

MIRROR OF FASHIONS

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE

SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Fashions of this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not copy. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and unites to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, and yet keep themselves informed of the changes and novelties of the Fashions.



REVIEW OF FASHIONS.

THE fashions of the season, as they appear on the street, at the opera, or in the drawing-room, are a strange mixture of new and old styles, of styles that were in vogue from three to thirty, and from thirty to one hundred years ago.

Ladies who have returned from abroad, with London modes predominating in their attire, wear the long braids and trailing curls, the overskirts and looped ends of two and three years ago, while ultra stylish women, fresh from Parisian fashionable life, and American belles, ever quick to catch an idea, comb up their back hair to the top of their heads, and arrange it in a smooth circular coil and finger curls, wear coat sleeves, and a long skirt, whose plainness is only relieved by a small round panier, to emphasize the *tournure*.

A very good style of dress, and one that can be worn upon any occasion, consists of black, or rich dark *faulle*, made with long, plain skirt, small, round panier and apron, united together with a large French bow with ends on one side, and side sashes on the other. High surplice body, and coat sleeves, with lace ruffles falling over them at the wrist.

With this dress can be worn a collarette of Valenciennes lace, or a Marie Antoinette *fichu*, composed of alternate puffings of fine French muslin and Valenciennes insertions, with ends crossing, and carried to the back. The latter dresses up a plain toilette very effectively, and makes it suitable for any occasion, not too ceremonious.

Of course, a simple toilette of this kind would not answer for the majority of fashionable ladies;

never were luxury and extravagance carried to a greater height than now; never, probably, did the accessories of the toilette cost so much, or large expenditure veil itself under an aspect of so much simplicity.

Imagine a small opera-glass in a lady's hand, the cost of which was two thousand dollars! Observe the minute details of her costume—the jewelled glove buttons and handkerchief holder, the handkerchief itself, the lace at the wrists and neck, the pendant at her throat, her fan, her dainty smelling-bottle, every item representing what would be to some the cost of a sufficient wardrobe. The hand embroidery upon her under-linen alone, fine, delicate, and unobtrusive, cost some poor girl months and months of labor, and the silk of her dress, quiet, almost *fade*, was nine dollars per yard in the piece.

There is a much more showy class of fashionable women, who would probably strike an inexperienced eye as being more magnificently attired than the one we have mentioned. Everything about them is got up for show; they do not disdain to resort occasionally to cheap lace and imitation jewelry, provided the execution is good, and the design effective. They make a point of wearing one or two costly articles of dress, and trust to these to carry off all deficiencies, talking considerably meanwhile of their dislike of pretension, and their habit of always buying the best.

This little affectation deceives no one but themselves; to those who are capable of judging, they simply help to swell the ranks of pretenders.

The richest materials employed

this season, are the flowered brocades, in hand embroidery. Some of these are made up with a deep point lace flounce, headed by a ruche of crimped silk and lace. Over the silk panier another flounce of lace forms a second panier, outlined by trails of flowers, which drape it at the sides, and allow the lace to form an apron in front, which is also garlanded with flowers. Loops and ends of wide watered ribbon fall from under the lace at the back.

Gilt, or what is called "gold" buttons, and gold braid, or embroidery, have taken the place of fur trimming upon cloth suits and jackets; notably upon jackets of sailor blue, or myrtle green cloth. Used sparingly, it is not objectionable, especially upon jackets required for dressy morning indoor wear; but we protest against its being employed as a trimming for street suits.

CLOTH COSTUMES.

FOR winter walking wear nothing is more desirable than a cloth costume. The most fashionable color for them is green of various shades, olive, moss, or dark *réseda*. A plain skirt of the cloth is quite heavy enough, and it would perhaps be preferable to make it of woollen material or *faulle* to match the shade of the cloth. The polonaise of cloth is ornamented with *passementerie* of the same color or black; cords and barrel buttons are much used. If it is desired to make the polonaise more dressy, edge it with feather trimming or fur. Nothing is more fashionable than a coat polonaise, of bottle-green cloth, the bodice closed, the skirt open, over a dress of bottle-green *poult-de-soie*, trimmed down

the whole length of the front with a plaiting; the polonaise has pockets at the back; the *passementerie* and feather trimming are both to be black, but when fur is used the *passementerie* should be of the color of the cloth.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—Evening or dinner toilette of blush-colored *faulle*. The opposite view of the toilette is given on Fig. 2. The skirt, known as the "Vienna" train, pattern No. 1118, is trimmed across the front with a deep, box-plaited flounce, and bows made of the material of the dress, and on the back with narrow ruffles headed with puffs, disposed as illustrated, the scallops resting on a flounce of "Standard" Swiss plaiting. The draped apron is trimmed with a ruffle and puff to match the back of the skirt, and is carried up to the waist line in the back, where it is confined by a sash. It may either be looped on the left side, as illustrated, or left to hang the same on both sides.

The corsage is a plain, round waist in the back, and is cut with a short rounded basque on each side, and a deep point in front. The vest is heart-shaped, and completed by a full ruche of point lace. Sleeves to the elbow, cut after the "Duchesse" pattern, No. 777, only shorter, and finished with a deep side-plaiting of illusion, a fall of point lace, and a ruffle and puff of *faulle*. Pearl jewelry. Pattern of the train, thirty cents; sleeve pattern, ten cents.

FIG. 2.—A back view of the toilet on Fig. 1. Made in *ciel-blue faulle*, and trimmed the same as the one on Fig. 1.

WINTER TOILETTES AND COSTUMES.

(See double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—A simple and lady-like walking costume, arranged with a dress of dark, plum-colored serge, and a cloth paletot of the same color. The skirt, cut walking length after pattern No. 551, is bordered in the back with three bias folds of the goods, surmounted by a deep kilt-plaiting, which is pointed on the lower edge, and retained in position at the top by a row of black ribbon velvet. The same style of trimming, with narrower plaiting, is repeated above, thus forming a high garniture, and rendering an overskirt unnecessary. This garniture extends only as far forward as the apron, which is laid in broad kilt-plaits to the waist. The paletot, known as the "Selika" jacket, pattern No. 927, is double-breasted, and fastened with large jet buttons. The rest of the trimming consists of a broad bias band of black velvet. Hat of plum-colored felt, trimmed with a shaded wing. Astrachan furs. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Jacket pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—An exceedingly stylish *costume de promenade*, the dress of olive-brown satine, and the paletot of beaver-cloth of the same color. The skirt of the dress, cut walking length after pattern No. 551, has the front trimmed as illustrated, and the back with a deep, box-plaited flounce, as on Fig. 7, which gives the opposite view of this costume. A section of the circular flouncing comes directly in the middle of the front, and the headings are bias bands of velvet, matching the dress in color. The overskirt—the "Christine," pattern No. 586—is trimmed with fine bullion fringe of the same color, headed by two rows of velvet. The style of the back is shown on Fig. 7. The paletot is an "English" walking jacket, pattern No. 930, trimmed with bands of brown velvet. The double view will be found elsewhere. Black marten furs. Hat of blue-black velvet, with a rolled brim and soft crown, trimmed with a shaded, dark-blue wing, and a black watered ribbon. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each; overskirt pattern the same price; "English" walking jacket, various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 3.—Street suit for a girl of six years. It is made in dark-blue merino, elaborately braided in black and white *soutache*, and is composed of a dress with a plain gored skirt, pattern No. 1600, and a cloak of an entirely new design, known as the "Rita," pattern No. 1512. Another view of this cloak, giving a more definite idea of it, will be found among the children's fashions. Boa, muff, and cap of ermine fur. Skirt pattern, in sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years, twenty cents each; over ten years, twenty-five cents each. Cloak pattern, in sizes for from six to twelve years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 4.—House dress of sage-green "Empress" cloth. The skirt, a short demi-train, pattern No. 553, is trimmed with a deep, kilt-plaited flounce, surmounted by three double ruffles, like that which forms the heading to the fringe on the overskirt. The overskirt, the "Henriquez," pattern No. 645, is open in front, looped very far back at the sides, and gracefully draped in the back. The trimming consists of fringe to match, and ruffles of the material. The plaited French waist, pattern No. 812, has large velvet buttons down each plait. The sleeve, a particularly becoming style for slender figures, is known as the "Caradora," pattern No. 502. "Standard" box-plaited collarette, and ruchings at wrist to match. Necktie and ornament for hair of light rose-color. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each; overskirt pattern the same price; waist pattern, in various sizes, twenty cents each; sleeve pattern, ten cents.

FIG. 5.—An elegant in-door toilette. The dress is of peacock-green Irish poplin, made with a demi-train skirt, pattern No. 553, without trimming, a plain waist, and a particularly stylish sleeve, the "Clio," pattern No. 855, trimmed with "yak" lace and velvet, both of the color of the poplin. Over this is worn a sleeveless jacket of black velvet, elaborately embroidered with silk and jet. This is known as the "Vilette" basque, pattern No. 924, and will be found illustrated elsewhere. "Standard" collarette, rose-colored necktie, and hair ornament to match. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each; basque pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each; sleeve pattern, ten cents.

FIG. 6.—A *distingué* carriage or visiting toilet. The dress is of peacock-blue *gros grain*, the skirt a demi-train, pattern No. 553, bordered with a box-plaited flounce, which is surmounted by two very deep, but very scant puffs, which have two shirrs run near each edge, thus giving the effect of a deep puff, with a narrow puff and ruffle on each edge. The cloak, the "Mantle Dolman," pattern No. 1344, is of black velvet, ornamented with broad *guipure* lace, and wide embroidery of jet and silk. Another illustration will be found elsewhere. Silver fox furs. Hat of velvet and silk, matching the dress in color. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each; cloak pattern, medium size, thirty cents.

FIG. 7.—A back view of Fig. 2.

SECONDARY TOILETTES.

But even rich women do not disdain having recourse to what are called "secondary" toilettes. They are very useful for small "evenings" for "at home" and for the opera. For though the aggregate effect of ladies' dress at the opera is very gay, even magnificent on a "first night," yet regular *habituées* are very careful not to display or conceal their freshest and most elegant toilettes in an opera box.

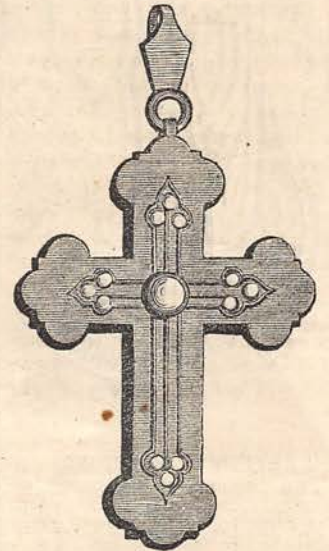
It is the pretty silk of last season, veiled with a *fichu* of *crêpe* or lace, a ruffled skirt under a polonaise of striped gauze or grenadine, or the simple striped or somewhat faded silk, under an overdress of white embroidered muslin. An elaborate coiffure, delicate kid gloves, laces, perfumes, flowers, a rich wrap, half draped, and the partial concealment of the seat or box makes a "secondary" or house dinner toilette pass muster very creditably; in fact, it is more in place than "full" dress with low necks and short sleeves could possibly be under such circumstances.

Sleeveless jackets of black, blue, or chocolate-colored velvet are also very much seen over fine striped and plain silks for opera and house dinner wear, the basque cut small and made perfectly plain, only edged with a double piping, the inner piping the color of the dress.

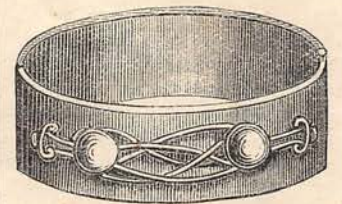
THE CHAUSSURE.—The cloth boots made gaiter fashion and coming high up the leg, buttoned on the side, and matched in color to the costume, are very stylish for walking toilette. As for shoes, they are of the Louis XV. style with square half-heels and bow formed of upward loops high up on the instep.

JEWELRY.

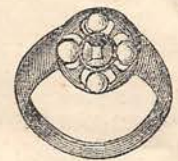
AMONG the great variety of pendants for necklaces now in vogue, the cross still holds its prestige.



The one illustrated is especially handsome, and is very reasonable at the price, \$60. It is of plain Roman gold, with an inner cross of bright gold, which forms what is known as a "knife-edge" setting to thirteen very beautiful pearls.



A pair of bracelets, valued at \$112, are in the style of the one illustrated. They are of Etruscan gold, with a cord of burnished gold interlaced on the back, and retained by two bright gold buttons. The design is very chaste.



A ring valued at \$40, illustrated above, has a diamond surrounded by four pearls in a very neat and effective setting. This first-class jewelry is from the establishment of Ball, Black & Co.

DOLMAN SICILIENNE.—Very beautiful opera cloaks have recently been introduced; they are of the form of dolmans, and made of white Sicilienne, tufts of roses are *en appliqué* on the back, on the sleeves, and in front of them.

BONNETS AND HATS.

THE most stylish bonnets are made with a high crown and turned up front border. This shape may be worn upon all occasions, opera, visiting, or the promenade.

A bronze velvet bonnet with blue trimmings, has a large crown and rounded off border. Between crown and border, there is a trimming of bronze *moire* lined with blue *fulle* disposed so as to show a good deal of the blue lining. At the back of this, two curled feathers meet so as to form a diadem; one is blue and the other bronze colored. The inside of the bonnet is trimmed with a *tulle* ruche which follows the rounded shape of the border; large bow of bronze *moire* at the back, and strings of the same.

A dark green felt bonnet of the same shape is turned up with velvet of a lighter shade of green, and trimmed with black and green feathers and *moire* ribbon—a bow of which is fastened on one side with a *jet agraffe*—and strings of the same.

In bonnets as in costumes, dark colors prevail. Those most in vogue are dark green, marine blue, plum, and *tête de nègre*.

The Rubens and Tyrol shapes are made of felt, trimmed with *moire* to match and a bunch of feathers.

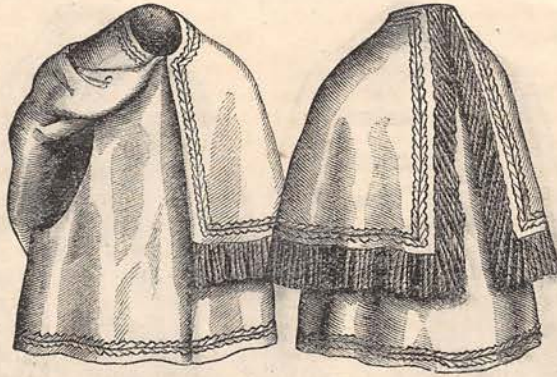
A very *distingué* model of the Josephine shape is of white satin, forming narrow bias folds, turned up with black velvet. A bunch of feathers is placed over the crown with bars of black lace falling at the back. This bonnet is meant to wear with a black velvet costume trimmed with lace.

A *bergere*, or round, soft-crowned bonnet is of violet velvet with trimmings of *moire* ribbon of the light greenish shade of blue now in vogue, and a bunch of feathers of both shades. The same model is pretty in maroon and black or blue and gray, with diadem formed of very small jet beads threaded on fine wire.

For the opera and theatre, charming bonnets are composed of real lace, trimmed with feathers, and a brilliant diadem, or a jewelled aigrette.

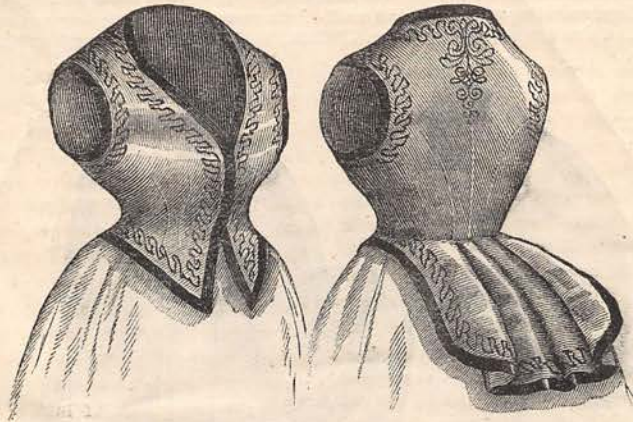
For riding, a cavalier hat of black beaver deserves notice, trimmed with black velvet and with a bird's wing fastened on with a jewelled clasp.

CONTRASTING SASHES.—Sashes that are a contrast with the dress are in grand favor.



RITA CLOAK.

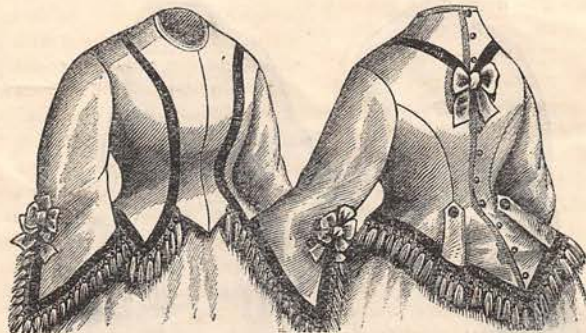
A SIMPLE, convenient, and comfortable style of cloak, for any season of the year, which can be made in any of the materials adapted to the purpose. The trimming must be selected with reference to the goods used. Velvet, braiding, or narrow bands of silk, will be suitable for most winter goods. It is an economical pattern, as the cape is only simulated in the back by the trimming. Pattern No. 1513, in sizes for six, eight, ten, and twelve years, twenty cents each.



VILETTE BASQUE.

A BECOMING style of postillion basque, an excellent design for a sleeveless garment for street wear, made in silk, velvet, velveteen, cloth, or cashmere, or for a house basque to be made in cashmere, merino, or opera flannel. The trimming must be selected to correspond with the goods used; a flat garniture will be the most appropriate for the design. Sleeves of any style may be added, if desired. When sleeves are inserted for street wear, it is now fashionable to have them of the same material as the skirt. A vest of any suitable goods, or a chemisette is to be added, if a waist is not worn underneath.

The design is shown on the double-page engraving. Pattern, No. 924, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.



ETHIE BASQUE.

THE "Ethie" is suitable either for house or street wear, and is appropriately made in poplin, silk, satine, cloth of light quality, cashmere, linen, *piqué*, or any suit goods not very thin. The trimming must be selected with reference to the material used. Braiding, velvet, bands, or plaiting will be suitable for the design. The design is shown on Fig. 2 of the children's plate. The pattern, No. 1712, is in sizes for from eight to fourteen years, price twenty cents each.

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.

IT is a matter of congratulation that black velvet ribbons are regaining their well-merited vogue as a garniture.

Besides being always effective, there is no other style of trimming that can be used with such propriety on so wide a variety of goods, and their durability is beyond question.

All widths promise to be fashionable, but more especially the narrow ones, which can be so effectively used in clusters and various designs, and as a supplementary trimming to folds or plaitings.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTIQUE.

THERE is a revival in many things of quite old styles for every day wear. Large old-fashioned square veils, for example, square handkerchiefs of twilled silk for the neck with fringed borders, side pockets of leather with belt and strap attached, gilt or steel mounted, and coiffures combed up straight from the neck and mounted in puffs on the top or at the back of the head. Very antique these, but very ugly.

THE DOLMAN.

THE Dolman, which is now so fashionable, is, after all, nothing but a short paletot with very wide hanging sleeves. Only one is tired of the word paletot, and a new one had to be found.

The Dolman is made mostly of cloth, and very richly braided and embroidered. It is useful especially as an extra mantle, to be donned over the *complete costume* when the day is cold.

EMBROIDERY.

THE sudden and universal adaptation of embroidery to all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing is caused by the ease with which, it has been discovered, that very effective embroidery can be executed by the sewing-machine. In all the large establishments a steam engine is now employed which runs the elevator and keeps two hundred or more sewing-machines going at the most rapid rate. Embroidering is thus done more or less well at a cost which enables the manufacturer to put it on the five dollar jackets as well as on the two hundred dollar cloak, and the most decided mark of distinction, therefore, about the embroidered garment of the present day is that it is done by hand.

HINTS ABOUT DRESSMAKING.

For some time past we have been furnishing flounced trimming (the paper model) for underskirts, with the tunic and basque, or polonaise, and we find it most successful.

An elaborate trimming is with most persons a very difficult operation, and now that skirts are trimmed quite differently at the back, and the front, but so as to form one complete design, it becomes a task utterly unfit for inexperienced hands. The models for flounces quite remove this difficulty, they give the trimming for the back, as well as the front of the skirt, and from them can be ascertained the exact amount of material required. The trimming for the tunic and jacket, or polonaise, is generally simple, and a band of silk, velvet, or embroidery with a border of lace, fur, or fringe, shows no elaborate detail, and requires, therefore, no extraordinary amount of skill to arrange it.

We have nothing to say in regard to skirts, except that the fullness is still massed towards the back, and the apron continues round, and quite short. During the season of bad roads and muddy streets, the length of the skirt at the back is modified by raising it a few inches with loops of silk cord, and button moulds covered with the material. Five are required.

For full directions see "Hints on Dressmaking" in "What to Wear."

A very useful model of an English walking-jacket is illustrated in this number of the Magazine to which we desire to call the attention of lady readers living in the country. It is made in cloth most appropriately, and trimmed with a band of gros grain, or fur. The buttons are large and should match the silk, or, if the trimming is fur, new ones of oxydized silver are considered very stylish.

The "Selika" jacket illustrated on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving is another style of cloth walking-jacket, adapted to young ladies. It is double-breasted, and very jaunty, with mousquetaire cuffs. It is very *distingué* made in dark sailor blue cloth trimmed with a narrow band of black marten, and oxydized silver buttons.

Sleeveless basques are extremely fashionable for opera, half covering, and home dinner wear, and the "Villette" basque, an illustration of which will be found on another page, is one of the prettiest of the new models. It may be made in almost any material, cloth, silk, cashmere, or velvet, embroidered, or simply finished with a piping, and affords a most convenient finish to a simple toilette.

Such jackets are usually worn with plain, high-necked, coat-sleeved dresses, but if not, a chemisette will be required with the "Villette."

The illustrated model of the "Vienna" train will give a good idea of one of the most elegant styles of evening dress skirts. It is best made in rich evening silk, with a plaiting of white muslin under the scallops at the back, but it may be composed of any handsome material. The apron it will be observed is carried to the back over the skirt, which is looped to give the necessary *douffant* appearance. Twenty-five yards would be required for such a dress, waist included; and the "Marie Antoinette" sleeve, of which also a cut is furnished in the present number, we suggest as a suitable design for a New Year's dress, with square body.

The "Mantle Dolman" is an adapta-



MANTLE DOLMAN.

A FAVORITE variety of the popular "Dolman," the most fashionable wrap of the season. It is becoming to almost every style of figure, and is appropriately made in cashmere, heavy silk, cloth, and most heavy suit goods, or those of medium thickness. The trimming may be fringe or lace, with an appropriate heading, ruffles, or platings, according to the materials used. This graceful garment is shown *en costume*, on the double-page engraving. Pattern, No. 1344, medium size, price thirty cents.



ENGLISH WALKING-JACKET.

A JAUNTY, stylish, thoroughly comfortable street garment, especially adapted to heavy materials—cloth, velvet, velveteen, and some of the heavier suit goods. It is about three-fourths tight, and double-breasted, and may be closed all the way up to the neck if desired, by simply turning up the *revers*. The trimming must be decided by the goods used. A flat trimming will be most appropriate for the design—bands of velvet, silk, or fur, or rows of braid. The buttons should be large, of jet, pearl, or oxydized silver. The style is not appropriate for a dressy velvet cloak. Pattern, No. 930, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.



RUBY DRESS.

A pretty little dress for girls of four or six years, which is suitably made in poplin, cashmere, merino, satine, *piqué*, linen, and in fact in nearly all the goods which are used for the suits and dresses of girls of the above ages. The most suitable trimming is a binding on the edge of the scallops, or narrow ribbon velvet. Pattern No. 1814, in sizes for from four to six years, twenty-five cents each.

tion of the popular Dolman, suitable for thick silk, cashmere, or spring cloth. It is a graceful design, and will be very fashionable. Ladies living in warm climates, who have to prepare for an early spring, will find it just what they need.

OPERA WRAPS AND CLOAKS.

AMONG the most beautiful articles for evening wear, white cashmere sacques take the lead. Some of these are quilted with white satin, and edged with ermine. Others are embroidered in a creamy floss, and finished with deep white Yak. Next to all white come the white cloaks embroidered in colored silks. The imitations are exquisite—palms, resembling those of India shawls, gay wreaths of autumnal leaves, pansies, moss-rose buds, and shaded green vines, with brilliant blossoms. Many of these garments are fastened with large clasps of oxydized silver, bearing griffins and Egyptian heads. Novelties, that recall pictures of costumes worn by our great-grandmothers, are also to be seen. Long sacques of heavy silk, lined with quilted satin, edged with fur, and finished with a long, pointed hood, attract the gaze of wondering sight-seers. Who will wear them? When and where? A silk sacque of lovely green, trimmed with wide bands of fine peacock feathers, also drew much attention. In fact, the profusion of highly-colored garments, with their bold combinations, and barbaric extravagance of ornamentation, makes us wonder at the lavish outlay of storekeepers, and ask ourselves, "What will they do with those left on hand?"

RECEPTION TOILETTE.

A HANDSOME *toilette de réception* is of pale pearl gray gros grain silk. The trimming is put on in the shape of an apron: it consists of four flounces, edged with fringe lined with pink *taffetas*, and put on with a heading. These flounces are fastened up on each side of the apron by a rich gimp *agraffe* of the color of the dress. The bodice is made with basques turned up on the hips with *reverse* of rich pink silk. The corsage opens over a waistcoat of the same color. It is edged round with a bias piped on either side with pink.



MARIE ANTOINETTE SLEEVE.

A PRETTY demi-long sleeve for evening wear, or for house dresses of thin materials. The edge of the ruffle may be trimmed with lace, or with one of the very pretty styles of "Standard" trimmings, one of which, the scalloped plaiting, is illustrated above. (A full catalogue of the "Standard" trimmings will be published in the February number.) Pattern No. 857, price ten cents.



WINTER COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

WINTER COSTUMES.

(See Illustration.)

FIG. 1.—A pretty house dress of crimson merino, for a child of four years. The edges of the scallops are bound with black velvet, and the plaiting at the bottom of the skirt may either be of black silk or the material of the dress. A double illustration, elsewhere, gives a more definite idea of the design. It is known as the "Ruby" dress, pattern No. 1814, and is in sizes for four and six years, price twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—House dress of dark-blue Empress cloth, for a girl of eight years. The gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—is encircled by five rows of black ribbon velvet, two narrow rows set on each side of a wider one. The overskirt—the "Florian," pattern No. 836—has a very broad apron with plaits arranged *en cascade* at the sides, and the back gracefully looped. The trimming consists of tasselled fringe, headed with a row of velvet. The basque is trimmed to match, and is buttoned down the back. It is known as the "Ethie," pattern No. 1712; the double illustration is given with the children's fashions. Skirt pattern, in

sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years, twenty cents each; over ten years, twenty-five cents each. Overskirt pattern, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, price twenty-five cents each. Basque pattern, in sizes for from eight to fourteen years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 3.—Street suit for a girl of six years. The dress is of purple all-wool delaine, the skirt cut after pattern No. 1600, and trimmed with a deep, kilt-plaited flounce; and the overdress, the "Linda," pattern No. 1603, trimmed with double side-plaiting, edged with velvet. This pretty overdress has the front in "Gabrielle" style, and the back very much looped. The jaunty little paletot is of deep purple beaver, trimmed with a band of chinchilla fur. It is known as the "Pet" sacque, pattern No. 1709, and will be found illustrated elsewhere. White felt hat, trimmed with pink velvet ribbon and plumes. Skirt pattern, in sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years, twenty cents each; over ten years, twenty-five cents each. Overskirt pattern, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. Sacque

pattern, in sizes for from one to eight years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 4.—Street suit, for a girl of ten years. The dress is of gray French poplin, made with a pretty basque, as overskirt, and a gored skirt elaborately braided with blue *soutache*. The cloak, the "Empress" mantle, pattern No. 1334, is of gray cashmere, braided with blue. It is a half-fitting basquine, with box-plaits at the side-form seams, worn under a talma open up the back. Gray felt hat, trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and plumes. For sizes and prices of skirt pattern, see previous descriptions. Cloak pattern, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, thirty cents each.

FIG. 5.—Walking costume of black velveteen, for a girl of eight years. The gored skirt, pattern No. 1600, is entirely without trimming, and the polonaise, the "Lily," pattern No. 1502, is trimmed with ermine. It is exceedingly simple in style, and will be found illustrated elsewhere. Boa and muff to match. Black velvet turban, trimmed with fur. For prices of skirt pattern, see previous descriptions. Polonaise pattern, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, price twenty-five cents each.



"DEAR DEMOREST:"

I've longed to subscribe for your book
 Since the day I first on its bright pages
 did look,
 But money 's been scarce, and demands
 have been heavy,
 While on a full purse, I'm unable to
 levy.
 Thus I've waited for years, till my pa-
 tience is gone,
 And the hope unfulfilled yet, has made
 me forlorn.
 The active effect of such pungent de-
 spair,
 Did not cause me to wail or disorder my
 hair;
 But after reflecting for some time
 alone,
 I see the chance left me is naught but a
 bone:
 E'er that too is taken, I'll struggle to
 use
 It to greatest advantage, its strength to
 diffuse.
 You've always been generous, or kind,
 and urbane,
 And will not of dulness, or boldness
 complain.
 I propose, if you'll print the queer things
 I shall send,
 To write for you monthly, but will
 never offend,

MAMMOTH BULLETIN OF FASHIONS

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

THE AMERICAN IN STYLE FURNISHING

PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE



We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and writes to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

MAMMOTH BULLETIN OF FASHIONS.

OUR new Spring and Summer Bulletin, published on the 1st instant, surpasses in artistic merit and in the variety of practical and distinguished designs, all our previous efforts. Merchants, dealers in fancy goods, dressmakers, and ladies generally should consult it before making their selections for the ensuing season.

SPRING STYLES.

IN spite of the most vigorous efforts to displace them, suits still retain the favor of the lovers of beauty. Party-colored costumes are not elegant, nor can any excess of trimming make them pleasant to the eye. The tendency to vulgarity is inevitable, and as usual, our wealthy dames have sought refuge in costly black toilettes. Black silk, with velvet and lace as accompaniments, is always distinguished-looking and becoming. People with smaller purses, and an equal sense of the beautiful in dress, must accept a costume of one color, and should certainly refuse to deck themselves in the absurd and violent contrasts now offered them. There is a chance for individuality in a well-cut suit of a becoming tint, and as Spring is already wooing us with visions of fresh flowers, green fields, and sweet odors, the thoughts naturally dwell on a dress in harmony with nature's.

Who has not felt a sense of relief in turning from the dark heavy winter goods, to the piles of gray and cameo-tinted fabrics that suggest violet or delicate green ribbons, and misty bonnets of straw and tulle. The eyes soon tire of brilliant colors, whereas the

black and white combinations, the grays, and the wood shades can be modified and varied by the numberless trifles that are now indispensable to a perfect toilette. The favorite hair stripes will resume their place; silk suits of the new indefinite tints will take the lead for street wear.

These are very beautiful, and admit of lace fichus, sashes, sleeves, and sacques. The rage for lace both black and white, is on the increase. Considering its durability and becoming qualities, the wonder is that it ever goes out of fashion.

The neutral tints come in all the light woolen fabrics, cashmeres, merinos, and also in poplins and alpacas. Stylish suits can be made for the street, with self-trimming, and broad sashes of the same shade. Polonaises enjoy equal favor with the overskirts, and the small *Watteau* sacques. These are most becoming on slender figures, and give a very elegant finish to a costume. Small capes furnish another variety in the form of dress. They can be arranged with the *Watteau* fold, and ribbon bows at the back, and are best adapted to young girls.

The round belted waist is very useful, as it admits of variety in the outside garment. Single skirts trimmed to the waist, with a draped apron, and sash ends, are also in vogue. An effort will be made to do away with such quantities of trimming on the under-skirt, the weight of it being a drawback in warm weather. Handsome house-dresses, and evening toilettes, have long trains gathered into a *pouf* at the back with sashes. The front breadth alone is trimmed with lace or muslin pleatings.

This style is too becoming not to

gain in favor as the season advances. It is peculiarly adapted to all thin summer fabrics, muslins, grenadines, and silk. Thin white dresses can be trimmed on the front breadth, with lace or tulle pleatings, and ribbon of a becoming shade. A broad sash of the same shade holds the *pouf* at the back. The train should be finished with a deep hem, or a single pleating. The round waist with a bertha of lace, or deep pleating,—and a breast-knot of ribbon.

On dotted or flowered muslins the trimming can be entirely of white organdie pleatings, or of self-pleatings, and ribbon to match the dot. All the muslins in delicate contrasts, make up becomingly, and can be successfully handled by the laundress.

Over trimming has reached such an extreme that there is danger of the opposite one of Quaker-like plainness, unless the more sensible portion of the feminine community will modify their desires, and stop the abuse of a good and pleasant thing.

STYLISH SPRING TOILETS AND COSTUMES.

(See Double-Page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—A stylish house costume, made in olive-green *Empress* cloth, trimmed with plaitings of the material, and black velvet ribbon. The skirt, a short *demi-train*, cut after pattern No. 553, is bordered with a very deep, box-plaited flounce, headed by an upright plaiting of the material, and ornamented with bands and rows of black velvet ribbon disposed as illustrated. The overskirt, the "Lynette," pattern No. 1122, is an exceedingly graceful design, hav-

ing a draped apron in front, broad double *revers* at the sides, and the back gracefully looped. A front view is shown on Fig. 7, and the double illustration is given in the latter part of the Magazine. The style of trimming can be easily copied from the illustration. The *basque* is known as the "Claudia," pattern No. 931, and is especially becoming. It is trimmed with velvet ribbon, and has a vest outlined on the front. The opposite view, differently trimmed, is shown on Fig. 5. "Standard" box-plaited collarette, and light rose-colored necktie. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern the same price. *Basque* pattern in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—A handsome visiting costume, exceedingly lady-like in style, arranged with a dress of bronze-brown poplin, and a jacket of cashmere of the same color. The skirt, a short, *demi-train*, pattern No. 553, is trimmed on the back with four deep, gathered flounces, each forming its own heading, which are finished at the sides with large, graceful bows of the material. The apron is formed of a very broad box-plait, with three wide side-plaits on each side, the box-plait ornamented with bows to match those at the sides. The jacket, the "Rosalind," pattern No. 932, is trimmed with "yak" lace and *passementerie* of color of the material. The opposite view of this stylish jacket is shown on Fig. 4, and the front view is shown more definitely in a double illustration elsewhere. Bonnet of silk and velvet the color of the dress, ornamented with plumes of the same color, mixed with pink ones. Jacket pattern in various

sizes, twenty-five cents each. For price of skirt pattern see previous description.

FIG. 3.—A simple walking costume made in dark-blue satine, shading on a peacock color, trimmed with bands, bindings, buttons, collar, and cuffs of black velvet. The skirt, cut walking length, after pattern No. 551, is bordered with a deep, gathered flounce, scalloped on the bottom and bound with black velvet, having a heading similar to the second row of trimming of which a small piece is shown just above. The over-garment is the "Neilson" redingote, pattern No. 1343, which is perfectly loose in front, and double-breasted, but partially fitted in the back. It is finished with scallops on the edge, bound with velvet. The double illustration will be found elsewhere. Bonnet of straw, trimmed with peacock blue ribbon and a black lace veil. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Redingote pattern in various sizes, at the same price.

FIG. 4.—Visiting toilet of black silk and black cashmere. The dress is of heavy *gros grain*, trimmed entirely with the material. The front is trimmed like the skirt on Fig. 2. The jacket, the "Rosalind," pattern No. 932, is the same style as that on Fig. 2, trimmed with black *guipure* lace, and black braiding and silk embroidery intermingled. The double illustration, showing the front distinctly, will be found elsewhere. Bonnet of peacock green silk, trimmed with black velvet, and a cluster of pink roses. For prices of skirt and jacket patterns see description of Fig. 2.

FIG. 5.—House dress of black Beaver brand mohair, trimmed entirely with the material. The skirt is a demi-train, pattern No. 553, bordered with a gathered flounce surmounted by a plaited one, and a broad puff edged with narrow ruffles. Two rows of similar trimming, with the plaited and gathered flounces narrower, are placed in a circular form on the front, and finished at the sides with large bows. From the upper row a row is carried across the back to simulate a round overskirt. The costume is completed by the "Claudia" basque, pattern No. 931, an opposite view of which is shown, differently trimmed, on Fig. 1. The sleeve is known separately as the "Rosalind," pattern No. 861. "Sheffield" handkerchief of light blue *crêpe de*

Chine, fringed; collarette and frills at the wrists of "Standard" Swiss plaiting, edged with Valenciennes lace. For prices of skirt and basque patterns see description of Fig. 1.

FIG. 6.—Street suit for a girl of six years. The dress is of blue merino, having the front of the skirt, pattern No. 1600, disposed in kilt plaits, and the back trimmed with flounces, reaching nearly to the waist, retained in position by bands of blue silk so disposed as to leave a narrow ruffle above. The jacket is of white cloth, trimmed with a band of black velvet. It is known as the "Pet," pattern No. 1709, and is perfectly loose in front, and has a very narrow back, and the fronts cut very broad. It is very stylish and becoming. White felt hat, trimmed with blue velvet and ribbon, and a small natural bird's head at the side. Skirt pattern in sizes for from four to fifteen years; under ten years twenty cents each, over ten years twenty-five cents each. Sacque pattern in sizes for from one to eight years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 7.—House toilet of light-gray French poplin, trimmed with the material, and dark-blue ribbon velvet. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is ornamented with a flounce in the style illustrated. The overskirt, the "Lynette," pattern 1122, is especially graceful and becoming. A double illustration is given elsewhere. Plain waist, pattern No. 813, with a trimming formed of a band of velvet edged with a plaiting of the material. This is a plain, straight band, folded into a point in the back so that it will sit nicely across the shoulders, then crossed in front and fastened with hooks at the sides, just above the belt. The sleeve is known as the "Lelia," pattern No. 862. Sash and necktie of blue ribbon. "Standard" collarette, with frills at the wrists to match. For price of skirt pattern see previous description. Overskirt pattern thirty cents. Pattern of waist in various sizes, twenty cents each. Sleeve pattern ten cents.

BLACK VELVET TRIMMINGS.

Black velvet in ribbon, or piece, is more popularly worn for trimming than anything except lace. Lace, velvet, and braiding, or embroidery, will be the fashionable methods of ornamenting summer suits.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—An elegant visiting toilette arranged with a dress of mignonette gray *gros grain* and a Dolman of fine black *drap d'été*. The skirt, a graceful demitrain, cut after pattern No. 553, is ornamented with an elaborate garniture shown distinctly in the illustration, the flounces made of the material of the dress, the upright bands of black velvet, and the rosettes of silk and velvet combined. The Dolman, known as the "Eureka," pattern No. 1345, is trimmed with *guipure* lace and wide *passementerie*. It is an exceedingly graceful garment. On Fig. 2 the front view is illustrated, and the entire pattern is given on the supplement. Bonnet of silk, the color of the dress, ornamented with black velvet, and black and gray ostrich tips. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Pattern of Dolman twenty-five cents.

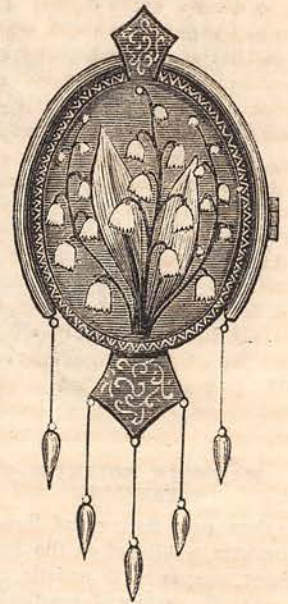
FIG. 2.—A front view of a toilette of the same design as that shown on Fig. 1, but made throughout in two of the new shades of brown. The Dolman is trimmed with "yak" lace and *passementerie* of the same shade as the *drap d'été*. The hat is of velvet and silk, of the same shades as the costume, trimmed with ostrich tips to match, and a black lace veil. For prices of patterns see previous description.

JEWELRY.

THE taste for enameled jewelry has revived, and some of the newest sets are in this style. The accompanying illustrations represent a handsome set, valued at \$55, from the establishment of Ball, Black, & Co.

The setting and pendants are of bright gold, with the tablets and inner edge of the setting chased in

a handsome design. The groundwork of the centre piece is of a delicate shade of blue, with the design—lilies-of-the-valley—in the



natural colors. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. The brooch and earring are represented the full size.



From the same place we illustrate a handsome onyx cross, ornamented with flowers in gold of various colors—green, red, yellow, and bronze.

The illustration is given one-third less than the full size. Price \$75.

NEW SPRING PATTERNS.

WE desire to call the attention of our lady readers to some of the illustrations of Spring designs in the present number, as being thoroughly practical, and adapted to general requirements, yet at the same time novel and stylish.



Foremost among these is the "Eureka" Dolman, a new variety of the favorite Dolman, which may be appropriately made in heavy silk, or cashmere, and is becoming to almost every figure. The special features are the back, which is held in at the waist, and the shoulder-pieces which form the sleeve. The trimming may be passementerie, and lace, or embroidery, and fringe, with loops and buttons for the front. Only three yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide are required, and from seven to eight yards of trimming.

A more simple yet very useful and lady-like garment is the "Neilson" redingote. This is half coat half polonaise. It has a sack front closed from top to bottom, deep cuffs, turn-over collar, and a fitted back, looped slightly to emphasize the *tournure*. It may be made in serge, and trimmed with velvet; in cashmere, and trimmed with corded silk or passementerie, or camel's-hair cloth, and trimmed with velvet or with the material, and oxydized buttons.

It is also a useful pattern to complete a suit of serge, mohair, or empress cloth; and by striking out the buttons, reducing the size of the cuffs, and leaving the sides plain, that is without looping, a pretty simple polonaise for house or morning wear is secured.

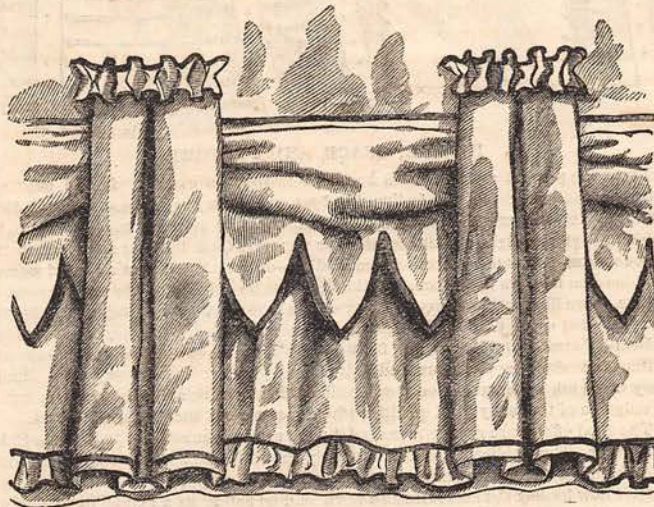
Jackets and overskirts still have their admirers, and a very pretty and graceful design for an overskirt, to be made up in white or black materials, will be found in the "Lynette," which, though very simple and easy to make, is by a mere fold of the side-sashes rendered very stylish. Plaittings have now so widely taken the place of ruffles, that they can be purchased ready-made in alpaca and mohair, as well as *piqué* and white materials. These plaittings not only save immensely in the cost of material, but in the trouble of making, so that with these, and a pattern, the services of a dressmaker are no longer indispensable.

Basques for the house are not cut so long as formerly. The "Claudia" gives a good idea of a style which will be very popular. The vest may be made distinct from the jacket, or it may be outlined by the trimming, and a material of a different shade or color faced on. A hollow plait forms the basque at the back, the extension of the side forms saving it from sharpness or abruptness. The cuff may be simulated to match the vest, if liked. The "Rosalind," illustrated up-



NEILSON REDINGOTE.

A FAVORITE style of garment, simple in design, easily arranged, but exceedingly stylish in effect. The front hangs perfectly loose, and is double-breasted, but the back is retained in position by a broad belt fastened in front, underneath. It is appropriately made in all but very thin goods—linen, *piqué*, silk, poplin, velvet, cloth, serge, cashmere, camel's-hair cloth, mohair, and similar materials, the trimming to be selected with reference to the goods used. For most purposes it is considered more stylish to have no more trimming than is shown in the illustration. On Fig. 3 of the double-page engraving the "Neilson" is illustrated with a different style of trimming. Pattern No. 1348, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



SKIRT TRIMMING.

ELABORATE skirt garnitures are still as fashionable as ever. The handsome flounce illustrated above is appropriately made in any of the goods usually employed for dressy toilets or costumes, excepting those very heavy, and is especially effective made in silk, a light quality of poplin, cashmere, or grenadine. With the dimensions given below, the design can be easily copied from the illustration. The plaited portions are eighteen inches in depth, the plaits each being two inches and a half wide, and laid very deep. The space between the plaits is nine inches wide, ornamented with a scantily gathered flounce, twelve inches deep, edged with a two-inch ruffle, and surmounted by a second flounce, pointed on the bottom, and attached without gathers at the top. This piece is cut thirteen inches deep from the upper edge to the extremities of the points, and is gathered a little at the sides, near the top, so that it will measure but nine inches when finished. Trimmed samples of flounces, adapted to all classes of goods, are furnished by mail, post paid, for fifty cents each.

on the double page, and also in the back of the Magazine, is an elegant jacket, and a very suitable design for completing a Spring suit of silk or poplin. The front gives the effect of a coat and Louis XIV. waistcoat, the back a rather deep double-leaf basque, properly finished with fringe or "yak" lace.

The new sleeves are of the coat

shape, and trimmed high upon the arm. The "Rosalind" is a good example of this style, requiring little skill in making, but very effective when completed. The "Lelia" sleeve is more dressy, and used for thinner goods. It is particularly adapted to black grenadine, and black or striped silks of the summer varieties.

SLEEVELESS TUNICS, AND HOUSE JACKETS.

AMONG the prettiest costumes of the season, are those composed of a demitrained skirt, lining waist, with coat-sleeves of the same material as the skirt attached, and long sleeveless tunic, generally, though not always, differing in color and material from the skirt.

The great merit of this style is its adaptability. Any fashionable style of Polonaise may be used, and difference of material renders it equally suitable for house, street, or ceremonious dinner costume. A costume more elegant can hardly be conceived than a long sleeveless tunic of velvet, or *faille*, the sash and *revers* of unwatered moire, delicate in tint, presenting a charming contrast to the dark, rich surface of the body-part of the garment, and the unbroken neutrality of the skirt.

The following toilette, recently worn, will serve as a good example.

Trained skirt of very light ash-gray silk, trimmed with flat plaittings put on as graduated flounces, and headed by bands beautifully embroidered in the same color. Long tunic of black velvet, the *revers* faced with pale-blue moire, and draped upon the side with wide sash of the same. Coat-sleeves of gray silk with wide ruffles of Valenciennes lace, waistcoat of blue moire, buttoned with diamonds, and finished with ruffle of Valenciennes lace.

The same design is charming in pale-gray cashmere for indoor wear, over a light-blue dress of corded wool.

The fashionable sleeveless jackets are simply high, plain, pointed basques without sleeves. As a rule, the richer the material, the less they are trimmed.



LELIA SLEEVE.

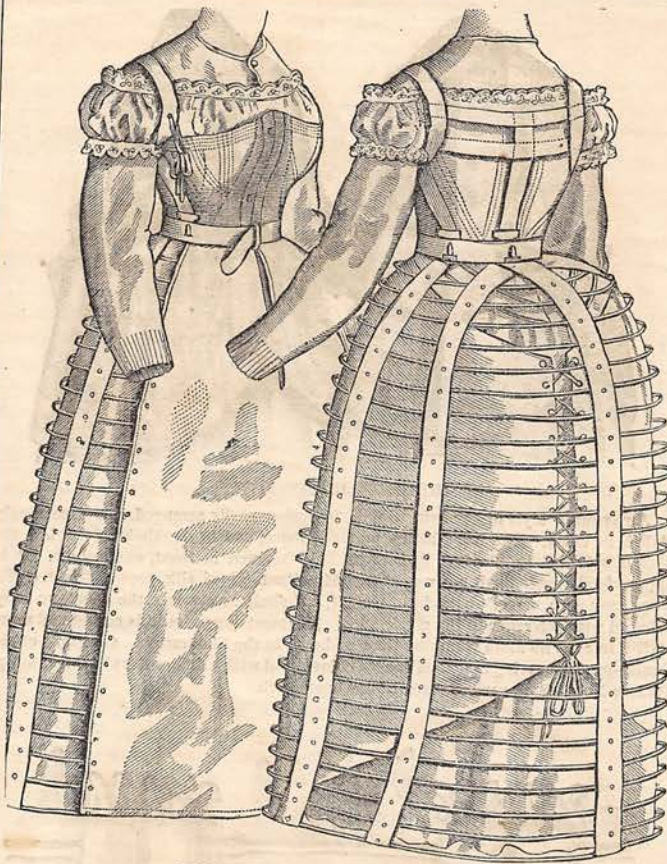
A BECOMING style of sleeve, suitable for all goods excepting very heavy ones, and especially pretty in grenadine, organdie, and similar materials. Lace or fringe may be substituted for the ruffles on some goods, and for thin materials a double ruffle or a puff will be very effective in place of the velvet bands. This sleeve is shown *en costume* on the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 862, price ten cents.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

MARCH is, to all intents and purposes, in this latitude, a Winter month, and careful mothers not only retain the warm woolen undergarments which protect children from sudden changes of temperature, but Winter cloaks, furs, and dresses. There is no more fruitful cause of disease and death than the throwing off of Winter clothing in the early part of our capricious Spring, under the influence of a few warm days. Not until the middle of May or first of June can we be at all certain of immunity from sudden and disagreeable changes of temperature.

