

THE REALM OF FASHION.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW THEY MAKE IT.

Capes and Cloaks. The Rich Styles of Out Door Garments Now in Fashion.



TYLE in outer garments for winter is various. Capes are much prettier than jackets when worn over a fashionable gown. I noticed the hideous effect of a full dress sleeve squeezed into a jacket, which, although of the latest cut and with ample wide sleeves, looked positively grotesque and quite spoilt the pretty figure of the wearer. A cape like the one in the initial picture would have been better.

The other illustration depicts one of the fur-trimmed, full-length cloaks of the latest fashionab e shapes. The out-door garments for this season are very elegant in style. The handsomest mantles are of black silk plush or rich velvet, made up with silk passmenterie or fur. Sometimes all these materials are used together, as in the case illustrated.



FUR-TRIMMED FULL LENGTH CLOAK.

The picture depicts two of the typical cloaks of the season. One figure is in a long tight-fitting coat of dark blue coat, lined throughout with sable mink and trimmed very handsomely with a deep collar and wide cuffs of dark Russian sable. The other is a very effective cape, made in quite a new material, a kind of navy serge, with a



TWO WINTER COATS.

shaded stripe of red and green cherille. It is cut in three-quarter length, and edged throughout with black fox fur. Warmly lined with quilted shot silk, this will make a delightful winter cloak.



A NEAT HAT.

The familiar hat with a twisted brim, while catchy over some faces, is not becoming to all. Such exceptions will find a welcome suggestion in the hat shown in the picture. The brim rolls evenly up a little near the edge, and is a good deal wider in front than at the back. The crown is very small and narrows toward the top, after the manner of the sugarloaf crowns. This one is not absurdly high, however. That is a charm of the model—it is extreme in no way. The under side of the brim is light brown, the upper side and the crown is dark brown. A soft, light brown scarf is knotted to the front of the crown, its loops spreading well towards the edge of the wide front brim. The ends of the scarf pass around the crown. One ending short, the other long, hangs beyond the edge of the brim at the back. Through the knot and towards the side a dark brown quill is thrust, the only concession this pretty hat makes to the general usefulness of the head

gear just now fashionable. This stiff little feather only brings out the softness and rounding lines of the hat.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN A JUVENILE PARTY. CRACKER BONBONS A SPECIALTY.

Fashions for children this autumn are dressed in warm pelisses, made with full sleeves shirred into narrow wristbands, and having over the shoulders a little cap or collar trimmed with fur. The favorite head-gear appears to be soft, long-haired felt hats, trimmed with wind-mill-sail bows of Tartan ribbon, velvet or satin antique or moleskin plush. Some of them are tied under the chin in a funny little coquettish bow. Dark green cloth seems to be a favorite color and material for little girls, while the boys still appear in the true blue dear to the hearts of the jolly Jack Tars.

Mothers, if you can afford it, let your daughters give a juvenile party this winter. It is a fatigue to the hostess, but it is a real joy to the tiny guests, as well as to the



children of the house. The little ones talk about their parties for weeks before it comes off, and their joy is redoubled if they are allowed to have a hand in the sending out of the invitations. If done in a pretentious way, the invitations are generally sent out in the name of the children, and the prettiest long note-paper is employed for the purpose or the daintiest of "at home" cards with a colored picture at one corner. The guests arrive punctually at a children's afternoon party, and the little ones are given tea at a long table, the daughters of the house or nursemaid pouring out tea and coffee at either end. The table is covered with plates of bread and butter and various kinds of cakes and sweets, and cracker bonbons are placed beside the plates. The children dance or play games while their elders attend tea. At parties given during the Christmas holidays a distribution of presents occupies an important place in the programme, and they are generally given at the end of the evening in some pretty and novel fashion. Light refreshments are given in the dining room before the children take leave—lemonade, cakes, sandwiches, and crystallized fruits being the usual refreshments given. Cracker Bonbons should not be forgotten, the explosive crackers being to the little ones what champagne is to their elders, causing the shyest natures to unbutton under their inspiring influence.

A STATUE OF SILVER.

Montana's Splendid Contribution to the World's Fair.

A statue of Justice in solid silver, eight feet high, costing \$50,000 and standing upon \$250,000 worth of gold compressed into a pedestal—this will be one of the exhibits at the World's Fair coming from Montana. The pedestal will represent the largest lump of gold ever seen. Sculptor R. H. Park will receive \$10,000 for the model. Never in the history of the world has a statue of heroic proportions been cast wholly in precious metals except, perhaps, one of Cleopatra, the existence of which was never authenticated. The cost of the casting cannot be estimated yet. The work will be done by the most expert silversmiths in the country. Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent the tarnishing of the statue during the Exposition season.

