENTENNIAL.

Monongahela City was crowded with visitors Wednesday. The occasion was the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town. Just one hundred years ago Joseph Parkinson held an auction sale on a plan of lots which he had laid out. The sale was not very successful, but it gave Williamport, as Monongahela City was then called, a boom. The town was founded, and ever since has been making rapid strides forward. Monongahela City has been called by three different names during the various stages of its progress. First it was Parkinson's landing; then, when the town was laid out Joseph Parkinson changed its name to Williamport, in honor of his son; and later it was given the name it now bears.

BANK ROBBERIES PLEAD GUILTY.

The four young men who tried to rob the Keystone National Bank, of Erie, on October 3, and shot Cashier Kepler, pleaded guilty. John Courtney and C. W. Hawley pleaded guilty to entering with intent to rob, aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery with intent to murder. C. W. Smith and D. T. Evans pleaded guilty to entering with intent to rob and carrying concealed weapons. All have been remanded for sentence. Smith and Evans are from Utica, N. Y.; the others claim to be from New York City.

FATAL CROSSING ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Stout, aged 70 years, and Mrs. Cole, 45 years were struck by a fast express on the Central railroad of New Jersey at Bethlehem Junction. Mrs. Stout was instantly killed and Mrs. Cole so seriously injured she cannot recover.

A CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

A little 4-year-old child of James Fitzgerald, of Jeannette, was perhaps fatally burned by setting fire to his clothing, while playing with matches. The clothes were entirely burned from his body.

STATE TAX VALUATION.

State Treasurer Morrison is sending out his receipts for the personal property tax for 1892. The total valuation of the State is \$691,107,538 31, and increase of over \$15,000,000 as compared with 1891. The tax is 4 mills, or \$2,364,000 23. Three-fourths is returned to the counties.

A FATAL LOGSLIDE.

The first fatal logslide of the season occurred at Driftwood on the New Brunswick, was McKibben, a native of New Brunswick, was instantly killed, and John Johnson, of the same place, badly hurt. The accident was caused by logs jumping the slide.

AT JOHNSTOWN, THE PAYMENT OF THE ANNUITY TO FLOOD ORPHANS WAS MADE MONDAY.

When \$20,325 was distributed. Each orphan under 18 years of age was paid \$75.

AT BETHLEHEM, ANNIE ROMIG WAS NEARLY BURNED TO DEATH BY HER CLOTHING CATCHING FIRE FROM A RANGE.

Leaving a cow on the track a B. & O. freight train of 35 cars was wrecked near Uniontown. Twelve cars were demolished and two brakemen painfully hurt.

JUDGE HAZEN, OF BUTLER, HAS GIVEN AN ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF "FARMER" ADAMS, WHO TRIED TO WREAK A TRAIN AT ENON, FROM DIXON'S INSANE ASYLUM TO THE LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL, AS HE BELIEVES ADAMS IS SANE.

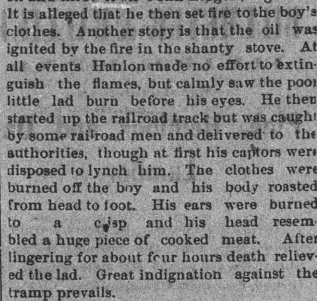
RACHEL HILES, a little girl living at Dunbar, Fayette county, was struck by a train and probably fatally injured.



SOLDIERS' COLUMN

FIRST GUN AT GETTYSBURG.

THE CASES OF THE IRON BRIGADES. THE CONTROVERSY, AND WHAT IS KNOWN WHO FIRED THE LAST SHOT.



I SEE by the papers that the boys are still keeping up the old quarrel as to which of Wadsworth's Brigades—the Iron Brigade or Cutler's—got in action first at Gettysburg the morning of July 1, 1863. Perhaps the boys of both brigades would accept me or the old man (Capt. Stewart) as arbiter on this point. The battery did not get on the ground until both brigades were fighting for all they were worth, but we certainly had opportunity to see all there was to be seen about the position, and from 10:30 a. m. until 2 o'clock p. m. we witnessed their battle almost like one would look at a grand panorama. After 2:30 in the afternoon we had so much business of our own to attend to that we could not follow their movements, but we were fully conversant with them during the forenoon. The fact that most of our men were from the Iron Brigade did not prevent us from appreciating in the highest degree the grandeur of Cutler's brigade; and I venture to say that, though we had but two or three men in our ranks from that brigade, as against 60 or 70 from the Iron Brigade, Cutler's men took as much interest in our "Old Brass Threshing Machine" (as they used to call us) as any one did, and we always felt quite as well fixed when Cutler's brigade was backing us in battle as we did when the Iron brigade itself was behind us.