The inhabitants of warmer latitudes, however, who are even now enjoying the freshness of newly-born grass and trees and flowers, are anxious to know how to make up their Spring materials into pretty new suits and dresses, and these we must refer to the ever-ready illustrations, as always safe and reliable guides, premising that the tunic (sleeveless) and plain Gabrielle dress in two colors of silk or wool makes a charming Spring or Summer suit; that the skirt waist with two skirts, and a double cape, is a good school-costume; that the blouse polonaise will be very popular, for washing materials; and that tunic suits of figured cambric are trimmed very prettily with narrow chintz borderings.

Perhaps some of our readers may like to know how a group of children were dressed for a skating party recently, at the Central Park. Firstly, one little girl of about eight years old was dressed in a blue velveteen, the skirt being trimmed with a row of swansdown and the polonaise edged to match. Blue velvet hat, also edged round with swansdown; blue cloth boots with swansdown round the ankles, and swansdown muff with blue cords, to hang round neck. The next was worn by a Miss of twelve. This young lady was dressed in an entire costume of green cloth. The skirt was trimmed with vandykes of green velvet, as also was the polonaise; and there was a green velvet sash round the waist. Green felt sailor hat, with long streamers of green velvet ribbon. Green cloth boots. The dress was charming. Her little dot of a sister, not five years old, was dressed in a cerise cashmere costume, with skirt and pelisse trimmed with fox fur. Red velvet *toque*, also trimmed with fox and red kid boots. Then there was a little boy in a brigand suit of blue



HEALTH, GRACE, AND COMFORT.

SINCE the present style of dress has been in vogue, a general "fagged out" appearance, and corresponding feeling, has been greatly on the increase among ladies; and it is now universally conceded that there must be some means resorted to by which the great weight of clothing shall be removed from the hips and back, to the more natural points of support—the shoulders—or the present generation of women will become martyrs to fashion, and the ill-effects be entailed on the coming race.

The above illustration represents one of the most complete arrangements for the purpose that could possibly be devised. The corset itself is widely known as the "Health" corset, and has earned for itself a well-deserved reputation. It supports without constraining the figure, and by its use all padding is done away with. Much, very much might be written on the benefit arising from this one point alone; but it is only one of the many good qualities which recommend the "Health" corset.

The good effects are greatly increased, by the use in connection with it of the Skirt Supporter. The application of this is plainly shown in the illustration. It supports the weight of the skirts, supports the corset, and thereby, the bust in position, no matter how loosely the corset may be worn, and by acting as a gentle brace, is conducive to a firm, dignified, and erect carriage.

The skirt shown in this connection is our new "Promende" crinoline. The bustle is made in the skirt, and by means of inner steels, and the muslin saddle which is laced in the back, the flat appearance is retained in front and at the sides, which if now so fashionable, while the back is permanently held in a *bouffant* position. By the absence of hoops in front, the rigidity of the old-style skirts is avoided, and the muslin apron is a great improvement on the tapes which were first used, but were the source of endless inconvenience, and many accidents. There are two styles of this skirt, one slightly bell-shaped at the bottom, in the back, to support train and demi-train skirts, and the other a straight shape, for use with short suits.

These skirts are made of the best quality of material, and come in two sizes, 25 and 26 springs, and measure respectively 34 and 36 inches in front. Price, \$2.50 each.

The corsets are made of satin jean and coutille, and cost \$4 each, for jean, and \$5 for coutille. Extra large sizes are higher in price, and fifty cents extra is charged for making to order. The shoulder braces come in three sizes for ladies—small, medium, and large, at one dollar a pair; children's size, seventy-five cents.

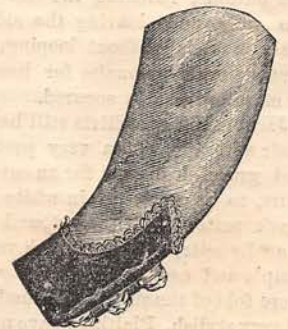
Although represented in connection, it is by no means indispensable that the same style of corset and skirt illustrated should be used in conjunction with the skirt supporter, in order to benefit by the good results arising from its use; but the combination given is considered the best.

cloth, and a scarlet sash round the waist—a perfect miniature Fra Diavolo; and a little fellow got up to imitate a young Pole to such perfection, that one almost feared speaking English to him, lest he

should not understand. On the other hand, there were some genuine American boys in jackets and chimney-pots, without pretension or affectation, who looked young America all over.

SASHES.

SCARFS of wide ribbon form part of all dresses, for the street, balls, dinners, etc. They are arranged in several loops of different sizes, and are worn on the right or left side, sometimes on both. Sleeveless jackets of silk or velvet, of a bright contrasting color, are worn over the polonaise, or waist of house dresses. For the street, the jacket should correspond with the suit. Cord fringe and lace are used for trimming. Lace polonaises appear among late importations. They make pretty over-dresses for black and light silks, and are best adapted for dinner parties and small receptions, but as the season advances they will be worn to some extent in the street. In our climate, lace garments are very acceptable, as they make a toilette becoming and elegant, without adding to its weight. A French way of making sashes and polonaises, is to alternate rows of white Valenciennes insertion with black velvet ribbon. The garment is finished with white lace, laid over black, and a sash of black velvet lined with white silk can be added.



ROSALIND SLEEVE.

A VERY stylish and becoming sleeve, suitable for house dresses. It is most appropriate for goods of heavy or medium quality, and is very elegant made in poplin, with the cuff of velvet, and the puff in the back, of silk, strapped with velvet bands, or in silk, with the puff of illusion, confined by velvet straps. The trimming may be varied to suit the material used. On Figs. 1 and 5 of the double-page engraving this sleeve is illustrated, with different styles of garniture. Pattern No. 861, price ten cents.

TURQUOISES are very fashionable particularly when associated with pearls and diamonds. The lustreless blue turquoise, for ladies of fair complexion, is at present the stone in greatest demand; necklaces and bracelets are of large turquoises, with hardly perceptible setting, so arranged as to appear almost like a ribbon of jewels.

BONNETS AND HATS.

It is too early as yet to risk positive statements in regard to bonnets. It is probable, however, that no very great change will take place in shape or style, while the hair continues to be massed towards the front, and thus afford a natural position for the present style of bonnet. Attempts have been made toward novelty, in flaring brims and narrow crowns, shaped as much as possible like a loaf of Boston brown bread, but those are simply a grotesque revival of the styles of our great-grandmothers, and are neither in accordance with taste, or the practical wants of modern times.

Rather more credence may be given to a rumor of a new bonnet with a brim shading the face, projecting in fact like the hood of a *cabriolet*, and named from that style of carriage. It is said to be a counterpart of the bonnet worn at the commencement of Queen Victoria's reign, and if so will need no guarantee of its hideousness.

Round hats of gray straw are very fashionable for spring wear, trimmed with black velvet, wild roses, and black lace. Black straw hats are considered stylish for traveling wear, with gray suits trimmed with black velvet, but should be simply trimmed with velvet and roses, or black *gros-grain* ribbon and blush roses without leaves.

A novelty in trimming black straws consists of a ribbon brocaded upon each edge in an India cashmere pattern; with this black ostrich tips, or roses made of black silk or satin are used. It is rich but not effective, unless the toilette is black or in harmony with the trimming of the hat.

Gauze veils are worn, as usual in March, as they are the only kind of veils that afford any protection from its biting winds.

COIFFURES AND HAIR ORNAMENTS.

The style of dressing the hair quite on the top of the head seems now to be established, and is only varied by the curled chignons, lightly mounted, which are adopted by younger ladies on occasions, and the loose floating style, common for girls.

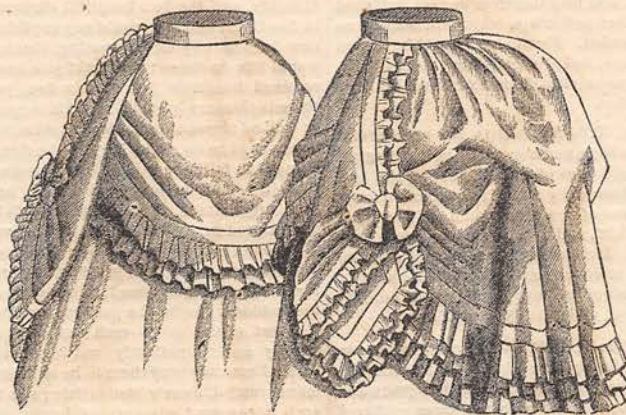
The high method has certainly reduced the necessity for wearing a quantity of false hair,—a simple braid in addition to the natural twist or plait is all sufficient, and ladies blessed with a fair quantity of the natural covering of the head, uninjured by the recent artificial methods, can arrange it very tastefully without false aids.

Most of the hair is of course massed toward the front of the head, the back being relieved from absolute bareness by a straggling ringlet, or two, or by side curls.

Ornaments are generally detached, and consists of a bow, or ornament of velvet, with feather aigrette. A rose, a pompon, a coronet of jet leaves, or balls, a shell band, a shell comb, or tea roses, with ostrich tip attached.

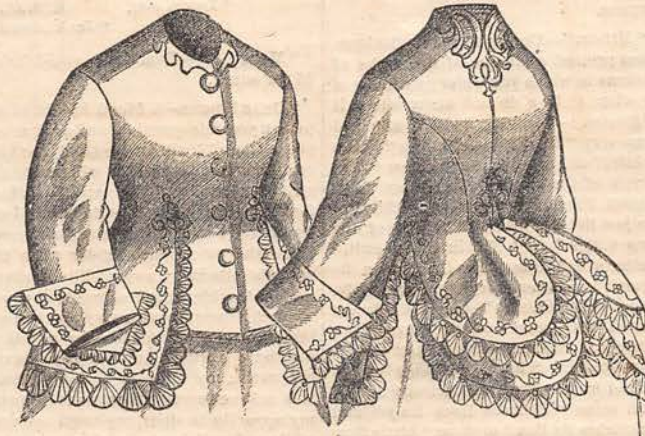
The combs are quite as high, though somewhat narrower, than those formerly worn, and are placed at the back, the deep, fine open top resting flat against the upper part of the coronet of hair.

We advise young ladies particularly to take advantage of this opportunity to dress their hair without padding, or singeing; it will assist to preserve it for the future.



LYNETTE OVERSKIRT.

ADAPTED to all but very heavy goods, and becoming to all styles of figures, the "Lynette" is deservedly a favorite design. The illustration shows an overskirt of black mohair, trimmed with plaitings of the material headed by a fold of the same. White goods will be handsomely and most appropriately trimmed with "Standard" plaiting, of which there are a great variety of styles. (A full catalogue of these trimmings will be found in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February, 1873.) This graceful overskirt is illustrated *en costume* on the double-page engraving. The pattern is No. 1122; price, thirty cents.



ROSALIND JACKET.

A JAUNTY jacket, designed for use with suits when a light, extra wrap is necessary. It is about three-fourths tight, having one dart in each front, and the back is held in position by a belt underneath. It is most appropriately made in cashmere, cloth of light quality, or silk, but also looks well made in the same material as the costume. The trimming should correspond with the goods the garment is made up in. Fringe, or lace, headed with *passementerie*, braiding, or bands of silk, velvet, or the material, are the most suitable for the style. The same design is shown *en costume* on the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 932, in various sizes, price twenty-five cents each.

INTERESTING TO BUSINESS PEOPLE.

We call the attention of dealers in dry-goods, fancy goods, sewing-machines, millinery, or any other articles in which ladies are specially interested, to a way by which they can add another business to the original one, without risk, and which is very profitable.

This is, the selling of Mme. Demorest's reliable patterns.

The demand for patterns is now constant, and universal.

Put up according to our new method, in a neat envelope, with an illustration of the garment on the outside, and full description, they prove a most attractive and salable article, one for which the demand is perpetual, and increases with the supply.

The fresher the style, the larger the assortment, the greater the profit; and as

patterns can be taken *absolutely without risk*, no one need be afraid of loss in their endeavors to please and satisfy their patrons.

Every lady who buys a dress wants a paper pattern; every lady who buys a yard of cotton cloth wants a pattern; every lady who owns a sewing-machine wants patterns; every lady who has children wants a perpetual supply of patterns of various sizes. Every lady who has a husband wants shirt and dressing-gown patterns; and every lady who has a house, patterns of numerous articles for household use and comfort.

The paper-pattern business, though now recognized as of importance, and of the greatest practical utility, is still in its infancy. Our thousand agencies throughout the Union do not begin to cover the field. Every district that is large enough for a store, requires an entrepot for reliable patterns; and enterprising men or

women that can find a sale for a spool of thread, or a piece of tape, will find their sales doubled, and their losses by so far reduced, by adding the sale of a moderately full supply of authorized patterns, and keeping them filled up with the new and fashionable designs as they appear.

To effect this a very small investment of money only is required, upon which returns are immediately made, all risks of unsalability being assumed by ourselves. In addition to this, *prestige* is acquired, and facilities furnished in the way of illustrations and printed matter, which enable the party, without further outlay, to enlarge their business connection and importance to any extent, and gain a reputation which effectually distances all competition.

Readers and subscribers to this Magazine will do both us and persons whom they wish to serve a favor, by sending the names of such as are already established in some business, to which they wish to add a profitable and easy branch; and we will gladly send them circulars, and all information necessary for starting. Send us names of some Dry Goods Merchant, Milliner, Fancy Goods dealer or Sewing Machine Agent, if our patterns are not already sold in your vicinity.

BALL TOILETTES.

A DRESS for a small dancing party, for a young lady, consists of white tulle, fine as organdy. Skirt just reaching the ground, trimmed with a pinked-out flounce 20 inches deep, put on in large box-plaits, with a ribbon passing under the plaits of the flounce and forming a heading on the top. Flounce 6 inches deep, of the same style, simulating a rounded tablier. Same ribbon forming a heading to this flounce, which, narrowing up the sides, is finally reduced to 3 inches. Bodice cut square in front, trimmed in the same manner. Curved sleeves, with a deep frilling forming a cuff, turned down over the wrists. Sash of broad, pale blue ribbon, consisting of a single loop and two lappets falling over the puff of the tunic.

A very elegant dress is of white gauze with two skirts; the under one trimmed with a deep gathered flounce headed with a white tulle bonillon and pinked-out ruche of pink *glacé* silk. The upper one tastefully caught up with a wide scarf sash of pink silk *grenadine*; it is elegantly finished off with a wide lace flounce headed with a narrow pink silk ruche.

Another dress is of pearl gray *crêpe de Chine* and faille of the same shade trimmed with turquoise blue. The underskirt has five narrow pinked-out flounces, each headed by a *rouleau* of blue silk. The tunic, of pearl gray *crêpe de Chine*, is richly trimmed with silk *guipure* of the same color, and coquetishly looped up with bows of turquoise blue faille. The bodice, cut low and square, is also ornamented in the same style.

THE POLONAISE.

There is little doubt that the polonaise will survive through still another season. It is far too convenient to be relinquished without a struggle, and in its place as a garment for demi-toilette is every way becoming, convenient, and useful. For indoor wear, the sleeveless tunic, or sleeveless jacket over a dress of different material is more effective, but for suits which are intended for serviceable street wear, such as mohair, alpaca, linen, serge, and the like, few designs will be found equal to the half-fitting polonaise, the blouse, or the skirt polonaise, all easy to make, easy to fit, and most pleasant and convenient to wear.

MIRROR OF FASHIONS

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE

SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely copy. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and unites to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.



THE AMERICAN
IN STYLE
FURNISHING

PERFECTION
OF ARTISTIC
EXCELLENCE

NEW DESIGNS FOR SPRING.

AMONG the features of the new designs for the Spring and Summer season are neatness and perfect practicability. The novelty is less striking than the beauty and simplicity, which is shown in the elegance of form and the absence of superfluous puffery.

The over-garments for suits exhibit particular evidence of this fact. The first one to which we shall call attention is the "Helena" polonaise. A very lady-like garment, suited to cashmere, poplin, silk, or any kind of washing goods or grenadine; it is especially becoming in black grenadine, and may be trimmed with fine "yak" or *guipure* lace.

The skirt worn with this polonaise may be trimmed with graduated flounces or kilt-plaiting. If the latter, the front breadth should be composed wholly of the plaiting laid lengthwise from the top to the bottom, the sides and back being arranged to form plaited flounces. If gathered flounces are required, as for grenadine, then the flounces upon the front breadth must be extended to the waist. The design will be found upon the colored steel plate and also in back part of Magazine. The buckles for looping at the sides must be jet, shell, or pearl, according to material and trimming.

Another excellent design is the "Ophelia" polonaise, represented upon the pattern sheet and double page engraving. This is a good style for alpaca, for piqué, or for white linens or satines. Alpaca may be trimmed with plaited trimming, and washing goods with the Standard puffing or ruffling, and thus all trouble saved excepting that of simply cutting

out and putting together. Or the puffing may be used to head flounces or plaiting upon the skirt, if a more elaborate costume is required.

The "Evadne" basque is a pretty leaf-like design for grenadines, hair-striped silks, or costumes (cambrics and others) made in two colors, or shades of color. The ruffles set in the spaces may be omitted altogether when the skirts are ruffled to the waist, as in the case of summer silks, grenadines, and the like. In such a case, to finish the costume, a little apron, with rounded sash-ends at the left side, is worn, and a lace cape or collarette upon the neck. The apron may be of lace, of silk, or of the material.

The "Minerva" sleeve, attached to the "Helena" polonaise, and found in the back part of the Magazine, as well as upon the steel plate, is a very useful as well as extremely lady-like and becoming design. It may be used for all sorts of materials, and for indoor as well as walking costumes, but it is particularly recommended for batiste, linen, grenadine, and summer silk dresses, and for tall, slender persons, as it reduces the apparent length of the arm. The amount of material and trimming required is small, the lower plaited ruffle next the hand being of fine white muslin and forming the undersleeves.

A wrapper is one of the essentials to comfortable dressing, and the "Circle Watteau," that is, a wrapper cut in the convenient circle form, with a box plait in the back, is both comfortable and stylish. The cape, of the pelerine form, open on the back, is very essential to its effective finish; but the ruffles may be omitted from the front without serious loss, the bows

adding the requisite touch of ornament.

This wrapper may be made in cashmere, in silk, in foulard, or in any of the bordered linens, percales, cambrics, or other washing materials. Chintz borderings are very pretty upon dotted materials, and the Greek or lace patterns will also be found effective.

STYLES AND MATERIALS.

THERE are no decided changes in the present convenient and varied styles of dress. There is less trimming on the skirts, and they are worn shorter in the street. Overskirts may be dispensed with, but the single skirt is trimmed to the waist, and finished with a small apron, and broad sash-ends.

Polonaises are too serviceable to be cast aside, and they appear in all the popular styles with some modifications. Materials abound, and there is a greater variety than usual of the light fabrics so useful in Summer.

It is possible to have a varied and extensive wardrobe, and yet avoid the troublesome dresses which must be made up at a heavy cost of money and temper.

The neutral tints so trying and so fashionable are preserved in the Spring silks, and woolen fabrics.

Rumor declares *blue*, in all its shades, to be the leading color. Innovations often succeed, but blue does not accord with the prominent features of Spring. The quaint greenish and gray tints harmonize better with the fresh foliage, balmy air, and early violets.

Among the late importations are *foulards* of the new dark shade called "Napoleon blue." These have white polka dots of varied

sizes; others in bronze and absinthe grounds are similarly dotted.

These dots, either in white or self-color, are found in many materials, and promise to be fashionable.

In all rich costumes, solid colors, and two shades prevail. In the cheap silks, stripes are retained, narrow, broad, and in irregular clusters. Two shades of a color, or contrasting stripes, are equally in vogue. The *grisaille* silks have silvery-gray grounds, with cluster and broken lines of black. These are great favorites, and can be trimmed to advantage with pretty lace, black or white, or both.

A pretty fabric for the season is India camel's-hair. It is light and thin, very cool, and well adapted for polonaises. It is shown in all the stylish shades of gray, *écru*, peacock, *réseda* etc.

The introduction of open lace stripes into woolen goods, pongees, and like materials, is attractive. These stripes give a light, dressy tone to the overdress, the underskirt being a similar stuff of solid color. The newest black grenadines have these lace-like stripes over an inch wide, with plain grenadine stripes between. Others have brocaded stripes, and these make up prettily over black silk underskirts. All black are preferred, but some have colored, brocaded stripes. Black grenadines have become standard summer dress, and inexpensive evening dresses for home wear can be made of the white grenadine with or without colored dots and figures. The *écru* batiste appears with various additions, and will be popular in midsummer. Ruffles embroidered in white will trim skirts and polonaises, and the latter come in

patterns, wrought in designs like guipure lace, to be worn over plain batiste.

In wash-goods we have the same designs, polka dots, stripes, and gray sprigs on dark ground. French percale will be popular for blouses and box-plaited waists. The newest percales have white polka dots on a ground of deep blue, brown, plum-color, gray, or black. *Broché* linen is a name given to heavy batiste on which are palm, oak, or fern leaves embroidered in white by machinery. It is used for overdresses.

SPRING BONNETS.

THE "turquoise" silk, so-called, reappears with admixtures of straw or *crêpe* for spring bonnets. A pretty gray, with blue, is trimmed with a black lace scarf, a bouquet of blue flowers with jet centres, and *ruche* of black lace inside.

Another is of pale pink silk and light drab *crêpe de Chine*. This bonnet is ornamented with pale pink ribbons, white lace, and a bunch of shaded carnations.

A very stylish bonnet has a high coronet set up from the crown, which is rather flat. It is composed of a mixture of blue turquoise silk and *crêpe*, the crown being formed of the silk, the coronet of *crêpe* bound with silk, and edged with blonde. The coronet is covered with pale, pretty forget-me-nots, and round the crown there is a standing plaiting of blue tulle, which shows a delicate wreath, partly hidden, of the same flowers.

Black lace bonnets are revived, with coronets of fine jet and lace, or brims inside, in which are ruches of white or colored tulle. Strings and lappets of wide black lace accompany the all-black bonnets, but colored flowers, combined with lace or trails of grasses or smilax, are sometimes used in conjunction with colored ruches.

Black and white straw is in great favor for the sailor style of hat, simply trimmed with black or dark blue *gros grain* ribbon and jet buckles.

Sailor hats of white chip have also appeared, trimmed with dark blue.

High, square-crowned hats of black and white straw are rather singularly ornamented for spring wear with a foulard scarf, polka-dotted. These, of course, are intended to match costumes. To the scarf is added a wing, mounted as an *agrette*.

Dressy costumes no longer re-

quire that the bonnet should be *en suite*. Contrasts in color are now required, and considerable latitude permitted. Uniformity in street-dress and traveling toilettes is still desirable, and harmony of tone is preserved throughout costumes of every description, which have any pretensions to fashion; but fine straw, chip, and other fabrics of the same kind having taken the place, to a great extent, of lace, *crêpe*, and other frail materials, a great many bonnets are not needed; and the trimming of a costly Italian straw or chip is generally arranged to meet the exigencies of different colored dresses.

"Costume bonnets," as they are called, are therefore usually made in silk, or silk and *crêpe*, and simply ornamented; black and black and white straws are used for traveling and morning wear, and fine chips and straws for more dressy occasions.

SPRING BONNETS AND HATS.

HATS and bonnets are still so intimately connected as in many cases to require only a pair of strings to designate them. A leading style is a perfectly round shape without tabs at the sides, with the brim turned up all around and variously indented.



The crown is of medium height, either flat, in sailor shape, or a soft puff, according to the material. This usually has much drapery at the back to replace the chignon, and may be worn with or without strings at pleasure. It is placed rather far back on the head, and is a becoming style to fresh, youthful faces. The one illustrated is made in silk, and would appropriately complete a costume matching in color. When of straw very

little trimming is required for this shape.



In bonnets proper, most of the shapes have rolled coronet fronts, and the crowns, while rather high, are placed more upright than formerly, so that although worn pretty well back on the head, they will not have the effect of falling off. Short capes also form a distinct feature, but are close to the

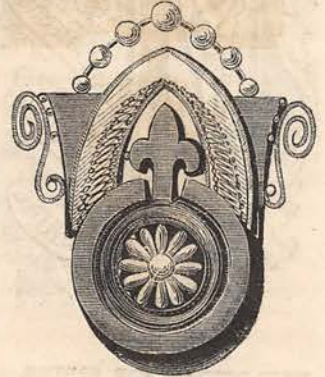


head. One of the neatest shapes somewhat resembles the gipsy, with the brim fitting close to the hair all around, but has a higher crown, with the trimming disposed around it so as to add to the apparent height. The one shown illustrating this style is made in white chip, trimmed with black velvet, black lace, and white *Marguerites*. It makes a very lady-like and becoming bonnet, which can be worn with any costume.

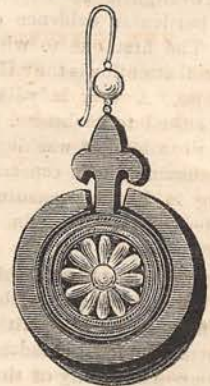
BERTHES.—The *berthe* is frequently the chief ornament of an evening dress, and is continued into a drapery of lace and ribbon over the skirt.

JEWELRY.

TURQUOISES are again very fashionable. The handsome set of jewelry here illustrated, is of Etruscan and burnished gold, the rosettes being formed of large pure turquoise. The contrast between the pure blue of their stones and



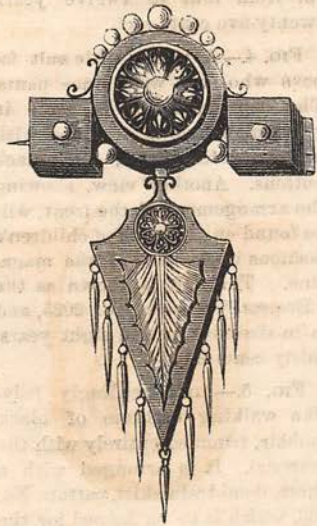
the deep color of the Etruscan gold is especially beautiful. The illustrations are given the natural size, and the set is valued at \$66. They come from the well-known establishment of Ball, Black & Co., which is a sure guarantee of the style, quality, and workmanship.



THE subjoined illustrations represent a set of solid gold jewelry, ornamented with the colored



golds now so fashionable. The foundation is Etruscan gold, on which are raised ornaments of



green and light yellow gold, the rosettes being cup-shaped and handsomely chased. The illustrations are given the natural size. The set is from the establishment of Ball, Black & Co., and is valued at \$50.

NEW COIFFURES.

THE *coiffure à la Psyché*, is exceedingly becoming to a young face; the hair is combed off from



CIRCLE WATTEAU WRAPPER.

As its name implies, this comfortable wrapper is cut in a circle shape, with a Watteau plait in the back. It is cut perfectly loose, and may be worn so, or confined at the waist by a belt coming from under the plait in the back. A gore is taken out under the arms, thus preventing a baggy effect. It is adapted to all classes of goods usually employed for the purpose, the trimming, of course, to be selected and designed to correspond. It is exceedingly stylish in effect, but for ordinary purposes the front trimming, with the exception of the bows down the middle, may be omitted. For an ordinary dressing wrapper, to be made up very plainly, the cut is especially desirable, and for this purpose the cape may be omitted. Pattern No. 1403, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

DRESSES FOR A TROUSSEAU.

AMONG the elegant dresses recently prepared for an expensive trousseau, are the following:

Dinner-dress of two shades of pink — pale pink *faille tablier*, cerise *faille* train, pale pink *faille* bodice with basque, forming a small waistcoat; the bodice was low and square, both in front and at the back, and the sleeves, which were of cerise *faille*, were *bouffant* at the top; the lower part of the sleeve was of white *tulle bouillonné*. The *tablier* and small waistcoat of pale pink *faille* were trimmed with the new lace that forms garlands of cut-out flowers. The toilette was completed with a coronet of precious stones, which occupied the place of a Spanish comb, being, like it, placed at the side of the head.

Another dinner-dress is of pale blue silk, striped with white. It is made in the Princess shape, and trimmed with bias blue silk, and a wide border of white *guipure*. The corsage is cut square, and ornamented with folds of white *tulle*, *guipure*, silk bias, and bows.

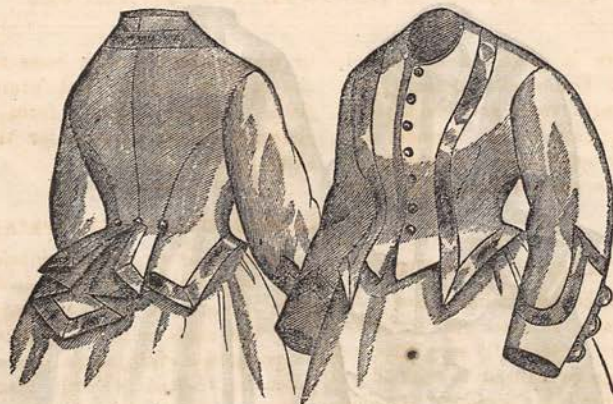
A visiting toilette was of black Sicilienne. The bodice, which opened over a large *crêpe* waistcoat, might have been copied from a picture, so perfect was it. The waistcoat fastened with large chased silver buttons, and there

SEASONABLE HOUSE AND STREET COSTUMES.

(See double-page engraving.)

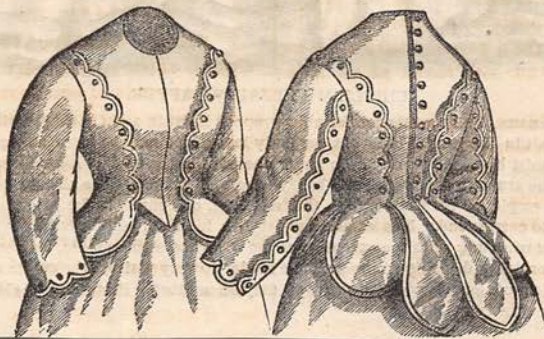
FIG. 1.—A particularly pretty *negligée* costume of light dove-gray cashmere, trimmed with flounces of the material, and bows and bands of blue silk. The wrapper is cut after an entirely new design, known as the "Circle Watteau" wrapper, pattern No. 1403, and, as its name implies, is cut in a circle shape, with a Watteau plait in the back. Another illustration showing the arrangement of the back, will be found elsewhere. It is an especially becoming design, and requires but very little material. Simple lace quillings are at the neck and wrists, and a jaunty cap of white organdie and blue ribbon completes the costume. The wrapper pattern is in various sizes, thirty cents each.

FIG. 2.—A simple little dress for a child under a year old, known as the "French" dress, pattern No. 1806. It is a loose blouse, with a yoke pointed both back and front, and has the fullness confined at the waist by a sash. The one illustrated is made in white Victoria lawn, trimmed with "Standard" combination trimming, although it may be as appropriately made in any other



CLAUDIA BASQUE.

A JAUNTY basque, simply arranged, and very stylish in effect. It is appropriately made in all but very thin goods, and is most suitably trimmed with a flat garniture; lace or fringe may be added on the lower edges for rich goods. The cuff of the sleeve, and the vest, may be very appropriately made of a different material or color from the rest of the garment. This basque will be found illustrated *en costume* on the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 931, in various sizes. Price twenty-five cents each.



ty cents, over ten, twenty-five cents; and the "blouse" polonaise, pattern No. 1514, in sizes for from four to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 4.—A jaunty little suit for boys who still wear knee pants. The one illustrated is made in gray mixed cloth, trimmed with narrow black braid, and black buttons. Another view, showing the arrangement of the front, will be found on the block of children's fashions in the back of the magazine. The suit is known as the "Everett," pattern No. 2025, and is in sizes for six and eight years, thirty cents each.

FIG. 5.—An exceedingly lady-like walking costume of black mohair, trimmed entirely with the material. It is arranged with a short, demi-train skirt, pattern No. 553, which is to be looped for the promenade, and the "Ophelia" polonaise, pattern No. 1353. Bonnet of gray straw, trimmed with blue ribbon and field flowers. An opposite view of this costume is given on the steel-plate. The skirt pattern is in various lengths, thirty cents each; polonaise pattern in various sizes at the same price.

FIG. 6.—A handsome house toilette made in bright sage-green French nœuil trimmed with the

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—An exceedingly stylish visiting costume of bronze-brown *poult de soie*, arranged with a slightly demi-trained skirt—pattern No. 553—and an especially graceful polonaise, known as the "Helena," pattern No. 1350. This polonaise is trimmed with "yak" lace, headed with *passementerie*, both of the same color as the dress. A double illustration is given elsewhere, showing the arrangement of the back. The skirt has an apron formed of "melon" puffs placed above two narrow flounces, one plaited and the other gathered. These puffs are made by joining together straight widths at the selvages and lining them with foundation. Very small seams are then taken up on the wrong side at intervals decided by the desired width of the puffs, and the space between, of course, forms a puff on the right side. Very little fullness is allowed in them perpendicularly, and they are either laid quite flat or left to set quite full, according to taste. If they are left rather flat, a thick cord, a narrow double ruffle, or some other narrow trimming is placed between them; but if they are allowed to set up full, nothing is required. The wide puffs are the most stylish. The plaited flounce is carried around the back of the skirt, under a deep "circle" flounce cut in leaf-shaped points, the whole surmounted by a standing plaiting matching that on the bottom of the skirt. The "circle" flounce, being cut bias in a circle shape, has no fullness at the top, and hangs full at the bottom after the manner of a circle cape. A trimmed sample will be sent, post free, on receipt of fifty cents. The bonnet is made of velvet and silk, matching the dress in color, trimmed with plumes to match, mixed with rose-colored ones. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Polonaise pattern, in various sizes, at the same price.

FIG. 2.—A simple and lady-like toilet of sage-green French poplin, trimmed entirely with the material. The skirt, a short demi-train, pattern No. 553, is trimmed with sections of deep kilt-plaitings, separated by broad puffs, as in the illustration, the apron being formed entirely of kilt-plaiting, which reaches to the waist. The design of the back of the polonaise—the "Ophelia," pattern No. 1353—can be easily seen from the engraving. The front is shown on Fig. 5 of the double-page engraving, and the

pattern is given on the supplement. Bonnet of split straw, trimmed with roses and black velvet. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Polonaise pattern, in various sizes, at the same price.

BLACK LACE SACQUES.

THE novelty in black lace is the polonaise. In black *guipure* of fine quality it is really very effective, and can be utilized to such an extent that it is a decidedly economical investment.

The black lace polonaise promises to be a rage this summer, and some very costly ones are shown in Brussels, Chantilly, and exquisite *guipure*. But the imitation *guipure* is sufficient for all practical purposes, and quite expensive enough for a garment that is to be worn, and not saved as an heirloom.

The black lace sacques will be as much worn as ever, particularly over shirt waists and black or white suits. In fact, a black lace sacque seems now indispensable to a summer wardrobe, and is one of the most useful of purchases.

The style of these does not differ from those of last season, except that many are slashed at the sides as well as the back, and have rather narrow sleeves, cut up on the back, instead of wide and flowing.

Quite new ones are made of plain lace, striped with a pretty *passementerie*, enriched with fine jet. The real jet must be in all cases used for this trimming, or it is too heavy; it is, therefore, somewhat costly. Polonaises, also, are striped in this way, and with these over black dresses, *gros grain* belts, and pockets embroidered with silk and jet, are worn.

NOVELTIES IN LINGERIE.

THERE are several novelties in collars and cuffs. Plain linen collars are not so generally worn, but in their place fancy collars made of Valenciennes and muslin, with neckties of either *faille*, *serge de soie*, or *crêpe* edged with Valenciennes, are very popular. Small linen collars with colored stripes, and plaited cambric collars edged with Valenciennes lace, likewise with colored stripes, are general for morning wear. The pagoda sleeves are plaited, but are made very close. There are endless varieties in neckties and bows for the hair in all the fashionable shops; neckties embroidered with flowers, large China *crêpe fichus* trimmed with Valenciennes lace

or fringe, neckties with bows for the hair to match, and pretty *fichus* of tulle, which form a charming scarf drapery for the skirt.

CAMBRIC DRESSES FOR SPRING.

DARK blue or black cambrics with large white "polka" spots upon them are the new rage. They are made with two flounces of graduated width, and a plaited polonaise, belted in with black morocco. Black and white straw hat, trimmed with black *gros grain* ribbon, and a blue or black gauze veil is worn with these dresses, which, it should be remarked, are mainly ornamented with very large pearl buttons.

CRÈPE WAISTCOATS.

CRÈPE waistcoats are very becoming. One made of pearl-gray *crêpe* looks well, either with a turquoise-blue or moss-green *faille*; and a waistcoat made of pink *crêpe lisse* is exceedingly pretty with a silver-gray toilette. Black *faille*, which is always such convenient wear, can be rendered very dressy, thanks to variety in waistcoats. One made of dark blue velvet looks very effective with a black *faille* jacket and skirt.

GAUZE RUCHES.

A SINGLE ruche of white gauze or *crêpe lisse* to wear round the throat is extremely becoming, especially for young girls. These new ruches are more fashionable now than those of tulle, which are less durable.



MINERVA SLEEVE.

A PARTICULARLY becoming style of sleeves for those with long, slender arms. It is effectively made in any goods not very heavy, and is especially pretty in silk, poplin, mohair, grenadine, linen, and thin goods. The ruffles may be simply hemmed, or finished with some narrow trimming. The band may be of velvet, ribbon, or the dress material.

This style of sleeve is shown in the polonaise on Fig. 1 of the steel plate. Pattern No. 866, price, ten cents.

CHILDRENS' FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

THE fashionable designs for Masters and Misses for the present season, will exactly meet the wishes of those mothers who wish to dress their children in a convenient, practical, comfortable, yet becoming manner.

The styles are simple yet very graceful, and can be arranged in the most inexpensive manner. Ladies in the country especially, who still have time to sew, and who know how to use a sewing machine, can apply a braiding pattern to a cheap linen or cotton material as easily and quickly as they could formerly run a seam, and for a mere trifle in money turn out as pretty a suit as would cost five to ten dollars, ready-made, and then not be half so well adapted to its purpose, or half so serviceable.

The "Laura" suit, and the "Blouse" polonaise are particularly recommended for girls of from six to twelve years of age for spring and summer wear. Nothing can be prettier, nothing more readily put together than these designs.

The "Laura" suit consists of skirt and polonaise, the latter a loose sack, belted in, and slightly draped over a gored skirt. The front is open to the waist, and forms leaves which are lapped over the fullness at the back.

Separated from the skirt, the over-dress forms the "blouse" polonaise, and may be obtained separately from the skirt, by those who do not want a pattern of the entire suit.

Braiding is a pretty and cheap method of trimming plain materials, whether woolen or cotton, where time is not so much an object, but plain flat braid, borderings, or Standard trimmings may also be employed with excellent effect, according to convenience of resources.

The "Laura" suit will be found illustrated upon the double page engraving of the present number as well as upon the children's block.

The "Jennie" polonaise is suited to girls of about the same ages as the preceding. It has a pretty gored apron front, side forms pleated in to the front gores, and lapped in scollops over the pleats of the back, down which it buttons from top to bottom. It is a good style for linen, *piqué*, or *satine*, and may be braided upon the front and sides, and trimmed upon the lower edge with Standard



SEASONABLE COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

ruffling. The design is represented upon the children's block.

The "Gabrielle" style is still a favorite with many ladies, and in fact has won its way back to popularity for grown persons as well as children, by sheer force of its merits. The "Ella" dress is modeled on this idea, but adds pretty shield-shaped basques to the back of the waist, and sufficient fullness to the skirt, to afford the requisite tournure. Striped linens, with ruffles of the material, are pretty for these little dresses, and the simpler they are made the better, as it is most convenient to use them as winter-aprons, after the "Summer has been taken out of them," as some express it, for dresses.

The "Everett" suit for boys of six and eight years of age, is designed to supply young gentlemen of those ages with just what they need for both spring, and summer wear. The pants combined with the pleated linen or cambric waist which forms the under shirt, constitute in the proper materials an admirable summer dress, while in Scotch tweed, with the jacket added which completes the suit, a suitable and excellent costume for spring is provided. Thus one pattern answers every purpose for the seasons which glide one into the other so imperceptibly as to leave the busy mother little chance to elaborate

her methods, and glad to accept what is placed ready and convenient to her hand. The only trimming used should be binding and straps of silk galloon, and buttons to match, or of some fancy material, gilt or pearl.

For younger boys, who have not yet stepped into the dignity of trowsers, the "Carl" suit offers its attractions. This consists of a kilt, pleated skirt, and sailor blouse, arranged to form a complete suit by adding an underwaist. The blouse waist is confined by a drawing-string, the fullness falling over the skirt.

This suit, it will be seen, can also be put to several distinct uses. The skirt can be worn indoors with the waist only, or, upon a warm day a pleated shirt waist be substituted for the blouse. Twilled flannel is an excellent material for this suit, as it requires something soft, and that falls easily into folds. Linen may be used to advantage for a change when flannel is too warm. The design will be found in the children's group, and back of Magazine.

HOOPED SKIRTS.—Hooped skirts are abandoned in favor of long tournures, which allow the skirt to flow off gracefully to the ground.

JUTE is now employed in the manufacture of silk goods; it takes the dyes easily, and preserves a gloss so well that it is difficult for one not an expert to detect its presence.

SEASONABLE COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

(See Illustration.)

FIG. 1.—A thoroughly comfortable and convenient style of suit for boys who still wear dresses. It is known as the "Carl" suit, pattern No. 2023. For this season of the year, or for cool days in summer, it may be made in cashmere, flannel, or a light quality of cloth. For the summer it will make up very nicely in linen, or *piqué*. Dark-blue flannel, trimmed with narrow black or white braid, is especially pretty. A little linen shirt waist is worn with it, finished with a narrow collar and ribbon necktie. A double illustration, showing the front view, will be found elsewhere. The pattern is in sizes for from two to five years, price, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—A becoming suit for a boy of six years, which is known as the "Everett," pattern No. 2025. It consists of knee pants and a jaunty jacket, and can be made up in any of the goods usually employed for boys' suits. The one illustrated is made in gray mixed cloth, with narrow black bindings, and black buttons. The jacket is intended to be worn with a shirt waist, but a vest can be easily added if desired. Another view, showing the arrangement of the back, will be found on the double-page

engraving. The pattern is in sizes for six and eight years, price, thirty cents each.

FIG. 3.—A jaunty little suit for a girl of eight years, arranged with a gored skirt,—pattern No. 1600—and the "Jennie" polonaise, pattern No. 1515. The opposite view is given on Fig. 6. It can be handsomely made up in any of the materials adapted to the season, and is an excellent style for a *piqué* suit, if the skirt be braided to match the polonaise. The suit illustrated has the skirt of dark-blue all-wool delaine, trimmed with flounces headed by narrow black velvet, and the polonaise of black alpaca, braided with blue. The skirt pattern is in sizes for from four to fifteen years; under ten years, twenty cents each, over ten years, twenty-five cents. Polonaise pattern, in sizes for from six to ten years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 4.—One of the most comfortable and thoroughly convenient designs for a suit for girls of all ages, that can possibly be devised. It is arranged with a gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—and the "blouse" polonaise—pattern No. 1514—which is a perfectly loose sacque, with the fullness confined at the waist by a belt. Another view, showing the arrangement of the front, is given on the double-page engraving. It is suitably

made in any of the seasonable materials, and is an excellent design for washing-goods, as it can be so easily "done up." *Piqué* or linen, especially, will be very handsome braided. The one illustrated is of light-gray mohair, braided with scarlet. The entire suit is known as the "Laura," pattern No. 1816, in sizes for from six to ten years, price thirty cents each. Or the patterns may be obtained separately, the polonaise pattern, No. 1514, in sizes for from four to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. The sizes and prices of the skirt pattern are given in the previous description.

FIG. 5.—A cunning little dress, made in very light blue merino, for a girl of four years. It is entirely trimmed with the material disposed in puffs and narrow ruffles. The front is in the Gabrielle style, and altogether it is an exceedingly becoming style of dress. A double illustration is given elsewhere. It is known as the "Ella," pattern No. 1818, and is in sizes for from two to six years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 6.—An opposite view of Fig. 3. For names, numbers, sizes, and prices of patterns, see the description of that figure.

NEW COMBINATION SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

One of the annoyances to ladies in buying a sewing-machine, is the fact that after all the trouble they go through to get it, after the money has been carefully calculated and prudently saved, even after the machine is purchased and safely bestowed in its allotted niche, they do not really feel that they have got what they wanted.

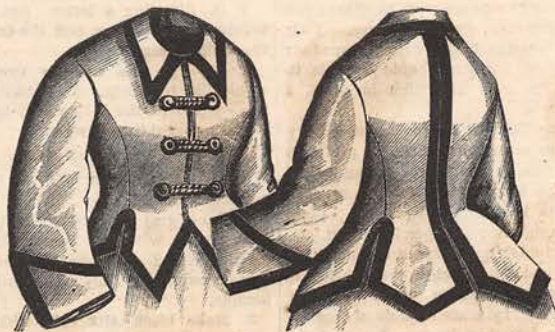
In the excitement of purchase and desire for possession, they overlook the three dollars and five dollars for various attachments which they had been in the habit of considering regular parts of a sewing-machine, and are disappointed and not a little perplexed to find that not only is another and most important (to them) outlay required, but that, in connection with each one, a new and difficult lesson has to be learned.

Palmer's "Combination" Attachment for sewing-machines, recently perfected and brought to the notice of the public, obviates the difficulty, in a great measure, by concentrating, in one simple invention, the work of all other attachments, and adding to this several distinct and most useful qualities of its own.

For example, Palmer's Combination Attachment hems, gathers, binds (with braid or cut bands), gathers and sews on at the same time, cords, and prepares a cord welt, gathering and placing the welt in the gathering seam and sewing it on, all at one operation.

It also prepares milliners' folds, in different colors and materials, by the same movement, and prepares and applies a double French hem with great celerity and perfect success.

The advantages in trimming dresses by



ADELINE JACKET.

A JAUNTY, half-fitting paletot, without side seams, but having a gore under each arm. It is appropriately made in cloth, cashmere, velvet, velveteen, or any of the materials that are usually employed for the outer garments, or suits of girls. It may be trimmed with bands of velvet, silk, or the material, braids, or braiding, according to the material it is made in, and fringe will be very effective on the tabs in conjunction with any of the above-mentioned trimmings. Pattern, No. 1715, in sizes for from four to ten years, price twenty cents each.



ELLA DRESS.

A CONVENIENT, jaunty, and becoming dress for little girls. It is in the Gabrielle style in the front, and the back has shield-shaped basques falling over a full skirt. It is adapted to all the goods usually employed for the dresses of small girls, and with a plain trimming can be very easily renovated. Puffs, narrow ruffles or plaitings, rows of braid, or narrow velvet ribbon, will be appropriate for most goods. White materials will be most appropriately trimmed with some variety of the "Standard" trimmings, a full catalogue of which will be found in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February, 1873. This dress is shown on Fig. 5 of the block of children's fashions. Pattern No. 1818, in sizes for from two to six years, price twenty-five cents each.



CARL SUIT.

A THOROUGHLY comfortable, stylish design for a suit for boys who still wear dresses. For cool weather it is most suitably made in flannel, or a light quality of cloth, but for warm weather it should be made in *piqué*, linen, or Marseilles. The one illustrated is made in white *piqué*, trimmed with narrow black worsted braid. This suit is shown *en costume* on Fig. 2 of the block of children's fashions. Pattern No. 2023, in sizes for from two to five years, price twenty-five cents each.

this process cannot be over-estimated. In addition to rapidity, the regularity and evenness, so difficult to secure by the hand process, are made absolutely certain, and in satin, or fine diaphanous materials, the beauty and effectiveness are greatly enhanced by the absence of undue handling, which, unless the fingers are smooth and polished to an unusual degree, must roughen somewhat a very smooth or delicate fabric.

We are happy to say that the price of this Attachment has been put at its lowest figure, \$3.00, and that it will be sent from their office on receipt of this amount. From what we have seen of it, we feel convinced that it is destined to supersede the single attachments, and that very soon no sewing-machine will be considered complete without one.



"JENNIE W."—The "Anatomy of Melancholy," was written by an Englishman named Robert Burton, born 1576, died 1639. The work is considered to be a treasure of wit and learning, and many modern authors of reputation have borrowed from it.

2. "Nunquam non paratus," is Latin. "Never unprepared" is a good translation.

3. "Outre," is French for anything very odd or extravagant.

"MARY."—Bass-Relief, pronounced base-relief in English, is sculptured work projecting less than half its proportion from the surface or plane on which it is formed. There are three kinds of Relief, *alto-relievo*, high relief, where the figures are bold and well distinguished; *semi-relievo*, where half is seen, and the *basso-relievo*.