Miss Ada Rehan has consented to be the model for Mr. Park's statue. Miss Rehan was one of the first thought of, as she is considered to be physically one of the most perfect types of American womanhood.

The figure will represent Justice standing on the globe with advanced foot resting on the continent of North America. In her left hand she holds balances equally poised, one side of which is piled with gold and the other with silver coin. In her right hand she holds the sword with arm extended. From an artist-



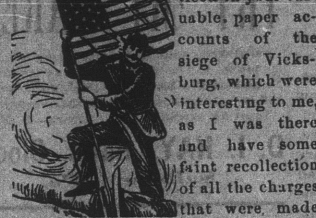
SILVER STATUE FROM MONTANA.

tic standpoint the design is perfect in its details, and taken as a whole the effect will be striking and essentially pleasing both to the artist and layman.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

AT VICKSBURG.

A West Virginia Comrade Describes the Great Charge.



I HAVE noticed in your valuable paper accounts of the siege of Vicksburg, which were interesting to me, as I was there and have some faint recollection of all the charges that were made on the great stronghold which was the key to the Mississippi.

The regiment to which I belonged was one of the five that composed the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. I will not mention the march from Young's Point, La., to Grand Gulf, which is at the mouth of the Big Black River, then around to the rear of Vicksburg.

We arrived in sight of the city the morning of the 19th of May, 1863, where we could see the rebel forts and the long lines of rifle-pits. We were halted in a ravine, and there began to rest our weary bones from the long and protracted marches and hard fighting.

About 11 o'clock a. m., while we were resting, our brave Colonel called us into line and made a short speech. He told us that we would be called upon to charge on the fort, (pointing in the direction of a monster tort that we could see by going up a small bluff.) He also told us to get dinner and eat heartily, and have our canteens filled with water, saying that at 2 o'clock p. m. there would be a siege-gun fired, which would be the signal for the charge.

He told us that our regiment bore a good name, and he wanted us to maintain that name; that he asked no man to go any farther than he did; that he was enough for us, for well we knew he would go as far as the bravest.

We prepared dinner, which was a short job, as it took but a few minutes to prepare coffee and hardtack, and it seemed that the Colonel's speech and the sight of that big tort took our appetites. The reader can imagine the suspense that we were in during those long three hours from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., for well did we know that the sun went down many of us would answer the last roll-call.

I will here state that one answered the last roll call while sitting eating his dinner, and where we thought everyone was out of danger. It must have been 80 feet from where we were sitting to the top of the bluff that protected us from the view of the enemy, but a stray mine ball came whistling through the tree tops far above us and struck a limb, which split downward, and it struck a poor comrade in his cap. He gasped and was gone. Well, 2 o'clock is here, the big gun is fired, and the sound goes echoing through the air. "Fall in!" is the command from Col. James H. Dayton, and each one of us falls into his place; the line is formed, the command, "Forward, march!" is given; onward we move until we come in sight of the Johnnies; they begin to shoot. Then comes the command to "Double quick—charge," and away we go toward the fort. What sights meet our eyes. God forbid that I may ever behold such again. The air was full of deadly missiles, grape and canister solid shot and shell, railroad iron, minie balls, buckshot, and I know not what else.

A portion of the ground that we charged over was obstructed with fallen trees, tops toward us, besides canebreaks, so the reader can imagine what progress we made. But on we went. I could look in no direction without seeing comrades falling, some turning somersaults, with gun clutched tight in their hand, holding on with the last death grip.

The fort that we were charging stood on a high bluff, some 50 or 60 yards from the edge of the bluff, with rifle-pits on the right and left of it. To this bluff we went, and up it and on to the outside of the fort. There we found a deep ditch with cane-stalks placed in the ground, sharpened and pointing outward. The points would take us about the bowels. There we were compelled to stop. The reader can just imagine how any of us escaped, while close enough to the rebel works to see each other's eyes.

As soon as the officers in command learned that we could go no farther we were ordered to fall back under cover of this bluff to a point 50 or 60 yards from the fort. We fell back but left a great number of the boys in blue lying on this 50 or 60 yards of ground.

I think that I am safe in saying that I could have walked on dead bodies from the edge of this bluff to the ditch outside the fort. Our brave Maj. Goodspeed lost his life, as did both of our Color-Sergeants. The flags went down; were picked up; again they went down; again they went up, until all of the Color Bearers were killed and all but one of the Color Guards, but those dear old flags came out of that slaughter-pen in safety, but covered with blood, and are now at Charleston, the capital of this State. Although tattered and torn, they are dear to those who followed them through those trying times. I have a small piece of one of them now in my humble home which is all stained with the blood spilt at the above place.