So, there can be no partiality on our part. Now, to get back to the main point, it is a matter of history, easily accessible in the official records, that Cutler's Brigade, the 76th N. Y. in front, had the head of column of Wadsworth's Division, and thereby of the First Corps, when we started for Gettysburg from our bivouac at Marsh Creek that July morning.

The distance was about five and a half miles, and the infantry of Cutler's and the Iron Brigades covered it in about 50 or 55 minutes—certainly within an hour. They marched very rapidly; faster, in fact, than the guns did, because when we got there, about 10 o'clock, both brigades were fighting like h—l, and were to all intents and purposes standing off Heth's whole division, about 8,000 strong.

As to the moment of going into action, or firing the first musket, I think that the 76th N. Y. is entitled to claim the credit of it, though the 56 Pa. was close at hand; and the late Capt. Ira N. Burritt, for many years editor of the "Sunday Herald" of Washington, has often endeavored to demonstrate to me that his regiment (56th Pa.) fired the first gun there.

If you will visit the field you will see that Cutler's Brigade kept on up the Emmitsburg road till they came to the lane leading west from that road past the north side of the Lutheran Seminary, when they left obliquely out along that lane, and where it terminated in the narrow pasture just south of the Cashtown road, and east of Willoughby's Creek they struck the leading men of Heth's Division; the result of which was, doubtless, the most desperate and bloody collision ever experienced by two formations of troops anywhere on earth.

Even after we got there, which was at least two hours after the first onset, we could see those troops over on the other ridge in our front firing into each other's bosoms at ranges of not more than 80 or 40 yards.

But the Iron Brigade left the Emmitsburg road at a point considerably south of the end of this lane which I have spoken of, and they also left obliquely and got into action south and west of the Seminary about the same time that Cutler's Brigade struck the enemy in the pasture. It must be borne in mind, when speaking of the action of the Iron Brigade there, that the 2nd and 7th Wis., 19th Ind., and 24th Mich. went into action together in regular brigade formation of regimental front extended, while the 6th Wis. obliquely to its right until it became entirely detached from the rest of the brigade and went clear up to the railroad cut, where it struck the advance of Archer's rebel brigade, which, with the help of the 14th Brooklyn, it captured or destroyed.

After that the 6th Wis. came down the railroad to our position about 2 o'clock p. m., and with the aid of Big Dick Coulter's 11th Pa., of Robinson's Division, supported us to the end of the first day, and were the last of our infantry to leave the field.

I have taken some pains to locate these positions, because my mother's cousin, Capt. Ambrose Baldwin, commanding consolidated Co. I-K of the 20th N. Y., was killed there about 11 o'clock in the morning; and I have hunted out the spot where he fell.

Col. Rube Dawes, Adj. Ned Brooks, and others of the 6th Wis., claim that they got in first at the outer railroad cut, where they captured Archer. Col. Lucius Fairchild, Capt. Bill Homes, and others of the 2nd Wis., and Gen. Bill Dudley, of the 19th Ind., declared with equal vigor that they were the first to strike the enemy, when they wiped out the 36th N. C. regiment at the fence just this side of the creek (Willoughby's). A singular feature of

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 27.

'Apostles Training to the G. allies. Acts xiii. 44-52. iv. 17. Golden Text. Acts xiii. 47.—Commandary.

44. "And the next Sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God." The apostles had, no doubt, spoken to many in private through the week, and those who had heard the word of God had not been quiet about the wonderful resurrection story, and the consequent great redemption so fully and freely proclaimed. It became the talk of the town, and an immense congregation assembled, not to hear the wisdom nor the oratory of the apostles, but to hear the word of God.

45. Such manifest victory of the Holy Spirit could not but provoke the jealousy of envy and blasphemy. (Compare Acts v. 63; vi. 54.) If none of the religious people of a country are stirred to the point of opposing the preaching, it is an evidence either that they are all wonderfully in sympathy with Christ, or that the preaching lacks salt (II Tim. iii. 15; Col. iv. 9).

46. "To the Jew first" was the principle upon which all apostolic preaching (E. m. i. 10, then to the Gentiles. Man has the power of receiving or passing from him this great gift of everlasting life which God has provided at such infinite cost, but if any one judges himself unworthy of life, it is equal to judging himself unworthy of death (John iii. 30; Rom. ii. 4, 5).

47. Paul's commission was to bear the name of the Lord not only before the children of Israel, but before the Gentiles (Acts ix. 15), and he quotes from Isa. xli. 6, concerning Israel's Messiah, called the Servant of the Lord. "I will also give thee as a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be My salvation unto the end of the earth." While the mystery of the church is not revealed in the Old Testament (Eph. iii. 5, 6), the calling of the Gentile nations to Israel shall have been viewed in an old repeated fact; and yet Paul seems to gather from this passage something concerning his mission to the Gentiles.