2. A Patera is a cup or goblet in *bass-relief*.

3. The temple of Diana at Ephesus is said to have been 425 feet long, 220 feet broad, and the columns 60 feet high. It was designed by Ctesiphon, and was four hundred years in building, the expenses being paid by a tax on all the Greek cities in Asia.

4. The study of Architecture is very tedious, unless you have an object for doing so, or your taste and talents tend that way. It is not taught generally, perhaps because of the numerous necessary branches that must be imparted in our public schools.

5. The "transept" is that part of a church or cathedral which runs north and south, forming the arms of a cross. The "nave" is the central division of a church, between the aisles.

"BELLE."—"Stentor" was a Grecian, whose voice was as strong and loud as that of fifty men together. Hence the expression "Stentorian lungs."


2. *Don Quixote*, pronounced, *don qui-ho-té*, was written by a Spaniard, "Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra." He was born at Madrid in 1549. His life was quite eventful. He lost his left hand at the battle of Lepanto, and in 1574 was taken by a Barbary corsair, and carried to Algiers, where he remained in slavery over five years. The first part of *Don Quixote* was written in prison, where its author was confined for debt. He died in 1617.

MIRRORED FASHIONS

THE AMERICAN
BY STYLE
FURNISHING

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE
PERFECTION
OF ARTISTIC
EXCELLENCE

SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.



We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and writes to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Furs and velvet cloaks have been put away at last, and people are able to go out into the sunshine, wearing the insignia of spring.

Warm days in May, and the pleasant days of June, afford the most agreeable opportunity for wearing white home dresses and pretty summer suits, because nature is still fresh and clean and inspiring, and the heat has not produced the exhaustion and languor which, later in the season, makes clothing of any kind distasteful, because we have the trouble of putting it on.

The suits adapted to earlier spring wear, for which the dolman, the double cape, or the shawl mantle were required, are now giving place to the skirt and polonaise, the latter of which can be exchanged for the blouse waist and lace sacque, as occasion requires. Black silk, or flounced barege or grenadine skirts offer the most practical solution to the dress question for summer wear, accompanied by polonaises of linen, batiste, or piqué, a lace sacque, and plenty of blouse waist, of linen or cambric.

Some useful and stylish designs for polonaises and redingotes will be found in the present number, the "Watteau," for example, adapted to silk batiste or grenadine, and the "Muriel," useful for moiré and Vigogne traveling suits, especially for those about to make a trans-Atlantic journey.

Overskirts will also be required, and are very fashionably worn with short skirts and blouse waists, or with dresses that have been remodelled, and to which round waists are attached.

For these purposes we give, in the present number, several simple, yet

stylish overskirts, among which the "Jeannette" and "Stuart" will be found particularly useful. We call attention also to the "Aletta" sleeve, a very graceful example of a close-cut sleeve, with ruffle below, especially suitable for thin materials and summer wear.

The same sleeve will be found attached to the "Lurline" basque, a very late style, moderate in depth, and displaying the small vest points, which so many admire, and which forms so pretty a finish to the front of a dress body.

As an independent wrap, most useful to take to the seaside, we recommend the "Atherly" dolman, which we illustrate on the double-page engraving. It is really cut in the sacque shape, so that it can be worn over a dress, but the back is made so narrow by placing the seams far back, and shaping judiciously, as to give the effect of a half-fitting garment.

It should be made in cashmere.

The novelty in straw bonnets is the "Victoria," a scoop-shaped bonnet, which resembles some thirty to thirty-five years ago. In France they are known as the *Cabriolet* bonnets, from the resemblance of the brim to the hood of a carriage.

For traveling and country wear the round English straw hats take the lead, not only because the fabric is superior, but the shape makes them fit securely upon the head. They are very fashionably trimmed with scarfs of blue foulard silk, dotted with white, and large jet ornaments.

It is very common this season to trim black straws with colors, and white straws with black lace, ribbon and jet, or mixtures of straw and jet.

Black lace bonnets are trimmed

with jet and straw ornaments, intermingled with dotted lace, the ornaments consisting of coronets lightly mounted, and of large bows, anchors, buckles, daisies and aigrettes.

Large metal horse-shoes, and buckles, in pearl and jet, are used instead of buttons and bows, for looping and fastening, to correspond with the belts, and metal loops employed for the waist.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—A handsome and lady-like costume of *grisaille* summer silk, suitable either for home and street wear. The skirt, a short demi-train, pattern No. 553, is bordered with a deep bias flounce, surmounted by a narrower one, the whole headed by a broad puff, set between loops of the material, as illustrated. The upper garment—the "Watteau" redingote, pattern No. 1351—is exceedingly stylish in effect, and, at the same time, simple in arrangement. The front has a deep, Louis XIV. vest, simulated by the trimming, and the whole design will be found especially becoming to slender figures. The double illustration will be found elsewhere. The trimming consists of mixed black and white fringe, headed by a double bias ruffle of the material. Bonnet of Dunstable straw, trimmed with peacock-blue ribbon, and sprays of wild roses. Skirt and redingote patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size. The sleeve pattern is known separately as the "Celestine," No. 865, price ten cents.

FIG. 2.—House dress of peacock-blue willed *foulard*, the sashes, bows, and bindings and facings of the flounces of silk of the same

color, the difference in the materials making an apparent difference in the shades. The skirt is a demi-train, pattern No. 553, the front trimmed with three flounces, as illustrated, and the back with one deeper flounce, brought up in a circular shape at the sides, and finished under large sash bows. These flounces are faced at the top with silk, where they are turned down over the plaits. The overskirt, the "Stuart," No. 1123, is trimmed with a scalloped double-ruffle, and forms a plain apron, the back being disposed in two very *bouffant* points. The double illustration is given elsewhere. The basque, the "Lurline," pattern No. 936, is finished with a double fold of silk. The opposite view is illustrated on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving. The sleeve, the "Aletta," No. 864, is illustrated separately elsewhere. Necktie of rose-colored *crêpe de Chine*, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Under-sleeves of the same kind of lace. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Basque pattern, in various sizes twenty-five cents. Overskirt pattern, thirty cents.

THE "LUCCA" BOW AND NECKTIE.

THE pretty fashion of ornament for the throat, and ornament for the hair, of silk, velvet, crape, or ribbon to match, has been largely adopted by young ladies, and is one of the very best of the simple methods of decoration which have been introduced for years.

The "rose" pattern was soon exchanged for a round bow for the hair, and a square bow of the same material for the throat, and in these forms it has been almost universally adopted, and promises to have quite a lease of life.

STYLISH HOUSE AND STREET COSTUMES.

(See Double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—House dress of *écru* mohair, trimmed with ruffles of the material, bands of silk, and narrow velvet of a rich golden-brown shade, and brown silk fringe. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553 is ornamented with a very deep box-plaited flounce, having narrow ruffles and bows disposed on it in the manner illustrated, the bows being placed on the spaces between the box-plaits. The graceful, yet simple overskirt is trimmed with the fringe, headed by a silk band and rows of narrow velvet. The entire design of this overskirt, the "Jeannette," pattern No. 1127, is shown in a double illustration elsewhere. The basque, the "Lur-line," pattern No. 936, is trimmed to match the overskirt. It forms five distinct points in the front, and is very becoming. The pattern is given in the supplement. "Standard" collarette at neck, and frills to match at wrists. High *coiffure*. Skirt patterns, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern, thirty cents. Basque pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each. Trimmed sample of flounce, fifty cents.

FIG. 2.—Suit of buff *challis*, trimmed with ruffles and plaitings of the material, and narrow blue velvet ribbon. The opposite view of this suit is given on Fig. 4, and from the two illustrations the entire design of the costume can be copied. The polonaise, the "Clarice," pattern No. 1518, is in sizes for from eight to twelve years of age, twenty-five cents each. Skirt pattern, No. 1600, in sizes for from four to fifteen years; under ten years, twenty cents, over ten, twenty-five cents.

FIG. 3.—Street costume, arranged with a dress of black alpaca and a dolman of black cashmere, heavily braided. The skirt of the dress, a short demi-train, which is to be looped for the street, has the apron formed entirely of box-plaits disposed in the manner illustrated, and the back trimmed with eight scantily-gathered flounces. It will be noticed that the box-plaits are laid exactly perpendicular, and a bow is placed at the upper part of each, where it is joined in the seam. The dolman, the "Atherly," pattern No. 1356, is of an entirely new cut. It is rather closer fitting than usual, and is very generally becoming. Bonnet of Coburg straw, trimmed with straw ornaments

and black and dark-blue ribbons. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Pattern of dolman, medium size, twenty-five cents.

FIG. 4.—A back view of the costume on Fig. 2. This one is made in blue all-wool delaine, trimmed with narrow black velvet. Broad-brimmed hat of straw, trimmed with blue ribbon and a cluster of field flowers. For sizes and prices of patterns, see description of Fig. 2.

FIG. 5.—Visiting toilette of *printemps* gray *foulard*, trimmed with the material, and bands and bindings of *poult de soie* a shade darker in color. The entire design of the toilette can be easily copied from this figure, and Fig. 7, which gives the opposite view. The polonaise, the "Duchess," No. 1354, is particularly becoming, and is very *bouffant* at the back. Gray chip hat, trimmed with light-blue ribbon and a cluster of spring flowers. Polonaise and skirt patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size. Trimmed sample of flounce, fifty cents.

FIG. 6.—Visiting toilette or carriage dress of *paon*—peacock-colored—*poult de soie*, the garniture entirely of the material, excepting the *passementerie* ornaments on the skirt, which are of the same color as the silk. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is bordered with a scantily-gathered flounce, surmounted by a deeper flounce, arranged in sections of the style of plaiting illustrated, alternating with plain spaces ornamented with bows. The same style of trimming is continued all around the skirt. The polonaise, the "Muriel," pattern No. 1349, has no trimming, and is finished with a hem, sewed by hand, so that the stitches will not show on the right side. A double illustration of the "Muriel" is given elsewhere. Bonnet of silk, matching the dress in color, trimmed with white lace and pink azaleas. Skirt and polonaise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size. Trimmed sample of flounce, fifty cents.

FIG. 7.—A back view of the costume on Fig. 5. Hat of silk matching the trimming, ornamented with blue flowers. For sizes and prices of patterns, see description of Fig. 5.

THE TOURNURE.

THE large tournure is being rapidly abandoned in favor of one that simply affords the opportunity for the proper adjustment of the skirt and basque.

FASHIONABLE COIFFURES.

THE fashion of wearing the hair very high, in fact, on the very top of the head, seems now to be fully established. The "back hair," the arrangement of which has given occasion to so many anxious debates, has ceased to be a separate institution, as it is all combed smoothly up from the nape of the neck—the smoother the better—and, in combination with the front hair, is massed on the top of the head in the braids, puffs, or coils of the fashionable *coiffure*.



A simple *coiffure* for ordinary wear is arranged with braids of three tresses, coiled at the top of the head, the back perfectly smooth, and the braid carried forward so as to form a diadem, from underneath which water-curls or frizzes fall over the forehead.

This really needs no ornamentation, but two small bows are frequently worn with it, one placed in the back, a little to the right, and another set up *en aigrette* on the left side near the front. If it is desired to add curls, they should



be short, in a cluster of three, and placed just in the middle of the back, in which case the bow, if used, should be placed directly over them and have short ends, so as to produce the effect of being used to tie them together in that place.

The old-time high Spanish combs are again revived, and impart a certain quaintness to many of the *coiffures*.

Combs are usually worn with what would be termed a "careless" *coiffure*, that is, one disposed in a loose, irregular manner, and the comb is placed in any convenient place, where it will have the effect of being of service, but very seldom in an upright position, unless that should happen to be convenient and the most becoming. The one illustrated is formed of irregular coils of hair, with the comb set on one side, and the front hair frizzed.



For evening *coiffures* all sorts of fanciful and irregular arrangements prevail. A very pretty *coiffure*, illustrated above, is made entirely of finger-puffs, three nearly upright ones in front, and the rest disposed irregularly on the top of the head. Two long, heavy curls fall from the back, in the middle, and an *aigrette* is placed on the left side.

ANTIQUÉ JEWELRY.

JEWELS copied from the antique are more fashionable than ever. A massive style is preferred. Even watches, which but a few years since one sought to have as small and thin as possible, are now made after models of the earlier period of watch-making. The onion-shaped watch, with large clumsy-looking *charnières*, is now considered the most stylish; it is enclosed into a double case of chased gold, and hung up to the hook of the *châtelaine*, also of rare ancient-looking workmanship, and the *châtelaine* holds on to the artistic belt round the waist.

These belts, of costly-wrought silver, oxidized iron, or even gold and enamel, are favorite bijous of the season.

SUMMER DRESSES.

PRACTICAL people, with moderate desires and incomes, are likely to stand in perplexity before the piles of summer goods, wondering what to choose. The variety of fabrics was never so great, but the designs, stripes, dots, flowers, etc., are reproduced in all, so that, the material being selected, the pattern is a matter of taste. This selection is the really difficult part of shopping. As usual, we are shown exquisite fabrics, so light and delicate as to excite our admiration and desire to buy. But these are expensive, easily soiled, and too fragile to be made over. They are sacred to the wealthy few, who can afford to wear a dress half-a-dozen times, and throw it aside, without being troubled by visions of extravagance leading to poverty.

The mass of our people must purchase with a view to the usefulness of the fabric. Will it wash? Will it turn? Will it make over for a younger member of the household? are questions which few can afford to ignore, certainly not the mothers of families, ever growing in size and wants.

One thought is consoling, any one of these pretty summer fabrics can, with a small outlay of time and taste, be made into a dress suitable for all ordinary occasions. With the help of a good pattern, and a few yards of ribbon, a cotton lawn, at twenty-five cents, will be as becoming as a linen one at fifty. The make up of the material has become the all-important question, and now that pretty patterns are within every one's reach, there is no longer any excuse for badly-fitting dresses, or styles not adapted to the figure.

Such latitude of taste never was enjoyed. Every woman her own "Worth!" is the cry. We can wear our dresses short or long, trim them with ruffles or flat folds, or not at all; wear single skirts or double ones, basques or round waists, sleeveless jackets, mantles, dolmans, sacques, or shawls.

Society only asks us to look well dressed, and make the most of the beauty given us by Nature, and kind Fashion sets before us every possible adjunct to grace and refinement.

For house wear, the English and French prints and percales are best adapted for morning. The new ones have white, olive, and buff grounds; on these are stripes, in colors, and between, palm leaves, buds, and sprays. Among other



WATTEAU REDINGOTE.

EXCEEDINGLY *distingué* in design, yet simple in arrangement, the garment illustrated above may be effectively made in almost any material, either dressy or simple, thick or thin, figured or plain. It will be found most becoming to slender figures. The trimming must be decided by the material used; the more dressy the goods, the more elaborate the garniture should be. That shown in the illustration will be suitable for almost all ordinary purposes. White goods should be trimmed with "Standard" trimmings, which can be obtained by the yard, ready for immediate use, thus saving much time and labor. (DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February, 1873, contains a complete catalogue of the Standard trimmings.) This becoming garment is shown *en costume* on the steel plate. Pattern No. 1351, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



MURIEL POLONAISE.

A STYLISH basque polonaise which is suitably made in poplin, silk, mohair, and all goods of medium thickness. Bands of the material, silk or velvet; fringe, or lace with an appropriate heading; plaitings or ruffles may be used on the lower parts, but a flat garniture is most suitable for the basque and sleeves. The one illustrated is of silk, trimmed with a flat fold, or rather a binding, with a narrow double fold, setting up above. The bows may be either of ribbon, or the material of the garment. The "Muriel" is illustrated *en costume*, on the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1349, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

PALMER'S COMBINATION SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

OUR readers who are interested in the improvements and utilities of the sewing-machine, may remember a mention made recently of a new combination attachment, destined as we then thought to supersede all others, on account of its superior usefulness, and adaptability to the requirements of family work and dress-making.

We have since devoted some time to a thorough investigation of its merits, and feel competent to endorse all that we have previously said of its excellence and versatile power. Its preparation of the

milliner's fold, so much required in dress-making, as well as millinery, especially at the present, is entirely original, and the smoothness and rapidity with which it is done, render it a great advantage. It also accomplishes by one operation the work for which heretofore several attachments and several processes have been required—preparing a piping, for example, gathering, placing the cord in the seam, and sewing it on, all in one operation.

That this attachment largely increases the power, and therefore the value of the sewing-machine is undeniable; while its cost, only \$3.00, brings it within the reach of all.

wash materials comes the satin jean, more delicate in colors, and having the new polka dot. Percales and piqués are also useful, and make up well for children. The white piqué is very much improved. Some have stripes, soft and satiny, others the little shining polka dot.

For traveling and morning shopping, the gray and buff linen suits are most desirable. Swiss muslins and organdies, fluted and ruffled, will always have the first choice for evening wear, particularly with the young. Handsome evening dresses, for the seaside, are composed of silk underskirts, the overdress being of Pompadour crape, or gauze, of the same color. Black silk, with Hernani overdress, and a profusion of white lace, makes an elegant and durable toilet. These grenadines crapes and gauzes come in all shapes, striped, dotted, and flowered, at \$5 a yard.

Another novelty for polonaises is a fabric composed of écu linen and a stuff resembling Turkish toweling, in Bayadère stripes. In another, the white stripes are silk, with raised flowers. These are odd and expensive, \$5 and \$7 a yard, and have an oriental effect that may give them popularity. They are worn over the various *fade* tints, and at least attract attention. For moderate purses, no dress is more serviceable than black grenadine. The overskirt can be striped or figured. Sashes are worn with all toilets, and are tastefully draped at the back or sides. Self-colored sashes are more elegant than contrasts, and should be of two shades if the costume is shaded.

A useful dress in our climate is a whole suit of black and white striped silk, trimmed with ruchings or Chantilly lace. A pretty way of finishing it is to have the sleeveless basque of black silk, black sash, etc. White lace at the throat and wrists, and a becoming knot, make this a suitable toilet for a cool summer night.

Positive colors rival the neutral tints so much in favor, and blue takes the lead. New suits of écu, and gray linen and batiste, are trimmed with dark blue, but such an innovation will not become popular. Batiste suits are useful and refreshing, even to look at, but a trimming of the same shade is most elegant. Nothing tires us so soon as violent contrasts, and American women have too decided tastes for what is really beautiful, to adopt them.

GLOVES.

THESE form, as all women know, one of the most expensive belongings of the toilet. To be well gloved is expected. One receives no credit for always having on the appropriate, neat-fitting glove; it barely attracts notice; but to be without it is to be careless, untidy, unladylike.

"Extravagant in gloves," is a common expression, and many carry an elegant taste too far. It is possible, by having gloves in a variety equal to our occasions, to be *bien ganté* at a moderate cost.

To begin with, the best gloves are the cheapest. People think they are very economical when they give eighty or ninety cents a pair for lisle-thread gloves, which soil quickly, fade when washed, cut at the finger-ends the third or fourth time they are put on, and never look really well.

A pair of \$2.25 kid gloves, of best quality, will wear out three pair of thread ones, and look well to the last. Of course, they must fit well, and be of a serviceable color.

For church, ordinary visits, and the promenade, black, and mode colors take the lead.

For dressy occasions, formal calls, receptions, concerts, theatres, light shades of green, salmon, lavender, and cream-color are worn, and for weddings, parties, etc., flesh tints and yellow-white are preferred.

Gloves embroidered on the backs and wrists, in one, two, and three buttons, are imported in all the neutral tints of blue, gray, green, brown, etc., to match street costumes.

For marketing, shopping, traveling, and stormy weather, the undressed kid, and dog-skin gloves, the latter with double-stitched seams, are best adapted.

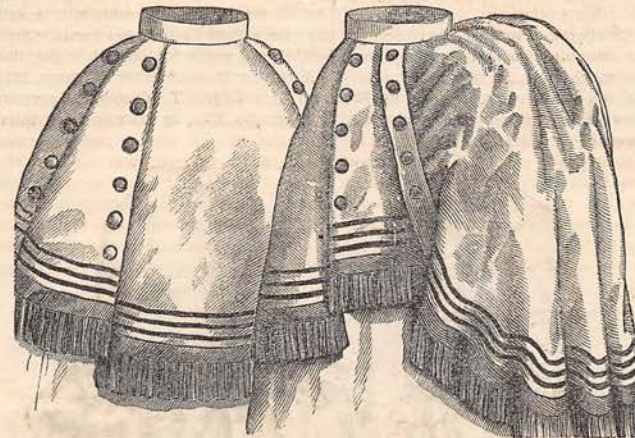
It is rumored that the old-fashioned black-lace mitts and fingered gloves will be worn in summer. They will hardly gain favor to any extent, as they cause the hands and wrists to tan and freckle, and such a consummation is not pleasing. For croquet, white cotton gloves are the best, as the white throws off the sun's rays, instead of concentrating them on the delicate skin. Castor gloves are well adapted to wear during out-door exercise, boating, fishing, driving, etc. They also come one, two and three buttoned, and range from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a pair.

There should be no delay in completing clubs of subscribers, particularly those commenced early in 1872. All should be closed if possible within twelve months from the first order.



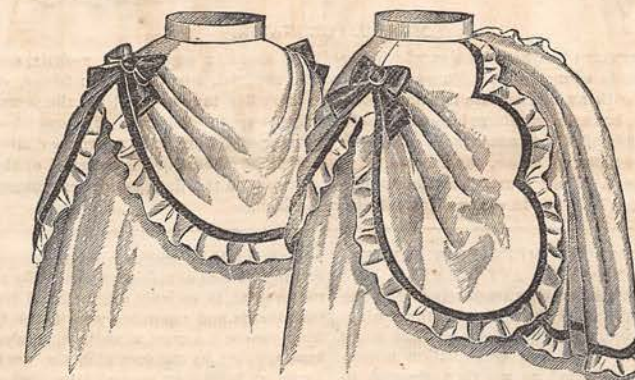
STUART OVERSKIRT.

AN exponent of the most fashionable style of overskirt, very *bouffant* in the back, and quite plain in front and at the sides. It is adapted to all but very heavy goods, and is especially pretty in any goods that has sufficient body to enable it to "set out" nicely. Any kind of trimming is appropriate for the design, provided it be suitable for the goods used, but the design will be most effective if the front and back are trimmed differently. The front view of this overskirt is illustrated on the colored steel plate. Pattern No. 1123, price thirty cents.



JEANNETTE OVERSKIRT.

A SIMPLE, graceful overskirt, adapted to all classes of goods, but especially appropriate for those of medium thickness intended for ordinary wear. The trimming should be selected with reference to the goods used. Fringe, braiding, velvet, plaitings, ruffles, or any trimming made of the material will be appropriate for the design. The back may be looped in any style desired, or left to hang loosely as illustrated. This overskirt is illustrated on a house dress on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1127, price thirty cents.



MAY OVERSKIRT.

STYLISH in effect, but simple in arrangement, the above illustrated overskirt will be found very effective made in any of the materials usually employed for the suits and dresses of girls. The trimming should be selected to correspond with the goods used. Narrow velvet ribbon is always an appropriate trimming for girls' clothing, and can be used on almost all materials. Braiding, ruffles, plaiting, bands, folds, fringe, are all suitable for the design. This over-kirt is shown on Fig. 1 of the children's block of house dresses. Pattern No. 1609, in sizes for from six to twelve years of age, price twenty-five cents each.

BONNETS AND HATS.

THERE are few changes in the shapes or size of bonnets and hats. The old favorites appear in straw dresses, high-crowned, low-crowned, flat brims, and rolled brims, to suit all varieties of the human face.

Fancy straws are largely imported, and colored ones, to suit traveling-dresses, can be had in all shapes. These fancy straws are trimmed with straw and jet ornaments, and have a very pretty effect with black costumes.

All the little ornaments, now so popular, come in straw,—buttons, laces, anchors, braids, leaves, and flowers, and are mixed with sprays of natural colors. These latter are more beautiful than ever, and an unusual quantity of blue flowers are shown. Blondes can now satisfy their longings for convolvuli, forget-me-nots, hyacinths, etc.

It is said that a very fashionable style will be a straw bonnet, trimmed with black net dotted with straw, and a cluster of tea-rose buds. For brunettes, the dark pink and red roses will be more appropriate. Black straws, trimmed with tulle, bronzed sprays, and black and gold ribbons, are very elegant. All the fashionable shades, bronze tints, serpent-color, blue-gray, smoke shades, turquoise, and peacock colors are effective on dark straws, and will never become common, as they appeal to cultivated tastes.

New sprays have oxydized leaves, an effect of silvery, metallic lustre, not to be overlooked. Oxydized silver veil-pins, in all common and strange devices, are also in vogue. These veil-pins, in jet, mother-of-pearl, and other substances, are so pretty and useful, that we wonder at their so recent invention. The large pointed veils, plain and dotted, are too becoming to be easily set aside; and now that a really pretty veil has been discovered, we hope it will remain a standard article.

STANDARD TRIMMINGS.

WE furnish all styles of the "Standard" trimmings in quantities to suit purchasers, through our Purchasing Bureau, but we cannot spare the space in our Magazine to publish a complete price-list. Any inquiry regarding them will be promptly answered by mail. Enclose stamp for a reply, and address,

MME. DEMAREST'S
Purchasing Bureau,
838 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER BONNETS AND HATS.

ONE of the prettiest styles is composed of light lilac *crêpe*, black lace and Parmese violets. The border of quilled silk, is half veiled over with a lace border, falling like a voilette over a coronet of Parmese violets. The limp crown is twice crossed with black lace insertion, with bunch of violets at the side. Black lace strings.

A quaint Victoria bonnet is of rice straw, lined with blue silk; a ruffling of *crêpe lisse* is placed just inside the edge. The crown is crossed over with blue ribbon. In front a bow of the same fastens on two small white feathers, and one full-blown rose. Blue ribbon strings.

A very dainty chapeau is of Leghorn straw, very simply trimmed with wide black taffetas ribbon, a high jet buckle and one spray of soft roses across the front part. Voilette and strings of Chantilly lace.

A charming hat is of white chip, trimmed with water-green turquoise silk. Alsatian bow of black velvet in front and bunch of mignonette, good enough to smell, upon the sides. Double quilling of silk and velvet inside the brim.

The sailor hat is generally made of brown or black straw, and trimmed with a mixture of velvet and taffetas, and with shaded feathers. The black hat is often relieved by a white or colored feather or bird's wing, but the brown usually remains in the same dark shades of maroon or Havana. Golden pheasant's feathers are, however, a happy exception forming a bright and tasteful trimming, in very good style, with brown straw and ribbons.

FICHU COLLARETTE.

THE newest and one of the prettiest of the many dainty accessories of the toilet now in vogue, is the fichu collarette, illustrated above. This is also known as a *gilet* or vest, when a small pointed vest is added in the front between the tabs. These collarettes or vests are intended for use with high, plain corsages, or those open in heart or shawl shape, and form a charming addition to the simplest or most *recherché* toilet. They are usually made in *crêpe de Chine* or turquoise silks of light, lovely colors, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, sometimes in *crêpe* or swiss, but those of silk or *crêpe de Chine*

are by far the prettiest. Made in turquoise silk, trimmed with Italian lace, a collarette like the one



illustrated can be furnished for \$6.00; with a vest for \$6.50.

In *crêpe de Chine*, trimmed with Italian lace, without vest, for \$7.00 with vest for \$7.50. Orders should state the color desired.

BONNET STRINGS.

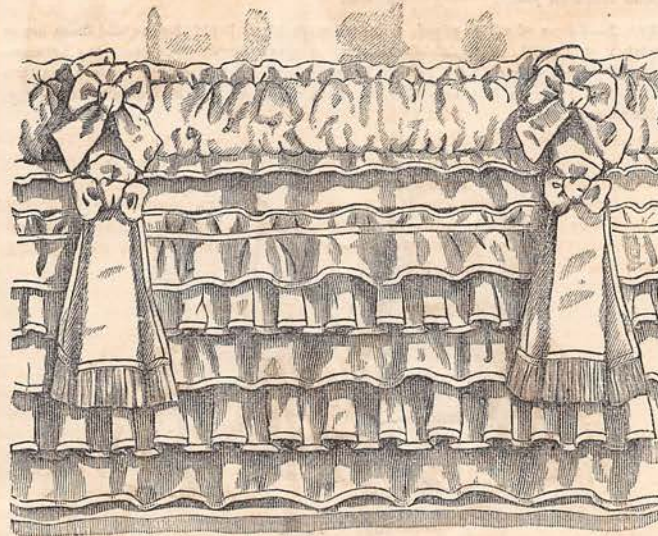
AFTER faille and moire ribbons we are delighted to see the prettiest and most durable kind of ribbon come into fashion again, the wide, glossy, firm yet soft taffetas ribbon, pleasant to wear, easy to tie in full large bows. Nothing can come up to taffetas ribbons for bonnet strings.

**ALETTA SLEEVE.**

A GRACEFUL flowing sleeve, arranged with a demi-wide sleeve, reaching to the elbow, and a deep ruffle falling below. It is suitably made in all but very heavy goods, and is especially dressy in effect. The trimming is altogether a matter of fancy, but should be selected with reference to the goods used. Fringe, or lace will be very effective on the pointed portion, and the ruffle may be either plain and simply hemmed, lined without a hem, finished with a narrow trimming, or scalloped, as in the illustration. This sleeve completes the "Lurline" basque, the pattern of which is given in the supplement. Pattern No. 864, price ten cents.

VELVET RIBBONS.

THE only Cross of the Legion of Honor awarded to the ribbon and trimming trade, was conferred upon the manufacturer of the "G. F." brand of velvet ribbons. This has given them a status, which while it prevents them from being "cheap," ensures their undeniable superiority. Hardly any others are now used.

**SKIRT GARNITURE.**

A PRETTY and easily arranged style of skirt trimming, suitable for *foulard*, mohair, silk, and similar seasonable materials. All the parts are to be bias, excepting the sashes, which may either be straight or bias, according to fancy. The ruffles are each two inches and a half wide when finished, and are alternately plaited and gathered, the gathered ones being put on very scant. The puff is six inches wide, including the ruffle on each side, and is also quite scant. The sashes are twelve inches long, and seven inches wide at the bottom, but a little narrow at the top. These are attached at intervals of nine inches, and each laid in a broad box-plait, arranged so it will spread at the bottom, as in the illustration. The bows may be either of ribbon or the material. A trimmed sample of this, or any other style of skirt garniture, will be mailed, post free, on receipt of fifty cents.

LACES.

THERE is a furore for lace mainly caused by the introduction recently of many new laces for trimming purposes, and the improvement which has been effected in the manufacture of imitation threads, Valenciennes, and guipures.

Time was, when all lace that was not handmade was so coarse, that only the most primitive taste for trimming could stand it, and a lady, educated and refined, would not think of wearing it.

With the advance in machinery, however, great improvement has been made in the manufacture of all textile fabrics, laces included. Pure silk and linen laces are now made in precisely the same patterns as the finest handmade lace, and are better adapted to the changing fashions than the more costly styles, which were formerly used only on the most ceremonious occasions.

Lace, moreover, is no longer confined to white and black. The yak and linen laces can be obtained in almost all the colors in which dress materials are manufactured, particularly the various shades of buff, brown, sage, and olive-green, wood-color, and the like.

Thus, we have the prettiest of all trimmings for linen, batiste, and all woolen suits and costumes, nothing being more lady-like or becoming than a nice cashmere, or any all-wool or linen fabric, trimmed with finewool or linen lace to match.

There is this merit about the new linen laces too, that they are very durable. They can be used a second time, or for another purpose, and even as colors, the shades, being neutral, are readily adapted to a variety of purposes.

The high cost is a drawback at present to the popular use of linen and woolen laces, but this will be remedied, to some extent, as they cease to be novelties.

SPANISH COMBS.

THE most delicate of the Spanish combs are of amber tortoise-shell, and these, in any shade of hair darker than blonde, are exceedingly handsome. For blonde, or light hair of any shade, the dark or mottled shell is very beautiful. The Spanish comb is worn with the hair high on the head, either buried amid the puffs clustered on the crown, or sustaining the braid or rouleaux, after the fashion of olden times. These combs form a proper and very elegant accompaniment to the ornaments of shell for the neck, wrists, and ears. Necklaces of shell are of round or flat links, with modifications in every conceivable device, up to the elegant chains of carved medallions, upon which are wrought very beautiful and delicate heads and other devices.



CHATELAINE BELTS.

THE leather belt and chatelaine, which have been so fashionable for six months past, seem to have established themselves in popular favor, and are likely to become a permanent institution.

In the cycles which Fashion observes, after an indefinite number of years, she has returned most decidedly to the antique, and things talked of or exhibited as having belonged to our great-grandmothers, or some honored ancestress still more remote, are now among the novelties placed temptingly before us. That they are refreshingly unique, no one can deny, while for their effect we have only to scan some old, faded picture, and fancy ourselves in the costume there perpetuated.

The chatelaine is an inheritance from the past; and, from its usefulness, most thankful should the ladies of the present day be for its revival. Among the latest patterns of chatelaines we find those of three chains and hooks, enabling the wearer at the same time to dispose of the umbrella, the fan, and the purse—most inconvenient contrivances when one has to carry them in the hand. We remark chatelaines in gold and silver, with delicate filigree fronts—oxidized silver, French gilt, and steel—with a deep, strong hook to fasten in the belt, and more or less ornamental work. One of French gilt, with a triple chain, was in the form of a horseshoe, with deep grooves and heavy nails, and each chain finishes with the late style of button-hole watch-hook.

The adoption of the chatelaine accounts for the general favor in which belts are at the present time. With the decline of the ribbon, or belt to the dress, this convenient and comfortable appendage to a lady's dress for a little while disappeared, to be revived again in those of leather—Russia, Turkey-morocco, and less expensive leathers all coming into use. A handsome red Russia leather belt, mounted with buckles and slides of cut-steel, has a chatelaine attached. Belts of Russia leather, Turkey-morocco, and more ordinary bronzed leathers, mounted with buckles and slides of oxidized silver, plain steel, or French gilt, are finished with chains for keys and for the chatelaine portemonnaie.

This is a novelty of fashion, but, while very convenient, unless secured by something more than the hook with which generally furnished, cannot be considered an altogether safe method of carrying money. It is, however, an extremely jaunty and stylish accessory to a shopping costume—a little more than ordinary watchfulness being needful in its use. Russia leather pocket-books, of black or red, finished in their usually neat style, are in the greatest favor. Some of them are of the reticule shape, and finished with a narrow strap. Very small shopping-bags, attached to a belt, with the pocket-book on the inside, are safe, convenient, and useful.



HOUSE DRESSES.

FIG. 1.—A pretty dress of white *percale* with polka dots of bright blue, for a girl of ten or twelve years, or even younger. The suit is arranged with a gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—a jaunty little overskirt—the “May,” pattern No. 1608—and a “shirt” waist, pattern No. 1719. The trimming consists of bias bands of the goods, the edges stitched against white linen braid. There are three bands on the skirt, and one only on the waist and overskirt. It will be noticed that the material for the waist has smaller spots than that in the skirts. This is an exceedingly becoming and thoroughly convenient style of suit for all washing goods. The double illustration showing the front of the overskirt will be found elsewhere. The skirt is in sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years, twenty cents, over ten, twenty-five cents. Overskirt pattern in sizes for from six to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. Waist pattern in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 2.—Dress of white *piqué*, trimmed with black braid, for a child from six to twelve months old. The double illustration given elsewhere, shows the arrangement of both the back and front. It is known as the “Roy” dress, pattern No. 2019. It is in but one size, to fit a child of the above-mentioned age. Price twenty cents.



ROY DRESS.

A PRETTY little suit for boys under one year, which is prettily made in cashmere, or all-wool delaine, braided or embroidered; or in white goods—*piqué*, linen, or cambric, trimmed with braid, braiding, or any style of garniture suitable for the goods. The front view of this suit is shown on Fig. 2 of the children's block of house dresses. Pattern No. 2019, in our size for from six to twelve months old. Price twenty cents.

SUMMER UMBRELLAS.

The latest umbrellas for ladies are of silk serge, with a short, heavy staff, resembling a “policeman's club.” The chatelaine usually worn with an umbrella of this description has a deep, strong hook and heavy chain, finished with a

ring, which is simply securely riveted around the staff. A recent style of lady's silk umbrella has the end of the staff with the bark on, and handsomely polished; while finishings of ivory, pearl, cornelian, horn, and polished woods inlaid with pearl are all in use.



“HOME.”

“DEAR DEMAREST—We are almost ready to furnish a new residence. Everything will have to be newly purchased, and as we want colors, material, etc., handsome and durable, I come to you; and, dear Madame, I am tired of houses which, although elegantly furnished, do not give one a home-like feeling. That is, I do not want our parlors closed against God's blessed sunlight for fear of fading our carpets, and other similar reasons. I will give you the dimensions of the rooms, and will you please furnish them for me as if they were your own? remembering to have them handsome, elegant, and home-like. Please tell me the colors, etc., so all I will have to do will be to purchase.

“1. Parlor, 18x37, sliding doors of black walnut in the centre.

“2. Reception room, 18x16. Walnut.

“3. Dining room, 18x20. Ash.

“After answering the above, please give me your advice as to the following. I am medium size, weigh 110 lbs., very dark hair, not very clear complexion:

“1. In June I shall need a traveling-suit. What shall I purchase, and how must it be made?

“2. Instead of buying material, could you send me one of those ready-made suits, very stylish and durable?

“3. How much would it cost?

“4. I shall have two lawns, how could they be prettily made?

“5. What is the price per yard of good dress silk for summer?

“6. The price of best grenadine?

“7. I shall need a suit, elegant but not too expensive, that will answer the combined purpose of a handsome visiting and house dress. Which of the above materials shall I get?

“8. Please tell me the number of yards, color, and how it should be made.

“9. What style of collar, shade of bows, should I wear with it?

“10. I shall need a hat for this suit, something quite stylish and jaunty. My face is round and full; what shape should it be, and with what trimmed?

“11. For what price could you send it to me?

“YOUNG LADY.”

Ans. We should advise neutral tinted carpets, *chené* patterns which do not fade, crimson bordering, and lambrequins.

As for furniture, get two comfortable lounges, and cover them with chintz-cover, at least two large easy-chairs to match, then fill up with handsome folding, reception, and a couple of Paris chairs.


It is worth while spending a considerable sum on one good large handsome *étagère*, plate-glass back; but otherwise, brackets, for statuettes, or fancy articles, light walnut stands, with two shelves, and a mirror with box fernery in front of it, do more to furnish rooms tastefully than chairs or tables. Reception room should be fitted up with library furniture, handsome and massive, but plain. Ivy trained over the mantel or fire-place, gives a warm tone to the dining room. Crimson carpet, covered

AMERICAN FASHIONS

THE AMERICAN BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE

SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and writes to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE fashions for the present summer have great elasticity, they adapt themselves readily to all sorts of people, and all sorts of purses—the simplest form of polonaise is as fashionably worn as the grand toilette, and people can use costly trimmings or not as they choose.

Oxydized buttons, rich passementeries, Roman sashes, Spanish blonde, fancy belts, Trianon fans, fringed veils, high combs, and metal chains, from which to hang fan and parasol, are not for persons with small incomes who are obliged to dress economically, and make their clothing last a long time; but there is real comfort in designs so graceful and universal as the polonaise, which is equally suited to the costly, and the plain material—can bear trimming, yet does not need it, and is so convenient as to afford an earnest of its permanency.

In the present number we give a good style of this garment for a tall lady, under the name of the "Celestine" polonaise. It is tight-fitting, admirably well-suited to summer serge, pongee, or alpaca, and should be worn over a skirt trimmed with three rather narrow gathered flounces of the same material. The bouffant folds at the back are set on as a trimming, and are therefore a matter of choice, they could be retained or omitted, according to the age, style, and choice of the wearer. The simulated collar and cuff should be retained, as these neatly finish the garment.

A different style of polonaise is illustrated in the "blouse redingote," which is adapted to washing materials. This is perfectly

loose in front, half-fitting at the back, and looped up to form the easy, graceful drapery, suited to thin and washing fabrics.

Made in white linen, *piqué*, thin goods, or *satine*, the "Standard" trimming forms the simplest, at the same time most elaborate style of ornamentation. In unbleached linen or batiste, linen lace would form the prettiest decoration, and a belt should be worn instead of sash, with pocket attachment.

The plaited French, or "shirt" waist, has been found so useful for *negligé*, that it is not likely to be given up. It is often made in dotted foulard, and is especially pretty in the foulard cambrics, or "soft" finished cambrics, which look like foulard. It is also made in striped print, flannel, cashmere, and grenadine, and is not necessarily of the same color, or the same material as the skirt. Probably one of the best uses to which the shirt-waist can be put is for summer afternoons in the country, with two skirts of light muslin, or one of flounced barege, or grenadine. It is always simply made with drawing-strings in the back, and a single line of machine embroidery stitching round the cuffs and collar. Nothing is more useful, more inexpensive, or more advantageous for using up old skirts, than a stock of shirt-waists.

And apropos of shirt-waists we call particular attention to the "Lucette" overskirt, illustrated in the present number, as one particularly adapted for wear with these waists, or with any plain round waist, the effect at the side and in front, being that of a polonaise.

The "Princess" dress, which closes our list of ladies' designs for

the month, is adapted to the handsome lusters, or richer plain silks, which form suitable dinner and ceremonious toilettes. There is no overskirt or separate train to this dress; the train is simulated by the trimming, as is also the front of the basque. The basque is cut in quite a new style, and falls over the skirt, which is arranged in three length-wise puffs, and with a train longer or shorter as emergencies may require. The style of trimming, as illustrated, is very effective, but lace may be used instead of the ruffling, and folds, or bands of the material instead of the puffing, if preferred.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

(See double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—A handsome house-toilet of twilled *foulard*, a light cream-colored ground with light-blue figures. The design is known as the "Princess" dress, pattern No. 1404, and has a plain Gabrielle front, while the back is arranged with a basque of a new cut, falling over a skirt which forms three distinct puffs. The skirt trimming is disposed to simulate a round *manteau de cour* in the back, and the front is trimmed *en tablier*. A basque is simulated by the trimming on the front of the waist. A double illustration is given elsewhere. The pattern is in various sizes for ladies, price thirty cents each. In the "Princess" dress for misses—pattern No. 1810—the basque is omitted. The latter comes in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—Suit of striped *percale* for a girl of eight years. The stripes are alternately of white

and deep purple, the purple stripes ornamented with white figures. The suit is arranged with a gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—trimmed with two bias ruffles, each headed by a bias band; and the "Vivien" polonaise, pattern No. 1517, trimmed to match. The double illustration is given with the pattern in the Supplement. The suit is completed by the "Eveline" hat, No. 798, made in white *piqué* with the edges embroidered. Skirt pattern in sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years twenty cents; over ten, twenty-five cents. Polonaise pattern in sizes for from eight to fourteen years, twenty-five cents each. Pattern of hat in sizes for from two to six years, fifteen cents each.

FIG. 3.—Costume of white Victoria lawn, trimmed with "Standard" fluting, bias tucking, and medallion trimming. The skirt is cut walking length, after pattern No. 551, and is bordered by a deep flounce, above which are two rows of trimming composed of medallion trimming, set between rows of fluting No. 3. The overdress, the "Blouse Redingote," pattern No. 1355, is bordered with a trimming to match the skirt, and has two rows of medallion trimming inserted in the front of the skirt part, and the fluting carried up the fronts as far as they are left open. A yoke is simulated by perpendicular rows of medallion trimming alternating with bias tucking No. 1, the whole edged by fluting No. 1. A complete catalogue of these trimmings was published in DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February, 1873. The redingote has a perfectly loose sacque front, the fullness at the waist being confined by a

ribbon sash. Hat made of "Standard" fluting. The opposite view of this costume is shown on Fig. 6.

Skirt and redingote patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 4.—House dress of *foulard* finished *percale* a light-blue ground with polka dots of dark-blue. The skirt is walking length—pattern No. 551—and encircled by three broad bands of plain dark-blue. The overskirt—the "Lucette," No. 1126—is trimmed to correspond. This is a particularly appropriate design for all washing materials. The opposite view is shown in the double illustration elsewhere. The suit is completed by a plaited French waist, pattern No. 812, with the collar and cuffs of plain blue. Skirt patterns in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern, thirty cents. Waist pattern in various sizes, twenty cents each.

FIG. 5.—Costume of black grenadine, the skirt of plain material, and the polonaise of grenadine with satin stripes. The skirt is a demi-train, pattern No. 553, trimmed in front with perpendicular puffs, separated by narrow double ruffles, and the back by five ruffles, placed straight around. Above these is a single ruffle arranged in points, which extend all around the skirt. The polonaise—the "Celestine," No. 1352—is trimmed with bias ruffles and fringe. The arrangement of the back will be seen in the double illustration found elsewhere. Hat of dark-purple *crêpe*, and trimmed with lavender. Skirt and polonaise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each.

FIG. 6.—A front view of the suit on Fig. 3. Hat of white swiss with a high, puffed crown, and the brim formed of "Standard" fluting. It is trimmed with pink azaleas, and light-green ribbon. For prices of patterns, see description of Fig. 3.

FIG. 7.—Suit of buff linen for a boy of four years. It is made with a circle skirt and a plaited shirt waist, and is a thoroughly practical and becoming suit. The pattern is known as the "Louis," No. 2024, and is in sizes for from two to five years, twenty-five cents each.

"PURCHASING BUREAU."

QUESTIONS in regard to cost and purchase must be addressed to the Purchasing Bureau.

BONNETS AND HATS.

THE principal novelty of the season is the "Victoria" bonnet, illustrated below, which is a counterpart of the style of bonnet worn in



the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria. It is somewhat modified, of course, but only in size, not in shape, and is really very becoming and coquettish in effect. It fits quite closely to the head in the back, is tied down flat at the sides, while the front projects, slightly shading the face. It is a shape most suitable for straw, and requires the trimming to be set up against the crown as in the illustration. The one shown is of fancy straw, trimmed with straw-colored ribbon, mixed black velvet, and small black and straw-colored ostrich tips.



No. 2 illustrates a fashionable manner of wearing hats. The hat is of black Neapolitan braid, with the brim rolled all around and very deep at the sides. The edge is finished with a velvet braiding and a cord of coral-colored silk. The

rest of the trimming consists of a veil of black lace, bows and ends of black *gros grain* ribbon mingled with a few loops of coral-color, and a cluster of coral-colored flowers mixed with grasses.



No. 3 is a bonnet of deep blue *crêpe* with a rather high crown, and the brim turned up all around and pointed back and front. The plaitings are bound and held in position by narrow folds of very light blue silk. A veil of very fine dotted black lace is gracefully arranged over the crown, and is confined at the side, near the back, by a full blown pink rose with trailing sprays of buds and foliage.

BONNETS.

BONNETS are worn quite back on the head, showing the forehead and front hair. Whatever the shape, they must be narrow at the sides, the trimming being massed at the front and back. Little capes are added, but are invisible under the profusion of trimming. Flowers are more used than ever, and every blossom and leaf can be found in exquisite imitations. Lace is used in profusion. The lace strings, fastened below the chin, with a flower, are revived. Blue and pink Malines lace, and long streamers of ribbon are also used.

Other ornaments for bonnets are in oxidized silver, and include shields, poniards, buckles, curious birds, clasps, helmets, anchors, and quaint medallions, connected by silver chains, stars, ferns, thistles, etc., for pins and slides. Among other novelties for bonnets are high-backed combs in *Vielle argent*. These are in fine filigree. The jets are similar in form, but,

not being so new, are less sought after.

Of materials, straw is most fashionable. The leading straws are the white-dressed chip, the unbleached chip, split English and Belgian straws, black straw, black chip, and straws in all the new shades of brown, green, and gray. Black lace bonnets, trimmed with clusters of flowers, are very elegant. The new *limon* tint, a green yellow, is in great demand, and is becoming on brunettes.

In shapes, the Rabagas comes modified, and the Medici, the gypsy, Rubens, and Castilian are all popular.

The Watteau has a broad up-turned brim; inside of this is worn a wreath of roses. The loops and strings are black mousseline ribbon. The Medici has a large brim, each side turned up against the crown; at the back, the brim finishes in a point. The Rubens has a broad brim; the Castilian is very high and conical, and becomes few faces.

The Rabagas has a rolling brim. These brims are lined becomingly, two shades or two colors in ribbon, are twisted around the crown; a handsome flower is set at the back, with a long spray falling over streamers of ribbon.

Evening bonnets are made in the Spanish style. A long, black lace veil, fastened on the forehead with a bunch of flowers, and falling over the shoulders, nearly to the waist. These can be looped over the high combs now so much in vogue.

The new mousseline ribbons, with small reps, are replacing *gros grain* ribbons. They are entirely of the best quality of silk, they will tie without creasing, are double-faced, have satin edges instead of a cord, and are as cheap as a taffeta ribbon. A novelty this season is *gros grain* ribbon with a double face, blue, pink, or green, on one side, and white on the other. These are useful where two colors are worn.

BREAKFAST JACKETS.

VERY pretty breakfast jackets are made of scarlet or blue cloth, embroidered upon the edge in a pretty vine, or lace pattern, with black silk and jet. They round off from the front, touch the waist in depth at the back, and have close-cut sleeves. Of course they are only intended for morning indoor wear.