We were ordered to hold our ground at all hazards after falling back under cover of the bluff, for we expected the Johnnies to come out of those works and charge on us. Our officers ordered us to reserve our fire until the Johnnies got to the point of our bayonets, then fire. We waited in suspense, watching for them to emerge from their holes; but they did not come. Our officers then picked out the best marksmen, and ordered them to keep up a brisk fire whenever they could see a Johnny's head above the breast-works. I exchanged many shots while this duel was going on, which lasted until night spread her dark mantle over us. Then the order came to fall back, each one having orders not to speak above a whisper. I can never forget that silent march to the rear, each one stepping carefully lest he step on the dead body of his comrade, who had made his last charge and answer to his last roll-call. The reason for this still march to the rear was by guess, which would doubtless have killed many of us, as they were well acquainted with the ground. As it was there was not a shot fired, and we reached the spot where we started from at 2 p. m.

There the Colonel gave his company Orderlies orders to call the roll, and a sad roll call it was.

That morning 400 answered to roll-call; that night 200 answered to roll-call names—200 out of 400 had been killed or wounded. That night, as we were falling back over that battle ground, poor fellows would call for help where they had been lying, unable to get away, since 2 p. m.

During the night the rebels gathered our dead and placed them side by side on the edge of the bluff near the fort, with their heads toward us. We could see the blue from where we had fallen back. I never could tell why they put them there, unless to aggravate us. It was a sad sight. Those who fell in this charge lay from May 19 until the 28th before they were put under the earth. On that day a flag of truce went up, that the dead might be buried. I was on the detail to do that work, and what a task! Those poor comrades were lying in every corner of our camp, some with their eyes staring wide in their hands, still grasping their rifles. It seemed that they would be looking at me, no difference which side of them I would get on. They were all turned back and badly swollen, with corruption running out of their mouths. I can scarcely write without weeping this paper with tears.—WILLIAM EDWARDS in National Tribune.

TAKEN TOO LITERALLY. How a Girl Very Likely Lost a Proposal of Marriage.

"You cannot always take your own medicine or even be measured by your own standards," said a woman recently who prided herself upon being exact and systematic in all things, and who could enjoy a joke, even at her own expense. "I was at a reception not so many years ago," she said rather demurely, "and was playing upon the piano to entertain a small group of friends when a man who had shown me considerable attention suddenly interrupted me by asking: 'If you were very much interested in a young woman, what considerations would prevent you from asking her to marry you?'"

"Well, I, of course, was somewhat taken aback, not being in the mood for a scene right then and there, turned round and answered, 'Well, I never should propose to a woman I have met only at receptions and in company. I should make it a point to call upon her at all sorts of unexpected times, to see how she looked at home in the morning, whether she went about in an old wrapper with disheveled hair and slippers, whether she helped her mother, or lolled about reading novels until noon. A man makes a great mistake when he takes it for granted that the woman he admires possesses all the domestic virtues in the calendar, and is always attractive and amiable.' In fact," she added, "I gave him a long lecture on the subject, for which he thanked me."

"I may add that I never met the man again. Next morning, contrary to my usual custom, I slept until nearly noon coming down to a 12 o'clock breakfast. 'Mr. H——' had already called three times."

Origin of Table Utensils. A French writer attempts to trace table utensils—most of them of recent introduction—to their origin. The Romans took their meals lying upon very low couches, and it was not until about the time of Charlemagne that a stand was used, around which guests were seated on cushions, while the table made its appearance in the middle ages, and with it came benches with backs. The Greeks and Romans ate from a kind of porringer, yet during a portion of the middle ages slices of bread cut round took the place of plates. The spoon is very ancient, and many fine specimens are in existence that were used by the Egyptians in the seventeenth century B. C. The knife—though very old—had not come into common use as a table utensil in the tenth century. The fork was absolutely unknown to the Greeks and Romans, appeared only as a curiosity in the middle ages, and was first used upon the table by Henry III. Drinking cups—in the middle ages, made from metal, more or less precious—naturally date from the remotest antiquity. The use of glasses, from Venice, began to be general in the fifteenth century. The salt cellar appeared at a very early date, and occupied the place of honor at the banquets of the Greeks and Romans, many of them being of gold and silver. The castor is probably not older than the sixteenth century.

Snow Maggots. On the icy peaks of the Himalayas, says an imaginative writer, there is a "snow maggot," resembling the silkworm in appearance, and weighing nearly a pound. It is excellent to eat, but too much of it will make one bleed at the nose.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4.