48. The Gentiles gave heed to the message, and by receiving the word of the Lord they glorified it and were made glad, and as many as were ordained to eternal life believed. Not all are now given to Christ, but all who are given shall come (John vi. 37), and whatsoever will may come (Rev. xxi. 17), sure that none will be cast out. "This is the time of salvation for the elect church, after which shall come the salvation of Israel, and then of all Nations (Acts xv. 14-17).

49. "And the Word of the Lord was published throughout the region." This is the work of the church and of every individual member of it, to proclaim everywhere a full and free redemption through the death and resurrection of Jesus that all may hear, that so from all the elect church may be gathered. Her song indicates that she is to be made up of believers from all parts of the earth (Rev. v. 9).

50. How little these honorable women and chief men thought that by this conduct they were declaring themselves against God and His Christ. When the seventy were sent out Jesus said, "He that despiseth you despiseth Me, and he that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me" (Luke x. 16). But this rough wind would work God's glory by scattering yet more the precious seed. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee" (Ps. lxxvi. 19).

51. "But they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and came unto Iconium." Compare chapter xviii. 6, and see their instructions in Acts vi. 11; Luke x. 16. It is our privilege to proclaim the glad tidings, to make known the love of God, to offer to all in His name eternal life, eternal redemption, and while expecting the Holy Spirit to receive it, quietly leave results to God.

52. "And the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost." All that we are called upon to bear for the sake of Christ and His truth should be borne cheerfully, for He has taught us to be exceeding glad, and leap for joy, under such circumstances (Math. v. 12; Luke vi. 23). Consider also Rom. viii. 18; I Pet. iv. 13, 14.

Chapter xv. 1. Having passed on to Iconium, we find them as usual first among the Jews, and so speaking that a great multitude of both Jews and Gentiles believed. The key to this must be found in the last verse; they were filled with the Holy Spirit. Why may not such promises as these be true of us and in us in these days?

2. Again the enemy is stirred and it is manifest that the devil is doing some of his subjects. It should give us great encouragement when the Word preached provokes the adversary; walk on the other hand, if the waters are not disturbed we have reason to fear that there is no healing power present.

3. They abode here a long time, the Lord blessing His Word and granting signs and wonders, according to Acts xvi. 20, and Heb. ii. 4. One has said that when we yield ourselves fully to God He will yield Himself fully to us, and this should cause us to inquire very carefully as to whether we are yet, withholding aught from Him and thus losing the enjoyment of His fullness.

4. A divided city, some believed and some believed not (chapter xxviii. 24). Abel believed and Cain believed not (Gen. iv. 4; I John iii. 12). So it has been and will be till the Kingdom come and God's will is done on earth as in heaven.

5. Jesus taught His followers to expect suffering and even death for His sake (Math. x. 28; John xvii. 3). And by His spirit He taught them to do these things, and to do these things, as chapters vi. 41; xx. 24; II Cor. xiii. 12.

6. Being made aware of the coming storm they fled to other cities, not because they feared death, but because Jesus had taught them "When ye persecute you in this city, flee ye into another" (Math. x. 23). A lawful means to preserve life is, of course, inconsistent with readiness to lay down our life when He calls us to it. Many times they sought to take His life, but could not till His hour came and then He gave it up.

7. "And there they preached the Gospel." They also lived the Gospel, for Paul could say to the Thessalonians, and doubtless to all others, "Ye are witnesses, and ye also know how holly and justly and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you that believe." (I Thess. ii. 10). Like Jesus, they first did and then taught (Acts i. 1; Mark vi. 39). If the church would give herself to living and preaching the Gospel, instead of to singing and entertaining the people, how the Great Head of the Church would delight to show Himself strong on her behalf (II Chron. xvi. 9) and so hasten her completion.—Lesson Helper.

THE VOLCANO OF STROMBOLI.

Mr. Sala, in his gossip in the Sunday Times of London, tells how the volcano of Stromboli came to be known to English sailors as "Old Booty."

The legend is that one Capt. Sooty, a master mariner in the seventeenth century, became so notorious for drinking and swearing that he was seized upon by the fleet and carried off to the interior of Stromboli, from which he has continued ever since to utter his language by means of tongues of fire and puffs of smoke.

OLD DOCTOR.

"No, sir, I never have a patient die on my hands—never." Young Doctor—"How do you manage it?" Old Doctor—"When I find a man is going to die I get him to call in a specialist."

YELLOW BRASS.

Yellow brass may be made to keep its color without appearing varnished by means of a thin varnish of white shellac or a coating of collodion. It will retain its color for a long time without a protective coating of any kind if the finish is sufficiently fine. A light film of gold is the best possible coating for fine brass-work.