SUMMER MATERIALS AND COSTUMES.

THERE has been much talk of changes in fashion and of the total disappearance of the *pouf*, the *tournure*, the polonaise, and other distinctive parts of the modern costume. But it has ended, as such talk generally does end, in smoke. No changes being perceptible in the general features of what have grown to be popular styles, and none likely to take place, unless something is suggested more convenient and becoming than the basque, the overskirt, the polonaise, and the walking skirt. The prominent spring fact is undoubtedly the redingote—literally, "great coat," which has been made in cashmere, camel's-hair cloth, serge, and scillienne, with English turn-over collar, and cuffs of velvet, and mounted with oxydized silver buttons. These redingotes, though simple, are very striking in appearance and not at all cheap, the material being necessarily good and genuine, and the buttons, the only ornaments, very costly. They are worn principally with black silk skirts, and divide the honors with walking costumes of black silk, and black wool, the latter of which embroidered, and trimmed with black Yak lace, are greatly admired.

For summer wear the redingote is made in linen, piqué, satin and Turkish toweling, all mounted with black velvet, and trimmed with black velvet buttons, but this is objectionable on the score of washing, except to those ladies who can afford to pass their soiled clothes over to their maids to be ripped, or otherwise taken care of.

Excepting in garments of this description, contrasts are not much affected in fashionable summer costumes. Unbleached linens are embroidered in wools of deeper colors, such as maroons and browns, with excellent effect, but no violent contrasts are seen, such as black braiding upon white, or scarlet upon *écru*, except in rare cases for children.

White upon dark blue is used, and dark blue upon unbleached linen and couille. But these are rather exceptions to a general rule, and are intended for exceptional purposes, seaside wear, and lake and mountain excursions.

For more dressy occasions light hair striped summer silks are among the most useful of toilettes, and are less expensive even than grenadine, because, although they require a good deal of trimming and flouncing (like grenadine) to

make them look well, yet they do not require silk lining.

It is seldom that so great a variety of methods in making are fashionable as now—side pleatings, gathered flounces, flounces to the knee, flounces covering the skirt, and, upon solid materials, plain bands. There is always something, however, which serves as the distinguishing feature of an elegant costume; just now it is the sash.

It is useless to tell how it is arranged, except that it is disposed upon the side. The styles of arranging are as various as the tastes of the wearers and the qualifications of the *modiste*. A pocket or satchel of the silk, depending from two straps of silk, is one of the latest ideas, but ordinarily the broad silk or velvet sash forms two loops and irregular ends, which are used as effectively as possible to aid in forming the drapery of the *tournure*.

Shot silks are coming into vogue again this season, and instead of being trimmed with white muslin flounces, distinguished leaders of fashion are ornamenting them with flounces of black gauze, or grenadine, embroidered, or trimmed with laces. A tunic or apron of the gauze is added to the upper part of the skirt, and the bodice is covered with a veste of of gauze, while the sleeves are of the silk, and only show a ruffling of the gauze, lined with a plaiting of white tulle at the wrists. Bows of the silk ornament the veste and skirt.

For evening wear at the watering places, black gauze and black net dresses are being prepared, puffed lengthwise upon the skirt, the *bouillons* widening toward the bottom. Wide sashes of thin black armure silk, embroidered in colors upon the ends, and deeply fringed, are worn with these toilettes, and the bodice and sleeves are trimmed with white Valenciennes lace, with the best effect.

SCARF MANTELETS.

SCARVES and scarf mantelets have taken the place of capes to some extent, and are much more graceful, the cape is good for a wrap, for *negligé*, for a finish to a waterproof, but it is not dress, though it be loaded down with trimming. The scarf mantelets are especially pretty, and are made of silk, simply trimmed with ruffles of the same, or elegantly embroidered and trimmed with lace

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

THE newest mantles of the season are a simple revival of the scarf mantelets of twenty years ago. Many of them are made in the same way of alternate strips of plain or watered silk, and dotted lace, edged with a narrow gimp or *passementerie*. Others are made of solid faille, high or low necked, with short square tabs, and with or without a pleating at the back which holds them in at the waist. The trimming consists of fringe, lace, or a ruffle of the silk with a heading.

Later in the season lace mantelets will be introduced, fastened into the waist behind with sash bows, and ends of colored ribbon, but these will hardly be as useful as the lace jackets, which are so very handsome this season, and cannot at all be put to the different purposes of a lace shawl.

More simple, and much less expensive are the striped gauze, and grenadine scarfs, which in white, and black, can be worn with almost any toilette, or the white muslin tunics, and scarf mantles, trimmed with lace, which divested of their ribbon garniture may, in the hands of a skillful laundress, re-appear as good as new.

But undoubtedly in lace, the best investment is a white or black llama tunic or polonaise. These can be used upon almost any occasion. For in, or out of doors, as a finish to a rather plain silk dinner toilette, as an addition to an opera or concert dress. There is no end to the uses to which they can be put, nor to the service they are able to perform.

PARASOLS.

THE new parasol, or sun-umbrella, is the "Union League Club." It has a short, thick handle, mounted in gilt, agate, knobs and crosses of ivory, oxydized silver, or shell, and is furnished with a chain to attach it to the *chatelaine*. Blue and plum are the leading colors. These cost from \$7 to \$10.

Umbrellas in changeable Venetian silk, a soft twilled serge, in two shades, are very popular. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$18.

A very useful dressy style of parasol is shown in black silk lined with a color, or a color lined with white. These are large, have deep canopies, and are bordered with double fringe in the two colors. Price \$10. For visiting and church, small parasols are used, these are white, or a light color, covered with

lace, and are mounted on finely-carved sticks of yellow ivory, or fancy wood. These sticks alone cost from \$6 to \$20. Black llama lace covers cost from \$3 upwards. Some in real Chantilly are shown as low as \$15. Thread lace costs from \$23 upward.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—Evening dress of white tarlatan, trimmed with ruchings and bows of rose-colored tarlatan. These ruchings and flounces are all pinked on the edges, which makes them much lighter in effect. The skirt, a graceful train, pattern No. 552, has the same style of trimming bordering it all the way round, and on the front upright ruchings alternately of white and rose-color. At the sides the trimming is carried up in the same design as that shown in the back, thus forming points that correspond with those of the overskirt. This overskirt is the "Stuart," pattern No. 1123, and has a draped apron. Pointed evening *corsage*, No. 817, with the neck cut square. High *coiffure* ornamented with trailing foliage, and small pink flowers.

Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern the same price. Waist pattern, in various sizes, twenty cents each.

FIG. 2.—Toilette of black grenadine with a broad satin stripe. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is ornamented with two deep bias flounces, each headed by a bias puff. These flounces are disposed in a semicircular shape both on the back and front, the plain spaces at the sides at the bottom filled in with perpendicular puffs. The overskirt has broad draped apron, and a Watteau plait is carried up in the back and fastened to the waist. This is trimmed around with a puff, and is looped high at the sides. It is known as the "Watteau" overdress, pattern No. 1128, and will be found illustrated elsewhere. The waist is plain, pattern No. 813, and the sleeve, the "Aurelia," No. 767, forms three puffs in the back, and is especially appropriate for this class of goods. High *coiffure*, ornamented with a Spanish comb of tortoise-shell. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern, the same price. Waist pattern in various sizes, twenty cents each. Sleeve pattern ten cents.

VEILS are square in shape, and grey or green are preferred colors.

PARIS FASHIONS.

An American lady writes from Paris, "I met in the Louvre—one of the large dry goods shops of Paris—the other day, a French lady well known on the other side of the water, who was admiring in a wondering sort of way the magnitude of the recently enlarged establishment. It was exposition day, and all the spring and summer novelties were laid on the counter.

"Ah, if fancy you have nothing in New York equal to this," she said, with a pleasant smile. "Not now," I replied. "We had such shops a few years ago, but they have nearly all of them been replaced by palaces, the like of which Paris has not yet dreamed. They are built of iron and glass, eight floors deep, and you ride from the bottom to the top in a drawing-room, upholstered fit for a queen. Their counters are lined with the finest and richest fabrics of Oriental and European looms, to say nothing of our own wonderful domestic productions. Ah! if you could see Stewart's or Lord & Taylor's or Tiffany's."

"The stars and stripes waved triumphantly.

"French women are complaining of the worthlessness of black silks. They not only complain, but threaten to carry their complaints into court. They are not creatures to meekly submit to that sort of robbery. 'The National Exposition at Paris did us a vast amount of harm,' one exclaimed. 'We have never had the same good things to eat and wear since, for the same prices.'

"Just now the question what to wear has precedence.

"Almost every sixth shop in Paris have amber shell combs in the window—combs of all sizes and styles and shapes and qualities. One in clear shell of large size costs from two to three hundred francs. Who wears them I have not yet been able to learn, and I have looked for them in the street, in the theatre, and the saloon. But they continue to softly burn in their quiet, rich light in the windows. They are fashionable there, at least.

"White-haired women commemorate Marie Antoinette, and raise their front hair *à la Pompadour*. The rest of the feminine world have returned to another old fashion, and gather their locks about the brow and temples in a modest way. Crimps and fringes are at a discount, and the contour of the head is regarded in the snug coiffure of the back hair.

"The feminine neck of the day rises out of a ruff, severely and proudly. The dress oftentimes has a ruff of the same, lined with silk in bright color, which surrounds and supports the inner ruff of lace or muslin.

"There is a new fichu. It is made of silk or satin, or piqué or linen. It is bordered with lace, or tulle, or passementerie, or embroidery. In shape it is like a man's vest with the back left out, and the fronts considerably diminished. It has the same sort of a collar, and buttons down in front in the same double or single breasted fashion.

"For morning and traveling wear percale takes the place of linen for both sexes. It is striped, checked, or figured, and has conquered the prejudice in favor of white. There are handkerchiefs to match.

"Gentlemen's handkerchiefs are all in colored borders. If Dolly Varden had any thing to do with handkerchiefs, she pre-ordained the present bizarre style. They are gay, and would swing well for a flag.

"Stockings have caught the same malady. In silk, lisle thread and cotton, they are relieved by color.

"The wrap for the season is the round



PRINCESS DRESS.

A VERY dressy style of the favorite "Gabrielle," or "Princess" dress which is now so fashionable. The back has a basque of a new cut, falling over a skirt with three puffs, and the front is cut in a plain Gabrielle style with the basque simulated by the trimming. It is adapted to all goods excepting those very heavy or very thin. The trimming must be selected to correspond with the goods. That illustrated is suitable for very dressy purposes; but a plainer style will be very effective. This stylish dress is shown on Fig. 1, of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1404, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



CELESTINE POLONAISE.

THE garment illustrated above is tight-fitting, and is cut in the style of a long basquine without side forms, the necessary *bouffant* appearance in the back being contributed by drapery which is set on, not formed by looping the garment itself, as is usual. It may be appropriately made in any goods excepting the very heaviest, the trimming to be selected with reference to the goods used. The one illustrated is made in mohair, trimmed with ruffles of the same goods and fringe. Folds, bands, plaitings, or puffings of the material, velvet or lace would be quite as appropriate for the design. The same design is illustrated on Fig. 5 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1352, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

cape with or without a hood at the back, with, or without tab-fronts. This shape will be followed also in Lama, with the square shape to be folded and worn as a long shawl.

"The polonaise, long, full, and draped, reigns in its first sovereignty. It is the imperial, unsurpassable princess garment that deserves to be eternally perpetuated. It is like a song that sings of itself. It

is only necessary to have one in your wardrobe to feel dressed.

"Metal buttons are much in vogue. An intricate style in oxydized silver are very *distingué* on a black dress of wool.

"Dress-skirts are trimmed all the way up the front, and the trimming runs up and down, and horizontally and diagonally, as one fancies, or all together. The trimming on the back and side breadths is differently applied. Bows everywhere. Satin largely introduced as trimming.

"Passementerie and embroidery never more popular.

"Linen suits for summer have the polonaise and cape trimmed with passementerie and fringe in linen of the same shade.

"In percale for dresses, in Indian silks, in cravates, in tissues, goods in dark indigo blue, starred with white 'polka spots,' are in high fashion. A month hence and all the fashionable world will walk in beauty like the night.

"All the negative shades, olive, ash, amber, noisette, etc., are in vogue.

"Embroidery on everything. Two beautiful dinner dresses—the one in gray Irish poplin, with the polonaise embroidered in silk gloss, and the petticoat trimmed with three ruffles, each ruffle bordered with a frill in side plaiting—were perfect costumes.

"Everybody wears a ceinture—a sash—in wide moire ribbon; two long ends, two loops and a knot form the sash, which is worn at one side.

"Evening dresses have one skirt, bouffant at the back, and trimmed up at the front.

"The first idea of a bonnet is flowers; the next lace. To the spring bonnets are added plumes. A handsome bonnet in Paris costs from fifteen to twenty dollars. Summer hats—'Maud Mullers'—wearing around the crown a full ruche of pinked tarlatan or chambray, in bright color; an exquisite hat for a girl not too old is in white straw, with a narrow brim turned up at one side, and held in place by a large rose; the crown is surrounded by a double row of small roses.

"A large white rose with a spray of trailing leaves, and resembling in form and creaminess of color a water lily, is the new rose of the season. Spanish lace, both for veils and head-dresses, is *à la mode*. For the opera and concert, nothing is more becoming and coquettish than a Spanish lace scarf, in black or white, thrown over the head; a rose placed at one side in the hair completes the Andalusian deception.

"The real India cachemire shawls are very cheap. Magnificent ones can be bought for one hundred and twenty dollars. The shawls of camel's hair are still cheaper, heavier, and less desirable.

"For novelties and astonishing things in dress, New York excels Paris. I venture to say there are handsomer costumes fashioned every year in the *ateliers* of New York than here. The only advantage in ordering trousseaux from Paris is that fabrics, laces, and "making" are here less expensive.

"I think French women care less for novelty than Americans; they care a thousand times more for money. They 'drive bargains,' and never spend money uselessly. And then they live so long: Paris is full of old women. Go where you will—in the churches, theatres, promenades—and you find them in quantities, and as ugly as they are numerous—always well-dressed, and abounding in youthful pretensions. French and English women dress quite the same at sixty as at sixteen. There are no modes for *old* women in Europe."

ECONOMICAL DRESS.

As the result of long experience, I offer a few hints to ladies wishing to dress well, and especially to those desirous of doing so on limited allowances. That the latter constitute a very large class, and are numerous even in the very best society, I am well aware. No doubt certain natural gifts, such as ladylike appearance, neat figure, good taste, and ingenuity both of thought and hand, each contribute immensely to success in this line; still, many suggestions may be made useful both to those who are and those who are not so gifted. The essential point in all good dressing is that material, color, and style should be becoming to the wearer. To effect this, a lady must count her looking-glass as her best friend; she must study herself, and follow out just such style as she sees harmonizes best with her appearance. The most becoming are not at all necessarily the most costly materials; satin may become one style, serge another. Little, if any law, can be laid down as to choice of material; but for ladies dressing on anything like \$150 a year, surely silk must be an almost unheard-of luxury. I would except Japanese silks, which with taste may make pretty and inexpensive evening dresses, or dressy morning toilettes. They need careful wear, but the same remark applies to almost all pretty and cheap dress.

Far more decidedly I can speak of color; and here I would remark, for the consideration of all readers, how the beauty of colors varies with the light of different seasons. A color may look exquisite in spring, horrible in summer; my own opinion is that no delicate shade of color can be perfectly worn in two distinct seasons. In very economical dress everything bright—such as violet, blue, crimson—must be avoided for morning wear. In cheap materials, such colors fade very quickly, and what can look more dismally shabby than a faded dress! For the principal articles of dress, black, dark brown, and navy blue in winter, and white, yellows, and buffs in summer, must almost be the limit of choice. Trifles such as a sash, bow, or feather are very well in any delicate and becoming color, and, used judiciously, will often impart an air of style and elegance to a very plain and inexpensive costume of dark, unobtrusive color. I condemn, as a rule, the use of all made and fancy trimmings, such as gimps and fringes. Bands of velveteen or self-trimmings are much more inexpensive and pretty, and braids are often most useful. On serge, cloth, woolen, or linen dresses, nothing can look better than a lady's own braiding, nor need such work be either tedious or difficult. Real white lace, of however inexpensive and coarse a make, is the highest economy, washing and wearing for years, and imparting an elegance and refinement obtainable by nothing else.

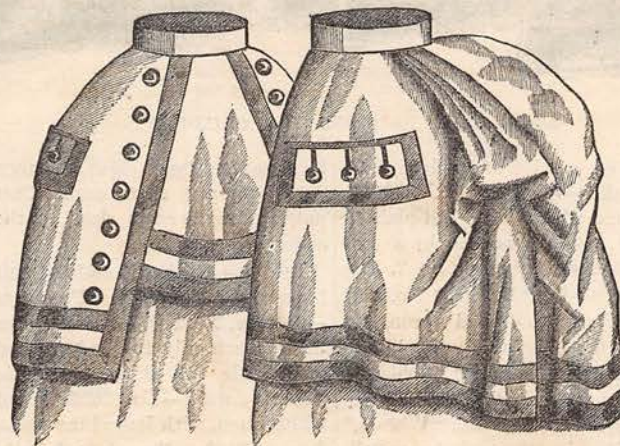
Where suitable, no head-dress is so economical as a good and becoming felt hat of dark color; indeed, great economy will hardly admit of any colors but dark brown and black as foundation for bonnets and hats. A black bonnet can be made to become all faces and all toilettes by the judicious addition, changed as required, of strings, a tuft, or a feather of some delicate color—white, maize, palest blue, or rose de thé.

I have often heard young ladies express difficulty about a summer *fête* dress; I think it an easy matter. My chief care is to choose a delicate color, in muslin, or other inexpensive material, and trim it



WATTEAU OVERDRESS.

The "Watteau" overdress will be found a graceful addition to any toilet, whether made in the same material as the dress, or of white goods, lace, silk, or alpaca to wear with a variety of dresses. The one illustrated is of white Swiss, trimmed with "Standard" double-edged plaited trimming, edged with Valenciennes lace. For other goods the trimming must be selected to correspond. Almost any style of fashionable garniture will be appropriate for the design. This overdress is shown *en costume* in Fig. 2 of the steel plate. Pattern No. 1128, price thirty cents.



LUCETTE OVERSKIRT.

An excellent design for an overskirt, to be worn with a plain, round waist, as the effect is that of a polonaise, especially in front. It is adapted to all classes of goods, but will be found most appropriate for those intended for ordinary wear—linen, *piqué*, and most other washing goods, mohair, poplins, cloth and velveteen. The trimming should be in accordance with the goods used. A flat garniture is the most appropriate for the design, but a falling trimming may be effectually used on the lower edge. This overskirt is shown *en costume* in Fig. 4 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1126, price thirty cents.

with white lace, if I have it, and if not, muslin or net. As I only wear such a costume in good weather, and with care, it lasts through very many summer parties, and with the neck and sleeves opened, gives me a pretty dress for many autumn evenings.

A most necessary point in economy is the careful preservation of all clothes, and especially their neat folding and putting away. A lady of very limited means must never mind the trouble of changing her dress often, so that on all occasions it may have the great recommendation of suitability, while best

clothes are worn with as much advantage and as little injury as possible. In her own house how often a lady may look her very best in an old and worn dark dress, if she will give it such tasteful relief as a pretty apron, a soft white tie, or a delicate hair bow; all, if possible, boasting a scrap of white lace trimming. Even in houses where it is admissible, I would never wear my tidy morning dresses in the evenings; it not only wears them out very fast, but far prettier evening dresses can be made out of almost nothing. A lasting and pretty dress can always be found in the cheapest black

barege, worn over any old black skirt and tastefully ornamented at the neck and arms with a little white net or lace. Such a dress, finished off with even no other ornament than plain black velvet ribbon tied round the throat, will more or less become every lady who puts it on, and will wear, with a very small amount of trouble, for years.

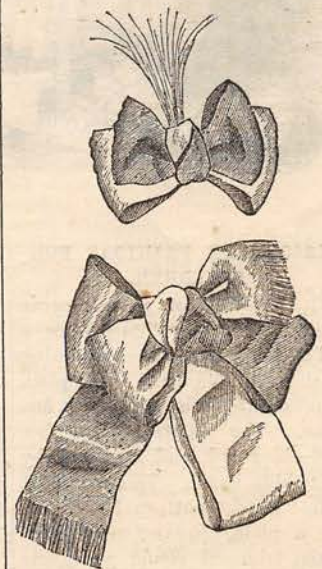
As to economical dressmaking, most work, and especially that of freshening and altering dresses, must be done at home. It is very desirable to have a dress made now and then, as often indeed as money will permit, by a good dressmaker. A really well-made dress is always worth a good price for actual making, both as a pattern and in consideration of the greater length of time a well-fitting thing wears and looks well.

Many ladies would soon be amazed at their own dressmaking powers if they could but find courage to begin, and to resolve to teach themselves gradually.

"FROU-FROU BOWS."

The "Frou-frou" bows are the newest of the many dainty accessories of the toilet that are now considered so indispensable.

These bows are made of *gros-grain*



ribbon of two delicate, yet contrasting shades—salmon and turquoise blue, Nile green and pink salmon, rose color and light blue—or of two shades, very light and very dark, of the same color. The bows come in sets of two, one for the neck and the other for the *coiffure*, the latter being finished with a white *aigrette*. It may be worn either in front, or at the side of the hair, whichever is most becoming. We can furnish these bows, in any desired colors, for \$2.00 the set.

RESPECTING the frills now so popular, they may be single, double, or triple, either of lace, linen, or muslin, according to the occasion and costume for which they are intended, and are worn with a high or open body at pleasure.

NOTHING can be more becoming than the fashionable high *coiffures* than the standing collar of the material of the dress, with full cambric or lace *fraise* inside.



SEASONABLE FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

SEASONABLE FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

FIG. 1.—Suit of *percale*—gray ground with blue figures—for a girl of ten years. The trimming consists of bias bands of plain blue cambric, stitched on by machine. The skirt—pattern No. 1600—is gored, and encircled by three blue bands. The overskirt—the “Lena,” pattern No. 1610—has a plain, square, very wide apron, trimmed round with one band, and the back—cut in mitres, bound with blue—is looped in the middle, the drapery being sustained by sash-like pieces, trimmed to match, which proceed from the sides. The basque—the “Rosina,” pattern No. 1718—is trimmed to match. A double illustration showing the arrangement of the back, will be found elsewhere. Broad-brimmed straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon. Skirt pattern, in sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years twenty cents each, over ten years twenty-five cents each. Overskirt pattern, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. Basque pattern, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 2.—Suit of white Victoria

lawn for a miss of twelve years. The skirt—pattern No. 1600—is bordered with a deep kilt-plaiting of the material, headed by a row of “Standard” puffing, No. 2. The overskirt—the “Bertha,” No. 1607—which has a draped apron, and forms three pointed puffs in the back, is trimmed with “Standard” plaiting, headed with puffing No. 1; and the basque—the “Winnie,” No. 1717—is trimmed to match. The double illustration of the basque is given elsewhere. This suit is known as the “Bertha,” pattern No. 1817, and is in sizes for from eight to twelve years, thirty cents each; or each pattern can be had separately if desired. Pattern of overskirt, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. Basque pattern, in the same sizes, twenty cents each. For prices and sizes of skirt patterns see previous description.

FIG. 3.—Suit of gray linen serge for a boy of fourteen years. It is arranged with long suspender pants—pattern No. 2009—and the “Cheshire” sacque coat—No. 2004. These are made up without trimming, and the suit is completed by a straw hat trimmed with blue ribbon. Pattern of pants

in sizes for from eight to fifteen years, twenty cents each. Coat pattern, in the same sizes, at the same price.

FIG. 4.—A favorite style of suit for a boy of six years. The pants—pattern, No. 2007—are of brown linen, reach only to the knee and are a little full at the top. The “shirt” waist—No. 2026—is of white linen, with large blue polka dots. This has three box-plaits in the back, and the sleeves have deep cuffs. Sailor hat of straw, trimmed with blue ribbon. Pattern of pants, in sizes for from four to seven years, twenty cents each. Waist pattern, in sizes for from four to ten years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 5.—Street costume of checked summer silk, light green and white. The gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—is bordered with a bias, gathered flounce, cut in deep scollops on the bottom, and edged with narrow green fringe. The upper edge is finished with fringe and attached so as to form a narrow ruffle for a heading. The polonaise—the “Fanny,” pattern No. 1516—is trimmed with narrow bias double ruffles. The double illustration given elsewhere shows the entire design. Hat of white

silk, puffed, and trimmed with green ribbon. Polonaise pattern, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. For prices and sizes of the skirt pattern see previous descriptions.

FIG. 6.—Dress of cambric with light lilac ground and purple figures. The skirt—pattern No. 1600—is gored and without trimming. The overskirt—the “Belle,” pattern No. 1608—is trimmed with a ruffle headed by a bias purple band. The double illustration elsewhere shows the arrangement of the front. The waist—No. 1703—has a pointed yoke, both back and front, and is trimmed to match the overskirt. Hat of white piqué—pattern No. 2211, price twenty cents. This size of hat is suitable only for girls from ten years upwards, and ladies. The “Eveline”—pattern No. 798—is in the same style, and is more suitable for smaller children. Overskirt pattern, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, twenty-five cents each. Waist pattern, in sizes for from six to fourteen years, twenty cents each. Pattern No. 2211, twenty cents. “Eveline” hat, in sizes for from two to six years, fifteen cents each. For prices and sizes of skirt pattern see previous descriptions.

WHITE SUITS.

THE most fashionable white suits for country wear, are made of white *piqué*, hand embroidered in small detached figures, and trimmed with bands and ruffles of English hand embroidery.

White Victoria lawn is less worn than formerly, white satine, white linen, and white batiste have taken its place, and are trimmed with Madeira embroidery, Hamburg edgings, and insertions, or plaitings of the material, and black velvet—the velvet mounted as collar, and cuffs upon the jacket or polonaise.

Suits of dark blue cambric, trimmed with white linen bands and large pearl buckles, are among the novelties, and are considered very stylish for country wear. Black straw hat trimmed with dark blue, and black belt with pocket attached is worn with them.

FLOWERS.

ARTIFICIAL flowers, as an ornament for evening and wedding-dresses, are the most effective trimming ever designed. The sets for dresses come in four or six pieces. Bridal garnitures of orange-buds and blossoms, including necklace, cost \$22. Others, in which are mingled jasmine roses, and white lilac, dipped in wax and perfumed, vary from \$50 to \$100.

A set composed of coronet, bouquet de corsage, and sprays for looping the overskirt, made up of double English violets, white buds and long grasses, was \$15. One of forget-me-nots and lilies of the valley, \$17. Others of rarer flowers, \$20 and upwards.

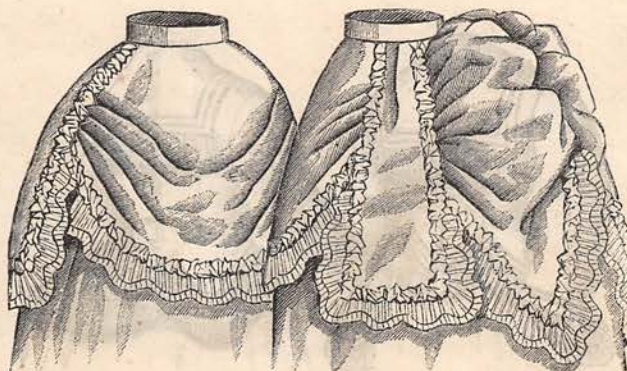
For less money, tasteful persons can design sets in which their favorite flowers can be combined, as all the wild-flowers, as well as exotics, are imitated so exquisitely that they are preferable to the real, being durable and easily bent and placed in position.

FANCY FINERIES.

SOME novelties in fans are known as *Trianon*. They are of black satin, painted in clusters of flowers, or Watteau designs, and mounted in ivory. Prices from \$20 to \$60.

Belts of broad black velvet, fastened with heavy clasps of oxydized silver are fashionable.

Smelling-bottles of dead gold, shaped like the Greek amphoræ, are worn, attached to the belt by chains of the same material. Some of the designs are very elegant.



BELLE OVERSKIRT.

ESPECIALLY graceful and stylish in effect, and adapted to so wide a variety of materials, the "Belle" is deservedly a favorite style of overskirt, especially for dressy purposes. The one illustrated is made in white swiss, trimmed with "Standard" scalloped plaiting, headed by fringed ruching of silk. Ruffles, plaitings, folds, bands, braiding, velvet ribbon, or fringe, are all suitable for the design, but must be selected with reference to the goods it is made up in. The same design is illustrated in Fig. 6 of the block of children's fashions. Pattern No. 1608, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, twenty-five cents each.



FANNY POLONAISE.

A JAUNTY little polonaise, which is adapted to all classes of dress material. The style of trimming has much to do with the dressy effect, and should be selected to correspond with the goods used. Narrow velvet ribbon put on in a simple Grecian design, as illustrated, will be found very effective on most goods. Braiding, ruffles, or bands may be substituted on washing materials. This design is shown made in checked summer silk in Fig. 5 of the block of children's fashions. Pattern No. 1516, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.

New sashes of thin armure silk with brocaded ends, and elaborate tassel fringe, with neckties to match, are imported. They come in all the pale tints.

Watered sash ribbons are in three perpendicular stripes, white centre, with a color on each side. Others are in cross bars of blue and white. Roman sashes in lovely combinations appear again.

A dressy style is a fichu made of light silk in folds, trimmed with lace. These are prettiest over black dresses.

Chemisettes of striped percale are in vogue for morning wear. They have a double-breasted front with two rows of large pearl buttons, an English collar turned

over with standing band behind, and flaring cuffs, fastened by four buttons.

Pretty gray grenadine veils are finished with gray fringe, and pinned with a silver dagger.

Colored stripes are the novelty in hosiery. In lisle thread, in the gayest colors, they cost \$1.25 a pair. Silk hose in plain colors, scarlet, violet, or blue, are worn with kid or silk buttoned boots, the latter slashed from top to toe to show the gay stocking beneath. This innovation is too expensive to become general.

Some stout walking boots, suitable for country rambles are made in broadcloth, with thick soles and low heels.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

CHILDREN can be very neatly and inexpensively dressed, if mothers only understand the art of doing it. This principally consists in buying good materials, using but little trimming, and that braids, bands, and the like, which wash in easily with the goods, and are readily taken off and replaced.

Linen, tweed, *piqué*, twilled flannel, all-wool delaine, merino, and hair-striped cambrics, are all excellent, and afford sufficient variety for summer and winter wear, at comparatively small cost. Silks are a useless extravagance, unless contrived out of an old dress of mamma's or a good-natured auntie.

Among our illustrations for the present month will be found a great variety of excellent and seasonable models for boys' and girls' spring and summer clothing; and, with patterns of these and a sewing-machine, an ample outfit for the little ones may be very quickly and easily prepared.

For boys of two to five years of age, too old for frocks, too young for pants, the "Louis Suit" is exactly adapted. It consists of shirt waist and skirt, united by a belt, and requires only two yards and a half of unbleached linen, or twenty-seven-inch wide *piqué* for the entire suit. In first making, lay the belt upon the waist, and turn the skirt in an inch and a half at the top. This will allow all that is necessary for "letting out" the second season, particularly if you also lay the cuff upon the sleeve, so that that can be lengthened also. This suit can be further utilized by being used as an apron in winter, or after the boy begins to wear pants.

The pattern of the "Shirt Waist," also illustrated, covers the summer requirements of older boys, or those who have commenced wearing trowsers, up to the time when they put on vest and jacket.

The "Shirt Waist," together with the "Knee Pants," constitutes a suit, simple and inexpensive, easily made, easily kept clean, and as durable in linen, tweed, and striped shirting, as in cloth or flannel.

The "Knee Pants," in conjunction with the "Blouse Waist" and sailor-collar, form the "Sailor" suit, which is good for a change, and very becoming, made in sailor-blue flannel, to boys of five to nine years of age.

A yard and a half of striped shirting makes a shirt-waist, and a yard and a half of tweed, linen, or any medium-width goods a pair of knee pants; and, as neither require any trimming beyond half a dozen buttons, they could not well be cheaper or easier to make.

Beyond the ages mentioned boys' clothes are generally made by the tailor, or purchased at a men's clothing store. There is no necessity for this, however, if the mother is herself, or can obtain, an expert seamstress.

The "suspender" pants, graded for boys from eight to fifteen years of age, are cut with such accuracy, and represented with so much fidelity, that no difficulty whatever is experienced in making them, even by those who are not accustomed to making "boys' clothes."

The only care required is in laying the cloth for cutting, and in lining the bottoms with canvas, which should be done to the depth of four inches. One and three-quarter yards of cassimere, tweed, or linen is required.

The "Eton" sacque-coat, or loose jacket, with English collar, naturally accompanies the suspender pants, and is so easily made by following directions which accompany the pattern, that it is certain-

ly not worth while to pay the difference required between the cloth and pattern and made-up garment. For every-day wear, there is nothing for the entire suit, in the way of material, better than gray tweed or Melton cloth, with linen for warm weather; but for Sunday wear the coat may be of black cloth, and the pants of fine light or striped cassimere, if preferred; a neatly-stitched or embroidered shirt-front and blue necktie appropriately finishing the costume.

Girls are said to be more trouble to dress than boys, and this is generally true; but much of the difficulty might be saved if a little judgment were exercised in selecting and combining the different parts of their wardrobe.

For example, in the present number will be found two illustrations—the "Winnie" basque and "Bertha" overskirt, which, put together in conjunction with the "Gored" skirt given in the May number, form the stylish Bertha suit. Either of these patterns serves a variety of purposes, yet with a little change of trimming, may be put together to form a complete suit, or in their different parts used to complete other costumes.

The "Misses' Yoke Waist" is a change from the blouse waist very becoming to slender figures, and prettily made in any of the summer fabrics, or in white, the yoke being tucked upon the machine, or made of the tucked lawn or cambric which comes for the purpose. The gored skirt is required for this waist also, and may be accompanied by the "Belle" overskirt, in silk or in the material of the dress.

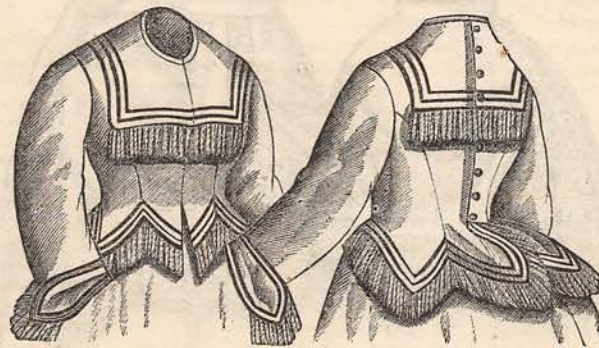
The "Misses' Yoke Waist" is also an excellent style for prints, gingham, cambrics, and the like, for school and everyday dresses, and in this case may be worn with a single skirt and a pretty bib or satchel-apron.

A third model for suits, adapted to thicker goods, such as fine alpaca, mohair, de beige, poplinette, and other materials, used for traveling and cool days, will be found in the "Rosina" basque and "Lena" overskirt. This pretty basque, elaborate as it appears for a girl, is really very simple. The vest is simulated by the trimming, and the fastening may be allowed in front or back as preferred. The overskirt is simply mitred upon the back, and bound, the points being turned back to form a sash. For the apron a simple row of the trimming used for the basque is sufficient.

Polonaises, of course, must not be omitted, and foremost among them, for girls of from eight to fourteen years of age, is the "Vivien," very pretty, very stylish, and a great favorite with all who like simple yet tasteful garments. With the exception of the back breadths which are put in full to form wings, the "Vivien" is a plain Gabrielle, and adapted to all materials, washing, woolen, or silk, only a simple plaiting, ruched or fringed trimming being required.

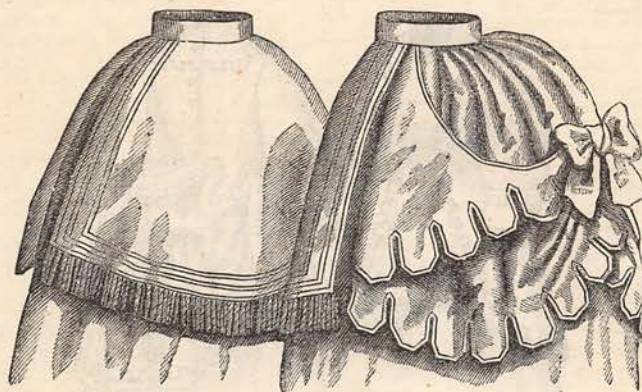
A polonaise something in the same style, but with a basque back, is given under the name of the "Fanny Polonaise." This might be made in linen or piqué, and braided, and might then be worn over a black skirt, which is just now considered very stylish for little girls.

The "Eveline" hat is a pattern of the fashionable sun-hat for girls' country wear from two to six years of age. The beauty of it is, that it can be taken apart—that is, the crown unbuttoned from the brim as quick as an apron can be taken off, and the hat washed as easily as a baby's bib. The holes in the crown and brim are



WINNIE BASQUE.

A JAUNTY little basque, adapted to all classes and qualities of goods that are usually employed for the suits and dresses of misses. Any style of trimming suitable for the goods used will be appropriate for the design. Black velvet ribbon and fringe, as illustrated, will be appropriate for most purposes, and braiding will be especially pretty on piqué or linen. The G. F. brand of velvet ribbon is decidedly the best when a velvet trimming is desired. This basque, the "Bertha" overskirt, No. 1607, and the gored skirt, No. 1600, comprise the "Bertha" suit, No. 1817, shown in Fig. 2 of the block of children's fashions. Basque pattern, No. 1717, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty cents each. Pattern of the entire suit, in sizes for the same ages, thirty cents each.



LENA OVERSKIRT.

A PRETTY style of overskirt, which may appropriately be made in any of the materials usually employed for the suits and dresses of girls, but especially adapted to washing goods, as it can be so easily "done up." The trimming should be selected with reference to the goods used. If preferred, the mitres may be omitted on the back part, and both back and front trimmed to match. This overskirt is shown in Fig. 1 of the block of children's fashions. Pattern No. 1610, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.



ROSINA BASQUE.

THIS pretty style of basque is appropriately made in alpaca, serge, piqué, or any suit goods not too thin. It may be trimmed in any way to correspond with the suit. The trimming illustrated will be found suitable for most materials. Fringe, headed by velvet ribbon, will be very suitable for the design, or the velvet, only, may be used. The basque is shown in Fig. 1 of the block of children's fashions. Pattern No. 1718, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, twenty cents each.

notched precisely for the buttons and button-hole, and this and binding the edge is all there is to the making. A yard of piqué makes it.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE

ARE still made Princess shape, with, or oftener without, pleats. They are generally made with trains. A very original model, serving two purposes, is the following: It is made of white cloth on one side and blue on the other. These two materials are sewn so as to form no wrong side. The trimming is the same on either side; the sleeves turn with cuffs. There is a little collar, pockets, buttons, all blue over white, or white over blue. A pretty model is made in cachemire with a red foundation, and a pattern (shawl material), a long train. The bottom of the dress, for about ten inches deep, is made of cherry-colored silk, quilted in small squares, apron the same. The Louis XV. pleat is fastened by cord and bow. Below the pleat at the waist passes another cord, thicker, with long fine tassels tied in front. Wide sleeves, open from top to bottom, back and front. They are lined with silk. Tight undersleeves, in quilted cherry-colored silk.

The greatest novelty is the Chinese Robe-de-Chambre. We have seen it in magnificent silk material, white foundation, with brocaded bouquets. Lined with Chinese pink silk. The form of this dress is like a long paletot, straight and buttoned rather lower than the waist. From there it is turned back over the under-skirt, and makes the body look like a waistcoat front. It is essential to have with these robes a pretty silk or foulard skirt of the same color.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

NEW waterproof cloaks consist of a circular or long sacque, with three capes, each one smaller than the other, and neatly embroidered upon the edge with black upon sailor-blue cloth.



THE "NEXT" NUMBER.

CORRESPONDENTS must not expect, and need not ask to have their questions answered in the "next" number, which is always out before their letters reach us.

CORRESPONDENTS OF THE "LADIES' CLUB."

THE number of correspondents to this department has become so large that we are compelled to request their attention to certain rules, in order to insure attention to their communications. The design of the department is to convey detailed information in the briefest manner, and we gladly devote time and space to answering questions of general interest.


Time and space are both, however, very valuable, and we request that correspondents will take up as little of either as is necessary. Also that they will write on one side of the paper only, and upon a slip headed LADIES' CLUB, thus avoiding the mixing up of business inquiries and

AMERICAN FASHIONS

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

THE AMERICAN STYLE FURNISHING

PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE



We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and unites to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

REVIEW OF FASHIONS.

THE rage of the season is for the redingote, it was introduced at a time when a change was desired, ladies generally having become tired of the costume, a little dissatisfied with the mantle as not being dressy enough for ceremonious visiting.

At this auspicious moment, the redingote stepped in and became a success. Of course, our readers are familiar with them, with their straight cut, their "great coat" style, their large buttons and pockets, their turn-over English collar, and general jauntiness.

The polonaise has been, and is likely to be much longer lived, not because it is more simple, but because it is less striking, and adapts itself to every variety of costume and material.

The redingote is already copied in cheap imitations of camel's-hair cloth, with cotton velvet pockets.

Redingotes made of white piqué are a good deal worn over ruffled black silk skirts, the cuffs, collar, and pockets of silk to match. Large button moulds may also be covered with the silk, and in this way an effective and not expensive summer costume is produced.

For the independent polonaise, batiste, and India pongee are the favorite materials, trimmed with fringe, or with Yak or linen lace to match.

The batiste are often richly embroidered, the pongee are generally plain, with only a bordering of fine *écru* lace, and side sash of wide black watered ribbon or velvet. These polonaises can be worn with almost any skirt, though they are prettiest over black silk and black grenadine.

With the warm weather a nov-

elty in bonnets appeared composed of fine *écru* Cluny lace, trimmed with black velvet and tea-roses; these are especially suited to black and *écru* costumes.

Seaside costumes consist of dark blue and *écru* in various combinations. Some are composed of dark blue linen, with bands, cuffs, collar, and pockets of *écru*, some of *écru* polonaise, or redingote, with skirt, bands, and trimmings of the blue.

Dotted foulard is in great demand for summer costumes, and is seen in grounds of all the new subdued tints, dotted with white. White lace is used for trimming, and also plain bands of foulard, the latter in the ground tint. The variety of summer materials is endless, the most of them being "tinted" and "striped."

The rage for metal ornaments has increased to a fearful extent. Sets of what are called oxydized silver, consisting of belt clasp, hook, agrafe, and chain for vinaigrette, and umbrella cost twelve to fifteen dollars, and are considered indispensable. Summer umbrellas are also quite an article *de luxe*, made of fine twilled shot silk, with cornelian, agate, ivory, or solid silver handles, which will fold no larger than a sword cane.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—A handsome toilet of ashes-of-roses *poult de soie*, with the trimmings entirely of the material. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is ornamented with a deep flounce, the exact arrangement of which can be fully understood by reference to the separate illustration given else-

where. The polonaise, the "Bianca," No. 1358, is especially stylish in effect, and very becoming. The back view is shown on Fig. 2. Valenciennes lace frills at the neck and wrists. Peacock green neck-tie. High *coiffure*, ornamented with a high Spanish comb and a *bandeau* of black velvet ribbon. Skirt and polonaise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 2.—The polonaise on this toilette is of the same design as that on Fig. 1—the "Bianca," No. 1358—but made in *batiste écru*, trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion of the same color. The sash is made of the same material as the skirt—brown silk. If it is not desired to have the style of looping which is illustrated, the back of the polonaise may be looped in any other style. The skirt is a demi-train, No. 553, the back without trimming, and the front ornamented with three broad puffs set on in deep points, so as to form a high trimming. Deep frills of wash net at the neck and wrists. Rose-colored neck-tie. For prices of patterns see previous description.

GLOVES.

In purchasing kid gloves it should be remembered that no contrasts in color are now permitted in the stitching. The embroidery upon the back, slight as possible, is executed in silk matching the shade of the glove; all the extra cost is put into the length of the wrists. Three-buttoned gloves are the usual style now for the promenade, and even four are not uncommon. Evening gloves exhibit six to ten.

GROS GRAIN SILK SASH.



SASHES in the style of the one illustrated above, are very fashionably worn, placed at the left side of the polonaise or overskirt. They are made of silk, doubled—any width from twenty-two to twenty-seven inches will do—and require one yard and a half in length. One end only is fringed, and is left hanging, while the rest is arranged in two loops, one falling and the other standing, separated by a large jet, or oxydized silver buckle. These sashes are placed either directly at, or a little below the waist, and if fancy so dictates, are worn in the middle of the back, but they are considered more stylish if placed at the side.

SUMMER shoes and slippers are made for house wear of linen, coming under the simple name of "linen" shoes, and very comfortable they are during the warm summer days for *negligée*.

SUMMER DRESSES AND MATERIALS.

WHITE suits are as popular as ever, and many old features being revived, they are more becoming than formerly. The very old fashion enjoyed by our grandmothers, of puffs with colored ribbon run in them, is really pretty on sheer white nainsook dresses. A becoming dress can be had for a small outlay. The simplest form of these costumes is composed of underskirt and belted polonaise. The skirt has a succession of flounces headed with puffs, through which the favorite ribbon gleams; the polonaise is finished with a double puff, or a puff and ruffle; the sash is white muslin mingled with a broad ribbon of the shade used in the puffs.

For afternoons at the sea-side dark silk dresses, with overskirt and sleeveless basque of Mousaia, are in vogue. Mousaia is a new fabric, of white raw silk, rough stripes, alternating with figured ones; price from \$3 to \$5 a yard. Over black silk the effect is peculiarly pretty. The rage for solid colored skirts and overdresses of fine transparent materials is at its height. Winter silks can be utilized to combine beauty and economy.

Suits of dark blue linen are much admired; these are finished with delicate white embroidery. Napoleon blue batiste, the overskirt of polka dotted blue foulard, is a favorite combination. Teacolor and *écru* batistes are preferred over light silks. Another novelty for polonaises is a guipure linen of pale *écru*. In all dresses polka dots appear, if possible, in the upper portions. Yak lace is used on all light materials with fine effect.

On evening dresses the desired effect of cloud-like softness and blended tints is produced by plaitings and puffs of *crêpe lisse*. These are massed on single, full, or demi-trained skirts, with broad sashes of the silk, loops, or simulated overskirts. Contrasting colors are used in many of these dresses. Pale straw color is combined with turquoise blue, tea-rose with serpent-green, sea-green with white, rose-color with salmon-pink, etc.

Black grenadine suits are to be seen in endless styles, owing to the many new varieties of the article. Damask-figured, lace-striped, and polka-dotted grenadines are used for overdresses and polonaises. The underskirt is prettiest in the small square-meshed fabric. The prettiest suits are made by laying

the grenadine ruffles, puffs, and plaitings on an underskirt of black silk. With such suits black satin ribbon is used for sashes. Roman and colored ribbons are worn in the house.

SUMMER HATS.

No. 1 represents a hat of white Swiss, made with a puffed crown, lined with light blue silk, and the brim formed with a band of white "Standard" Swiss fluting.



Large black velvet bows, one in front and one in the back, and a cluster of pink azalias at the side form the trimming. For midsummer, wear with white, or very light costumes. These hats are very coquettish and becoming, and quite inexpensive.



Nos. 2 and 3 represent the back and front views of one of the favorite styles of "Normandy" cap. These caps are made of Swiss muslin, *piqué*, velvet, silk, and silk covered with Swiss muslin, according to the season. The usual trim-

mings are lace and *gros-grain* ribbon, but any pretty style of trimming may be used. The one illustrated is made of white organdie



over pale rose-colored silk, the garniture consisting of Valenciennes lace, plaitings of rose-colored silk, and bows and streamers of ribbon to match.

We can furnish these caps, ready-made, in sizes for girls under eight years, for from \$5 to \$7 each, trimmed in the style of the one illustrated with any desired color.

Pattern No. 2,221, in sizes for from three to eight years, fifteen cents each.

STYLISH TOILETS AND COSTUMES.

(See Double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—A stylish house-toilet of *grisaille* summer silk, trimmed with bias flounces, ruffles and puffs of the material, and black French lace of two widths. The skirt, a graceful demi-train, pattern No. 553, is bordered with a deep gathered flounce, surmounted by a second flounce, disposed in the style illustrated, the sections of box-plaiting separated by a bias sash, headed by a bow. This second flounce and the sashes are trimmed with narrow French lace. The overskirt—the "Marianna," pattern No. 1,129—is bordered with a fall of deep lace, headed by a bias silk puff, and a standing row of narrow lace. A double illustration elsewhere shows the arrangement of the front. The side sash is used on the opposite side to fasten the *revers*. The basque—the "Angelique," pattern No. 933—is trimmed with lace of two widths, the wide falling, and the narrow

standing. The front view of this basque is shown on Fig. 3. It is a particularly becoming garment, and is adapted to all classes of goods. High ruff of Valenciennes lace and Swiss at the neck, and undersleeves to match. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each; pattern of overskirt, thirty cents; basque pattern in various sizes, twenty-five cents each; trimmed section of flounce, fifty cents.