"WORKED AMONG THE GENTILES." ACTS XIV, 18-22. GOLDEN TEXT: MATT. XII, 21. COMMENTARY.

12. This verse introduces us to a gathering of the church at Jerusalem with the apostles and elders. Paul and Barnabas also being present and declaring before them all the wonders which God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. The first part of the chapter tells why the apostles had left Antioch and the cause of this council at Jerusalem. The principal point of dispute was: Can Gentiles be saved by faith in Christ, or must they also be circumcised before they can be saved? Peter told what he had seen of the gift of God upon the uncircumcised, and how Paul and Barnabas tell what they have seen of the same grace.

13. James now sums up the evidence and gives the tabernacle of David, with the apostles and elders. Paul and Barnabas also being present and declaring before them all the wonders which God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. The first part of the chapter tells why the apostles had left Antioch and the cause of this council at Jerusalem. The principal point of dispute was: Can Gentiles be saved by faith in Christ, or must they also be circumcised before they can be saved? Peter told what he had seen of the gift of God upon the uncircumcised, and how Paul and Barnabas tell what they have seen of the same grace.

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15. "And to this agree the words of the prophets." While the gathering of the body out of Jews and Gentiles on equal terms is not clearly revealed in the Old Testament, as Paul testifies in Rom. xv, 8, 9, the purpose of God to bless all nations through the nation of Israel is very clearly revealed; and it is also written in this connection, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He reveals His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos iii, 7).

16. "After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David." The restoration here spoken of has never yet taken place, for the prophet says that when it does take place Israel shall be restored in their land and never be pulled up any more (Amos ix, 11-13). Before this regathering of Israel as a nation the elect church must be complete.

17. After the conversion of Israel as a nation, then shall all nations be converted, for the time will come when all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him (Ps. lxxii, 17). As one has said, it is now some Jews and some Gentiles (the elect church), then it will be all the Jews (Isa. lx, 10-12; Jer. xxxi, 33, 34), and after that all the Gentiles (Isa. lx, 13, 14). There is no surprise so God in anything that comes to pass, and He does nothing that comes from all eternity He did not see that He would do so.

18. Understanding the purpose of God James saw that the present election was not to be by any special connection with Jewish rites, but by simple faith in Jesus, and by His grace whoever will, without respect to persons, may be saved (verses 7-11).

19. Advising writing to the Gentile converts that having received Jesus, and thereafter being saved, they should abstain from all defilements of idolatry and uncleanness, and observe in their eating such portions of the ceremonial law as would be for their health, and prove them to be separate from the heathen about them (I Cor. vi, 16; vii, 1).

20. It was customary to read from Moses and the prophets in the synagogue every Sabbath day (Isa. liii, 15, 17) and Jesus Himself had testified that Moses wrote of Him in all Scripture referred to Him, and that He had come not to destroy, but to fulfill (John v, 46; Luke xxiv, 27, 44; Math. v, 17).

21. Having come to this decision it pleased the apostles and elders of the church of Jerusalem to send to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas such chief men as Barsabas and Sosthenes, that not only might the Christians at Antioch be confirmed in their faith, but also by their testimony to the brethren, may be saved (verses 7-11).

22. Listen now to the letter and hear leading Jews at Jerusalem addressing Gentile believers as brethren. Behold the grace of God and the love of the Holy Spirit. What a contrast to the old saying that the Jews have heard with the Samaritans! I myself have heard a minister of the Gospel object to the term "brethren," saying that he felt like knocking a man down who called him brother. Such was not the spirit of the apostles.

23. Such crooked and subverters still live, and pervert the word of God and mystify the laws of God, going so far as to say that unless we believe as they do our justification we cannot be saved; whereas saying that we were about to be saved, and yet others insist that we cannot know whether we are saved till we die.

24. The letter testifies to the joys of the church toward Barnabas and Paul, to the unity of the church at Jerusalem in this matter, and to their great interest in the Gentile converts. All true believers are members of the one body.

25. Barnabas and Paul are honorably mentioned because of their sufferings for Christ's sake, one of these were mentioned in last lesson. See a full list in I Cor. xi, 23-25. And yet hear Paul say, "None of these things move me," and "The sufferings that are done to me are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us" (Acts xx, 24; Rom. viii, 18).

KEYSTONE GULLINGS.

BETTERS TO BE INDICTED.

LANCASTER JUDGE INSTRUCTS A GRAND JURY TO RETURN ELECTRIC BIK-TAKERS. Judge McMullen, in his charge to the grand jury at Lancaster, referred to an offense against the law to which little attention has heretofore been paid—betting on elections. He instructed the grand inquest to present for indictment all such persons known to them who made wagers on the recent election, as thousands of dollars were won and lost in this county on the Presidential election. The charge created quite a sensation and many bettors are alarmed. They fear that the grand jury may indict them.