FIG. 2.—House dress, or visiting toilet of black silk grenadine with large black satin spots. The entire trimming is of the material with the exception of the sash at the side which is of black silk, and the ribbon bows on the sleeves. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is trimmed on the back with four deep-gathered flounces, each headed by a puff, surmounted by a standing ruffle. The front is bordered with a narrow flounce, above which are melon puffs, extending to the belt. On the left side the sash hides the joining of the front and back trimming, and on the right side a wide ruffle turned toward the back, finishes the last puff. There is no overskirt, and the suit is completed by the "Natalie" basque, No. 935, trimmed with puffs and ruffles. This is a style very much worn, long in front and short behind. The double illustration given elsewhere shows the design fully. The ruffe which simulates the vest in front, is graduated in width, and is very wide at the neck. Frills of "Standard" plaiting at the neck and wrists. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each; basque pattern in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 3.—Morning or street costume of Napoleon blue linen, embroidered with white. The skirt cut walking length, after pattern No. 551, is ornamented with two deep gathered flounces, scalloped and embroidered, each headed by a band, also embroidered. The graceful overskirt, the "Lotella," No. 787, is trimmed to match. This is very long in the back and gracefully looped. The basque, the "Angelique," No. 933, is the same as that shown on Fig. 1. "Victoria" bonnet of straw, trimmed with ribbon the color of the dress, and a bunch of field-flowers. Overskirt pattern thirty cents; for prices and sizes of skirt and basque patterns, see description of Fig. 1.

FIG. 4.—Party dress for a girl of ten years. The material is white Swiss, garnished with "Standard" plaiting and puffing, bows of rose-

colored ribbon separating the puffs on the overskirt, and a rose-colored sash fastened on the left shoulder and tied on the right side at the waist. The dress is arranged with a gored skirt, pattern No. 1,600, the "Bertha" overskirt, No. 1,607, and a low yoke waist, No. 1,708. The yoke of this waist is pointed in front, and is formed entirely of puffs. The overskirt forms three distinct puffs in the back and has a draped apron. The double illustration is given with the children's fashions. Either pink or white shoes. Skirt pattern in sizes for from four to fifteen years; under ten years, twenty cents each, over ten years, twenty-five cents. Overskirt pattern in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each. Waist pattern in sizes for from four to six years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 5.—An exceedingly stylish toilet, arranged with demi-train skirt of *réséda* silk, and a polonaise made of alternate bands of the G. F. brand of velvet ribbon and *guipure* insertion. From the right shoulder depends a broad sash of watered ribbon, which supports the looping in the back, and is finished on the left side in the manner illustrated. The fronts form two very deep points. The edge is finished with a row of deep *guipure* lace, headed by a narrow standing row, the lace being carried up the fronts and around the neck, forming a very full *ruche* at the back. The double illustration of this stylish polonaise—the "Jessica," pattern No. 1,359—is given elsewhere. Black watered ribbon may be effectively substituted for the velvet. The dress skirt is entirely without trimming. Skirt and polonaise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 6.—A lovely house dress, made in Napoleon blue foulard with white figures. The demi-train skirt is ornamented with flounces, disposed in broad box-pleats, as illustrated, with spaces between, about twice the width of the pleats. The upper edge is finished with a



SIMPLE SUMMER DRESSES.

FIG. 1 represents a suit of striped *percale* or calico, the stripes alternately of lilac and white, with small white figures in the lilac stripes. The skirt is cut walking length after pattern No. 551, and is bordered by a deep gathered flounce, cut bias, and trimmed with a bias band of plain purple cambric. Two folds of plain purple cambric form the heading. The overdress is known as the "Neilson" redingote, pattern No. 1,348, and is perfectly loose and double-breasted in front, but the back has side-forms and is confined by a belt, while the skirt part is gracefully looped. The trimming consists of a purple ruffle, and large purple buttons ornament the front. This is a simple, stylish, and convenient dress for country wear at any time of the day, or for morning wear in the city. The design is suitable for all goods, whether dressy or plain, the dressy goods, of course, requiring a more elaborate skirt garniture, and a trimming on the redingote to correspond with the goods. The skirt and redingote patterns are both in various sizes; price thirty cents each size.

FIG. 2 shows a dress of *foulard* finished *percale*, a white ground with Napoleon blue polka dots. The gored skirt, pattern No. 1,600, is encircled by three bias bands of plain Napoleon blue *percale* simply stitched on by machine. The pleated polonaise, pattern No. 1,509, is bordered with a plain blue fold, and the pleats are ornamented with blue buttons and edged with narrow blue folds. The plaets are not laid in the front, but are simulated by three bands, each bordered with a narrow blue fold. This design, while suitable for most other goods, is especially adapted to washing materials. The skirt pattern is in sizes for from four to fifteen years, under ten years, twenty cents each; over ten, twenty-five cents each. Polonaise pattern in sizes for from four to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.

net braid, but is sometimes used on the back, or at the sides, and forms a very dressy *coiffure* when placed directly on the top of the head and entirely surrounded by puffs. Very often three are worn at once, one in front, one on the left side, and another in the back; or, one is placed in front, and one on each side, falling behind the ear, in either case the space being filled in with a few large puffs, either false or made of the lady's own hair.

band of the G. F. brand of black velvet, edged with white silk cording. The plain spaces have a narrow pleated flounce of plain blue silk, placed at the bottom, headed with velvet to match the top of the flounce, and the upper parts of the box-pleats are opened and trimmed with pleated *revers* of plain blue silk. This is a very effective style of flounce, for almost any material. The overskirt is trimmed with mixed blue and white fringe, headed with velvet, and has a plain square apron, the back hanging long and full without looping, and a triangular shaped piece on each side, laid in two pleats. The waist, pattern No. 813, is plain without turning, and the sleeve—the "Celestine," No. 865, has a deep, pleated cuff. Over the waist is worn a "Marie Antoinette" fichu of black lace, with the sashes tied low down in the back with a blue ribbon bow. For prices of skirt and overskirt patterns see previous descriptions. Waist pattern in various sizes, twenty cents each; sleeve pattern ten cents; pattern of fichu, No. 2,213, twenty cents; trimmed sample of flounce, fifty cents.

FIG. 7.—A front view of the costume on Fig. 2. For prices and sizes of patterns see description of that figure.

THE *Récamier* bow of hair is very much worn. This is in the style usually known as a "butterfly" bow, and is always associated with finger-puffs. It is most frequently worn on the front in place of a coro-

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

THE summer hats and bonnets worn by children are very simple and very becoming. The Normandy bonnet for girls have especially been received with high favor. In fact, they have experienced one of those rages which would tire one of the sight of the prettiest thing on earth, and sink it out of sight in Dolly Varden fashion at the end of a season.

Where are all the Dolly Vardens of a year ago? Buried, not to be revived for twenty years at least; killed by the sunshine of popular favor.

It is not much trouble to dress children now-a-days if one has plenty of money, for everything is made for them, with a few exceptions, which we shall presently specify.

Nor are the ready-made garments excessively dear; on the contrary, they can be bought in many instances cheaper than they can be made, and pay for the making.

The difficulty is that ready-made garments must either be purchased much too large, or set aside at the end of one season.

No allowance is made for "growing." There are no seams to let out, or bands capable of enlargement. Underclothing, especially, which lasts the longest, is generally constructed on a particularly scant pattern, and if there are no younger members of the family to fall heirs to it, is useless to a rapidly growing child in a few months.

This obstacle excepted, we should say the world was rapidly growing into the paradise we all wish it to be for mothers who have money to buy their boys and girls wardrobes.

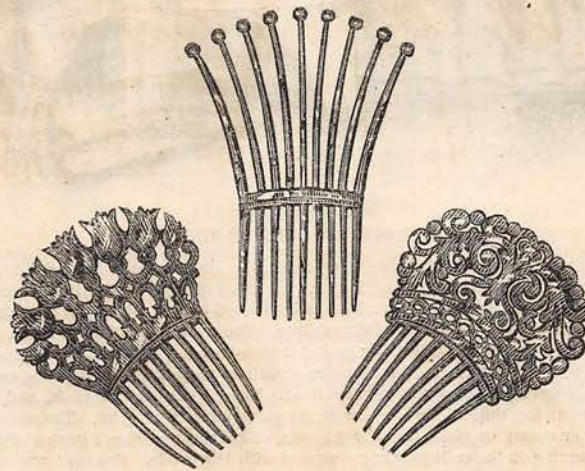
For young children, in addition to every description of underclothing, there are great varieties of suits and costumes in cloth, linen, piqué, and other cotton, woolen, and even silk materials. But with the young children they are obliged to stop. The difference in the height, and length, and breadth of girls and boys between the ages of eight or ten and fifteen, is too great for risk of cutting and making important garments; therefore, although it is quite possible to get all sizes of underclothing, it is as yet impossible to obtain suits, dresses, cloaks, costumes, and other principal articles for girls or boys, over the age of ten, until they require young lady's and young gentlemen's size.

With this preliminary statement, useful to ladies living in the interior, who send for garments ready-made for all ages, and cannot



JESSICA POLONAISE.

A FAVORITE style of polonaise, very simple in arrangement, but exceedingly stylish in effect. It is adapted to all goods excepting the heaviest, and is especially pretty made in grenadine, gaze de Chambéry, silk, cashmere, foulard, batiste, and similar materials. The trimming may be selected with reference to the goods used. The one illustrated is of batiste trimmed with brown linen lace, headed with embroidery of brown silk. The sash is of brown silk. If it is not desired to have the style of looping illustrated, the sash may be omitted or fastened at the side and the skirt part looped in any other graceful manner. This stylish design is shown *en costume* on Fig. 5 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No 1,359, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



SPANISH COMBS.

THE old-time, high Spanish combs which are now so fashionably worn, impart a certain quaintness to many of the coiffures which is very coquettish and becoming. These combs are quite as high, but not as broad as formerly, and are usually worn with what would be termed a "careless" coiffure, that is, one disposed in a loose, irregular manner, the comb being placed in any convenient place where it will have the effect of being of service, but very seldom in an upright position, unless that should happen to be convenient, and the most becoming.

Shell combs have the preference before those of jet, silver, or gilt, both plain and carved ones enjoying about equal favor. In genuine tortoise-shell they are expensive, especially the carved ones, ranging in price from \$6 to \$18 each; but an imitation of shell that can hardly be detected, is quite as much used as the genuine article, and is manufactured in numerous pretty designs. Three of this kind, of very graceful designs, are illustrated above. No. 1, the upper one, costs \$2.25, and Nos. 2 and 3, \$2.75 each.

understand why dresses are not to be procured for girls of fourteen as well as girls of six or eight, we will proceed to call attention to our children's designs for the month.

The "Bertha" overskirt is exceedingly stylish in black or blue silk over white, or hair-striped summer silk. It may also be made in white muslin, and trimmed with a plaiting, or of any of the pretty grenadines, or tissues *en suite*; it is almost too bouffant for piqué and other stiff, solid materials.

The "Vinnie" basque, however, is exactly adapted in its neat trimness to piqué, trimmed with black velvet or white washing braid, or to a gray material *en suite* for traveling or early fall school dress.

The sizes are graded for girls somewhat younger than the "Bertha" overskirt. But the pattern is easily enlarged to fit older girls.

A dressy little polonaise is known as the "Bessie," which suits the simple quaintness of its style. The front is cut Princess' shape, the back as a basque, over a skirt made full by pleats laid across, and fastened down with buttons. The edge is scalloped out and laid over a side pleating. This pleating may be omitted or made any depth preferred.

The "Low Yoke Waist" is a pretty and most seasonable model for summer dresses for little girls. It is cut square, and therefore not liable to slip off the shoulders; it is pointed across the front, straight across the back, and has a short, rounded sleeve.

It is in sizes for four and six years of age, as old as girls wear low-necked dresses.

It would hardly do to finish this article without an allusion to the "Sailor suits," worn indiscriminately by girls and boys, the only difference being that girls wear a skirt, and boys trowsers. The cut of the waist, the tie, the sash, the collar, are exactly the same.

They are usually made in blue twilled flannel, the body part in the dark shade of the material, the collar and sash in a light shade, or of pale blue silk. The pattern of the boy's suit is known as the "Victor," and the girl's, the "Victoria."

FLOWERS are used to an almost unlimited extent on all bridal dresses. They support the drapery, droop from the shoulders, encircle the waist, and are disposed in all sorts of carelessly graceful ways.

PATTERNS FOR THE MONTH.

OVERSKIRTS have not gone out, and are in great demand for country wear. A single skirt must be long to be graceful, and for this reason some form of double skirt seems to be necessary for walking dresses. A polonaise is not always convenient in summer, but a pretty blouse, or sailor waist, and two skirts is, so the upper skirt is retained, both for its beauty and its convenience.

One of the prettiest and simplest of the summer designs—one equally well adapted to silk, linen, muslin, or grenadine—is the "Lotella," a model of which will be found in this issue of the Magazine. It is simple, yet very graceful, and perfectly adapted to a plain or more dressy costume. By looping it up at the sides with trimmed bands a very dressy effect is produced, while a different material may be tied up with tapes underneath, and let down instantly for the wash, if required. Five yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide are required.

Another overskirt adapted to a somewhat thicker class of materials is known and illustrated as the "Millicent." It is suitable for mohair, or any of the lighter woolsens, and would also be handsome in silk; in the latter case lace might be used for trimming instead of fringe.

The same amount of material is required for this as for the "Lotella."

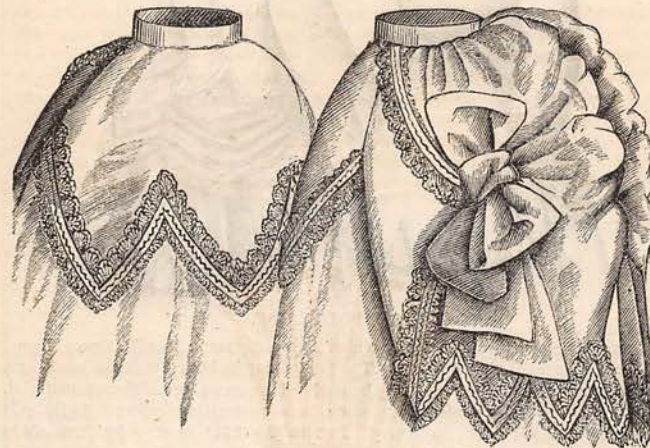
The "Marianna" overskirt is still more dressy; it is used exclusively for silk, poplin, grenadine, or a rich class of fabrics. A very handsome model is of black faille, the revers dull black satin, the trimming rich guipure lace, and passementerie intermixed with jet. The bows black watered ribbon. A lighter style is very prettily made in Roubaix silk, which is no heavier than foulard, and has a reversible side, used to form the revers. Trimming of fringe instead of lace; watered ribbon bows.

A polonaise of batiste can be made at home with little trouble from the "Jessica" pattern, which is modeled from a very handsome one, embroidered and trimmed with lace. The sides lap over the back, which is full, and looped up into a shape more *bouffant* than is in accordance with the latest style. This is readily adjusted according to taste, however, and taste also may be allowed to decide in regard to the sash, which may terminate at the waist or be carried to the shoulder, as in the illustration.



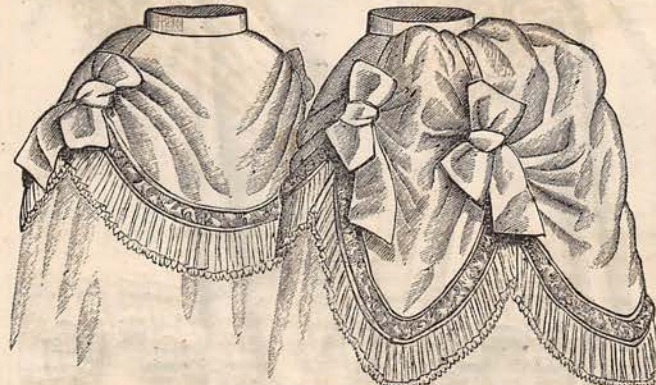
NATALIE BASQUE.

A style of basque very much in favor for use with a skirt trimmed very high in the back, or with a very *bouffant* overskirt. The front is much longer than the back, and is lapped a little over the side form, thus producing a very pretty effect. There is hardly any material that this graceful basque cannot be appropriately made up in. Even a thin material can have a heavier lining to keep it in place. The trimming should be selected with reference to the goods used. White goods will be most suitably trimmed with some of the various style of "Standard" trimmings, a full catalogue of which will be found in DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February, 1873. Fringe or lace, with an appropriate heading, bands of silk or velvet, or a trimming of the material will be appropriate for other goods. Pattern No. 935, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.



MARIANNA OVERSKIRT.

An exceedingly stylish overskirt to be used for dressy purposes. It is made up most handsomely in silk, poplin, grenadine, and such other goods as have sufficient body to retain them in a *bouffant* position. The trimming should correspond with the goods. Fringe may be substituted for the lace, and on some materials a trimming made of the same goods will be very effective. This overskirt is shown on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1,129, price thirty cents.



BERTHA OVERSKIRT.

An exceedingly stylish *bouffant* overskirt, arranged with three puffs across the back, and a draped apron. It is adapted to all classes of goods usually employed for the suits and dresses of misses, but is particularly pretty in thin goods, or those which are sufficiently stiff to retain them in a puffed position. The one illustrated is made in organdie, trimmed with "Standard" pleating and puffing. The bows are of ribbon and have straps reaching from them to the waist. This overskirt is shown on Fig. 4 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1607, in sizes for from eight to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.

Nine yards of goods, batiste width, will be required for this polonaise.

A stylish basque, adapted to grenadine dresses ruffled to the waist, is the "Natalie." It is shorter at the back than at the sides, which overlap the back, thus giving a pretty, graceful effect. The trimming simulates a vest, and may be executed in lace or pleatings of the grenadine.

Something in the same style, but more simple, is the "Angelique," which makes up charmingly in pongee, *piqué, de bège*, serge, mohair, or summer poplin. It requires no trimming other than a simple binding or piping, and is thus exceedingly well adapted to materials of firm texture. It is a practical form for autumn, home, or traveling wear.

Coat sleeves with a cuff, or dress trimming at the wrists, are just now a very fashionable form, and will be likely to retain their *prestige* next fall and winter. "The "Celestine" is a very pretty model of this style, suitable for batiste with lace trimming, for grenadine, or for solid silk.

Ladies spending a few days or weeks at a fashionable watering-place will find the pattern of the *Marie Antoinette* fichu a most useful one, as it can be made up in net or muslin, with ruches, or pleatings for trimmings, at small cost, and be worn either over a plain, high, or low-necked dress with very good effect.

OUR "PURCHASING BUREAU."

THE following letter is from a model husband who wished to "surprise" his wife on his return from New York with a summer outfit, and succeeded admirably. Won't some other husband take the hint?

"AUGUSTA, GA.

"MY DEAR MADAM—Yesterday the trunk with the various articles sent by you arrived, and its contents gave the most thorough satisfaction. Mrs. C— was as much delighted as surprised, and the dresses fit so well that there was nothing to lessen her pleasure. The sleeves of the silk dress were a trifle long and tight, but can easily be altered. I mention it only to beg that you will make a note on her measure for future use. The little girl's suit could not be improved, and the shade is quite becoming, notwithstanding our fears that it might prove too dark. The taste and style of all are exquisite, and the whole commission has been successfully executed beyond my most sanguine expectations. Please accept many thanks for the care and attention bestowed.

"J. P. C."

SUMMER SHAWLS, JACKETS, AND MANTLES.

LACE shawls, and thin shawls of black or white grenadine, appear as summer advances, hardly worn as shawls, but variously draped in ways that combine grace and utility.

There are also many pretty scarves and scarf-shaped mantles, useful to throw over the shoulders in or out of doors, and affording a sense of completeness without the warmth and restriction of a made garment, with its close sleeves and varied paraphernalia.

Very pretty scarves of twilled silk of various colors, with deeply fringed ends, are used indiscriminately as scarves or sashes. They are three yards long, exclusive of the fringe, and are full half a yard wide.

Still more elegant scarves are composed of *crêpe de Chine* in pale tints, bordered with flounces of wide Chantilly or black guipure lace; and there are also, in addition to real and imitation India Cashmere scarves, beautiful scarves of India twilled silk, flowered and plain, which may be used for a lifetime.

Some ladies have a habit of buying three or four yards of straight material and using it as a sort of Arab wrap for evenings, etc. It is a very good idea, because the stuff can afterwards be turned to account in any way the owner thinks proper.

The color and fabric follow the prevailing fashion, whatever that may be; sometimes it is black Cashmere, sometimes scarlet rep, again white crêpe cloth, and, at this season, fine blue cloth or flannel.

There is a *blue* rage this year.

Lace jackets are in great variety; some are with sleeves, some without. The most admired are made of insertions of black silk guipure, with duchesse sleeves and garniture of blue ribbon bows.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

ELEGANT summer robes de chambre are made of fine linen cambric or white Cashmere flannel, buttoned down the whole length in front, and having two rows of fine Yak or Cluny insertion down each side. The insertion rounds off from the front, and is continued round the bottom, above the hem. At the back of the neck it forms a point, and it also decorates the sleeves.



VINNIE BASQUE.

A BECOMING little basque only three-fourths tight, especially designed for a street garment, but not inappropriate for house wear if taken in a little under the arms. It is adapted to nearly all the goods which are usually employed for the suits and dresses of girls, excepting very thin ones. The trimming should be braiding, flat bands of silk velvet, or the material, ribbon velvet or braid, according to the material used; fringe will be effective added on the lower edge. Pattern No. 1,711, in sizes for from four to ten years, twenty-five cents each.



BESSIE POLONAISE.

A NOVEL style of basque polonaise which is prettily made in silk, alpaca, linen, *piqué*, or any material used for suits. The points may be bound with the same, or a contrasting color; and the ruffle may be made of the same, or a different material. It would be very pretty made of the same, in a contrasting color; a Swiss side pleating under silk will be very dressy. Pattern No. 1,519, in sizes for from six to ten years, twenty-five cents each.

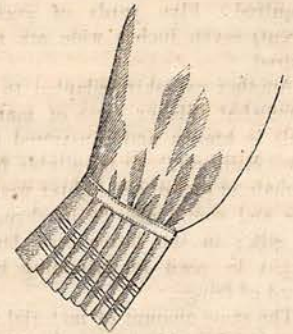
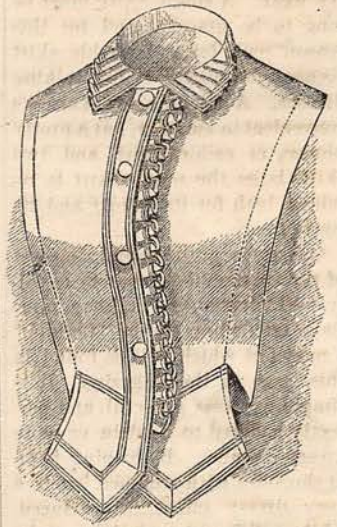


FLOUNCE FOR SKIRT.

This style of flounce is shown on Fig. 1 of the steel plate. It is appropriate for most dressy goods, especially silk and poplin, and although elaborate in effect, it is quite easily arranged. A trimmed sample will be furnished, post free, for fifty cents.

LINGERIE.

LINEN vests, to be used as substitutes for vests of silk or the



dress material, are the latest novelties in *lingerie*. They are usually of plain white linen, trimmed with bands striped with a color—red, blue, or black; the pleatings down the front and on the collar and undersleeves trimmed to match. Another style has small polka dots of a color with the stripes in the trimming to match. A set, including vest, collar, and under-sleeves, can be furnished for \$3; the collar and under-sleeves, without the vest, for \$1.50.

TRIFLES.

BLACK lace hats are worn, with the cluster of flowers placed low at the back in the lace ends. No color is seen in front. A rose at the throat is seen in black lace strings, or in the lace scarf, which is still fashionable. There are some novelties in neck-ties; square ends are newer than pointed ones. Pale shades are trimmed with white lace. Napoleon blue ties with white dots, so much worn by gentlemen, have been adopted by the fair sex. Some of the new ties

are trimmed with black Chantilly lace, but this style will not be generally admired.

Among the useful novelties are Cashmere scarfs in such charming shades as lotos gray, hazy greens, etc., embroidered in persane—a raised, heavy embroidery. These are pretty for the sea-side and mountains. Elegant wraps for the same purpose are shown in camel's-hair of brilliant scarlet, and lovely shades of blue and mauve. For quieter tastes they can be had in silvery green, mignonette, and pale blue, trimmed with lace to match.

Pretty breakfast sacques are made up in sheer nainsook or white lawn, trimmed with puffings, through which rose-colored or blue ribbons are run.

Fancy jackets are made of alternate *serre* Yak inserting and black velvet ribbon, sparkling with jets. Others have black velvet or moire bands, with black guipure inserting.

Etruscan cloth, in vogue for the sea-shore, is like Turkish toweling, with a woof of purple or dull red. This is made in a straight redingote, trimmed with black velvet buttons, and large pockets.

Filagree ornaments of oxydized silver are worn with all light toilettes, and are very effective.

HINES' COMBINATION COOKER.

AN ANSWER TO AN INQUIRER.

IN replying to your queries respecting Hines' "Combination Cooker," we will answer those of a score of other persons, whose inquiries tend more or less to the same point.

The great fact in regard to this invention is this, that it is a scientific step in advance of frying-pans, pots, kettles, and the whole paraphernalia of the cook-stove. It is economical in saving the burning of saucepans, etc., but it is much more economical in saving the substance and preserving the flavors of food, and doing away with one of our national curses—dyspepsia.

The enjoyment to be obtained from eating has never been realized by the American people. They have habitually bolted their food as if it was a disagreeable fact to be got through with as quickly as possible, and as a general rule it has been so—for the burned, dried, tasteless, insipid messes placed upon the majority of American tables offer as little temptation as possible to linger long in their consumption.

Even the potato has been cut away, or boiled away, or fried away without a thought as to its real possibilities, until the miserable, soggy, half-done, or over-done abomination passes without comment, and we throw away the principal part of the nutriment and all the flavor with the water without a thought.

The same is true of almost all other vegetables, of fish, especially of eggs, which, properly cooked, are so valuable as food, but used in the ordinary way—hard-boiled, fried, or mixed with butter,

sugar, and flour, and baked—are rendered worse than useless, positively injurious.

Some querists have taken it for granted that eggs are among the articles for which Hines' Combination Cooker could not be made available—but this is a very great mistake. The best method of cooking eggs is known to be what is called the "Water-Cure" method, because it is practiced at water-cure establishments.

The eggs are put into boiling water, and then set back from the fire where they will keep at the boiling point, without boiling. Seven minutes of this *steeping* is required to cook the eggs, and then the white is *set*, not hardened, and the whole is exquisitely delicate in flavor.

The Cooker gives us precisely the same result in perfection, and without the necessity of watching the process.

Rice cannot become a jelly, even if left in a whole day, as would be the case if cooked in the ordinary way a little longer than usual.

Asparagus, cauliflower, spinach, and greens of every description are not only greatly improved, but saved from destructive waste by this method of cooking.

It must not be forgotten that one of its great advantages is a saving of fuel in the summer time. The Cooker goes over a single hole in an ordinary-sized range or cooking-stove, and can be used over an old-fashioned furnace, if necessary. With this amount of accommodation it will cook meat, three vegetables, a pudding, and have water boiling all the time for tea or coffee. Moreover, with a division which is now being made in one of the pans, four vegetables can be cooked, or three vegetables and fruit, or three vegetables, fish, meat, and pudding; no one flavor mixing with another, or impairing in the slightest degree the perfect flavor of all.

We are informed that the patentee is now getting out a size for the use of families at the low price of five dollars. The usual size is eleven dollars, and there are still larger sizes for hotels and boarding-houses, which are, we believe, thirteen and fifteen dollars. The five-dollar size will be for the use of small families, the centre-piece being taken away, and the upper pan having no division, but for practical purposes in a small family it will be all that could be desired, and the endeavor to meet popular views will bring it within the reach of many who otherwise could not at once avail themselves of its advantages. We refer our readers to a letter in the "Ladies' Club" from a correspondent who has used the Cooker for months.



"MISS PERPLEXITY."—The only thing you can do with six yards of grenadine, two and a half yards wide, is to use it for flouncing the skirt upon a plain foulard silk lining, to the waist at the back, to the knee in front, adding a straight piece under a rounded apron, fastened with sashes at the side. Basque waist, trimmed with narrow ruffles or lace.

"LOTUS LEAF."—Clipping the eyebrows in youth will encourage the growth, but no art will make eyebrows if nature has left you destitute of them. Bay rum is good to wash them with oc-

asionally, and also the roots of the hair. The use of sulphur is that it kills animalcule or the infusorial life which sometimes, often indeed develops in the system, and gives rise to various difficulties and diseases. All remedial agents however, are liable to create disease, as well as remove it, and should therefore be used judiciously. Sarsaparilla is very well, but abstinence is better.

"LATE."—We should advise a pale ashes-of-roses silk suit for your wedding, trimmed with the same, and with fringe. The hollow pleated basque, and ruff for the neck, now so fashionable, could be lined with white silk or satin, and lighten it up. This would afterwards make you the best visiting and reception dress, provided the underskirt was demi-trained, and arranged for looping in the street.

2. Black silk suit, demi-trained skirt, trimmed with black thread or real guipure lace.

3. A *réséda* cashmere, or plum-colored poplin suit would be found most useful, and in addition a redingote of gray serge, made with pockets, and English collar of the material, finished with large smoked pearl buttons.

"BEVERLY."—Gloves are indispensable whether the bride wears white or not, unless indeed, the reason why she should not wear them is superior to a question of custom or etiquette. When the business of congratulating, and presentation, and chatting is beginning to be wearisome, then supper may be announced, by pairing off the guests, and sending them to the dining-room. Sandwiches, cold chicken, oysters, lobster and chicken salad, sardines, jelly, Charlotte Russe, fruit, cakes, confectionery, and ice cream, constitute the ordinary supper. Nothing hot required. Pile the plates, arrange plenty of small spoons, silver forks, and napkins near them. The gentlemen can then help the ladies without any trouble.

"S."—"Draped" apron, means one raised at the sides, rounded in front. A fine gray alpaca would make you a nice traveling dress. Get a braid for your hair; it will cost from ten to twenty dollars. A set of handsome sleeve buttons will cost from five to fifteen dollars. We have not tested a receipt for dyeing ribbons cherry and "blue." Perhaps some of our correspondents can give you some.

"ETHEL."—A half a dozen dresses would be sufficient for a few weeks stay at Saratoga. A white suit, a blue sailor suit, a couple of dinner and evening dresses, silk, with an overdress of white for one of them, a cambric suit, and a batiste suit or polonaise, with black silk skirt.

Your mother should have a black silk, a gray silk, or ashes-of-roses, some handsome laces, a fine cashmere, a grenadine, a morning walking suit of alpaca, and one of unbleached linen or lawn. A polonaise of India pongee, trimmed with Yak lace.

A sash of wide twilled silk trimmed with fringe upon the ends, would be handsome with your black lace polonaise.

All you have to do in making a wedding call is to offer your congratulations. When the time is set for certain hours on certain evenings, the newly-made husband is or should be present; if it extends over weeks, and includes day callers, it is optional with him. Send a card; accompany your visitor to the door and open it yourself.

"COUNTRY LADY."—1. Put the front hair in puffs in a semi-circle over your

forehead. Braid back hair, combing it high, and wind it round your head.

2. Finger puffs are made by rolling a lock of hair over the finger, or a stick the same size in circumference.

3. Coronet braids are worn across the head, and cost from \$3 to \$5.

4. Kilt-pleating is made by laying deep, perpendicular folds close together.

5. An open front is a front open and held back by strings underneath the tournure.

6, 7, 8, 9. Your white piqué would not look well as you describe. Trim the underskirt and polonaise with braiding, embroidery, or needle-work.

10. Brown lawn will look well on buff goods.

11. A Spanish flounce is a single deep one, sewed on to the lower edge of the skirt, and extending below it.

12. Make over your gray poplin by gathering the ruffles, putting them on the underskirt, and make a *redingote* (finished with black silk fold, buttons, cuffs and collar) of the new material.

13. Neck ribbons are worn. Ruffle the underskirt of your muslin, and it will do. Make a gray, blue or white cape, braided or embroidered, for your baby.

"SUE."—1. *Genre* painting, means pictures after a certain style, or manner.

2. *Silhouette* means a black profile. The name is derived from that of M. Etienne de Silhouette, comptroller-general of finances in France in 1757, who, finding the treasury in danger of bankruptcy, recommended rigid economy in private and public affairs. The wits of the time instituted mock reforms, and replaced the customary portraits by profiles à la *Silhouette*, traced by a black pencil on the shadow cast by a candle on white paper.

"Can you tell me who 'Douglas of Finland' was? and if he wrote anything else besides 'Annie Laurie'? If so, where could I procure his life and works?"

"LOUISE."

Will some correspondent favor us with an answer to the above inquiry.

"ELMA."—See answer to "Fannie B." as to your black grenadine. A morning dress of black and white checked silk would be elegant and durable.

Victoria lawn will be more popular than piqué. For thin white, see answer to "Fannie B.," for piqué, see answer to "Country Lady," question 9. A *crêpe* dress would be very appropriate and fashionable. For works of a musical character, send to Pond & Co., for catalogue. There are so many equally valuable of the kind you mention, we could hardly recommend one in particular.

"M. A. C."—Your ideas about your golden poplin are good; put all the velvet on the underskirt, scallop overskirt, bind with black velvet, make black velvet vest, trim with buttons of the same. Your white muslin does not need altering. Coat sleeves are worn on street and house dresses, flowing ones on evening toilettes. Red flannel jackets are no longer worn. You must cut the *pauf* you mention in the underskirt, and hold it in its place by strings. Ruffle the underskirt quite high, make your basque sleeves narrower, and put piping around the garment. You must have enough black alpaca to make it over in this way.


"COUNTRY."—1. The lady certainly did a very unheard of thing, but perhaps wished to surprise the company, and gain the reputation of being dashing. The gentleman could hardly overlook such a breach of decorum in any but a very young girl.

WINTER FASHIONS

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

THE AMERICAN FURNISHING IN STYLE

PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE



We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and unites to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL SEASON. OUR FALL PATTERNS.

We call the attention of our readers, and ladies generally to the fact, that we have made preparations on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, and with extreme care, for the presentation of new and distinguished fall styles, and that, gauging the future by the past, we have reason to believe that the autumn and winter of 1873-4, will prove most happy and successful in a business point of view.

We are able to promise our patrons the latest and most distinguished novelties in design, in advance of any other house, our facilities being such as to far surpass any attempt to compete with us in our specialties.

A "New Departure" has taken place in fashion, and we shall present on the first of September entirely new and most attractive designs in walking suits, wraps, indoor dresses, and dinner and evening costumes.

Ladies desirous of making up their fall and winter wardrobes, cannot afford to neglect the opportunity to supply themselves with these newest and latest designs. But we beg that their orders may be sent as much as possible to the nearest branch agency of our house, in their neighborhood, as this course greatly facilitates the business of the main establishment, and the prices are always the same.

Orders sent direct should be mailed as early as possible to ensure prompt attention, and we advise the making of them full and comprehensive, as the change in many styles is marked, and in the case of dealers the larger the variety the more the sales, and the greater the profit.

Our WHAT TO WEAR for the Fall and Winter will be full and complete. It has become a book of reference everywhere.

The Fall and Winter BULLETIN OF FASHIONS will present the most beautiful and attractive array of novel designs ever issued in one fashion-plate; it will be ready September 1st.

REVIEW OF FASHIONS.

At this late day there is little that is new to be said of summer fashions; its glory is on the wane, summer clothing has been worn until its freshness has departed, and with the desire for change which seems to be inherent in the human breast, we begin to look forward to the incoming beauties of fall, rather than back, with regret, upon the pleasant experiences of the summer.

A brief bird's-eye view will bear out our prediction in the early part of the season, that the summer changes would consist more of ornament and disposition, than material or design.

The redingote, a variety of the polonaise, has been the great success, and has been made up in the thinnest, as well as the more solid fabrics for which it was originally designed, and especially fitted.

Undoubtedly it will continue to be one of the popular garments for autumn wear, and in fact strike the key-note for styles of a simpler, bolder cut, than those which have preceded them.

One peculiarity about the present fashions recommends them to all, and that is, their universal adaptability. They can be made up in costly materials, and very much trimmed, or in plain solid linens and woolens, and look about as well as if they cost twice as much. It is the cut, the style, which is important, and not the fabric, excepting that it is always better economy to get a genuine article, a real wool, or mohair, or linen, than a smooth-finished imitation, which fades in the sun, or shrivels up at the first touch of moisture.

But in addition to the style, the

finishing touches give, more than ever before, the requisite appearance of freshness and elegance to the toilette.

The belt, the side sash, the metal clasps, the new buttons of various styles, the arrangement of the necktie, and even its material, all assist to impart that indescribable air which is the result of means, and of acquaintance with the latest novelties in dress and fashion.

Moreover, if these various accessories are not used at the time, they are useless, as they are so quickly replaced by something else.

One of the features which is likely to be continued is the use of materials for ornamenting garments, instead of made trimmings. Passementeries and crochet ornaments may be more employed upon cloth and velvet, as cool weather approaches, but they have been a decided failure during the past summer, and very properly so, for they were not adapted to the season.

Yak and linen lace, on the contrary, have been, and are in high vogue.

Black ribbon velvet is still in favor, and no other trimming looks so well upon linen, piqué, and white satine; and arranged as an insertion with narrow straps of the material—it is easily removed for washing, and as easily replaced.

By an ingenious arrangement the silk and velvet mounting upon washing polonaises, which has lately taken the form of pockets, cuffs, revers, and English collars, is also removed without difficulty. Upon woolen materials the finishing is of course stitched on, and ornamented with buttons in the

usual way; but for linen and other washable fabrics, the cuffs, collars, pockets, and the like are made separate, and buttoned on to the garment, not universally of course, but by those who have had wit enough to think out the method for themselves, or fortunate enough to have it suggested to them.

One of the features of the season has been an eruption of dark blue. Dark blue linen was a novelty in fabric of the season, and it is largely used for suits, and as trimming for unbleached linen suits. Blue polka dotted with white, has also been in great vogue, particularly in foulard, and soft-finished cambric resembling foulard.

Dotted blue foulard is not only used for house dresses and polonaises, but for trimming for black straw hats, for neckties, and for the trimming of plain batiste.

In fact, blue is used with *écru* very much as black was last season, though of course it requires judgment and taste to form such striking combinations.

MODELS FOR WATERING PLACE TOILETS.

THE fashionable season is now at its height at our gay watering-places, Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, and the rest.

Notwithstanding the large number of Americans that have gone abroad, there are still enough left to give life and activity to our summer resorts, and the present season does not seem to be behind any of its predecessors in the number of those who seek change at the sea-shore, or among the inland lakes and springs.

The only thing to be regretted is

the fact that of these so few belong to the working community, who need the beneficial influences, and to whom the life of ease and luxury, and freedom from care, would afford the completest contrast to daily routine. It would well repay farmers, mechanics, and working men generally, to save one hundred dollars from their hard earnings for one week's thorough relaxation; not at a farm-house, or cheap country cottage, but at a fashionable hotel, at a fashionable seaside or inland resort, where they could live for a brief while at least, like princes, luxuriate in the beautiful air, enjoy ocean bathing, or drink the water from mineral springs, and create a total alteration and renovation of the entire system.

It is a mistaken idea that because some ladies use these places, very naturally to display elegant wardrobes, that therefore it is necessary for every lady-visitor to dress extravagantly. Hundreds of ladies go to the springs and spend weeks there, whose whole outfit consists of a linen traveling dress, a quiet morning dress, and plain black silk. Nor is even so much as this essential. There never was a time when it was so possible to dress everywhere according to individual taste and convenience as now. Nevertheless some very rich and some very tasteful toilettes are worn at our famous summer resorts, and it is the designs for some of these that we shall proceed to describe.

The varieties of grenadine constitute some of the most popular styles, for example, a grenadine skirt flounced high, tablier of chantilly, grenadine (flowered) bordered with lace, and tied at the side with sash ends. Another is trimmed with pleatings over which a striped polonaise is worn, looped up with black bows, thread-lace ruche at the neck.

A pretty toilette of blue silk is trimmed with alternate ruffles of silk and gauze; gauze apron bordered with deep knotted silk fringe woven into the fabric. A morning dress of blue linen lawn is trimmed with pleatings, edged with very narrow pleatings of white linen lawn. The effect is remarkably pretty.

A white morning dress is of plain mull, the skirt trimmed with gathered flounces, the polonaise with two rows of Cluny lace, insertion lined with violet ribbon.

Foulard costumes and costumes of mixed foulard and batiste are very popular. The skirt is batiste,

the flounces headed with bands edged with spotted foulard; the polonaise mounted with cuffs, English collar, and pockets of batiste, ornamented with buttons of batiste, embroidered with the two colors combined in the toilette. To this mounting is often added a broad band down the back, also studded with buttons to match.

For traveling dresses embroidered linen suits are very much used, and also linen blouses belted in over striped skirts. The round capes, and capes of every description indeed, are less worn than last year. The Godet pleating, which gives the effect of a small hood, has taken its place.

A great deal of distinction is given to quite plain black silk, grenadine, and *crêpe*, or foulard toilettes by the full muslin fraises and thick pleated ruches of Brussels net, which are now so fashionable. For the present they have quite displaced collars and the large bow neck-ties.

SUMMER HOUSE DRESSES AND TRAVELING COSTUME.

(See Double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—Dress of white piqué, braided with black, for a child of three years. The design of the front is a Gabrielle, and in the back a short basque falls over a plaited skirt. The double illustration is given among the children's fashions. It is called the "Birdie" dress, No. 1819. Pattern in sizes for from one to six years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—Traveling costume arranged with a skirt of *grisaille* summer silk, and a duster of gray linen. The skirt is a demitrain, pattern No. 553, which is to be looped for walking. For a dress that is to be used *only* for traveling, a short skirt, No. 551, is the most desirable; but when short stoppages are to be made during a journey, it is often more agreeable to have the skirt of the dress a demi-train, which can easily be transformed into a short one by looping. The one illustrated is bordered with a deep bias flounce headed by broad bias band, edged to pand bottom with a narrow black silk fold. The duster is cut after the pattern of the "Gabrielle" wrapper, No. 801, and is trimmed with a broad bias band of blue linen, finished on both edges with a narrow fold of the same. It is confined at the waist by a chatelaine belt of Russia leather, to which the umbrella can be attached on the opposite side from the satchel.

The duster is represented as looped at the sides, and in the back, but for use in dusty weather it is to be worn unlooped, and buttoned all the way down the front. This duster being only half-fitting can be worn over an entire costume, but for summer traveling it is usually more comfortable to dispense with the waist and overskirt, or polonaise of the costume, and substitute the duster as an overdress. The bonnet is an especially suitable and pretty one, made in gray silk with a blue aigrette at the side. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Pattern of duster, No. 801, in various sizes, at the same price.

FIG. 3.—A lovely house-dress of white nainsook, profusely trimmed with embroidery. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is bordered with a very deep flounce, heavily embroidered. The heading is composed of a puff of the material set between rows of embroidered insertion. The overskirt, the "Pamella," No. 1131, is bordered with an embroidered ruffle headed by insertion. The sashes are of lilac *gros-grain* ribbon. If the style of looping illustrated is not desired, the sashes may be omitted and the back looped in any other graceful manner. The double illustration of this overskirt is given elsewhere. The waist is made entirely of puffs and insertion, and is cut after the "French" waist pattern, No. 816, with the "Minerva" sleeve, No. 866, trimmed with embroidered ruffles and insertion, *Praise* at the neck of embroidered ruffles, pleated, very high in the back but low in front. Overskirt pattern, thirty cents. Waist pattern in various sizes, twenty cents each. Sleeve pattern, ten cents. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each.

MODELS FOR THE MONTH.

WE present a variety of useful models this month, which may be used in getting up a fall wardrobe.

First, there is a simple style of corset cover, no puffing or ruffling, but very neat and pretty, when made in fine material, with a needle-work edge, or narrow "Standard" ruffling for the neck and sleeves.

Then there is a kitchen apron of a most useful pattern, the front piece forming bib and pockets; the apron proper rounding up at the sides, and being dressy enough for a "sewing" apron, almost too dressy, indeed, for kitchen purposes.

Next we have a model for a lady's "French" waist, which correspondents so often enquire for, and which now, having seen its pictured likeness, they will be sure to remember. This pattern is one of the most useful, convenient, and becoming that we have for prints, cambrics, white-striped goods, and the like. It is plain upon the shoulders and under the arms, and only full in the front of the waist, and at the back. It is always set in a belt, and has sleeves shaped to the arm, but slightly full at the top and at the wrist.

The "Pamella" overskirt is an excellent model for use with a round waist, and particularly adapted to alpaca, fine twilled serge, vigogne, and other autumn materials. It may also be made to advantage in black silk and cashmere, for wear with acashmere jacket. Five yards of goods, twenty-seven inches wide, only are required.

The Minerva sleeve is very stylish, and forms, with the patterns immediately preceding, and a demi-trained skirt, the costume on Fig. 3. of the braid sheet.

The figures upon the colored plate give a front and back view of the "Alexandra" Redingote, one of the most successful designs of the later summer season, and strikingly adapted for fall wear, is recommended to ladies wishing to prepare a wardrobe in advance of the fall season, as one of the most distinguished styles ever offered, sure to retain its place for a year to come.

The "Isola" basque may be used for any material, but is most effective in corded silk, twilled wool, mohair, camels' hair, or alpaca. The pleating at the back, it should be observed, is arranged to show the under side, and may be lined with the material, or with silk of the same, or a contrasting color.

The "Gabrielle" wrapper gives an admirable model for a morning dress of piqué, or twilled flannel. If the latter, it may be trimmed with bands of silk, or the "G. F." brand of velvet. It is a very graceful design, and may be made very warm in winter, with the addition of a cape. This pattern will be found used as a "duster" on Fig. 2 of the double page, and can therefore be variously and most usefully applied.

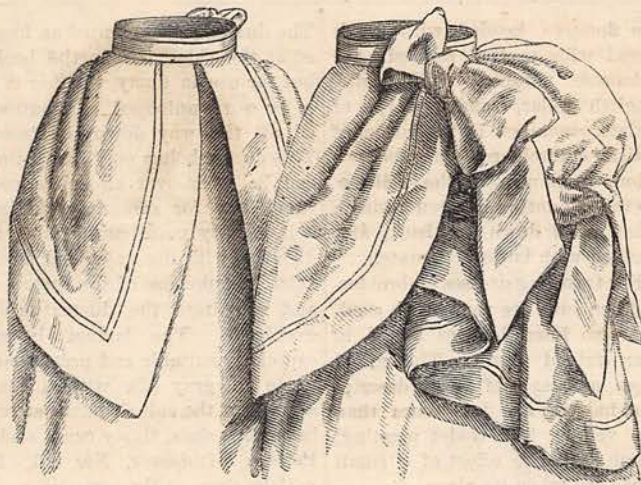
The "Birdie" dress, a charming little suit for girls under six, or boys who still wear dresses, may be made in any woolen material,

or in *piqué*. The latter fabric is so close and firm that it is almost equally well adapted to summer and winter. It is a nice little dress for braiding, and ladies will find pleasure in executing the pattern in needlework for some dear little pet.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

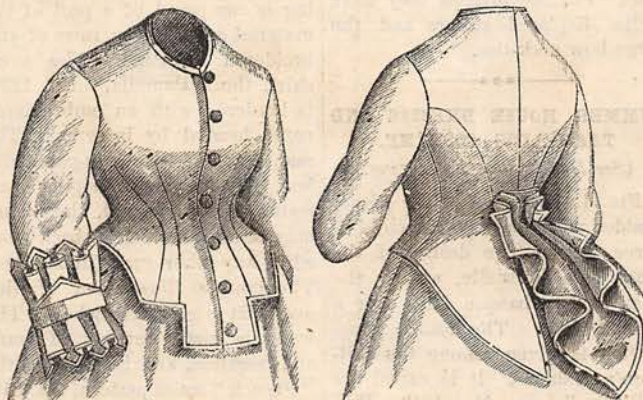
FIG. 1.—Costume of fine *écru* linen, the skirt cut walking length after pattern No. 551, and trimmed with a very deep kilt-pleated flounce, and the redingote ornamented with buttons, *revers*, collar, pocket lappels, and sash of deep blue linen, embroidered with white. The back view of this stylish garment is shown on Fig. 2. It may be worn either loose or belted in front, but it is considered more stylish for slender figures when worn loose. In all cases the back is belted. The flounce on the underskirt is put on in Spanish style, that is, the skirt is cut short and the flounce set on the bottom edge. The plaits are stayed underneath by tapes. Hat of split straw, trimmed with blue turquoise silk, and a cluster of pink roses. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Redingote pattern, No. 1357, the "Alexandra," in various sizes for ladies, thirty cents each, and in sizes for misses of twelve and fourteen years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—Visiting toilet arranged with a demi-train skirt of Russian gray *poult de soie*, and a redingote of camel's hair cashmere of the same shade; the difference in the materials causing an apparent difference in shade. The skirt, pattern No. 553, is bordered with three narrow ruffles, surmounted by a deep flounce, in which pointed pieces alternate with deep, double box-plaits. The ruffles are bound, and the deep flounce finished with folds, and headed by a double ruffle. The redingote, the "Alexandra," No. 1357, is the same as that shown on Fig. 1, but represented as belted all around. It is trimmed with elaborate braiding of the same color, and the sash, buttons, *revers*, collar, belt, and pocket lappels are of silk matching the skirt. Bonnet of black Neapolitan braid, trimmed with black lace, cordings of lemon-colored silk, and a tip to match. This style of redingote is adapted to a greater variety of goods than any previously offered. It is especially simple in cut and easily made. For prices and sizes of both skirt and redingote patterns, see previous description.



PAMELLA OVERSKIRT.

A VERY graceful style of overskirt, simple in arrangement, but very dressy in effect. It may be appropriately made in any of the goods usually employed for suits and dresses, looking quite as well made in heavy as in thin materials. The trimming may be selected to suit the fancy, but should be in accordance with the goods used. On Fig. 3 of the double-page engraving this design is shown *en costume*. Pattern No. 1,131, price thirty cents.



ISOLA BASQUE.

A JAUNTY basque, an appropriate design for all materials of medium thickness that are used for suits and dresses. A flat garniture is the most suitable for the design—bands of the G. F. brand of black velvet, or folds or bindings of the material—but fringe or lace may be added to the edges if desired, and appropriate for the material. Pattern No. 938, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.



BIRDIE DRESS.

A NEAT, thoroughly comfortable, and becoming style of dress for little girls under six years, and boys who still wear dresses. It is appropriately made in any seasonable material that is used for children's dresses, and is especially pretty in *piqué*, cambric, linen, merino, and all-wool delaine. The trimming should be selected with reference to the goods used. Braiding, embroidery, rows of braid, or the G. F. brand of black velvet ribbons, are all appropriate garnitures for the design. This dress is shown on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving. The pattern, No. 1,819, is in sizes for from one to six years, price twenty-five cents each.

SEA-SIDE HATS AND BONNETS.

THE light and cool Palmetto hats have become a real "institution" for country and seaside wear. The first were made only in the saucer shapes which promised little for shade, and were only adapted to girls and misses; but later, the shapes varied, and the sailor-turban was introduced, and the large "sun down," which is essential to comfort in morning walks upon the beach or along the country road.

The Palmetto hats are all the better for being a truly American production. They are made of dried and bleached Florida rushes, and trimmed exclusively with various kinds of Florida weeds and grasses, which harmonize with the fabric admirably.

Trimming of ribbon or flowers, or both, destroys the effect, as any one can see who will place these by the side of the natural grasses with which they are adorned.

A new effect has been given to the "Victoria" bonnet by turning the brim up on one side, which makes it look more like a round hat, and certainly more youthful and becoming. Brims turned up at the side are in great vogue, and will probably prove one of the features of the fall hats.

Never was there so much choice in hats and bonnets as now. Straws, chips, silk, and lace hats present a never-ending variety; besides which there are the peaked felts for riding, the white Panama hats once considered the exclusive property of gentlemen, the muslin garden hats, and the "Melon" hats of gray or white linen, which are used in the country for driving and walking purposes.

There are two recent styles in summer bonnets which are very dressy, and are always made in black lace, colored turquoise silk, or silk and *crêpe*. One of these is without a crown, and is intended for wear with the high tortoise-shell comb. The other has a large soft crown, set high, and a fall of lace over the edge of the brim, which partially shades the forehead.

The black chip Victoria bonnets and Sailor turbans are, however, the most popular styles of the season, and, being black, will require but little change for fall.

THE latest novelty is a "dagger" fan. The fan is small, made of a semi-transparent paper, handsomely painted, and is enclosed in a dagger-shaped sheath of Russia, or imitation leather.

SUMMER TOILETS.

The opportunities for individual taste in dress were never so unlimited as now. Thin fabrics are abundant, and very moderate in price. One can be neatly and becomingly dressed at a trifling cost of mere money; taste in choosing the colors, and the form of garments, is the great requisite.

The *Redingote* has been so generally adopted by every description of wearer, that the eyes grow tired of gray garments trimmed with black, and turn with relief to the more dressy toilets of muslin and lace. For morning wear, at the sea-shore, among the hills, and in the city, the *Redingote* is the garment. In striped and plain *batiste*, gray and *écru* linen, mohair, camel's hair, and cashmere, it is destined to continue through the summer and fall, useful, cheap, and becoming to the last.

White French muslin is as popular as ever, and is largely used in the pretty indescribable *ensembles* that American girls are noted for. Among other pretty designs is a waist of blue or pink silk, worn under a black lace *sacque*. The skirt may be black silk, grenadine, or white muslin. Thread, llama, and guipure lace *sacques* are seen, the latter being the greater novelty. Very moderate ones can be had, made of an imitation guipure netting, and edged with real lace.

These combinations of black lace over white materials and white lace over black ones, with the faintest color appearing in the misty folds, are above all elegant and becoming, and if expensive, are very durable, capable of various arrangements, and not likely to be reproduced in cheap imitations.

Toilets of Victoria lawn finished with a black lace *fichu* are cool and becoming.

Black straw hats, one side turned up, or both, the trimming black, with white feathers, are among the leading favorites. Florida hats, and the broad-leaved Leghorn, trimmed with black velvet, white feathers, and roses, are popular at the watering-places.

Oxydized silver has for the present driven all rivals from the field, and appears in every shape of ornament, useful and otherwise. Necklaces of large beads, earrings, and breast-pins, are worn with studs, slides, veil-pins, and the appendages of the belt. A complete set of this silver is expensive, but the style is rich and quiet, and will remain a favorite one. The dead silver is especially

pretty with the tints now fashionable, and the designs from the *antique* have an attraction for lovers of the past.

The large fans come in beautiful combinations, but their size makes them too expensive and unwieldy for general use. The variety in every direction leaves us no cause for complaint. Dame Fashion has seized the entire past, and arrays herself for conquest from its choicest treasures.

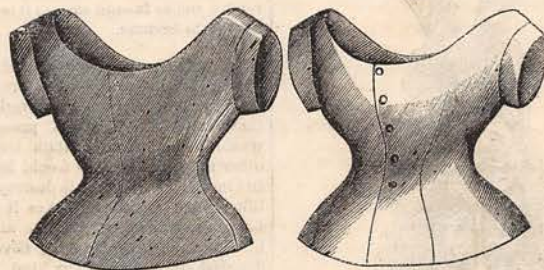
OFF FOR THE ADIRONDACKS.

The most economical summer trip so far as dress is concerned is to the Adirondacks. One suit of dark blue twilled flannel with a cambrie suit, or wrapper for hot days, is all that is required in addition to a *vigogne* or mohair traveling dress, and a plentiful stock of linen collars.



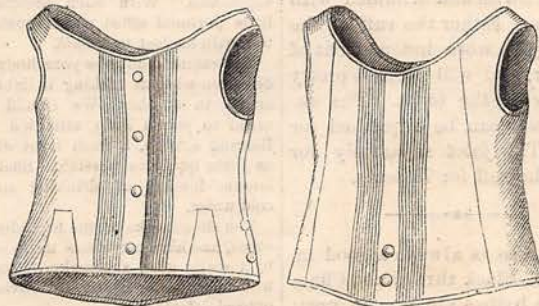
LIZETTE APRON.

A PRETTY style of apron, appropriately made in *piqué*, linen or cambrie, trimmed with tatting, "Standard" fluting, or ruffling, or in silk, or alpaca, with an appropriate trimming. Pattern No. 1905, lady's size, twenty-five cents.



PLAIN CORSET COVER.

The simplest style of corset cover that can be made, without side forms in the back, and with a single dart in each front. More freedom can be imparted to the skirt part by leaving the back and side seams open below the waist line. The trimming may be selected to suit the fancy. Pattern No. 2,103, in various sizes, twenty cents each.



CHILD'S CORSET OR UNDER-WAIST.

WE are now furnishing a specialty in children's corsets, to which we would call particular attention. They are made of the best *coutill*, and without *whalebones*, having heavy cords closely stitched instead, which give shape and form to the waist. The shape of the armhole too is such that the usual annoyance of shoulder-straps "slipping down," "tearing out," or in any way restraining the movement of the arms is entirely avoided. Two sets of buttons at the bottom of the corset furnish ample accommodation for the fastening on of all under clothing. The button-holes with which the corset is closed in the back, are made by *hand*, consequently they are strong and durable.

Children's corsets come in sizes for from two to twelve years, and cost, for a single pair, \$1.25, or for two pairs, \$2.25.

PALMETTO HATS

Have been in great demand this season for country wear; they are distinctive in being purely an American (Florida) production. They are made of rushes, and ornamented entirely with natural grasses. Artificial ribbons and trimming spoil them.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

SHIRT-SUITS, sailor-suits, gabrielle suits, polonaise suits; these make up the list of popular summer costumes for children.

Easily and inexpensively made, every one of them. Plaited shirt-waist, and single skirt trimmed with plain bands.

For the sailor-suit, Garibaldi waist with sailor-collar, and single skirt, or Knickerbocker pants. For the gabrielle suit a plain *princesse* dress, and square cut tunic, trimmed with flat braid.

For the polonaise suit, plain gored skirt, and any pretty polonaise pattern, which is adapted to the material.

Overskirts are less worn than formerly, by girls as well as grown women, and their costumes for summer wear are made as cool and simple as possible.

Certainly, with the aid of good patterns, children's clothing need not now be costly, nor very difficult. With less trimming, and not even the exactness required by clothing for boys, it is easy to get up an outfit for school or house wear for girls at small expense.

Charming sailor-suits for girls are of unbleached linen or buff cambrie, with cuffs, deep square collar, and skirt-bands of linen or percale.

Dotted percale is the favorite material for shirt-suits, and *piqué*, Victoria lawn, hair striped silk, and grenadine, for polonaise suits.

Gabrielles of plain linen, scalloped out and bound with alpaca braid, are very useful, and greatly in demand for travelling and country wear. Belted in, they are used as aprons, with a small cape added, they form very neat riding and travelling costumes.

More dressy costumes for girls consist of a white polonaise of lawn or nainsook, trimmed with lace insertion, lined with narrow pink or blue ribbon, prettily draped with knots of ribbon of the same color over skirts of black, blue, or hair-striped silk, covered with narrow flounces.

White *piqué* suits are hand-wrought with white, and trimmed with bands of needlework.

Flannel sailor-suits, consisting of Garibaldi shirt and Knickerbocker trowsers, have taken the place of the plaited shirt-waist and trowsers, which boys from five to nine have worn so long. Past this age, they are invested with the dignity of coat, vest, and trowsers, jackets having passed out of the vocabulary for boys in this pretentious age, and only "coats" being worn.

BELTS AND BUCKLES.

THE leather pockets are now but little used except by tourists who find them invaluable for holding the "little change," required for a hundred and one things upon a journey or excursion trip.

Belts, however, have sprung upon the market in tantalizing variety. The newest match the garment or the trimming with which it is worn, and the finest are mounted with old, or as we call them "oxydized" silver bars and buckles.

Broad black silk elastic, with large square oxydized silver clasps, constitute the favorite belt for black silk, black cashmere, and black grenadine. But black velvet with silver or gilt mountings, black morocco, and linen or canvas in self-colors, are also largely employed both indoors and upon the street.

The clasp or buckle it may be as well to say, if handsome, is worn upon the side or at the back, the plain belt only appearing in front, unless, as in the case with some very new styles, the fastening is arranged for the front, the attachments for fan, vinaigrette, etc., for the side, and ornaments to match, such as filagree buckle, or large, oval interlaced rings at the back.

One thing should be borne in mind, however, and that is, that the outer garment, belt included, should be self-colored throughout, and only the metal buttons and ornaments afford the relief of contrast.

FRENCH DRY STAMPING FOR BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY.

To those who have been accustomed to using the cumbersome copper stamps for braid and embroidering patterns, the process of dry stamping after the French method comes as a welcome revelation.

For this process the patterns are perforated in fine parchment paper, consequently they are light and easily handled, and the designs are much more varied and elaborate than is possible with the copper stamps.

On the reverse of our double-page engraving we give samples of designs for both braiding and embroidery, taken at random from our stock, which comprises a large and varied assortment of all the newest and most popular designs. These we furnish at the lowest prices, which are much more reasonable than for copper stamps. The ad-

vertisement elsewhere gives full information regarding prices, etc. It should be borne in mind that we do not break the packages, but would particularly recommend the "instruction package" for family use, as it contains choice designs for all ordinary purposes. The larger packages are more suitable for business uses. Full directions accompany each package.

PARURE VIRGINIE.

A PARTICULARLY becoming style of the high ruffs now so universally worn. The "Virginie" is formed of two deep ruffles of Swiss, edged with Italian lace,



both ruffles graduated in width, and finished in front by a jabot made of Swiss and trimmed with wide lace. Either the ruff or the jabot may be worn independent of the other, and will form a pretty accessory to the toilet. The entire parure can be furnished for \$2.25. The jabot separately for \$1.50; the ruff for 75 cents.

REAL lace is always a good investment. Black thread and Chantilly lace barbes are now in great request for use as neckties, in combination with ribbons of delicate shades. We have, at present advantages for furnishing these at exceptionally low prices. Black thread lace barbes we can furnish for from \$2 to \$5 each, according to length, and fineness of texture, Real Chantilly lace, very fine patterns, for from \$8 to \$15 each.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—The pleasures of anticipation, imagination, and hope are the sunshine of life; but the rough weather of disappointment often does a man the most good.



"VIOLA."—An inclination to leanness and pallor, or stoutness and ruddiness of complexion, is generally a matter of constitution, and cannot be absolutely determined by any mere habits or change of habits. Diet, however, and the use of water does affect the character of the blood and its action through the skin, and in this way physical peculiarities can be modified. We should advise for you a generous diet of fresh meat, and well-cooked vegetables, with plenty of fruit, bread and butter, rice, tapioca, and farina puddings, but no pastry, hot bread, biscuit, coffee, pork, or pickles. Take all the fresh air you can get, night and day, sleep sound and long, exercise abundantly in the open air, but not to exhaustion, and wash all over every morning in cold water, or step into a strictly cold bath, and rub vigorously afterwards. This course pursued in connection with useful occupation of mind and body, and the possession of a clear conscience, will render you as fat and easy as it is possible for you to become.

"HETTY STOUT."—We should strongly advise you not to resort to drugs at all for your brother, when recovering from these attacks. Doctor's prescriptions would be liable to contain alcohol, or other narcotics, such as would keep alive in him the craving for his destroyer. His illness and weakness makes it possible for you to control his appetite and assist him greatly to overcome it. Give him no drugged stimulants of any kind, but feed him constantly on strong beef-tea and chicken soup with rice, made so as not to excite thirst. Give him fresh poached eggs, toast and black tea—no coffee—and good, juicy broiled steak. Feed him well when he is well, avoiding salt food, and providing abundance of fruit and succulent vegetables. With such assistance, a little personal effort would enable him to regain his lost manhood.

You cannot compress your body in one direction without making it liable to increase in another. We should recommend to you a little attention to the Banting system, a fresh meat diet, and as little liquid as possible. Suck a raw lemon, instead of drinking so much cold water.

You should take means to eradicate the corns, and have her shoes made to order by a really good shoemaker, whose care would in time assist to obviate her natural defects.

"IGNORAMUS." — "Consistency's a Jewel" is not in the Bible at all: oddly enough, we believe the word itself is not to be found in the Bible. The quotation appeared originally in "Murtagh's Collection of Ancient English and Scotch Ballads" of 1754, in the ballad of Jolly Robyn Roughhead:

"Tush! Tush! my Lassie, such thoughts resign;
Compassions are cruel,
Fine pictures suit * in frames as fine,
Consistency's a Jewel."

* Suit, set.

"LIZZIE."—The doctrine of Metempsychosis teaches that the souls of men, after death, pass into the bodies of other animals.

2.—Dido was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She fled from that city to escape the cruelty of her brother, Pygmalion, who had assassinated Sichaüs, her husband, to obtain his riches. Arriving in Africa, she purchased from Iarbe, one of the kings of the country, as much land as the hide of an ox, cut into strings, could encircle. On this site she founded Carthage, which is sometimes called Byrsa, which means, the hide of an ox. The Trojan hero, Æneas, after the famous siege, was wrecked on the coast of Africa, and received by Dido who fell in love with him. After his departure she had a funeral pile erected, mounted it, and plunged a poniard into her heart. Queen Dido has been celebrated ever since in song and story.

"ESTHER."—*Papier-maché* is a name given to articles manufactured of the pulp of paper, or of sheets of paper pasted or glued, and pressed together with such force as to acquire, when dry, the hardness of board. Tea-trays, waiters, and many fancy articles are thus prepared, often beautifully ornamented by figures and landscapes, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

2.—Liquorice is a plant that is cultivated in England. It is planted by slips in April or May, and when three years old is fit to be dug up. From the long, sticky roots the syrup is extracted, and formed into hard cakes.

3.—The couplet is in Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*:

"Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy breast;
Would I were sleep and peace, so sweet to rest!"

"LUCY."—Frederic Schiller, the German dramatic poet, was born at Marbach, in Wurtemberg, in 1759. He was educated in the military school at Stuttgart, where he wrote his play of the "Robbers." Afterward he went to Mannheim, where he became surgeon to a regiment. Later he was chosen dramatist to the theatre at Mannheim, where he produced several plays. After a wandering life he settled at Jena as professor of history, his lectures being greatly admired. He died at Weimar in 1805.

2.—Conversation is a difficult art to master, as the slightest evidence of art destroys all the effect. To converse easily and interestingly presupposes education, culture, and some knowledge of the world. To be really enjoyable, a conversation should never be either prosy or silly. Every one present should join in it, no one should monopolize the attention, and the feelings of all should be consulted.

Personalities and injurious reports of others should always be avoided. In the words of a French writer:

"Conversation is not a journey to a given point—a regular attack on a position; it is an adventurous walk in a spacious field, where one approaches, withdraws, and gets rumbled without ever being hurt."


"M. E. L."—Two of the samples you send are cheap Japanese poplin, the other is a fine quality of cloth. The poplin would be dear enough at fifty cents per yard, the cloth is worth three dollars.

"ALICE B."—It is quite impossible for us to advise you without knowing the circumstances, and what you have to depend upon for your subsistence. There is no imprudence in your buying a house and making a home for yourself, your child, and your brother, if you think you can maintain it.

THE AMERICAN FASHION

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE



We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely copy. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and unites to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE changes in fashion for the coming season cast *lengthened* shadows before, but consist so much of the minor details of the costume, that it depends very much upon the strength of will of ladies themselves whether or not they adopt them.

The tendency of public opinion is towards independence in dress. As the country becomes larger and more prosperous, classes are formed and divided. It is not to be expected that the rich will all wear short dresses of black alpaca, and it is quite certain that the poor cannot wear trailing silk. But over and above these, there is a class of self-sustaining women, who require a serviceable and convenient dress for every-day wear, and can attire themselves in silk and lace of their own earning, on ceremonious occasions.

Future changes in dress, therefore, must meet all these different requirements; and it depends, as we have remarked, upon women themselves how far they will adapt these changes to their special requirements.

The difference in style, as foreshadowed in the illustrations, is very marked, and will at once strike our readers. The greater length of the tunic or polonaise, the plainness of its cut, the absence of that superabundant trimming, which has tended to disfigure choice materials, are, it will be conceded, great improvements on the styles which have preceded them.

Moreover, the trained dresses, it must be distinctly understood, are for evening or indoor wear. Street suits should not more than touch the ground, and it is

still better if they are allowed to clear it.

The Gabrielle style of dress promises to be the vogue of the season, with a bouffant arrangement at the back, upheld by a small tournure. The sides remain very flat, and the fullness behind is by no means so exaggerated as formerly.

Flowing sleeves and very open sleeves have disappeared; all long sleeves are close cut, and the *revers* at the throat has, in most cases, given place to the vest, or removed to the skirt, where it frequently extends down the entire length, and gives a dressy effect to an otherwise plain garment.

New black silk walking suits are made very distinguished by a simple mounting (English collar, cuffs, and pockets) of black watered silks. The cuffs and pockets are not large, but they are longer than they are wide; and neck and sleeves are finished simply with a thick ruching of Brussels net.

Trained black silk dresses are made without overskirts or much trimming, except some beautiful thread-lace upon the jacket-body and sleeves.

The plaited basque and plaiting at the back of the neck, which now forms so distinguishing a feature of handsome dresses, are often lined with white silk or satin, and form a background for the high-standing fraise of lace or *crépe lisse*.

Very distinguished dresses are in preparation for the coming season of an entirely new and original design. They consist, in a word, of a *princesse* dress, with full back breadths, inserted under a pointed basque. Dark watered silk, with full breadths of velvet,

matching in shade, is the present combination; but black would be elegant, and a contrast in color allowable.

Twilled woolen fabrics, commencing with serge and cashmere, and ending with *vigogne*, are in demand for useful walking and traveling costumes, through the fall months. They are usually made with skirt and redingote, the skirt trimmed with plaiting, or flat bands of the same, the redingote mounted with silk collar, cuffs, pockets, and buttons, in the darker shades of the material.

A very handsome suit is made of black cashmere and soft finished black-*rep* silk. The skirt is composed of the silk, laid in side plaits the entire length of the front, the back having a twelve-inch plaiting, headed with cross-cut bands. The redingote is of cashmere, mounted with velvet, with velvet belt fastened at the back with large, old silver filagree clasp.

Metal clasps and ornaments are much worn, the old or oxydized silver taking the lead. Silver filagree jewelry, and silver filagree upon black onyx, is in high vogue.

Black lace is almost invaluable, when it is choice, and is applied to a vast number of uses. Scarfs of crape, lace, and cashmere, are trimmed with it; overskirts, mantillas, sacques, fichus, capotes, are composed of it. It is put to a hundred different and graceful purposes, and transforms plain and rather homely toilettes into distinguished ones.

High-peaked crowned hats, with oval brims turned up on one or both sides, are the incoming style; and "Scotch" bonnets, with soft, high crowns, and plain, straight brims, ornamented with an

aigrette, set straight up in front, in "Shah" style, or turned to one side in "Iris" fashion. Both are becoming. The hats are worn more over the forehead than they have been recently.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—A *distingué* carriage toilet of wood-brown *poult de soie*, with trimmings of the material, bands and bindings of velvet of the same color, and fringe to match. The skirt is a demi-train, No. 553, the front ornamented with kilt-plaits to the waist. The arrangement of the back trimming can be easily copied from the illustration. The over-dress is a deep basquine, known as the "Rowena," No. 1,360. The front view is shown on Fig. 5, of the double-page engraving. Hat of black velvet, trimmed with rose-colored ruchings extending all around the brim, and plumes and streamers to match. Skirt and basquine patterns each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 2.—Visiting toilette of Russian gray *poult de soie*, trimmed with fringe of the same color, and bias bands of black velvet. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is entirely without garniture. The stylish polonaise, the "Venitia," No. 1,365, is shown on Fig. 3 of the double-page engraving. It has a very deep vest, and the basque in the back is especially pretty. Bonnet of silk, the color of the dress, trimmed with black lace, and small blue flowers. Skirt and polonaise patterns each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

MODELS FOR THE MONTH.

In the illustrations of the present number our lady readers will find a variety of useful Fall models, to which we call their attention.

First among them, perhaps, is the "Venitia Polonoise," a redingote with vest, which lays very flat at the sides, but is sufficiently bouffant under the basque at the back. It may be made in any twilled material, silk or woolen, and trimmed with velvet or corded silk and fringe with good effect. It is adapted to rather tall, slender figures, and requires eight to ten yards of goods of the ordinary width.

The "Olympia Polonoise" is another variety of the same style. This also has a vest, but is trimmed with the material, scalloped out and bound. This design would suit a lighter material, such as vigogne or cashmere, and is also very handsomely made in black silk.

A quite new design is the "Rowena Basquine," a stylish coat, very dressy, and adapted for wear over a plain, demi-trained skirt, or a trained skirt with a long overskirt. It is elegant in heavy Armure silk, with velvet vest, or in handsome dark-blue cloth, with black gros-grain vest, black galloon binding, and buttons. About five yards of ordinary-width goods are required for this model.

The "Adelia Basque" may be employed either as the finish to a street-suit, or a house-dress. In the first instance, the skirt should only touch the ground, and should be trimmed to the waist at the back, with scant flounces in the front, with straight belt plaiting. For a house-dress, however, the skirt may be cut demi-trained and untrimmed.

From three to four yards of goods are required; and in addition, for an untrimmed skirt about seven yards; for a trimmed one, twelve yards of ordinary material, twenty-seven inches wide.

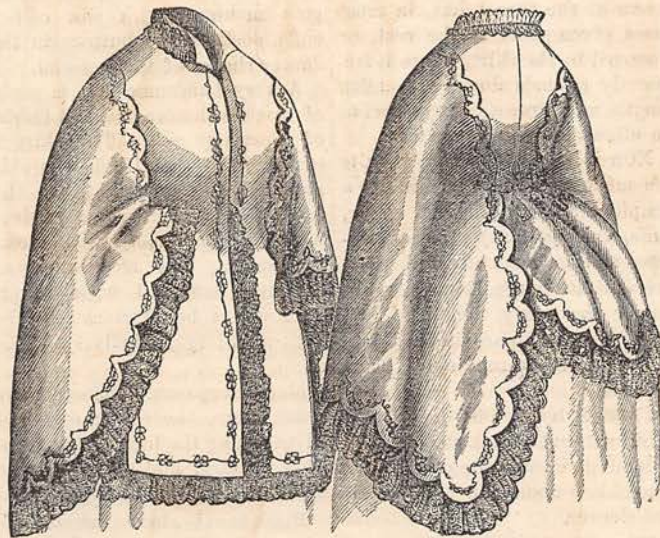
Overskirts are not yet abandoned, being too pretty and convenient to be relinquished without a struggle.

The "Adelette" is a charming design, graceful, stylish, especially adapted to silk, but pretty in thinner materials, or in light woolen fabrics, trimmed appropriately with yak lace. The side sash may be of the material, of ribbon, or of velvet; but if not of the color of the garment, should bear a close relation to the trimming upon the rest of the dress.



OLYMPIA POLONOISE.

A PARTICULARLY dressy style of polonoise which may be suitably made in silk, poplin, and in fact, in almost any suit material unless it be very heavy or very thin. The trimming should be selected and arranged with reference to the goods used. Poplins, trimmed as illustrated, with the revers, folds, and bindings of the scallops of silk a shade darker, is very handsome. This design is shown on Fig. 2 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1,364, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



LAURINE DOLMAN.

AN especially graceful and favorite style of the dolman, with the fronts arranged in a very graceful manner with deep, square mantilla tabs. It is especially handsome made in cashmere, *draps d'été*, velvet, and similar goods, and may be appropriately made in many suit materials. The design may be suitably trimmed with lace, fringe, ruffles, or plaitings, with appropriate headings, according to the material used. The pattern of this stylish garment is given on the supplement. Pattern No. 1,370, price thirty cents.

The "Margeretta Overskirt" is a quite different model. It is intended to be worn with a skirt, trained at the back, and trimmed high in front. It is extremely graceful upon the right kind of dress, but material and trimming

should be selected with reference to the dress.

A new sleeve of the close-cut coat style, which is now the vogue, will be admired by every one. It has been named the "Lorilla," and is adapted to the richest silk, as

well as plain woolen fabrics. It is for either house or street wear, and requires no undersleeve, a ruching of net, or quilling of double tulle appropriately finishing it.

We cannot close without a word in regard to the Elinor suit for misses of from ten to fourteen years. It consists of skirt and pretty Gabrielle over-dress, which forms an apron, finished with a sash at the back. It is a good design for alpaca or Scotch goods.

HOUSE DRESSES AND STREET COSTUMES.

(See Double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—A charming little suit of white *piqué*, braided with black, for a girl of twelve years. The suit is known as the "Elinor," No. 1,820, and is arranged with a gored skirt, trimmed as illustrated, and a pretty over-dress which has a Gabrielle front. The double illustration is given elsewhere. The pattern is in sizes for from ten to fourteen years. Price thirty cents each.

FIG. 2.—A stylish costume made in gray pongee, with the bindings, revers and sash of silk two shades darker. The skirt is a demi-train, pattern No. 553, without trimming. The arrangement of the polonoise, the "Olympia," No. 1,364, will be better understood from the double illustration given elsewhere. Bonnet of silk, matching in color the trimmings of the dress, ornamented with pink azaleas. Skirt and polonoise patterns each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 3.—Carriage costume of *réséda* silk trimmed with fringe of the same color, and bands of black velvet. The skirt, a demi-train, pattern No. 553, is without trimming on the back, but the front is ornamented with three broad velvet bands, disposed perpendicularly, and each finished near the bottom of the skirt by a tassel. The polonoise, the "Venitia," No. 1,365, has a very deep vest. The opposite view is shown on Fig. 2 of the steel plate. Bonnet of silk matching the dress in color, trimmed with black velvet, gray plumes and small clusters of mignonette. Skirt and polonoise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 4.—House dress of dark blue *foulard*, trimmed with black "Yak" lace, and bands of the material bound with silk a shade lighter than the dress. The skirt

is a demi-train, pattern No. 553, trimmed with a deep flounce, disposed in triple box-plaits in the back, the upper portion faced with the light silk, but set on plain in front, and ornamented with two broad bands, as illustrated. The arrangement of the back of the overskirt, the "Adelette," No. 1,130, is shown in the double illustration given elsewhere. Plain waist, pattern No. 813, with the neck cut heart shape, and finished with a high ruff of "Standard" plaiting. The sleeve which is particular dressy and becoming, is known as the "Lorilla," No. 872. Price ten cents. Overskirt pattern, thirty cents. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Waist pattern in various sizes, twenty cents each.

FIG. 5.—This figure gives a front view of the stylish costume in Fig. 1 of the steel plate. For prices and sizes of patterns see description of that figure.

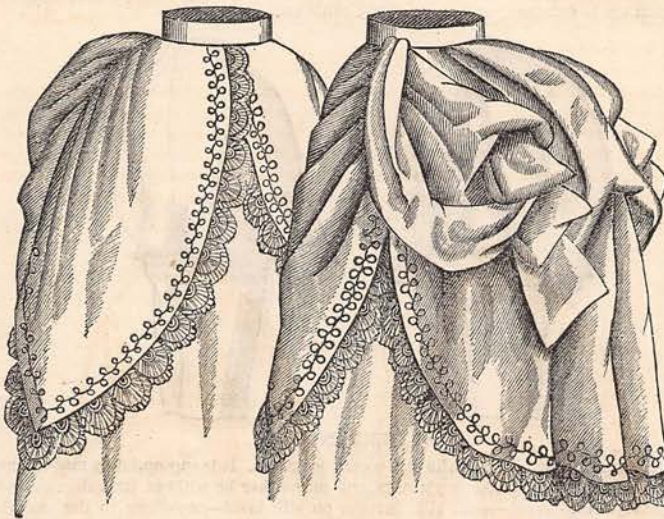
FIG. 6.—House dress of pearl-gray *challis*, trimmed with bows, buttons and bindings of silk of the same shade. The skirt is a demi-train, pattern No. 553, without trimming in the back, and ornamented in front with perpendicular plaitings and bows, as illustrated. It will be noticed that a bias strap, fastened with a button, ornaments each plait. There is no overskirt, but the costume is completed by the "Adelia" basque, No. 937, the back view of which is given on Fig. 7. Frill of "Standard" plaiting at the neck, finished with a necktie of rose-colored *crêpe de Chine*, simple *coiffure* ornamented with a shell *bandeau*. Basque patterns in various sizes twenty-five cents each. For prices and sizes of skirt pattern, see previous descriptions.

FIG. 7.—House costume of black mohair, the skirt a demi-train, No. 553, without trimming. The overskirt, the "Margaretta," No. 1,125, trimmed with broad bands of black silk, and black fringe; and the basque, the "Adelia," No. 937, trimmed with silk bands and ruffles of the material. The overskirt has a short, pointed apron, and is looped very far back at the sides. The opposite view of the basque is shown on Fig. 6. Collar-ette and frills at the wrists of "Standard" plaiting. Overskirt pattern thirty cents. Basque patterns in various sizes, twenty-five cents each. Price of skirt pattern given in previous descriptions.



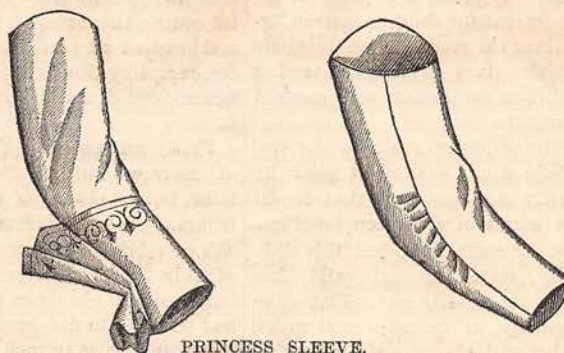
ADELIA BASQUE.

AN especially pretty and becoming style of basque, appropriate either for house or street wear, and suitably made in any of the materials, excepting the heaviest, that are used for suits and dresses. Any trimming suitable for the goods will be appropriate for the design. The vest and cuffs may be effectively made of a different color or material from the rest of the garment. This design is shown *en costume* on Figs. 6 and 7 of the double-page engraving, Pattern No. 937, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



ADELETTE OVERSKIRT.

A GRACEFUL style of overskirt, adapted to all goods, excepting the heaviest, that are used for suits and dresses, and especially pretty in silk, grenadine, and most thin materials. The trimming may be lace, fringe, plaiting, or ruffling with an appropriate heading, or any style of garniture that is suitable for the goods used. Pattern No. 1,130, price thirty cents.



PRINCESS SLEEVE.

A NEW, and especially well-fitting style of coat sleeve, in which, by the peculiarity of the cut, the unsightly seam on the outside of the arm is done away with. The under side is cut very narrow, and the outer side is carried around to meet it, and gathered in to accommodate the elbow. It is adapted to all classes of goods for which a coat sleeve is appropriate. Any style of cuff or trimming may be added but the cuff illustrated is very stylish. Pattern No. 863, price ten cents.

TRIMMING FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES.

THE new designs in close *son-tache*, introduced at the close of last season, will be fashionable this Fall, and through the coming winter.

The work is executed with round silk cord instead of flat braid, in the form of leaves, shells, and the like, and is particularly effective upon cloth and velvet.

The cord, being round and stiff, is more difficult of manipulation than flat braid; but there are plenty of designs in this style of workmanship, already represented in the new cloak trimmings to be obtained by purchase, and for a cloth, jacket, or print, it is better to buy the ready-made article, than to spend valuable time in trying to work it out for one's self.

FALL HATS AND BONNETS.

NOTHING is decided as yet in regard to Fall hats and bonnets, and we cannot therefore do more than indicate styles. It is quite certain that in hats the oval shape will be preferred, and the brim arranged to turn up at one or both sides, in preference to all round. In* many cases also the brim will be made to turn up on one side more than on the other, or it may be cut three-cornered, in the Continental style.

Crowns will be high, and probably peaked in the Tyrolean fashion, but simply trimmed with a broad band of cross-cut gros-grain or velvet, and a standing wing, or *aigrette*.

A charming bonnet made in black velvet has a high soft crown, a narrow straight brim, and a white *aigrette*, fastened with a jewel in old fligree set straight up from the front. It is a souvenir of the Shah, and is called the "Harem."

High-crowned bonnets, with narrow brims slightly rolled up from the front, appear to be the leading style, and are certainly the most becoming as well as one of the most characteristic shapes we have at present, few of which can be called distinguished.

Some very good styles are in preparation, however, in black beaver, dark felt, and velvet, which we shall probably be able to describe next month. The feature of the trimming consists of plumes of beautiful ostrich feathers fastened by a jeweled buckle, slide, or other ornament.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

THE new styles of waterproof cloaks have been made so graceful as well as convenient, that they will commend themselves especially to country ladies who wish to obtain in them a comfortable garment, protective, yet presentable in the streets of town or village.

There are several new designs which may be made in English or best American waterproof, and used for riding, for church wear on blustering cool days, as well as for the ordinary uses of wraps. The first and probably the most available is the double-breasted Gabrielle, which may be lengthened to cover the dress, or drawn up to form a long polonaise or redingote. No trimming is required for this garment beyond the buttons—the pockets, cuffs, collar, and belt being made of the cloth, and ornamented with a row of stitching only. This waterproof may be made very warm by the addition of one or more capes, and an interior lining of flannel, put in loose, and pinked out upon the edge, so that it can be removed at pleasure. In this way it forms three distinct garments, a full polonaise, a double-breasted Gabrielle dress, and a complete waterproof suit, warm enough for a winter cloak.

We describe this in detail because the Fall is the season for buying waterproof cloaks and suits; and this style is not only one which can be turned to a variety of uses, but which will be permanently desirable.

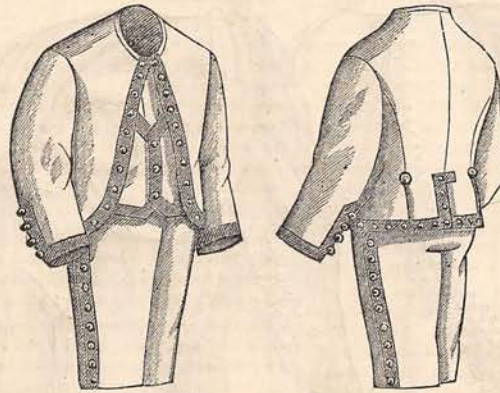
A smaller, more dressy garment, and one which may be used either independently or as a finish to Fall suits, is the mantle Dolman, a new model of which will be found among our illustrations. The style is very pretty, suited to either embroidery or passementerie, as trimming, and may be made in any dark self-colored material, but most appropriately in heavy armure silk, velvet, or cashmere.

The most popular designs for overdresses and garments for outdoor wear take the form of the Gabrielle, and are cut long, with little looping, or fullness at the back. All-wool serge and alpaca suits are made in this way, the skirt trimmed with flat bands, the overdress scooped out, and bound. The redingote retains its place, but is made with less contrast of color: black and gray are the favorites, with a fold or band of the material stitched on, and finished with gray, black, or handsome velvet, or old silver buttons. A great deal of fancy is displayed in this way: the buttons, clasp for the belt, and side-hook coming in complete and very handsome sets, with cameo beads, or cut in filigree; but these constitute the only ornaments.



ELINOR SUIT.

A SIMPLE, yet exceedingly becoming style of suit for misses. It is adapted to all classes of goods usually employed for suits and dresses, and is especially pretty made in *piqué*, poplin, and goods of about the same thickness. Any trimming suitable for the goods used will be appropriate for the design. The G. F. brand of black velvet ribbon will be the most suitable trimming on most materials. This suit is shown on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1,820, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, price thirty cents each.



HERMAN SUIT.

A JAUNTY suit for boys who still wear knee pants. It is appropriately made in any of the materials used for boy's suits, and may either be without trimming, or have the style illustrated—small silk buttons on silk braid—according to the material used. Pattern No. 2,027, in sizes for from three to seven years. Price thirty cents each.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

THE present style of dress admits of simplicity, and, at the same time, very pretty and graceful arrangement for children, particularly since the return to the Gabrielle models gives us these charming additions to indoor and outdoor garments.

The objection made to the Gabrielle dress, in the first place by thrifty mothers, was that it did not admit of alteration, lengthening, or enlarging; but this difficulty, which seemed valid, has been very easily met. Flat side-pleatings, or an additional ruffle, added to the bottom of a Gabrielle dress, makes it wearable one season after another; and we have known a plain gored dress to be worn, by a girl of eight, two seasons; lengthened with a pleating, and worn for two seasons more;

then the pleating removed, and the dress remanded back to a younger sister, who flourishes in it at this present time of writing. Of course, the material was good, and brushed off easily and nicely; for, excepting this brushing, it was never cleaned, and did not require it.

Pretty costumes for Fall consist of narrow-striped foulard delaine, in two shades of one color, trimmed with the darker shade in silk or velvet. They are composed of skirt and Gabrielle polonaise, buttoned straight down the front, and trimmed in flat bands, a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half wide, more or less, according to taste or convenience. The double-breasted blouse polonaise may be substituted for the Gabrielle, and formed into a neat and stylish redingote by putting down the front

a double row of buttons, adding broad cuffs to the sleeves, and pockets to the sides.

For early Fall wear, Gabrielle may be made of shepherd's plaid, cut rather short, and worn over a black alpaca skirt, ruffled. These Gabrielles are prettiest buttoned down the front with black velvet buttons, and trimmed round with one-inch wide black velvet braid. This for girls from six to ten.

Pure mohair or smooth-finished alpaca makes very nice suits for girls, very durable and easily kept clean; but in the latter respect there is probably nothing equal to Scotch plaids and checks, which wear both clean and long.

More dressy suits for girls are found in the sailor costumes, which are used indiscriminately for boys and girls, with this difference: the skirt being substituted for the trousers, and lighter colors being worn by girls.

Twilled flannel or fine woolen serge are the materials most in favor, with cashmere of a lighter shade of the same color for sash and trimming. Very effective models are made in pink serge, with white cashmere bands, embroidered on in the Grover & Baker sewing-machine stitch, and finished with broad, white cashmere sash, tied at the side. Light blue are also very pretty with white, and black with light blue. The short, double-breasted blouse has been revived for boys, and is belted low over trousers. The kilted skirts retain the vest and jacket for boys of three to five years old. Beyond that age, the full suit, or belted blouse and trousers before-mentioned, are in demand.

There is no doubt but the sacque overcoat, with cape, will be retained for boys, it being the most convenient and comfortable outdoor garment yet devised.

Hose in solid colors are beginning to take the place of stripes; high colors, scarlet, crimson, blue, deep brown, plum-color, and claret-color being selected. Scarlet, plum-color, and brown are most in vogue for boys; the colors for girls being selected to match their dresses.

Hats are turban-shaped, or turned up at the sides, on one or both, and are worn lower upon the forehead than formerly. Gradually, finished styles are appearing for boys and girls, which require no trimming, and are neat, convenient, and not unbecoming. The principal models of this description are in beaver, felt, or patent velvet.

EARLY FALL STYLES.

THE favorite garment for street wear is a redingote to match the skirt, or contrast with it. Some modifications are made in the draping, but the general characteristics of this most useful garment remain. It is long, full, and very simply trimmed.

The underskirt is a marvel of trimming, the front breadth being different from the rest of the skirt. Flounces, folds, perpendicular and horizontal puffs, in fact, anything that can be designed, is in order.

This extreme contrast between the upper and lower part of the costume has a very fine effect, and is very becoming on tall, slender women.

Dresses of French and Irish poplin, trimmed with velvet of a lighter shade, are very beautiful made after this style. The collar, cuffs, pockets, buttons, and finishing fold on the redingote, are of velvet, and it shows slightly on the skirt trimming. One of the most elegant garments worn is a redingote of heavy black gros-grain, finished with black velvet. This can be worn with any skirt. Another fancy is to have the skirt and velvet trimmings match. Thus a wine-colored skirt had a black silk redingote, trimmed with wine-colored velvet. The sash, gloves, and bonnet should match. With these long redingotes are worn rich sashes, in plain colors, or shaded. Heavier redingotes are made of camel's-hair cloth, the color of which is admirably adapted for street wear, besides having warmth, durability, and being practicable with all dresses. The material is double width, four dollars a yard. Suits in empress cloth, velours, and all woolen goods are in order after this style for a later season.

BUTTONED GLOVES.

A FEW seasons ago, elegance depended upon the length of a lady's train; now it is measured by the number of buttons to her gloves. It must be said of these long gloves, that they outline the wrist and lower arm admirably, and are a lovely finish to the ruffles of the wrist, dispensing entirely with additional undersleeves, which of old still left the wrist and lower arm bare. Four buttons is the usual number for the street; six for evening wear. Otherwise fashionable gloves are perfectly plain, simply stitched in the same shade strictly as the glove.

REAL FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

A good authority says that there are three coats worn by gentlemen, which serve as the keynotes to the rest of their dress, and, with the rest of the attire, should harmonize. The first is the morning coat, or "cut-away;" the second, the afternoon Prince Albert frock; the third the evening, or "swallow-tail."

The first is worn with vest to match, dark, hair-striped pants, slouch hat, low shoes, if desired, black or dark-blue necktie. With the second, white or black vest, pearl-colored trousers, calf-skin boots, Oxford hat, dotted foulard, or fancy tie. With the third, black vest and trousers, calf-skin boots, lavender tie, and lavender gloves. Stripes or checks are only worn as complete suits.

The axiom is laid down that no gentleman wears jewelry for any purpose but that of utility. It is therefore confined to small studs, diamonds or plain gold, watch-chain, and seal-ring.

The open shirt-bosom may be slightly embroidered for evening wear. The handkerchief should be ornamented with the monogram or initial only, in hand-embroidery.

A WOMAN ON MEN'S FASHIONS.

SOME editor who has been victimized writes as follows:

"We shall never engage another woman to report gentlemen's fashions for this paper. We might have known that she would ignominiously fail; but she said gentlemen reported ladies' fashions, and she couldn't see why a woman shouldn't write up the masculine modes. We couldn't see, either, so we gave her a *carte blanche* to go ahead. And such a fashion article! Here is a specimen of the ridiculous stuff: 'A recherché spring overcoat for promenade has pretty ribbed stripes, with three ruffles on the tails, festooned with tassels, single-breasted collar, and rolling flaps on the panier. A lovely dress coat has three buttons and pockets in the rear, box-pleated on the hips, three-ply guipure lace on the extreme narrative, gored in a bunch and cut bouffant. Vests button up in front, same as last year, and have pockets, with imperial polonaise up the back, and oxydized buttons in double rows on the collar, with tab fronts. The shirt is cut tight at the knee, and open in front or rear, as may be preferred, with percale bosom, trimmed passementerie; four rows of Magenta braid around the skirt, with hood at back, bound with galloon to match. Much depends on the pantalons. A gentleman's dress is very incomplete without trousers. These are of some subdued color, as London smoke, and should harmonize with the—the—the neck fichu. They are cut bias in both legs, with deep frills to fall over the instep; the waist is garnished with a broad band of batiste, with *écaré* facings, and buttons to match; the —.' But that is enough. Any one but a Sandwich-Islander will see at a glance that these fashions are frightfully mixed. Whoever heard of trousers being cut bias in the legs, deep frills falling over the instep, with a broad band of batiste—whatever that may be—and *écaré* facings and things? Rather than wear pantalons built that way, we would go without, and encase our limbs in two sections of stove-pipe."

This sounds more like a man's effort at being funny than a woman's attempt at writing male fashions.

SEE our astounding offer on page 364.



"NURSING MOTHER."—A child *must* absolutely not be given anything before it is laid at its own mother's breast within one hour after birth, unless the mother is positively unable to bear it; it must then have the breast every two hours till six weeks old; then every three hours till several teeth commence to appear; then give additional food every four hours. The best additional food is good Graham bread boiled in water and slightly sweetened with sugar. Never nurse after 11 P.M. or before 5 A.M., and lengthen this nocturnal intermission gradually till the time of weaning, which must depend upon circumstances. Mind that a child, before it has teeth, cannot positively digest any starchy or vegetable food, like flour, arrowroot, sago, etc., and may be starved to death on this when it has no milk or beef-tea. Milk must be the main reliance; it is what nature intends for the child, and it *must* have it, as experience has conclusively shown that without human milk it is difficult to rear a child; and without any milk at all, it is next to impossible to keep it alive.

"TRIX."—Where there are guests at the table, the host and hostess are usually engaged in assisting to serve them, and are naturally helped last by the attendants. Tact and judgment are the best guides in the details of etiquette; arbitrary rules cannot be made to govern all cases. Your penmanship is very clear and good, but lacks indication of character.

Mrs. M. T. H.—French poplin, which many persons call "Irish" poplin, can be obtained for \$1.50 per yard; but the real Irish poplin (Pim's) is always \$2.25.

"LIZZIE R."—Three months' steady study and application ought to fit you for a bookkeeper, if you commence with a good and intelligent system of penmanship. It would cost you your board during the time, and perhaps fifty dollars premium at a business college. We cannot make selections for albums.

"NEW GLASGOW."—Your best way will be to advertise for such a situation as you require. The truth is, they are not easy to get.

"FLORENCE."—Use twilled flannel for your bathing suit, and make up after Pattern No. 2,212, price thirty cents. You can make shoes of white duck, and carry a sundown for your head.

Mrs. Dr. H. A. P.—Have a set of short curls arranged as a light, porous wig, curling your own hair a little in front.

"LUCILLE."—Cut your hair short while you are at school, and wash the scalp well every day, drying and brushing thoroughly. This will give you a good thick head of hair by the time you are seventeen or eighteen years of age, which is quite as early as you shall want to go into society.—Such remarks from a gentleman repeated to another were impertinent, and showed that he thought you inexperienced at least. There is no lady-like reply to make beyond requesting them to choose some other topic of discussion in your presence.