A DRUG CLERK'S AWFUL ERROR.

THE WRONG MEDICINE GIVEN TO A YOUNG WOMAN KILLS HER. Mrs. Peter Bowman, of Salfillo, Huntingdon county, called at Morrison's drug store in Newton for a small quantity of Epsom salts. The clerk in mistake gave her acetate of magnesia. Mrs. Bowman died in great agony. She was only 21 years of age, and had been married but three months. The clerk who made the fatal mistake is almost crazed with grief, and his friends are constantly on the watch lest he shall commit suicide.

THE STATE PRINTING. Superintendent of Printing Grier, in his annual report, shows that the cost of the State printing and binding the past year, amounted to \$174,692.19, and the cost of paper and supplies used was \$63,291.49. The number of reports, documents, etc., printed was 236,480, the cost of which was \$131,733.51. The number of copies of pamphlets printed was 98,000.

A NOVEL ELECTION WAGER PAID.

As the result of a wager on the Presidential election, Gilbert Greenburg, ex-president of the State Firemen's Association, and present chief of the Huntingdon fire department, "waded" the Juniata river at Juniata, in the presence of 2,000 people, while a lively "discozz" was "played" by the city band. The water was cold and deep.

WORK OF THE VILE CIGARETTE. Two weeks ago a Geneva college (Beaver Falls) student named George Ebee was taken to his home in Philadelphia ill with typhoid fever. He died at his home and the announcement of the fact at the college was coupled with the statement of his physicians that his death was indirectly due to excessive cigarette smoking.

A BLOCK DESTROYED. A fire occurred at Potstown in the store of Joseph Manly, caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. The block containing the Manly general store, Hileman's office, Mathew's music store, Weeks Bros' cigar store and factory were burned to the ground. The loss on the Manly store is about \$44,000. Matthew's loss is \$2,000. Dr. Hileman's loss will reach \$1,500. They are partially insured.

THEY PLAYED WITH FIRE. Two young children of "Mr. and Mrs. Taylor" Crobin, of Hollidaysburg, were playing with fire during their parents' absence from the house. One child was burned to a cinder by the flames, but the other may probably live.

KILLED IN A COLLISION. Daniel Galkins, a brakeman on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, was almost instantly killed at Hutchins, in a rear end collision between an Erie and a Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh train. He was 37 years old and leaves a wife.

A BURNED MAN IS OPERATING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY VERY SUCCESSFULLY. He represents himself as a relative of his victims and tells them that another relative in a distant State has died and left them a large sum of money. He then borrows enough money to get them their share.

AT COATESVILLE, C. S. GARRET & SON'S BEAVER DAM PAPER MILLS AND OVER \$300,000 WORTH OF STOCK, A FRAME DWELING AND THREE CARS ON THE POMEROY AND DELAWARE CITY RAILROAD WERE BURNED. Loss over \$75,000.

WILLIAM WESLEY, aged 60, and his wife, Mary, aged 60, were burned to death at their farm house near Selin's Grove. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

FRED ATHAM, who escaped from the Washington jail, with murderer Martin Reed, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the workhouse.

JOSHUA POLLOCK, aged 54 years, was struck by an electric car at Wilkesbarre while crossing a track. He was instantly killed.

At Middletown M. B. Rambler, a prominent merchant, was struck by the Harrisburg express and instantly killed.

A Costly Doll's House. The costliest doll's house probably in the world is that made by a resident of Chicago for his 4-year-old daughter, at a cost of \$3,500. It is built of brick, with a tower and cupola like an ancient castle, and looks for all the world like a reproduction of the great modern residence of some millionaire. It has a little flight of steps leading up to the solid oak front door, and an electric push-bell for the convenience of the baby visitors of the happy mistress of the house. On this door—which, by the way, is four feet high—is the name of the proprietor on a silver plate. There is a hallway lighted by a miniature gas lamp suspended from the ceiling, and it is finished in the choicest of hard woods. There are umbrellas and hat racks of appropriate dimensions. Elegant draperies cover the folding doors, and the parlor is fitted up in grand style. The furniture is all of white enamel wood, covered with white brocaded silk. There is a handsome mantel filled with bric-a-brac and little lamps. A beautiful chandelier, furnished with real gas, hangs from the center of the room. Center tables, divans, easy chairs, sofas, etc., fill up the apartment.

"WHOM THE LORD LOVETH HE CORRECTETH; EVEN AS A FATHER THE SON IN WHOM HE DELIGHTETH."