"ELLA."—Make your gros-grain with a vest-jacket and demitrained skirt, or with a trained skirt and overdress. The Princesse dress and *mante Dolman* would make you a very handsome braided suit. We should advise a long, double

breasted Gabrielle, with cape, for your water-proof, or a round skirt and double breasted sack, with cape.

"ANXIETY."—There is nothing for you to do but wait. The slightness of the knowledge you have in regard to the individual renders it quite unnecessary for you to think or worry at all about it. If the gentleman desires to cultivate your acquaintance he will soon find a way to do it.

"HEEDLESS."—The proper cultivation and growth of the nails should be commenced in infancy. Cut them from the sides, so as to leave them longer in the center, keep them well scraped out around the edge of the skin, and perfectly clean. If these rules are attended to from the first, they will greatly improve the shape and appearance of the fingers.

One of the patrons of our Purchasing Agency writes us as follows:

"CAMDEN, 1873.

"MME. DEMOREST: The articles sent by you came to hand yesterday, and we are much pleased with them. Your Purchasing Agency places us within reach of New York City market, which many times is very desirable. Please accept our thanks for promptness. Inclosed find \$4.90, balance due you.

"Yours truly, A. L. M."

The following contains so much of the "true ring," that we give it entire:

"MADAME DEMOREST: I am twenty-two years of age, and perhaps ought to be capable of managing my own affairs, and yet I come to you for advice. We are seven in family, and my mother not being very stout, I have had 'most all the house work to do for eight years, and we live in the country. Now, what I want to know is this: would it be right for me to leave home and go to some small town near here and make a living for myself, which I would like very much to do. I like dressmaking, and have one of your Dress Charts, and can fit 'most any figure. I also have a good sewing-machine and can use it well; and I am sure a hired girl could fill my place at home. Please reply soon.

"V. S."

"V. S."—Your plan is a correct one, but carry it out wisely, and you will not only make your own living, but be able to help those at home. Why not begin by working for your neighbors? If you can suit them, they will come again. In this way you will make a connection which is likely to increase. The dress-making can be well carried on at home, and saves the expense of rent, etc. Get pretty patterns, let your friends know what you contemplate, and if you have younger sisters they will aid you. At first work for moderate prices. If you are opposed in your scheme, then try and get into the employment of a good dressmaker, and learn all you can. After gaining experience, start for yourself. Do nothing rashly or angrily; reason with your family; try to aid them all along, and success will come. After you have started either scheme, let us hear how you are doing.

2. *Red-in-goat. Re-varre. Ge-pure.*
3. Send for "What to Wear" for directions. It costs 15 cents.

"DOTTY."—1. As you say, make a call, and let the acquaintance drop.

2. The first call should be returned within three weeks. Calls are made on strangers as soon as possible after their arrival. There is so much embarrassment in discontinuing visits, that people should not make acquaintances without due consideration.

WORLD OF FASHIONS

THE AMERICAN BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS. THE PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE

THE AMERICAN BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and writes to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

THE BULLETIN OF FASHION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1873-4.

DRESSMAKERS, and lady readers generally, are requested to note the fact that our Colored Bulletin of Fashions for 1873-4 is now ready, and is the only reliable representative of practical models issued in this country. It not only furnishes complete modes of clothing for ladies and children, but gives the colors in which they are to be made, with taste and accuracy.

It is a great attraction in a show-room, and no enterprising person, whose business connects her with ladies' or children's dress, can afford to do without it.

Our "WHAT TO WEAR," issued semi-annually, has attained an unprecedented circulation, and is highly valued by half a million lady readers, as containing just the information they want in regard to the details of dressing, making-up clothing, trimming, choosing colors, selecting materials, and the like. The new Fall and Winter number is now ready, and surpasses its predecessors in fullness of information, clearness of detail, and the practical good sense of its varied hints and suggestions. Every lady, mother, dressmaker, and inexperienced girl, should have a copy.

JET ORNAMENTS.

JET is coming very much into favor. Combs, necklets, lockets, ear-rings, are all made of jet; they are simple ornaments which can be worn at any time, and are in good taste with black costumes.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE increasing competition among manufacturers is constantly bringing into the market choice fabrics upon which much labor, thought, and skill have been expended.

The World's Exhibitions of the past twenty-five years have greatly aided in stimulating this spirit of honorable rivalry, and inducing manufacturers to show the best which material, and industry, and enterprise are capable of producing.

Among the new and rich importations this Fall are probably the most magnificent brocade silks ever brought to this country. They are wrought upon a plain surface, and upon self-colored faille, between stripes of satin, or stripes of velvet. They are displayed in manifold designs, from the most delicate leaf and flower patterns to the boldest figures of Japanese or Egyptian fancy; and in colors, from the darkest and soberest Rembrandts to the fairest and palest Watteaus.

Some of them have been transported from the Vienna Exposition, and all of them have doubtless taken a tone from the efforts bestowed upon the recognition given to an industrial age in the home of imperialism.

The great beauty of these *chefs-d'œuvres*, makes them very attractive when seen in the piece, and apart from surroundings which heighten or diminish their effect; and many ladies, who can only afford one best silk dress, strain a point to make the purchase of a brocade, and find out too late that, while the cost has been double that of a plain faille, it is not nearly so available for their purposes, nor so likely to be useful when it is no longer fashionable.

Brocaded silks, therefore, should only be purchased by those who possess a variety of rich dresses, and replace their best with others every season; which, by the way, notwithstanding the charges of extravagance, very few women who have "best," do.

The most elegant new Fall costumes are in faille and velvet, the velvet a darker shade of the same color, but not the extremes in either shade. Dark green, plum, and chocolate brown are the favorite colors. A redingote, cut with long pointed tabs and *revers*, is mounted with velvet, over a faille skirt, the trimming of which is partly velvet; and a hat made to match, with a soft crown of silk, and brim turned up on both sides with velvet—the ornaments ostrich plumes in the two shades of color, curling over the top, and a rose on one side.

With cashmere and alpaca suits, black straw trimmed with black velvet and feathers, a rose, and a dagger, is considered *recherché*; but later in the season high-crowned felt and Scotch bonnets of black velvet will be worn with the dark cloth suits, leaving the costume bonnets for visiting and other dressy occasions.

Braiding has now become so common, and is found so susceptible to dust, and comparatively ineffective, that it will be little used on cloth suits or jackets. Fine embroidery on a handsome material is extremely elegant and ladylike, but a plain flat trimming is much better on a common fabric.

Bright-colored wrappers, however, of scarlet, pale blue, or gray, are very pretty, braided with silk in black or white.

STYLISH NOVELTIES FOR AUTUMN.

(See Double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—Street costume for a girl of twelve years. The gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—is of dark blue poplin, the front trimmed with upright bands of black velvet ribbon, and the back with a gathered founce edged and headed with velvet of the same width. The redingote—the "Lulu," No. 1520—is made in gray camel's-hair cloth, trimmed on the bottom with a broad band of the material corded with blue silk, and up the fronts and on the sleeves with cordings of blue. The opposite view of this stylish garment is given in Fig. 7. Hat of gray felt, trimmed with blue velvet, and a blue plume. Skirt pattern in sizes for from four to fifteen years; under ten years, twenty cents each; over ten, twenty-five cents each. Redingote pattern in sizes for from eight to sixteen years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—House costume of "Napoleon," blue empress cloth, trimmed with plaitings of the material, and bands of black velvet. The skirt, a demitrain—pattern No. 553—is ornamented with double box-plaits of the material alternating with upright velvet bands. This trimming reaches the height of about eighteen inches on the skirt. The overskirt—the "Czarina," No. 1135—is a decided novelty. Fig. 4 shows the arrangement of the opposite side, and the back hangs long and full, without looping. It is eminently stylish and becoming. The basque—the "Gazelle," No. 942—is very jaunty. The double illustration is given elsewhere, from which will be seen the arrangement of the back. Frills of "Standard" plaiting

at the neck and wrists. Simple *coiffure*, ornamented with a light blue ribbon bow. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern the same price. Basque pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 3.—Visiting costume of *réséda* poplin, trimmed with bias bands of silk two shades darker. The skirt is cut to walking length after pattern No. 551, ornamented in front as illustrated, and in the back with a box-plaited flounce, headed by two bias silk bands. The polonaise—the “Seraphine,” No. 1366—is illustrated elsewhere. The back has a pretty basque falling over a gracefully looped skirt having broad *rovers* at the sides. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with *réséda* silk and ostrich tips. Skirt and polonaise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 4.—House dress of black alpaca trimmed with plaitings of the material, and bias bands of black silk. The skirt, a short demitrain—pattern No. 553—is bordered with a very deep kilt-plaiting which extends up under the overskirt. The overskirt—the “Czarina,” No. 1135—shows the arrangement of the opposite side of the one shown on Fig. 2. It is trimmed with a broad silk band, and the rosette on the other side is of silk. The plain waist—pattern No. 813—is ornamented with a bias band of silk set between plaitings of alpaca, disposed *en bretelles* on the front, and like a collar on the back. The sleeve has a pretty cuff, and is known as the “Bella,” No. 871. “Standard” collarette at the neck, and frills to match at the wrists. For prices of skirt and overskirt patterns, see previous descriptions. Waist pattern, in various styles, twenty cents each; sleeve pattern, ten cents.

FIG. 5.—House dress of bronze poplin, trimmed with ruffles of the material, and fringe and velvet of the same shade. The skirt, a demitrain—pattern No. 553—is made without trimming. The overskirt—the “Touro,” pattern No. 1136—has deep square tabs at the sides, and a short apron. The double illustration is given elsewhere. The basque—the “Fifine,” pattern No. 943—is particularly stylish and becoming. The double illustration of this, also, is given in the back of the Magazine. Medicis ruff at the neck, and frills to match at the waist. *Coiffure* ornamented with a shell *bandeau*

and pins. Prices and sizes of patterns the same as those on Fig. 2.

FIG. 6.—Suit of dark gray mixed cloth for a youth of fourteen years. The suit consists of suspender pants, pattern No. 2009; “Young America” vest, pattern No. 2015, and the “Cambridge” frock coat, pattern No. 2030. The opposite view of this coat is given in the back part of the Magazine. Pattern of pants, in the sizes for from eight to sixteen years, twenty cents each. Vest pattern, in sizes for from six to sixteen years, fifteen cents each. Coat pattern, in sizes for from fourteen to sixteen years, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 7.—Walking costume made in the same style as that shown on Fig. 1. The material is dark gray mohair, trimmed with black alpaca braid. Hat of grey felt, trimmed with black velvet, and a small scarlet *aigrette*. For prices and sizes of patterns, see description of Fig. 1.

PATTERNS FOR THE MONTH.

NEARLY all ladies will welcome heartily the re-appearance of the graceful Gabrielle dress, which can hardly indeed be said to have entirely gone out, since its introduction ten years ago, but which has certainly been concealed under puffs and panniers innumerable.

The new Fall model of the Gabrielle, of which we give an illustration, is known as the “Empress,” and differs from the old “Princesse” dress in having a plait laid at the back, thus avoiding a seam, and giving the requisite fullness to that part of the skirt. Scant flounces are used as robing upon this model, and the front is further ornamented with bows of ribbon or velvet. Twelve yards of merino, alpaca, empress cloth, twilled delaine, or imperial serge will make this dress, including the flounces, which are put on with little fullness.

“The Seraphine” Polonaise is one of the new Fall designs which has met with distinguished approbation. It is a long, close-cut garment, suited to any dressy material, and particularly to material *en suite*.

The front forms a double-breasted waistcoat, the sides a fitted coat the back a full, graceful overskirt, simply looped with the broad sash. The skirt worn with this Polonaise should be trimmed high in front, low at the sides and back.

Another very stylish Polonaise is the “Senora.” This has a sin-

gle waistcoat front, redingote sides, and sash back—the knotted sash-ends uniting the sides together over a slight fullness in the back breadth. A deeply pointed basque, plaited so as to show the under side, adds to the dressy effect of this pretty design, and affords an opportunity for a contrast in color or material, in addition to the bands and pockets, if desired. This is a good style for dressy materials, as silk, poplin, and fine cashmere.

Overskirts are not yet wholly abandoned, though they are less used since the Polonaise came into fashion. The present design represents the long, slightly draped styles so much in favor at present. The apron is short and straight across, the sides long and flat, the back destitute of *pouf*, or pannier, and only slightly looped to give a moderately bouffant appearance to the tournure. The trimming may be lace, plaiting, or fringe, headed with velvet, or embroidered bands.

Another overskirt, very stylish in cut and appearance, yet perfectly simple in arrangement, is the “Czarina.” It is particularly adapted to velvet, or rich faille, and velvet suits, but it is very *distingué* in cloth, in poplin, in cashmere, or the more ordinary materials employed for suits and costumes. It is long, but looped only upon the right side, the apron buttoning diagonally upon the other; adapting it to cloth, and a double-breasted style of basque.

A very neat little model for cloth or merino for indoor wear, is illustrated under the name of the “Gazelle” basque. It may be worn with an underskirt or vest, and has just the amount of spring over the hips required to render it neat-fitting. The basque is small, and has the jacket finish, a narrow flat cross-cut band and buttons only being required to complete it.

The “Fifine” basque, a pattern of which is given upon the braid sheet, is more elaborate, and may be used both for in and outdoor wear. It is also adapted to heavier materials, and may be made exceedingly dressy by putting in a vest of rich material and contrasting color.

The “Bella” sleeve is a new plain coat-sleeve for home and street wear. It is good for cloth, or indoor woollen material, and may be employed indeed as the pattern sleeve for all ordinary occasions, by changing occasionally the style of the cuff.

THE MOST WELCOME GIFT.

The prettiest and most welcome present a gentleman can make to the lady whom he loves, is a year's subscription to “DEMOREST'S MONTHLY,” with the beautiful premium chromo, offered to every subscriber for 1874, of “The Old Oaken Bucket.” The sentiment of the picture renders a delightful souvenir, while it is really a valuable acquisition towards house-keeping.

BONNETS AND HATS.



No. 1.—Hat of invisible green felt, with a high peaked crown, and a rather wide brim turned up in a pointed shape on one side. The trimming consists of a broad band of velvet around the crown, a black velvet binding on the brim, and a long black bow of black velvet.



No. 2.—Black clip bonnet of a

new shape, the crown very high, and the brim slightly rolled in front. The trimming consists of loops of black *gros de Suez*, black ostrich tips, and a spray of dark crimson flowers.



No. 3.—Hat of black velvet, with a rather high, receding crown, and a narrow brim turned up broader on one side. The brim is finished with a narrow cording of very dark green silk. The rest of the trimming consists of bows of black *gros-grain* ribbon, a small lace veil, and black ostrich tips in the back, and a natural trogon's head in front, with three upright feathers of the same bird.

NEW FALL HATS AND BONNETS.

SOME persons have been afraid that the effort to bring back the bonnet with its cape and crown, would result in a return to the close "cottage," or ugly "coal-scuttle" of days ago. But this seem very far from being the case. This is emphatically an age of the picturesque in fashion; artistic effects are studied more than mere covering for the sake of protection, and nothing finds favor that has not the requisite *chic* or style.

The new hats and bonnets of the season fully justify this opinion—they are, apparently, designed for those only who can afford great variety in costumes and head-gear, for a very pronounced design attracts too much attention, to be worn all the time, and is, besides, not adapted to every costume. To ladies of limited means, but refined taste, therefore, we recommend medium shapes, not too remarkable, and a rich, but quiet combination, that will blend harmonious-



SERAPHINE POLONAISE.

An exceedingly stylish design for a polonaise to be worn either with a plain skirt, or one trimmed high in front and at the sides. It is adapted to all classes of suit goods excepting very thin ones, and is especially pretty made in poplin, silk, or velvet, the trimming, of course, to be selected with reference to the goods used. Poplin trimmed as illustrated, with the broad bands of silk a shade darker, and the ruffles trimmed with bindings of velvet to match, is very handsome. The sash may either be of ribbon or silk. This design is shown on Fig. 3 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1366, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



EMPRESS GABRIELLE.

A FAVORITE style of the graceful and becoming "Princesse" or "Gabrielle" dress which is again in vogue. In this design, the seam down the back is avoided by laying a plait in at the waist-line, more fullness being thus imparted, and the flat, plain appearance of the ordinary Gabrielle is prevented. This design is adapted to all dress materials excepting gauze, grenadine, and similar goods. The trimming, of course, should be selected to correspond with the goods, and may be arranged to suit the taste. This stylish dress is shown on Fig. 2 of the Steel Plate. Pattern, No. 1406, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

ly with different dresses and costumes.

Very many ladies, even in society, trim up their straw hats with velvet and feathers for Fall, and only purchase a velvet for winter, and perhaps an opera bonnet for evening wear (the latter, of course, is unnecessary to those who do not attend operas and concerts). The trimming for the fall is obtained from the velvet bonnet of last winter, and, therefore, it is always better to purchase really good fabrics and materials, as they can be used over with infinite comfort and satisfaction.

Felt figures largely among the imported Fall styles, and there are two shapes which specially lead among them. These are the "Rubens" and the "Brigand." Both these designs appeared late last spring, too late to obtain the vogue which had already been accorded to other styles.

The Rubens is named after the great painter, and because the shape is not unlike that which the master wears, as seen in his pictures. It has a round crown, and a wide, somewhat flaring brim, turned up on one side only. It is ornamented with curled plumes and a jeweled buckle.

The "Brigand" has a high, conical crown, trimmed with a broad, cross-cut band of corded silk—a broad ostrich plume is laid across the top, lengthwise, and curls under at the back. A fan-shaped ornament of jet, silk, or velvet, covers the stem in front.

Long streamers at the back, are not so much used as formerly; the trimming is arranged more at the side, and in front shaded roses are in high vogue upon velvet, and roses of different colors are grouped together upon black, in conjunction with lace.

Some charming Rubens hats of white felt, trimmed with blue, have been imported for evening wear, and also of very pale, ash-gray felt, ornamented with shaded roses, gray and pink. These are very pretty, but quite an innovation on the etiquette which demands the bonnet for Fall,—an etiquette which has sometimes been infringed by well-known dramatical and musical celebrities, but rarely by society-women.

LONG GLOVES.

EVENING gloves, fastened with six to ten buttons, are now frequently worn, and two and three-buttoned gloves commonly upon the street.

AUTUMN SUITS.

THE suit idea is again in the ascendant. It returns naturally with the approach of cold weather. No dress has ever been invented which was so convenient, and capable of adaptation to varied uses.

The alpaca suit has become a synonym of usefulness, the cloth suit of warmth and comfort, the velvet suit of elegance, the silk suit of quiet ladyhood and beauty. Any, and all of these may be made to conform to the changes in fashion, and yet preserve their usefulness and unity, and thus it is that though basques, polonaises, mantles, and redingotes may disappear, the suit will probably survive.

The new street suit of the season is quiet and ladylike in appearance, consisting of a skirt and double-breasted polonaise. The polonaise is buttoned upon the left side from the top to the bottom, and belted in, the clasp being fastened at the back. The sleeves are cut close, and pockets may be added inside and outside at pleasure.

It is becoming quite customary for ladies to have an "inside" pocket attached to walking suits, like that of a man's coat, for the better protection of the pocket book, which has heretofore been carried in a very unsafe manner.

This simple design is most suitable for all useful Fall fabrics—for alpaca, English waterproof cloth, serge, cashmere, camel's-hair cloth, and especially all twilled and diagonal materials. The trimming depends upon the fabric and the wearer. A cloth suit may be made quite plain, or scalloped out on the edge and bound with black twilled silk galloon, or it may be finished with several rows of narrow or broad galloon stitched on flat. If it is alpaca or cashmere, the skirt may be trimmed with gathered flounces, and the polonaise with flat bands, and so on according to taste and means. A gray serge made in this way is very stylishly trimmed with a darker shade of gray silk, and buttons to match.

Silk suits are composed, either of black, or cloth colored faille, and in the latter case are generally composed of at least two shades of color, intermingled on the different parts of the dress, and in the trimmings.

Black silk suits in the present style are most effectively trimmed with black velvet, while black velvets are stylishly mounted with black *gros-grain*, or black watered silk.



SENORA POLONAISE.

PARTICULARLY *distingué* in effect, but simple in arrangement, the "Senora" is a favorite style of polonaise for use with a demitrain or short skirt, either made quite plain, or trimmed *en tablier*. It is especially adapted to dressy goods, but can be made in any suit material. The one illustrated is made in dark myrtle-green silk, trimmed with platings of the same, and bands of velvet a shade darker. The sashes are of silk, doubled, but they can be as appropriately made of wide sash ribbon. The vest is only simulated by the trimming. This stylish design is shown *en costume* on Fig. 1 of the Steel Plate. Pattern No. 1363, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



TOURO OVERSKIRT.

THE "Touro" is an exponent of a style very much in favor at present, very plain in front and at the sides, but modestly *bourrant* in the back. The deep, square tabs at the sides are especially stylish, and, when worn with a round waist, the effect of a polonaise with a deep vest may be imparted by cutting the apron open in front and fastening it with buttons. The design is adapted to all dress materials, and is especially pretty in silk, poplin, satin, serge, and similar goods, the trimming of course to be selected with reference to the goods used. It is also an excellent style for washing goods, as it can be so easily "done up." White goods will be handsomely trimmed with some of the "Standard" trimmings (a full catalogue of these admirable garnitures was published in DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February, 1873). Pattern No. 1136, price thirty cents.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—An exceedingly stylish toilet of steel-gray poplin, trimmed with platings of the material, bands of black velvet, and sashes of silk the color of the dress. The skirt is a short demitrain—pattern No. 553—entirely without trimming. The polonaise—the "Senora," No. 1363—is one of the most *distingué* garments of the season. The double illustration, given elsewhere, shows the arrangement of the front. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with tips matching the dress in color. Skirt and Polonaise patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 2.—House dress in the fashionable Princess or Gabrielle style, made in deep plum-colored satine trimmed with flounces of the material, and bows and bindings of velvet of the same color. The design is known as the "Empress" Gabrielle, No. 1406. The double illustration is given elsewhere, showing the arrangement of the back. Deep lace frill at the neck, and light-blue necktie trimmed with lace. Deep lace cuffs. Pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

THE REDINGOTE.

PROBABLY the most popular and practicable garment for fall and winter wear is the redingote. It is at once simple, stylish, convenient, and inexpensive, as it needs very little trimming, and can be adapted to any plain material.

The redingote is literally great coat, and partakes of the long coat form, heightened by its peculiar features of broad cuffs, pockets, and *revers*, or rolling collar. Ladies who find it necessary to make their garments last a long while, need not be afraid of venturing on the redingote, as the cut is such that, if the redingote proper should decline after another season, it can easily be modified, and rearranged to form another garment.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.

THE demand for the new chromo, "The Old Oaken Bucket," is already unprecedented at this early season, and subscribers and getters-up of clubs, who wish to secure prompt returns, are urged for their own sakes to be early in the field.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.

THERE is a great deal of groaning over extravagant dress by persons who have only been accustomed to a very limited income, and who have no use or occasion for ceremonious toilettes or costumes. Ladies who occupy a certain social position, part of whose duties consist in going to certain places, in receiving and entertaining certain people, who live in fine houses, and necessarily delegate the details of household work and management to others, must dress in accordance with the demands of their station. For them to wear a print dress in the morning, an alpaca suit to make a round of visits in a grand carriage, with servants in livery, and keep one black silk dress for best, would be absurd, and an evidence that they were ignorant of the requirements of their position.

But because such a person spends three hundred dollars on a visiting costume, is no reason why the wife of a poor, struggling man of business should; or because she can trail a yard of silk over her magnificent carpets without injury, affords neither justification nor excuse for the working-girl or business-woman trailing cotton and serge up and down boarding-house stairs, or through dirty streets.

Thousands ask what is fashionable, when they ought to ask what is suitable.

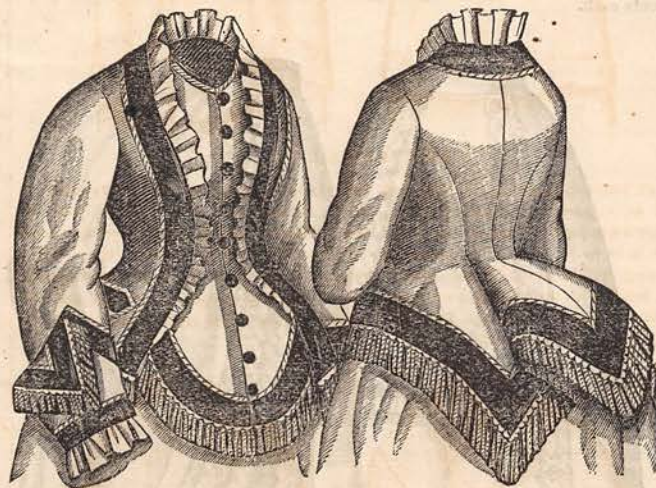
Even for the minutiae of fashion there are reasons which only exist when the principal features are carried out. The long gloves now worn are adapted to certain peculiarities of sleeve; the high shell combs to a peculiar arrangement of the hair; the belts and chatelaines to certain styles of dress and costume; the ornaments of old silver or cut jet, to certain fabrics, and characteristic ideas which these assist to carry out. But if the whole is not copied, as well as a part, there is a failure in producing the effect.

All the modern ideas in dress tend to completeness and harmony of general effect. The best thing to do, therefore, in the absence of large means and knowledge of what society demands, is to regulate dress by individual ideas of fitness and harmony. Dress which suits its purpose, and the parts and colors employed in which do not quarrel with each other, as much betoken the lady as if it were composed of the costliest velvet and lace.



CZARINA OVERSKIRT.

THERE could hardly be a more *distingué* design for an overskirt than the "Czarina," yet it is perfectly simple in arrangement and cut, being looped only on the right side, the left side and back falling plain. It is very long, and the apron is buttoned diagonally on the left side. In the illustration, only the arrangement of the front and both sides is shown, but the back hangs long and plain, although it may be looped, if desired. It can appropriately be made in any suit goods, and is especially suitable for the heavier varieties. A simple trimming will be most appropriate for the design: folds, bands, plaiting, braiding, embroidery, or *passementerie* may be used according to the material; and fringe may be added if desired, although the skirt will be more stylish in effect without it. This stylish overskirt is shown on Figs. 2 and 4 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1135, price thirty cents.



FINE BASQUE.

A STYLISH and becoming basque, either for house or street wear, adapted to all dress materials, excepting very thin ones. The trimming must be selected to correspond with the goods used: Poplin, silk, empress cloth, cashmere, and similar materials will look handsome, trimmed, as illustrated, with fringe, and bias velvet bands or velvet ribbon. The pattern is given on the Supplement, No. 943, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

THE CAPTIVE CHILD.

AMONG our illustrations for the present month, the reader will find a full page engraving (of course very much reduced in size), of the second of our new premium Chromos, "The Captive Child." The incidents connected with this great and deservedly popular work are detailed elsewhere. We have only to say, that the object in having it engraved and printed, is

not at all to try to reproduce its brilliant points as a picture; but simply to convey an idea of the treatment of the subject. The harmony of tone, the warmth of color, the perfection of finish, are all lost, while the general effectiveness is infinitely lessened, from the reduction of size. Nevertheless there is the suggestion of a fine picture, and whatever ideas our readers may form, they will not be disappointed upon seeing the original.

VIENNA FASHIONS.

PERHAPS it may interest your readers to know that all the finest silks are in brocade, and, if the Exposition wares are prophetic of next season's styles, maids and matrons will walk about next year like animated flower-gardens. One may dream of banks of roses, but I have been dreaming for a week of Lyons silk—a pale, warm, gray background, strewn with sprigs of delicate Alpine blossoms.

Among thousands of exquisite things there are some marked ones.

Here is a case of laces, with women buzzing about, murmuring "belle," "lovely," "schone." A dress composed of a yellow satin petticoat, a velvet body, and train of black velvet faced with mauve satin, which form *revers* at each side, is trimmed with *point de bride bouclée d'Alençon*, the pattern of which was a long time supposed to be lost, it being an exact reproduction of lace worn by Madame de Pompadour. But an old lace-maker, who by some chance had preserved the pattern, restored to this generation this *chef d'œuvre* in lace. One entire piece covers the yellow petticoat. The train of the robe is bordered with the same quality of lace a quarter of a yard deep; it follows the train to the middle of the back, and then runs up to the belt, over the shoulders, and down to the belt in front. The train is open for half a yard at the back from the bottom, and between the two rows of lace reaching to the waist is a puff or plaiting of velvet. Another dress is of tea-green silk, with the front width embroidered in different shades of green, the embroidery representing flowers, vines, classic temples, elephants' heads, etc., and so artistically done that no incongruities exist between the roses and the elephants' tusks. The sides and train of the skirt are formed of perpendicular puffs of the silk, with strips of embroidered silk between each puff. The basque is of simple pattern, vest front of darker silk, short-skirted, and pointed at back and front; small sleeves, with broad cuffs in dark shades of silk. A black grenadine dress is trimmed with black lace and ostrich plumes.

A bride's dress arrests the attention of all, even the men. It is of white satin, covered with ruchings and ruffings of lisse. Across the front orange wreaths form festoons fastening at the sides, with a sash of satin and a clump of blossoms; wreaths trim the train of the skirt perpendicularly. The corsage is a plain short basque; close sleeves, with broad cuffs. A *ruche* of lisse borders the cuffs, runs about the neck, and forms a heart-shaped point on the front of the corsage. At the apex of this heart is placed a bouquet of orange blossoms. Then there is a long tulle veil, mounted with a wreath of orange blossoms, and ear-rings of an orange flower in jewels. As a sacrificial robe, it is worthy of the greatest heroism.

In the cloak line there are two, which, having already been purchased by a princess and a countess, must, of course, be fashion. They are in half-fitting *sacque* shape, rather long, and with large sleeves. One is of white gros-grain silk, covered with black guipure lace, and bordered with silver-fox fur; the other is of mauve silk, covered with guipure lace, and bordered with fur—pretty for evening or visiting costume.

In the jewelry section, the new bracelet attracts attention. Imagine a narrow band of gold set with diamonds, turquoise, pearls, or coral, and connected by

a chain to a finger-ring to match, and you have it. It is designed to be worn with a glove.

Something new and bizarre is jet, set with ruby, or some red stone closely resembling it. The black and red lights produce an effect unusual, and one hardly knows whether to like it or not.

The very newest jewelry is of gold and platina, wrought together. For example, a chain, with every alternate inch of it gold, and the other alternates in platina; gold buckles, with platina clasplings, etc. Platina is preferable to silver on account of its polish. This mingling of metals produces no diminution in its cost.

The fashionable chatelaine for ladies no longer goes about the neck, but is a short chain, held in the button-hole of the dress by a cross-bar, from which depend two chains, finishing in tassels.

The Russian jewelry is having its day. It is ugly, but people will buy it. Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, etc., are all brought together, and huddled in one brooch—a sort of jeweled patchwork.

PANIER.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

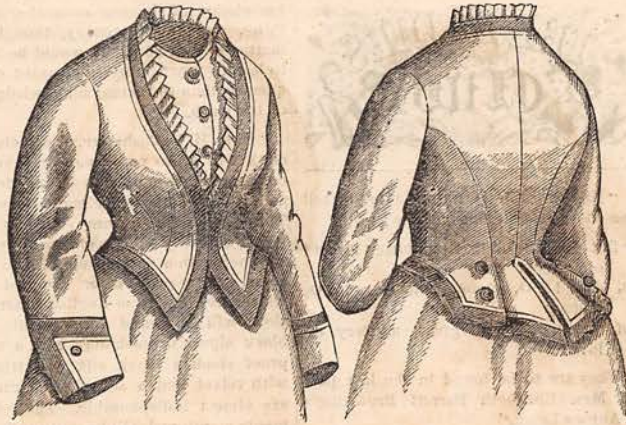
QUAINT little pictures the children make nowadays in the present style of half antique, half Bohemian attire. There is wonderful comfort and freedom for the little ones in the charming little jackets, the blouse double-breasted, and carelessly belted in the loose polonaise with its side sash and the jaunty little capes which make the polonaise a warm pelisse in no time.

Skirts too are lengthened, and warm stockings and comfortable boots have taken the place of the frills and furbelows which formerly decorated, without protecting, the feet and the legs.

The sailor suits have reappeared in Fall fabrics—cashmeres, all-wool delaines, serge and twilled flannel. The only difference between the boys' suits and the girls' is, that one has a skirt and sash, the other, knickerböcker trousers. The boys' suits, moreover, are of a solid sailor blue, trimmed with flat braid, white or black, while the girls' are mounted with collar, cuffs, and sash of flannel or cashmere of a lighter shade of blue than the body part of the dress. The skirt, it must be understood, hangs flat to the figure without overskirt and with but little fullness.

These suits are as pretty as possible for early Fall wear, and for a change with Gabrielle dresses, for school wear. Gabrielle suits, consisting of skirt and Gabrielle polonaise, are equally in vogue, perhaps more general, though less dressy and picturesque in appearance.

A new and stylish little redingote for girls is illustrated in the present number under the name



GAZELLE BASQUE.

A SIMPLE, jaunty little basque, which may appropriately be made in all suit materials, and is especially appropriate for cloth, poplin, serge, satine, and similar goods. A plain, flat trimming is most suitable for the design—bands of silk, velvet, or the material. This design is shown on Fig. 2 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 942, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



LULU REDINGOTE.

VERY becoming, and easily adjusted, the "Lulu" may be very stylishly made in serge, satin, cashmere, mohair, linen, *piqué*, or any suit material, and may be appropriately made either in the same or a different material from the skirt with which it is to be worn. A plain fold, as illustrated, or some other very simple trimming, will be most suitable for the design. The garment is about three-fourths tight, fitted with one dart in each front. This design is shown on Figs. 1 and 7 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1520, in sizes for from eight to sixteen years, twenty-five cents each.



CAMBRIDGE FROCK COAT.

A JAUNTY style of coat for youths of about fourteen or sixteen years of age. It is double-breasted in the new style, and is a graceful and becoming length. It is adapted to all qualities of cloth, and may be finished plainly, or bound with galoon. The design is shown *en costume* on Fig. 5 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 2030, in sizes for youths of the above ages; price, twenty-five cents each.

of the "Lulu" Redingote. It is double-breasted and trimmed with two rows of buttons. The only other ornament is a binding of silk galoon upon the cuffs. Pockets, cuffs, and fold turned up, and stitched all round upon the upper edge, may be of the same material. This redingote is made in sizes for girls from eight to sixteen years of age.

The "Cambridge" coat illustrated in the present number, is the new English style of afternoon frock, and is very jaunty in style and cut. It is arranged in several different sizes for boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and, together with the "Suspender" pants and "Young America" vest, makes a complete and gentlemanly suit.

The waterproof tweed-cloths are undoubtedly the best, and most serviceable fabrics for boys' complete suits that can be found, for "between seasons." It is fine yet strong, washes like white cotton cloth, and is not expensive.

"Melton" cloths also rank deservedly high. Meltons are named after Melton Mowbray, a famous sporting ground in Leicestershire, England.

It is always best to buy pure fabrics for children's wear. French merinos, all-wool cashmeres, serges, flannels, delaines, and the like,—these look well, and make over to the last. Solid cloth colors are fashionable this season for outdoor wear; or for girls, soft ash gray may be mounted with blue.

THE premium above all premiums, the hardest to beat, incomparable and not to be excelled. The subject of the sketch is

OLD and dear to the memory of thousands living far from the homesteads of youth, and dwelling among strangers and in strange lands.

OAKEN in its strength is our enterprise, and wonderful to contemplate when we keep in mind the immense prices obtained for every picture meriting the name of art. Nothing heretofore has been attempted like it, and a

BUCKET like ours holds the people of the United States in amazement and awe. "It cannot be possible," say many, and yet they keep on forwarding subscriptions so rapidly that we are entirely astonished at our own success. Think of getting \$18 intrinsic value for three dollars!

OUR PURCHASING BUREAU supplies ladies and dealers who do not find it convenient to come to New York, promptly, with discretion, and at lowest market prices.

MIRROR OF FASHIONS

THE AMERICAN BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS. PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE

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We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and writes to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.



NOVEMBER FASHIONS.

VERY good are the incoming winter fashions to the practised eye. Soft woolen materials, thick but not too heavy, in darkest cloth-colors, plum-color, chocolate-brown, blues, and greens which are almost black, and bronze, or olive, mixed with black. Few stripes, no stiff fabrics, or staring figures, only the solid, handsome, permanent materials for street wear which are a comfort, if not a joy forever. Fabrics for evening wear, and ceremonious occasions, of course show more variety in style and color. The very fine colors in silk produced last season, reappear in somewhat deeper tints, a beautiful scarlet, approaching a crimson is shown, and exquisite garniture laces what are called "pearled" laces, employed as trimming. More color is used in the evening, less in the day-time. Day dress, especially street dress, approaches that of men, in comfort, convenience, utility, and absence of contrasted colors and effects. The style is almost that of men, with the exception of the skirt; the shirt waist and redingote being as "ready to the hand," as the collar, cuffs, and coat, and the vest now being added with its little pockets for "change," watch-key, and the like.

These new vests, indeed, deserve more than this passing notice. In light silk, lace, crape, and other fancy materials they are costly, but useless; in black *drap d'été*, or cashmere, they are comparatively inexpensive, and exceedingly useful. A vest of this kind will do, as the phrase goes, to wear "with anything,"—and adds warmth, comfort, and convenience to the entire dress. With the

present style of jacket and redingote, it is almost indispensable, and it certainly adds much to its effectiveness. The shape of the winter vest is almost exactly like that of a man's; it is without sleeves, and might be made with a lining back to wear with redingotes, the pockets, however, instead of being put on, are inserted in the seam which connects the spring below the waist with the body part of the vest, at the line of the waist itself—and so simple is the construction that it is easy to have half a dozen of different colors, materials, and styles, if desired, and so trifling in cost, when made of ordinary material, that it is surprising the furnishing stores have not yet added them to their stock.

English cloth suits are in great demand for winter wear; dark-blue, invisible green, and dark-bronze brown, being the favorite shades of color. The polonaise, with a removable cape, is a convenient and lady-like design for these suits; and is very much employed for them, in conjunction with a demi-trained skirt which can be looped up for the street. The trimming used upon these suits is of the slightest and simplest—a stitching upon the material or a binding of twilled silk galloon, comprises it. Felt hats are obtainable of all colors to match these cloth suits; and are always mounted with bands of cross-cut (*gros grain*) silk, and feathers to match the cloth, or the black binding, if this is used.

There are some costumes of reversible cloth, which though rather denounced in the city, are very well adapted for country wear. The under edge of color in these costumes forms the orna-

ment, and looks well on a bare, gray landscape, though out of place in the city streets.

The perfection of costumes, as we have before remarked, this season, is in their solidity, and the classic beauty of their ornaments. Vagaries of color are trans-Atlantic, or confined to evening and indoor wear.

DESCRIPTIONS OF COLORED STEEL PLATES.

FIG. 1.—Street costume of stone-colored Empress cloth, the skirt a short demi-train, pattern No. 553, bordered with a scantily-gathered flounce, as illustrated, headed by folds of the material corded with silk of the same shade; and the redingote, the "La Belle," No. 1362, trimmed with broad folds edged to match those on the skirt, and large silk buttons, embroidered. The front view of this graceful and becoming garment is given on Fig. 6 of the double-page engraving. Felt hat of the color of the dress, trimmed with silk and velvet to match, and a light blue tip and *aigrette*. Skirt and redingote patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 2.—Street costume arranged with a walking skirt, pattern No. 551, of black mohair, trimmed all around in the style illustrated; and a redingote, the "Madeleine," No. 1368, made in dark blue diagonal, simply hemmed on the bottom, and ornamented with collar, buttons, buttonhole bindings, cuffs, pocket laps and belt of black silk. The opposite view is given on Fig. 4 of the double-page engraving. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with ostrich tips, and bows of *gros de Suez*. Seal-skin furs. Skirt and redingote patterns, both in various sizes, thirty cents each.

DESIGNS FOR THE MONTH.

As a seasonable style for the month, we direct attention to the gored, water-proof cloak, illustrated in the present number, and which will be found one of the most useful and convenient of garments. It is cut nearly the length of the skirt, is double-breasted, and, with cape attached, sufficiently warm for the coldest weather, and much more protective than an ordinary cloak. It combines fully the qualities of water-proof and the more dressy outdoor garments, and can be made still more effective by lifting the skirt at the sides, and adding a belt of Russia leather.

Another good model for the season is the Madeleine Redingote, which can be made in cloth, in camel's-hair cloth, or in serge, and be equally serviceable and appropriate. It is close-fitting, and double-breasted, with cuffs, pockets, and matelot collar. The looping at the side is effected by two buttons, so that it can be made higher or lower at pleasure. The belt, it will be seen, has clasps back and front.

A more dressy redingote adapted to richer materials is "La Belle," which is buttoned down the back as well as the front, and very gracefully looped at the sides. It should be made in one of the very dark shades, and mounted with oxidized buttons.

The most graceful of the Dolmans is given under the title of the "Abbess," and it will at once win the universal suffrage of lady readers. It is very graceful, and very neatly cut in to the form, without being fitted to it. It is made in velvet, heavy armure silk, or cashmere, and richly embroid-

ered with a mixture of silk and jet. The lace bordering may be black yak, or guipure.

Young ladies who want a simple overskirt for black silk, or alpaca to wear with "all sorts" of dresses, will find it in the "May" design of the present number. It may be trimmed with a plaiting of the material, headed with velvet, or with a simple fold turned up from the goods, and piped with self or some contrasting color.

The "Isota" is a useful English jacket for seasonable occasions. It may be made in cloth, and piped with silk cord, self-colored, or in two colors. It is a simple design, useful to wear with suits, and easily and inexpensively made.

WINTER HATS AND BONNETS.

VELVET seems to be the only material in use for winter bonnets. There are felt hats of every style and color, and particularly in all the very dark cloth shades used for street suits; there are also stylish little beaver hats for young ladies, trimmed with bands of faille or gros grain, a large bow mounted high on the side, and a dark, bright willow plume fastened with steel, bronze, or oxidized buckle. The bonnet *par excellence*, however, is of velvet, rich dark or black velvet, usually trimmed with colors, and often with several colors, blended in a more or less harmonious way. Shaded ostrich feathers, and feathers in which three colors, embodying several shades of each, are blended, are employed, together with flowers and colored silk either as lining, or torsade round the crown. Such a combination would seem to be fatal to a good or true effect; but so artistic is the arrangement that it does not offend our sense of beauty or propriety. For example, upon a bonnet of very dark bottle green velvet, is trained a long ostrich plume which began in three shades of dark green, glided centrally into three shades of the very lightest green, and terminated in *frou-frou*, which deepened at the tip into pink. Round the crown of this bonnet was a torsade of *frou-frou* silk, and upon the side a loop and dagger holding a velvet bow. Inside the brim was a wreath of German ivy leaves in the various shades of green.

A very handsome bonnet of black velvet was trimmed partly with three plumes of different tints, pink, straw-color, and maroon. These are set up high in the crown, the tips falling towards

the brim, the stems hidden by loops of velvet, and fastened with a gilt and platinum dagger. Inside the brim were three roses in a cluster, also pink, straw-color, and mulberry colored.

Feathers and flowers are very rich and expensive, but it must be remembered that it is much better economy to buy a good feather or a good French flower than a poor one, which is spoiled by a few weeks of wear. Some of the feathers used this season cost from ten to twenty-five dollars each, thus bringing the hats and bonnets upon which they are placed up to what would be considered, by many, as a fabulous sum. Ornaments of gilt, steel, or jet are almost universally used, and some great novelties are displayed. Daggers, slides, buckles, rings as large as bracelets, and pins with sparkling fringes are frequently among the designs. To match with other trimming, ribbons of two colors are used, or two or three shades of the same color, or ribbon with reversible sides, the latter of which is revived from some years ago. Upon dressy hats of very light blue velvet, or pale, ash-gray felt, ostrich feathers of the natural colors are used, perhaps mingled with blue, and always cut steel ornaments.

Felt hats and bonnets are generally trimmed with velvet and feathers, with an ornament upon the sides, and so nearly are the shapes of both alike, that when they are trimmed it is difficult to tell which they are intended for. Both are still worn off the forehead.



AUTUMN CHAPEAUX.

No. 1.—Hat of black English straw with a high crown, the brim rather wide and turned up on both sides. The trimming consists of

a broad velvet binding on the brim, and broad band around the crown, a double fan bow of velvet in front, and a long ostrich plume of the natural color.



No. 2.—Bonnet of Napoleon blue *gros de Suez*, with a soft, puffed crown, and a rolled coronet. The trimming consists of bows of ribbon, and velvet bands of the same color as the bonnet, a blue plume on the right side, and a tea-rose in foliage on the left.



No. 3.—Hat of black velvet, the crown broad and low, and the brim wide and turned up against the sides. The trimming consists of loops and a rouleau of rose-colored and black ribbons, and ostrich tips to match.

SHADED ROSES.—Large roses shaded from pale pink to crimson, or from light yellow to orange, are very new and pretty for ornamenting velvet bonnets. Smooth feathers are used for aigrettes, while curled ones are always placed so as to droop at the back.

DISTINGUÉ STREET COSTUMES.

(See Double-Page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—Visiting or street costume arranged with a dress of olive-green poplin, and a dolman of fine black *drap d'été*. The dress has a short demi-train skirt, pattern No. 553, entirely without trimming. The dolman, the "Abbess," No. 1372, is trimmed with rich *guipure* lace and heavy silk embroidery. It forms a talma with broad *revers* in front, and is very graceful and becoming. The double-illustration is given on the back of the Magazine. Bonnet of *gros de Suez* of the same color as the dress, trimmed with shaded ostrich tips to match, and pink roses. Skirt pattern in various sizes, thirty cents each. Pattern of dolman at the same price.

FIG. 2.—The "Percy" suit, pattern No. 2028, made up in plum-colored cloth and black velveteen for a boy of four years. The skirt is of cloth, kilt-plaited; and the jacket, loose and double-breasted in front, and slashed in the back and at the sides, is of velveteen, finished with a binding of narrow silk galoon. Leggings of plum-colored cloth, braided with black. Scotch cap of black velvet, trimmed with a silver ornament and heron plume. Pattern of suit, in sizes for from two to five years, twenty-five cents each. Cap pattern, No. 811, in sizes for from five to ten years, ten cents each. Pattern of leggings, No. 810, in ladies' and children's sizes, ten and fifteen cents.

FIG. 3.—The "Zillah" suit, pattern No. 1821, made up in blue empress cloth, trimmed with black velvet ribbon of the G. F. brand. The design of the front can be easily understood from the view given, and the double illustration shows the arrangement of the back. Hat of dark blue felt, trimmed with black velvet and black tips. Pattern of suit, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, thirty cents each.

FIG. 4.—Street costume arranged with a skirt of black alpaca, and a redingote of invisible blue diagonal. The skirt, pattern No. 553, is trimmed with upright bias bands edged with narrow bias ruffles, the same style of trimming all around, but higher in front. The redingote, the "Madeleine," No. 1368, is finished with a broad hem on the bottom, and ornamented with collar, cuffs, pocket-laps, buttons, buttonhole-bindings,

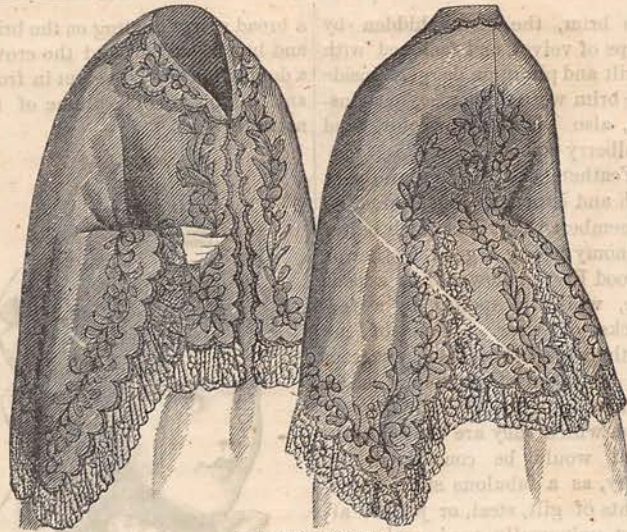
and belt of silk of the same color as the diagonal. The opposite view of this stylish garment is given on Fig. 2 of the Steel Plate. Bonnet of black velvet trimmed with a long black plume, a cluster of deep crimson flowers, and bows of black ribbon. Skirt and redingote patterns, each in various sizes, thirty cents each.

FIG. 5.—Street costume, the dress of invisible green satine, and the paletot of black beaver cloth. The skirt, pattern No. 551, is ornamented in the back with a deep box-plaited flounce, edged and headed by a silk fold of the color of the dress, and narrow black velvet ribbon; and in front with broad perpendicular folds of silk, placed between rows of black velvet. The overskirt, the "May," No. 1133, is trimmed to match. The double illustration, given elsewhere, shows the arrangement of the front. The jacket, the "Isota," No. 940, is loose and double-breasted in front, and half-fitting in the back, and trimmed with heavy cable-cord. The double illustration is given elsewhere. Dark green felt hat, trimmed with black velvet, jet, and a black plume. Skirt-pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Overskirt pattern at the same price. Jacket-pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 6.—Street costume with a skirt of bronze-brown poplin, and a redingote of camel's hair cashmere of the same color. The skirt, cut walking-length after pattern No. 551, is bordered with a kilt-plaited flounce in the back, and has the front trimmed as illustrated. The redingote, the "La Belle," No. 1362, is an exceedingly stylish garment, and the opposite view is given of Fig. 1 of the Steel Plate. Bonnet of velvet and silk of the same color as the costume. Skirt and redingote pattern, each in various sizes, thirty cents each.

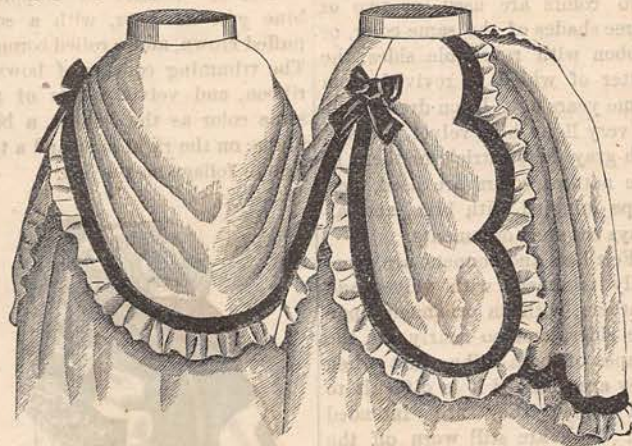
FIG. 7.—The new gored waterproof cloak, No. 1361, made in navy blue cloth. It is a half-fitting, double-breasted Gabrielle, and can be easily looped to form a stylish overdress when desired. The double illustration, given elsewhere, shows the arrangement of the back. Hat of black felt, trimmed with a black plume and black velvet. Pattern of cloak, in various sizes for ladies and misses, thirty cents each.

THAT Superb Chromo, "The Old Oaken Bucket," Price \$15 is the most valuable premium ever offered with any publication.



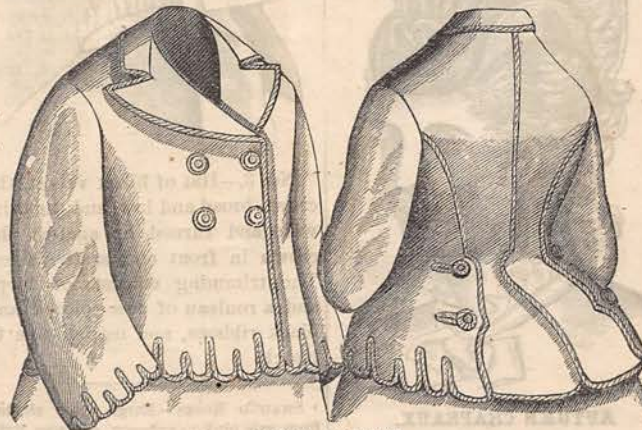
ABNESS DOLMAN.

ONE of the simplest and most distinguished of the favorite dolman mantles. In this one the seam over the shoulder is avoided, and the front is in the style of a circle, yet the graceful effect of the dolman sleeve is retained. It may be made with equal propriety in cashmere, light cloth, velvet, silk, or velveteen, for use with a variety of suits; or in many of the suit materials, the trimming, of course, to be selected to correspond with the goods used. Black *drap d'été*, trimmed with *guipure* lace, headed with embroidery, or fringe, made up in this style, will be a very elegant and serviceable wrap. The back view of this graceful garment is shown on Fig. 1 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1372, thirty cents.



MAY OVERSKIRT.

A SIMPLE, but very stylish overskirt, adapted to all classes of goods, and an especially good design for washing materials. The trimming should be selected to correspond with the goods used. Velvet ribbon is an appropriate trimming for most materials, and braiding, ruffles, plaiting, bands, folds, fringe, are all suitable for the design. This overskirt is shown on Fig. 5 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1133, price thirty cents. The same design for children is No. 1609, in sizes for from six to twelve years, twenty-five cents each.



ISOTA JACKET.

ADAPTED to cloth, velvet, velveteen, and all other goods that are generally used for outer garments for cool weather, the "Isota" is a particularly becoming and comfortable jacket. It is also an appropriate design for making in some of the heavier suit goods. The back view is given on Fig. 5 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 940, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

FASHIONS in furs seem to have arrived almost at perfection so far as form is concerned, and the changes therefore which we have to record are less of shape and design than the vibrations made by constantly increasing enterprise, capital, and ingenuity, which now bring into the market the rarest and choicest of furs used abroad, and presses into service all that is best and most available of animals found at home. Formerly, sable, mink, and ermine comprised about all we knew of furs, now we have the beautiful silver fox, and blue fox, the fine, smooth otter, the dark glossy sealskin, the handsome Alaska fur, the useful astracan, and black marten; and this season a decided revival in the long, black lynx, which was fashionable twenty-five years ago, when muffs were the size of a butter tub, and had an inside capacious enough to carry all the parcels on a shopping expedition. For the present researches into fur land we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. F. Boos, of 449 Broadway, whose authority is unquestioned, and whose statements, as our readers are aware, are to be relied upon. Among his newest styles Mr. Boos displays trimmed sealskin sacques,



SEAL-SKIN SACQUE.

and quite new sacques of fine mink, with *revers* and rich quilted satin lining, but otherwise plain. These are very distinguished, and take the lead of sealskin among ladies of high fashion. Sealskin is very beautiful, however, and obtains additional distinction from the bands of fine otter with which the more costly and elegant sacques are trimmed. It is considered very desirable abroad, and in England, especially, has obtained a permanent prestige which renders the acquisition of a sealskin sacque a most important desideratum, and as essential a part of the wardrobe

of a lady as lace, jewels, or a black silk dress. The new shapes, we observe, are a trifle longer than the sealskin sacques as they were first made, more of the paletot style, and shaped more elegantly to the form. Their fashionable popularity may be inferred from the fact that they have appeared in ermine for evening wear, and have revived the demand for large articles in that beautiful fur, which is so perfectly adapted to full evening or reception dress.



"ALPINE" CAP.

Sealskin caps for ladies, particularly young ladies, have been in use more or less, for some time; but it is only within the past two seasons that they have been seen frequently upon the street. Just now, like sealskin sets, they are considered very desirable, and the new "Alpine" shape introduced by Mr. Boos, being at once becoming and stylish, is having a great, and deserved success. Nothing could be thought of more charming, or welcome in the shape of a handsome present, than a complete set, muff, boa, and Alpine cap of sealskin for a young lady fond of skating and sleighing, purposes to which these sets are especially adapted. Lynx being as good as



LYNX MUFF.

"new" this season is rather high, but the general prices are stated to be about fifteen per cent lower than last season. Mink has, of course, in its fine qualities, a standard value, and now ranks only second to sable. Silver fox is a more beautiful fur (in our estimation), but it is not so durable, and is best worn in sets with velvet costumes, plain



LYNX BOA.

or trimmed with the same fur. Lynx is below mink in value, and next above black marten, one of the best, and most useful furs for ordinary wear. Sealskin, and otter are both fine and dressy, and much affected by young ladies of refined tastes.

New white astracan sacques for misses are very prettily trimmed with gray astracan, caps, pockets, and revers. The sets for children are also extremely pretty, and so low in price that there is no reason why every one of them should not have a Christmas present.



GORED WATERPROOF CLOAK.

THE style of waterproof cloak illustrated above combines all the good points of the circle and sacque while avoiding the disadvantages of both. It is quite as easily adjusted over other garments as either of the above-mentioned styles, is more becoming, a free use of the arms is allowed, and it being fitted to the form, the weight does not hang so heavily on the shoulders. The design is not necessarily confined to waterproof cloth, but is quite as appropriate for serge and similar goods, as it can be looped at the sides and in the back; and it is an excellent style for a linen duster. This design is shown on Fig. 7 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1361, in ladies' and misses' sizes, thirty cents each.

COATS, JACKETS, AND OUTDOOR GARMENTS.

THERE is sufficient variety in outdoor garments this season to suit all tastes, all times, and all climates.

Some models are very fanciful, and only fitted to city streets, and fashionable walking or visiting attire, but there are others which are really warm, comfortable, and protective, fit, if made in the proper materials, to brave an Arctic snow-storm in.

The new double-breasted coat with cape, pockets, sleeves with cuffs, and rolling English collar is undoubtedly the most convenient and practical garment we have had in a long time. It is often made in cloth, or English waterproof *en suite*, but can be worn over any dress, and may be very usefully made in tricot, or any other heavy cloth as an independent winter garment.

All the new designs take the coat, jacket, dolman, and polonaise form. Some of the jackets are fancifully cut in fine cloth, with basques or lappels, and have vests or waistcoats, real, or simulated, fastened with very handsome old silver, gilt, and platinum, or large round, or pear-shaped pearl buttons. There is no trimming but these buttons, and a piping of peacock or salmon-colored silk above

the edge, which should be matched by the shaded plumes of the velvet hat or bonnet. Such a jacket is worn on a black silk skirt, flounced to the waist, and the hat should be black velvet, with only the color of the piping in the trimming. Instead of black, dark brown may be the color of the dress, hat, and jacket, or dark green, the invisible shades being chosen, which throw up lighter and brighter colors almost as well as black.

These dark costumes, with just this slight introduction of color, are in the very best taste, but they require to be uniform, and the different articles ought not to be worn away from each other. This, of course, renders them unsuitable for those who are obliged to put one garment to many different uses. Fashionable dolmans partake of two designs—the close-cut paletot, and fitted mantle, both having the graceful dolman sleeve. The first is made in velvet, heavy silk, cloth, and cashmere, often beautifully embroidered; the silk intermixed with jet upon velvet and cashmere, and so elaborately wrought as to almost cover the garments, and make them very weighty. The embroidery upon cloth is usually executed with braid, or consists of a mixture of braiding and needlework, which is much more effective upon a thick, soft surface, than embroidery alone. It should be remembered, however, that this species of ornamentation must be well executed to be worth having. A broad, flat band, or plain piping is much better than coarse embroidery.

Round, or as they are commonly called "circular" cloaks are not now made except in waterproof cloth, and even in this they have been superseded by the sleeved sack.

The close-cut paletot form, with hanging sleeves (dolman), is the style in vogue for opera wear, although many striped mantles are seen, and some hooded cloaks of the burous kind.

NEW JACKET MANTELET.

AMONG the new and dressy garments for Fall wear is a pretty jacket mantelet, which is made in cashmere, embroidered and trimmed with rich black lace. The front forms a small mantle with long and square ends, the back a jacket shape fitted into the form and carried over the shoulder, forming loose sleeves, which admit of puffed sleeves being worn under them. The whole is lined with silk and bordered with lace.

ORNAMENTAL NOVELTIES.

WITHIN six months, or a year, quite a revolution has taken place in the style of dress. For some time previously dresses had been very much trimmed. They had in fact become masses of ruffles, tucks, platings, and *poufs*, distended by a narrow but enormous amount of bustle; all at once the puffing and outrageous bustle have disappeared—and been succeeded by flat bands, folds, and bindings of the material, with just enough of "bustle" to prevent the sinking in at the back and to form a graceful tournure. The dress would be perfectly plain in appearance, and neutral as that of a gentleman, were it not for the ornaments which have come into vogue, and which now form the distinctive feature of the costume. These ornaments consist of clasps, or buckles for the belt, chains, or chatelaines, from which are suspended several partly useful and partly ornamental articles—as note-book, vinaigrette, keys, fan-umbrella, changed or arranged according to the season and the occasion. At first these were made or mounted with leather, then of an imitation of old silver; now they are produced in whatever is precious, and adapted to particular costumes—some ladies possessing a dozen different sets.

The latest styles are in solid gold and silver, and are taking the place, for the time being, of jewelry. For black suits, and costumes, jet is used; and for brown wool, or jasper silk, shell is *comme il faut*. The belts in vogue are not equally costly, but they are equally varied, and as carefully adapted to the dress and the occasion. For street polonaises of serge, camel's-hair, or cloth, Russia leather is good wear, or a belt to match the dress—for dresses with black trimmings, a black gros grain belt; for suits of mixed silk and velvet, a velvet belt with ornaments corresponding with the rest of the toilette. With all gray suits, steel ornaments are considered very *distingué*, the hat being gray also, with gray plumes, and steel dagger, anchor, or aigrette.

WEDDING AND PARTY DRESSES.

SOME beautiful toilettes have been completed recently, from original designs, for weddings, receptions, and other entertainments incident to the approaching season.

One of these was a tasteful mixture of blusk pink and pale

sage-green, trimmed with white lace. Another was of pale pink silk and tulle, the tulle skirts caught up with bunches of small china roses.

A pretty dress is made in three shades of gray tulle, with broad side-sash of pale pink silk, fringed out half a yard in depth.

Another stylish dress is of silk and cashmere, in two shades (very light) of *café au lait*. The skirt is trimmed *en tablier*, with alternate narrow flounces of silk, and bands of cashmere, laid diagonally; two of these are continued around the bottom of the skirt. Small basque, and close duchesse sleeve, trimmed to match.

A rich black silk is made with perfectly plain trained skirt, and long polonaise, simply looped with a broad sash of watered ribbon, and edged with deep black thread-lace. The lace ruff at the throat terminates in a spiral which extends down the front to the waist.

Fichus of white tulle or black lace are prettily worn, crossed upon the breast, and tied behind.

LARGE FANS.

THE revival of the large fan is no longer a question but a fact. Instead of diminishing, the size increases with every fresh importation, and will probably reach the ultimate about the Christmas holidays, when those who have not procured them by purchase, may be fortunate enough to receive them as a gift.

The styles are varied, but for general use plain black silk, with ebony sticks, are in vogue. The most expensive cost from ten to fifty dollars each, and are exquisitely painted in leaf and flower designs upon the left of the fan only.

ROBE "GABRIELLE."

A NEW robe "Gabrielle" is of dark, deep pansy purple, trimmed with light. There is a deep flounce round the skirt, arranged in several double box-plaits, piped with light blue, and a black lace flounce with ruched heading lined with blue. The tunic dress is very short in front, plain, and fastened all the way down with large buttons of oxidized silver; at the back it falls in ample plaits under a cascade sash of loop of light blue gros-grain ribbon and black lace. The sleeves have a deep plaited frill at the bend of the arm, with a bow of light blue ribbon and black lace.

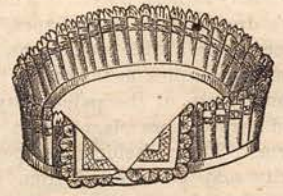
WINTER TRIMMINGS.

THERE is a great falling off in the fashionable use of independent trimmings—that is, trimmings differing from the garment, or dress, upon which it is placed. Suits, and costumes particularly, are most stylishly trimmed with the material, or with some fabric of the same color, and differing only in texture, which is made to form an integral part of the garment, as well as its most effective ornament.

In this way silk and velvet, silk and crape, cashmere and silk, and many other combinations are made, the two fabrics forming both the body of the costume, and its trimming. The same idea is carried out in less costly materials in serge, alpaca, cloth, and the like. Of course a great effort is made by the manufacturers of trimmings to create novelties, and stem the tide, which, when turned, invariably rushes in one direction. Nothing obtains favor, however, which affords a striking contrast, the effect must either be neutral, or rendered nearly so by blended hues.

Jet has been revived, and is used largely upon velvet costumes, and even lace. Yak lace especially, in the form of capes, and trimmed lace is effectively beaded with jet; and new black veils are either fringed or dotted with jet. Choice laces are less used than formerly; but there is a great variety of "garniture" laces shown, some of which are very beautiful, and all of which are designed expressly to produce striking effects. The patterns are of the showy "Oriental" type, and combine different materials, as well as tints and shades. There are white and colored crocheted silk laces, with linen or wool woven in the edge, so as to make them more durable without impairing their beauty. Garniture laces are made in wool also with a slight mixture of silk; in all-linen and in all-silk, and in white, are sometimes enriched with round pearls, inwrought in the fabric and added as a fringe to the edge. The effects produced by this intermixture of materials make designs possible which were previously unknown, or have not been for a long time thought of in lace; and provides a trimming for opera cloaks, evening dresses, and party or fancy costumes, which solves many heretofore extremely difficult problems in fancy dresses.

\$24 will secure four elegant chromos 17x26 inches, in gilt frames, worth \$90, and this Magazine for four years.



LINEN SET.

Linen sets in the style above illustrated are very fashionable. The frill for the neck is quite deep, and laid in kilt plaits, and the cuffs are finished with frills to match. The frills are edged with fine Italian lace, and in some cases reversing is added, but those of plain linen and lace are most durable. A set in this style can be furnished for \$1.

AN ENGLISH WATERPROOF SUIT COMPLETE.

THE way to obtain a thoroughly warm and comfortable waterproof suit for winter wear, is to have a suit made, consisting of plain walking-skirt and double-breasted polonaise, the latter lined to the waist with flannel. Supplement this with a long sack waterproof cloak, with sleeves, and one or two capes (No. 704) of the same material, and you have an outfit to suit every emergency of weather. The waterproof cloak, with or without capes, can be worn over any dress. The skirt and polonaise can be worn on mild winter days without any addition, on cold days with the addition of the capes, one or both, if there is two. For a long ride, or cold, threatening weather, the entire outfit can be worn with convenience, comfort, and security. Five yards, double width cloth, will make sacque, cloak and capes, five to six the suit of skirt and polonaise.

If you cannot fresco the interior of your home, you can adorn it with beautiful and artistic pictures for nothing. Subscribe to DEMAREST'S MONTHLY for 1874, only \$3, you can obtain the value from any one number in information and entertainment for your family, and receive a premium of that superb oil chromo of the Old Oaken Bucket, 17 x 26 inches. Intrinsic value \$15.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

THE simple forms used for men and women adapt themselves nowadays exceedingly well to children, and added to these are a great variety of pretty styles of their own, which give variety enough to satisfy the most exigent tastes. Foremost among special costumes are the sailor suits, which, commencing for boys, have gradually been appropriated by girls, until they are more worn by girls than boys, and have come to be looked upon as almost more appropriate for them. For girls they are made as last season, in two extreme shades of blue, the dark for the body-part of the garment, the light for trimming. The suit consists, as ever, of skirt and Garibaldi waist of dark blue flannel or merino, with light blue collar, cuffs, and sash (all of the woolen material), the latter tied upon the side.

The new polonaise suits, of which the "Zillah" is a specimen, are very stylish for misses of ten to fourteen years of age. Sailorsuits, it should be remembered, are only appropriate for girls from four to eight. Serge, poplin, empresscloth, and other corded or ribbed woolen materials are appropriate for these suits, which, if made in dark or neutral tints, should be trimmed in bright colors. More dressy suits are made of white serge, trimmed with black, blue, or scarlet velvet, or with black silk braid, edged with blue. White fur coats and sacques are as popular as ever, and with cap to match, make a pretty outfit for a boy of three or four years old, as well as girls of this age. For misses there are white sacques trimmed with gray, with muffs to match, of which mention is made in a fur article upon another page.

A pretty suit for boys from two to five years, is the "Percy" suit, illustrated in the present number. The double-breasted jacket harmonizes with the kilt-plaited skirt, buttoned on one side, and being cut long and shaped in at the back, makes a very warm and handsome winter dress.

For older boys the complete suit, such as the "Harold," 2021, the "Weston," 794, or the blouse suit ("Walter"), 673, are better adapted with a cape overcoat (797) or sacque overcoat (796). Felt hats trimmed with velvet bands and standing wings are in the ascendant for boys. Normandy bonnets of velvet, or quilted satin or silk for girls—that is, little girls—older ones very much affect-



PERCY SUIT.

A STYLISH and thoroughly comfortable suit for boys who still wear dresses. It may appropriately be made in poplin, various qualities of cloth, velvet, velveteen, piqué, or linen; or the skirt and jacket may be made in different materials. A simple style of trimming—narrow galoon, silk bands, or bindings, are the most suitable for the design. The jacket is cut double-breasted, and the fronts are carried far enough back to produce the effect of side forms, while the back is slightly fitted by the seam down the middle. The front view is shown on Fig. 2 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 2028, in sizes for from two to five years, twenty-five cents each.



ZILLAH SUIT.

A STYLISH suit, appropriate for dressy purposes, easily adjusted, and very becoming. The one illustrated is made in gray poplin, trimmed with blue velvet ribbon. Satine, serge, silk, cashmere, all-wool delaine, foulard, and similar goods can all be appropriately made up after this style. This design is shown *en costume* on Fig. 3 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1821, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, thirty cents each.

ing sealskin caps, or brigandish felts, with stiletto feathers, and an ornamental dagger sticking into a harmless bow. The fashionable shape in felt is oval crowned, with brim turned up slightly in front, high on both sides. English beaver hats, ornamented with bands of gros-grain and willow plumes, are also in high vogue for misses.

BLONDE HAIR.

AN English girl, named Angelina Brown, whose hair was too dark to suit her blonde taste, obtained a bottle of golden "anreole," or something else of the same sort, warranted to produce the requisite tint; and, after using it, found to her dismay that her thick, nut-brown hair changed to a dull sandy hue, and came off by "double handfuls," so that there was a fine chance of becoming

completely bald! Her friends sued the druggist, but Miss Brown receives very little pity.

THE "GRASSHOPPER TWIST" is the recognized successor to the "Grecian Bend." It seems to us the "Broom-handle Straight" would be an improvement upon both.

SASH-RIBBONS.

NEW broad sash ribbons are extremely elegant, and have two distinct sides, one satin, the other watered, upon either of which they can be worn.

GLOVES.

LONG gloves are *derigueur*, three to four buttons for day wear, six buttons for evening wear. The stitching matches the glove. The price for one button (best kind) commences at \$1.75, and rises one quarter of a dollar with every button added.

TRIMMINGS.

IN trimming fall and winter dresses, it must be borne in mind that cloth colors in all-wool fabrics are in all cases to be trimmed, if possible, with velvet or silk of the same shade, or a shade darker, rather than black or a contrast. If trimmed with silk, a vest of silk, real or simulated, may be added; and, indeed, with cuffs and small English collar or *revers* at the throat, will form quite trimming enough.

A fold of the material, turned up and stitched down, with or without a piping upon the right side, is often employed for trimming; and for this reason, reversible fabrics, or fabrics which are the same on both sides, are considered desirable.

THE fashionable season which is now about commencing promises to be one of the gayest and most brilliant New York has ever seen. Business is good; real estate has risen still higher in value, an infallible indication of prosperous times, and, even at the advanced rates, hardly a house can be obtained in any desirable neighborhood, either for sale or for rent.

In fact, notwithstanding the croakers, the country is rich. Last year was signalized by immense crops; and this year, in spite of the drought, the harvest is good. Stocks, which had run low in the country districts, have been replenished, and the feeling everywhere is one of satisfaction with the present, and hope for the future.

Our record of amusements shows that the opera and theatre managers have not been slow in taking advantage of the general activity. Twenty-two places of public amusement are promised for this season, including two first-class opera troupes.

Dress will undoubtedly copy the general tone of luxury, and be as sumptuous as art and taste can make it. Already the note of preparation has been sounded, and beautiful toilets are in preparation for festive occasions. According to a rule which may now be accepted as a law, a great distinction is made between outdoor and indoor dresses. The former are dark and quiet, the latter, if liked, light, and gay.

Entertainments will be unprecedentedly brilliant, not so much in the large number of persons brought together as in the cost and style with which they will be entertained. It is considered rather snobby to entertain a crowd with a supper furnished by a restaurateur, and the more *recherché* style is to invite a smaller number at a time, and test one's own resources.

One fine house uptown has a dining-room, as well as a drawing-room, apart from the family rooms, which is always in order to receive guests, and which will accommodate one hundred and fifty. China, glass, silver, cakes in boxes, pine-apples on ice, crystallized and preserved fruits, jellies, and potted fowl, are always ready at hand, and a handsome *dejeuner* can be served at ten minutes' notice, without interfering with the family arrangements, or, in fact, without the family knowing anything about it. The head of this house is a maiden lady of wealth and position.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

We select the following notices from among numerous others, equally complimentary, of our second opening on September 24th and 25th, as evidences of the continued and increasing popularity of our reliable Patterns in Illustrated Envelopes.

MME. DEMOREST'S SECOND FALL OPENING.

While toilets are stately, yet very dressy in effect, a general simplicity and marked unobtrusiveness are noticeable in all costumes designed for the street. The fine qualities and subdued colors of the materials of the season preclude any display, but the designs for garments are much simpler than heretofore. In fact, were it not in many instances for the individuality imparted by the wearer to the leading garment—the redingote—the effect on our promenades would be too monotonous.

The most novel designs of the season were exhibited at Mme. Demorest's opening. Among the redingotes, the "La Belle" and "Madeleine" attracted equal attention. The latter is double-breasted in a diagonal manner, and is distinguished by a peculiar style of looping. The former is single-breasted, has a novel effect in the back, and is finished at the neck by the high Medici's fraise now so popular.

A DISTINGUÉ POLONAISE.

The "Senora" polonaise is decidedly one of the most *distingué* designs of the season, equally appropriate for a dressy street costume or a home toilet. It was shown as the latter, made up in deep rich plum color, with fine cordings of a new and peculiar shade of light green. The design has very long, broad tabs at the sides, which are carried back and tied together in the back by broad sashes, and a jaunty basque above, forming the back, and in front is a long Louis XVI. vest.

Two other dinner dresses were arranged respectively with polonaises known as the "Bianca" and "Jessica," both very long and pointed at the sides, the Bianca having also a vest. The latter was made up in black, with facings and bindings of rose-color, over a skirt trimmed in a unique manner; and the Jessica in gray and purple, with a skirt very simply yet handsomely trimmed.

A unique design for a skirt is the "Geneviève" demi-train, which has the peculiar cut which imparts the effect so desirable at present, very plain in front and at the sides. This was shown *en costume* with a deep, coat-shaped basque, for a house dress.

The high-standing Medici's fraise is added to neat garments both for house and street wear, and imparts a stately effect. Especially is it becoming to ladies with slender necks.

Various designs in Gabrielle dresses, now again so fashionable, were exhibited. No other style of dress so charmingly displays a fine figure. When elaborately trimmed, a Gabrielle can be made quite elaborate enough for a dressy toilet, while a simple style can be used for ordinary house wear. The "Empress" and the "Royal" are especially graceful in cut and design—the former being shown made in black, with fine cordings of white, making a very effective and handsome dress.

For street wear are various, novel and graceful designs in dolmans. The popularity of this style of garment was established last season and seems not to have been diminished. One of the most novel is known as the "Christiane," which has the effect of a double-breasted jacket

in the front, and is belted in to form a basque in the back. The "Abbess" is simpler in style, forming a talma in front and belted in the back; and the Laurine has deep, square mantilla tabs in front.

Independent garments in the shape of cloaks, paletots and jackets promise to be very fashionable as the season advances. Most of the latest designs are made longer than those of last season. The favorite style is double-breasted, and has the revers so cut that they can be turned up to form a close neck. The "Dayton" paletot is an exponent of this style, and the English walking jacket is certain of as great popularity as it enjoyed several seasons since.

In basques for house wear the designs are strikingly novel and stylish. The Helena, especially adapted to cloth and heavy goods, is double-breasted, and has coat-shaped basques in the back. This is equally well adapted to house or street wear, and would make a handsome riding habit. For more dressy wear, the Fifine claims the palm. This has a deep, rounded vest, and the design of the back will be found becoming to most figures.

In overskirts the "Ninon" and "Czarina" deserve especial mention. Both are exceedingly *distingué* in effect and carry out the prevailing idea of "style." The "Czarina" is buttoned diagonally on one side of the front, and looped very high on the opposite side. The "Ninon" is ornamented with revers on both back and front.

Special attention is always paid to children's fashions at this house, and the designs for stylish garments for little folks are almost endless—redingotes, overskirts, paletots, and the other necessary "fixings" for the little girls, and all the essential garments for the boys.

The display of millinery at Mme. Demorest's was especially fine. Besides what are termed the leading styles, a variety of special shapes and designs were shown. Followed by numerous descriptions.—*N. Y. Herald, Sept. 26, 1873.*

In styles redingotes reign triumphant, yet there are new mantles, basques, and overskirts, jockey basques, English walking jackets, stylish polonaises, made up in such pretty fashions as the graceful Gabrielle dress, sans puffs, paniers, and drapings, and an especially becoming polonaise, the "Seraphine," long, closely-cut, with double-breasted vest, fitted coat at the sides and back, a full overskirt looped simply with a broad sash. Another, uniting beauty with economy of material, the "Senora," has a single waistcoat front, redingote sides, and sash back; the knotted sash ends united, the sides together, there being no back breadths, but a deeply pointed basque. The straight long side breadths add to the Quaker-like simplicity of this style; it is open in front.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 24, 1873.*



"MME. DEMOREST."—It may seem out of place for a man to give advice about the fashioning of woman's dress to one of that sex who is constantly engaged in studying that very subject. But, one of the objects of dress is to please the eye of the observer, while contributing to the comfort of the wearer. Women dress,

it must be admitted, even by themselves, very much to engage the attention of the other sex. The desire to please the opposite sex is planted in the bosom of every member of either, unless he or she be misanthropic or different from the majority. Women, in their dress may, with propriety, consider the reasonable tastes and opinions of men. Thus much, by way of apology, for intruding my opinion upon you.

In the eyes of a true man, a well-proportioned, suitably dressed woman is the most beautiful of all created beings. The style and quantity of dress constituting suitability, will vary with the circumstances of each case, and the relations of the parties. Sometimes it should be elaborate, sometimes simple, sometimes consisting of many garments, sometimes of very few.

As the whole female figure is an object of entrancing beauty, so is each part of that divine form when separately considered. The dress of woman should not injure or *deform* any member of her body. It has seemed to me that woman does not pay enough attention to the arrangement of the dress which covers her bosom, a most beautiful portion of the female figure. Every healthy woman has two well developed, separate breasts. The dress should support them from below, to enable them to retain their natural prominence, but should bring little or no pressure on them from above or from without, as the effect of such pressure is to flatten and deform them. The dress which makes a woman look as if her bosom was a broad *continuous* pillow or pin-cushion is unnatural. Equally so is the dress which causes a woman to seem to have no breast or bosom at all. The shape of the breasts should be easily distinguishable.

The stiff breastplates, so to speak, which most women wear, are unsightly and unnatural. The sight of the movement of the breasts with the remainder of the person gives also the idea of that softness which is one of their characteristics.

The bosom should not be *uncovered*. Far from it. It is too much the habit with the fashionable women to unveil to the gaze of all those charms which were intended to be revealed to the vision of but one—her husband. That which is common is not much prized.

The present style of exposing the bare bosom of woman is shocking to the virtuous man, more than women seem to realize.

I have given my ideas as to one point of woman's dress. I have used plain terms, but none that should bring a blush to any face.

Should you criticise what has been said, I will see what you think if published in your magazine.

A TRUE MAN.

[We give our Correspondent's letter notwithstanding that, as he says, he puts his ideas in the plainest possible words. We agree with him fully in his strictures upon low-necked dresses, and believe his opinion upon the subject to be that of all high-toned men. It has been pithily observed that no woman dresses low from a high motive, and men instinctively know that women who disgrace themselves and their sex by appearing in public with bust and arms exposed, address themselves consciously to the task of exciting the worst passions of men's natures, and this is particularly the case in America, where there is no traditional usage to sustain, and where the habits and instincts of the best class of

women are opposed to this practice. We agree also with our correspondent as to the necessity of sustaining the bust in position in order to produce a perfect form, not flattening it by pressure, but supporting it from below. The use of common, straight, ill-shaped corsets, laced tight all the way up or down, have done much to injure the forms of American women.

Page 46 of our "What to Wear" for the fall and winter of 1873-4, gives our method of dressing women healthfully and organically, and it would not hurt our correspondent, who seems to be a sensible as well as intelligent man, to look at it.

"MY DEAR MADAM DEMOREST.—I am deeply interested in the matter of dress reform, and it seems to me that you can do more to aid American women to throw off the shackles of costume, than any other one woman in the land, which belief must be my only apology for writing to you.

"What is known as the American or Bloomer costume is certainly far too ugly ever to be adopted by American women. I have thought, however, that your fertile brain might devise something healthful as well as stylish and graceful, to lay before the Women's Congress in October, and it is because of this faith in you that I have taken the liberty of laying before you the following suggestions.

"It seems to me that taking the Persian costume as a basis, a very pretty style of dress might be devised, something after this wise:

"First, a pair of *very full loose* trowsers, fastened upon a skirt supporter, which should merely hold the bust in place, and be suspended from the shoulders, the trowsers to button securely around the ankle. Above that a loose vest, open or closed at the throat, the whole to be surmounted by a Persian jacket, or a loose garment half way between a basque and a redingote. With the jacket must be used the broad, full Persian girdle or sash. For indoor wear a small court train might be arranged.

"The chief advantages of such a costume would be that the vital organs would be left entirely free. The limbs adequately protected in walking, and the style might be as gorgeously ornamental as one pleased.

"Now, can you not instruct your artists to prepare drawings of such a costume, with such adaptations to popular ideas as your great wisdom and experience may suggest, and submit them to the Women's Congress. I have written already to several persons, but my sworn hope is in you. The loose redingotes are a step in the right direction, but what we need is proper freedom about the waist, and protection for the limbs.

"Pardon the liberty I have taken, and believe me, very respectfully yours,

"CAROLINE F. CORBIN."


We thank Mrs. Corbin for her intelligent suggestion, but cannot agree with her in thinking that we are the proper persons to carry it out. Its difficulty is its impracticability. We do not claim to be the leader of the fashion of the future, but only the exponent of the sensible ideas of the present. We have explained our ideas regarding a healthful, convenient, and practical style of dress in our "What to Wear," for the fall and winter of 1873-4, and we think this is as far as women are now prepared to go. We can gather an army already a hundred thousand strong, who have adopted our methods, and we are constantly in the receipt of letters of congratulation and ap-

MIRROR OF FASHIONS

THE AMERICAN IN STYLE FURNISHING

BEAU IDEAL OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE AND THE SPECIALITE OF FASHIONS.

PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE



We invite the attention of ladies particularly to the original and special character of the Designs and Styles in Dress furnished in this Magazine. In this department it has always been acknowledged unrivaled. Unlike other Magazines, it does not merely COPY. It obtains the fullest intelligence from advanced sources abroad, and unites to these high artistic ability, and a thorough knowledge of what is required by our more refined and elevated taste at home. Besides, its instructions are not confined to mere descriptions of elaborate and special toilets, but embrace important information for dealers, and valuable hints to mothers, dressmakers, and ladies generally, who wish to preserve economy in their wardrobes, dress becomingly, and keep themselves informed of the changes in the Fashions and the specialties required in the exercise of good taste in dress.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

It is universally conceded that there is greater diversity in fashion than ever existed before, and this is exceedingly perplexing to those who have to choose that which will suit taste, appearance, pocket, and remain unchallenged by criticism when more transient fancies have passed away.

Nor is there so much difficulty in doing this as is imagined. There is such a thing as adaptability; as suiting our dress, not only to our necessities, but to our habits of thought, and this is done by ladies of wealth who are also women of culture, probably more than by many who have not their power of indulging extravagant tastes. There is an economy which may be observed even in the purchase of costly dress, no less than in the wear of a useful print.

It is extravagance to buy rich material, ten dollar silk, twenty dollar velvet, or rare and delicate lace, and cut it up, and bunch it up, until it is fit for nothing afterward.

It is extravagance to trail beautiful fabrics in the dirty streets, and so use them that they are shamefully defaced before they are half worn.

But it is economy when purchasing a handsome evening or party dress to buy good silk, and real lace, rather than flimsy trimmings and materials which scarcely pay for making, crush with first wearing, and afford no satisfaction in the possession.

The new rage abroad is bead embroidery, and we may expect a large quantity of it here shortly. Already it appears in cloaks, sacques, jackets, and polonaises of velvet, and *drap d'été*, and is

largely used to enrich, as it is called, black yak lace. But though showy and effective for a time it soon goes out of fashion, and then the lace is permanently injured, because the beads can neither be taken out nor worn.

The fancy for rough, unfinished fabrics has culminated in the importation of the genuine Irish frieze for coats and jackets. There is nothing attractive in this fabric, and it has the merit only of its coarseness, but with the singular optimism of fashion it is rated high style, and is therefore all right.

Embroidered camel's hair polonaises are still fashionable; but the most *distingué* winter garments are coats cut with straight, flat sides, square pockets, and straight cuffs, trimmed with a single row of fur *à la Russe*, and fur-trimmed cap to match. This makes an excellent walking, riding, or skating costume.

Seal-skin sets are in high vogue, either cap and jacket, or muff, boa, and cap, but they are so costly as to be out of the reach of all but the wealthy, and do not stand in the place of other winter attire among those who visit much or go out evenings. They are very distinguished, however, and form an elegant New Year's or Christmas present.

Handsome white over-dresses are still worn over light silks, but are now made in the form of a polonaise. A black lace polonaise is also a most useful investment for dinner and opera wear.

DESIGNS FOR DECEMBER.

WINTER materials have the advantage of being warm, light, and single-colored, so that they are

well adapted for easy making up by any fashionable patterns.

The Dolman continues to be a favorite garment, because it is so useful an addition to a polonaise suit, which does not require long additional drapery. The design given in the present number is not only very stylish and becoming, but it may be used to advantage either over a polonaise suit, or plain tunic dress. The model is made in handsome English cloth richly braided, the collar and *revers* faced with velvet, and velvet buttons. The cable cord and handsome tassels are of twisted silk, as is the fringe which adorns the sleeves.

The "Helene" basque is a desirable and most seasonable pattern for the body of an English cloth, serge, or merino dress. It is double-breasted with *revers* which can be turned in to close at the neck, or turned out as seen in the illustration. Simulated pockets (a feature of the present season) ornament the lappels behind, and a double row of buttons in front. The narrow lines may be formed of flat, twilled galloons, velvet, or silk pipings, according to taste.

A plain demi-trained skirt might accompany this basque, or a "Genevieve" demi-train, which is very dressy, but not very troublesome to make. The front breadth, as will be seen, is alone ornamented with narrow box-plaited flounces; the back part of the skirt has a plaiting, and surmounted by a pointed flounce put on without gathers, and fastened down with straps. The sides of the skirt are buttoned back in flat *revers*.

A model of the most recent design for home dresses, and which has been received with such favor,

is given in the "Royal Gabrielle." This is in reality a perfectly plain Gabrielle dress with the addition of a broad sash tied low on the skirt, and the *revers* which are turned back from the front. It will be observed that the seam down the back of the skirt has been omitted, or rather rendered unnecessary in this model, and it may therefore be used for the richest materials, as they will not be "cut up" in the usual way, or turned into a mere "wrapper." It is a very lady-like design, and looks extremely well in soft woolen materials.

Cloaks and jackets play quite a prominent part in this winter's outfits, among them there are none more elegant than the "Antoinette," which will be found illustrated in the present number. It consists of a sacque under a mantle which forms the sleeves, and deep side tabs or sashes. This style is at once warm and convenient; it admits of dressy sleeves, undersleeves, and ruffles, and is in this respect a great improvement on the original sacque mantle. Dark blue, or plum-colored cloth, trimmed with *gros grain*, passementeries and fringe, are the constituents of this garment, which is most comfortable for winter wear.

The "Ninon" overskirt is a good design for those who make one in alpaca, light cloth serge or camel's hair to simulate a polonaise. It is a very handsome design, and adapted to any solid material. The "Neilson," a coat sleeve with *revers* of silk is the latest style for winter dresses of any self-colored woolen material. It is finished with cable cord and buttons. The button-holes are to

be simulated in making up with fine silk cord.

The "double-breasted French waist" offers an extremely appropriate pattern for young ladies and misses. It has cuffs and deep sailor collar of a darker shade, or different color from the body part of the waist, and is prettily made in two extreme shades of blue, or gray and blue. It is ornamented with large metal buttons.

DESCRIPTION OF COLORED STEEL PLATE.

FIG. 1.—House dress of bronze-brown poplin, trimmed with flounces of the material, and bands of silk of the same color. The skirt, of an entirely new cut, is known as the "Genevieve" demi-train, pattern No. 1137. Fig. 2 gives the opposite view of the same design, and on the envelope which contains the pattern are given full directions for arranging the style of trimming illustrated. The basque, the "Helene," No. 941, is double-breasted, and altogether very becoming. The opposite view is given on Fig. 7, of the double-page engraving. Skirt pattern thirty cents. Basque pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

FIG. 2.—Street dress or visiting costume arranged with a dress of deep slate-colored silk, and a velvet dolman. The skirt, the "Genevieve" demi-train, No. 1137, is the opposite view of the design given on Fig. 1. The garniture consists of deep guipure lace, and bands of silk a shade darker than the material of the dress. The dolman is of an entirely new design, with a jacket front, known as the "Christiane," No. 1369. The opposite view is given on Fig. 3 of the double-page engraving. Bonnet of silk and velvet matching the dress in color, trimmed with rose-colored tips and a cluster of flowers to match. For price of skirt pattern see previous description. Dolman pattern thirty cents.

HANDSOME OTTOMAN SCARFS in brilliant colors, and of good qualities, can be purchased for from 75 cents to \$3.50 each, the price being governed by the length and width. The narrower ones can be very nicely used in place of fur boas, and the wider ones form very pretty wraps.

THE January number of our monthly MAGAZINE will contain a grand array of New Year's Novelties, including New Year's toilettes both for ladies and gentlemen.

COIFFURES.

LOOSE, careless coils for the back are in high favor, the front hair combed back in classic style if it is dark, or arranged *à la Pompadour* if blonde.



A pretty illustration of this style is shown above. The front hair is disposed in a waved pompadour roll, or, if the natural hair is not heavy enough, a false roll with water-curl frizette may be used. The back hair is combed loosely up, and twisted in with a moderately heavy switch, and then disposed in a loose, careless coil. The ornaments are dark shell *bandeau* and a pin to match. For dark hair the *bandeau* and pin should be light, and the front hair drawn back in loose waves, in classic style.



Another simple yet elegant style of *coiffure* is illustrated above. In this the hair is parted off just behind the ears, and the front hair is slightly waved and thrown back over a small roll—previously fastened around the head—or it may be parted and drawn loosely back without the roll. The ends are

then drawn up with part of the back hair, and fastened firmly with a small back-comb. A cable twist, made of a two-stem switch, is laid around the head, and the back hair is drawn up, divided in two, and rolled over very light topsies, and used to fill up the space at the back. The short hair is lightly curled in the back of the neck.



Any of the pretty *coiffures* that have been worn for some time back are quite as fashionable now. Braids of three tresses are still in high favor. These are worn closely coiled around the head, or surrounding a twist of natural hair, or a cluster of finger-puffs. Young ladies are again wearing the single heavy braid of three strands, arranged perpendicularly, after the style of the chatelaine braids, but not so low down. The coronet braid is also worn by those to whom it is becoming, but not so far forward as last season, and this is frequently replaced by a jet or shell *bandeau*, as in the above illustration.

WINTER HATS AND BONNETS.

THE all-black bonnets of velvet, trimmed with black lace, jet, and feathers, are undoubtedly the most useful of all the winter styles worn, because they are adapted to every description of costume. Few, however, like the sombre effect of an all-black hat, nor is it very becoming to many, a little introduction of color therefore, is generally preferred, and the styles of the present season admirably meet the wants in this respect.

Black or dark velvet is used with black lace, feathers, and just the admixture of color necessary to brighten the general effect, and preserve harmony in the toilette. The addition of jet, steel, or oxidized ornaments is universal, and though we do not admire them

upon evening bonnets, yet they suit very well the present style of street dress, and are even elegant when carefully matched by the mountings of belt, and the ornaments of the polonaise.

It is pretty well understood now that the difference between a hat and a bonnet is a matter of strings only. The bonnets, however, are more elaborate, and worn upon more ceremonious occasions, such as church and visiting. When hats first appeared it would have been considered a great breach of decorum to wear one in the evening at an opera or concert: now they are more worn upon such occasions than bonnets. White and very light felts and white beavers are very well adapted to this purpose, and when stylishly trimmed with colored velvet, and white or natural ostrich tips, mixed with colors, present a very gay appearance.

Nothing prettier or more becoming in hats has been found than the "Rubens," which reappears this season under several different names. It requires however very rich trimming. The turned up side is covered with black velvet, a long plume conceals both crown and back, and a cluster of flowers finishes the effect. Such a hat can be worn with all dresses, and on nearly all occasions. The "Sylvia" is another pretty style, best suited to a round, full face. In the "Sylvia" the trimming is not defined by reference to old pictures, as in the "Rubens," and there is greater latitude for taste as to color, etc.

DANCING DRESSES.

DRESSES of tulle and tarlatane are distinctively spoken of as dancing-dresses, because their lightness especially adapts them to this purpose. They are made by first preparing a skirt of the right shape and length of stiff net, and then mounting the lighter material upon it, either in triple skirts, or puffs, or flounces. The white skirt worn next the dress should be fine, and of precisely the same length. Flounces are not now notched out upon the edge, but hemmed, and laid in flat side-plaits. The tunic should consist of two or three upper-skirts, caught up with side sash of broad ribbon, or twilled silk, or trails of flowers.

The foundation skirt should be very narrow at the top, cut rather short in front, and with only a very small demi-train behind.

STYLISH TOILETS AND COSTUMES.

(See Double-page Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—Party dress for a girl of ten years. It is made of white swiss, ornamented with "Standard" trimmings. The gored skirt—pattern No. 1600—is trimmed with "Standard" scalloped plaiting, Nos. 1 and 2, the wider number placed above and below the diagonal rows, and each of the horizontal rows finished by a row of "Standard" swiss puffing, No. 1, the joinings hidden by rows of narrow rose-colored velvet. The waist, pattern No. 1703, has a pointed yoke, the back and front formed of quintuple puffing, the puffs separated by rows of narrow rose-colored velvet, the bottom of the yoke and sleeves are finished with scalloped plaiting, No. 1. Sash of very light blue and pink ribbons. Bow on the hair to match. Skirt pattern, in sizes for from four to fifteen years; under ten years twenty cents, over ten twenty-five cents. Waist pattern, in sizes for from six to fourteen years, twenty cents each.

FIG. 2.—House dress of garnet serge, trimmed with broad *revers*, buttons, collar, and sash, of black silk. The design is a Gabrielle, known as the "Royal," No. 1407. The arrangement of the back is shown in the double illustration given elsewhere. Linen frill at the neck, and cuffs trimmed to match. Pattern of the Gabrielle, in various sizes, thirty cents each.

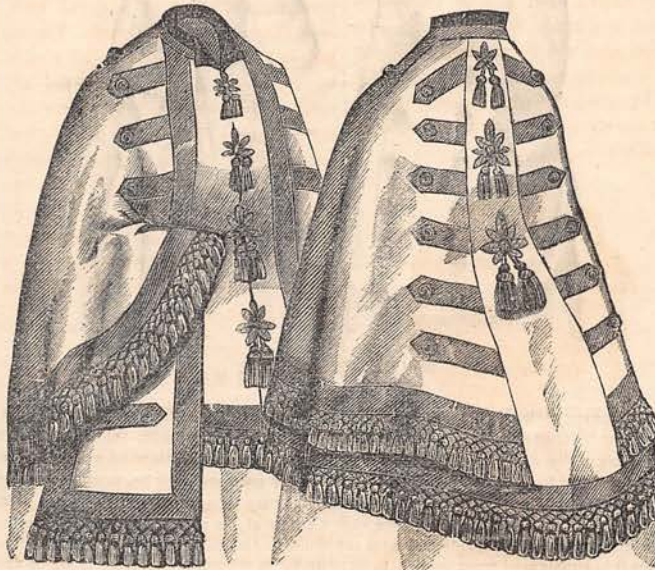
FIG. 3.—Street costume, arranged with a dress of very dark blue poplin, and a dolman of black beaver cloth. The skirt, cut walking length after pattern No. 551, is trimmed with kilt-plaited flounces in the back, headed by velvet bands, and in the front with velvet bands alternating with broad folds of the material. The back view of the dolman, the "Christiana," No. 1369, is given on Fig. 2 of the Steel Plate. It is trimmed with heavy twist fringe, headed by elaborate braiding in round cord. The front gives the effect of a double-breasted jacket, and the back is very jaunty and becoming. Hat of blue *gros de Suez*, trimmed with blue velvet and pink roses. Skirt pattern, in various sizes, thirty cents each. Dolman pattern at the same price.

FIG. 4.—Street costume, arranged with a dress of invisible brown satine, and a cloak of cloth of the same color. The skirt, cut walking length after pattern No. 551, is trimmed with alternate folds of the material and silk of the same color, and upright silk



ROYAL GABRIELLE.

A SIMPLE style of the "Princess" or "Gabrielle" dress, which is cut so that the back seam extends only a short distance below the waist, thus avoiding the bias seam down the middle of the back of the skirt which is so unsightly. The design is adapted to all dress materials, but is especially desirable for heavy goods, and those of medium quality. If desired, the *revers* and sash may be omitted, and the dress will then be a perfectly plain Gabrielle, which may be trimmed in any desired style. This design is shown on Fig. 2 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1407, in various sizes, thirty cents each.



ANTOINETTE CLOAK.

A VERY stylish and thoroughly comfortable style of a cloak for winter use, to be made in any of the materials generally used for that purpose. It is arranged with a loose *sacque* under a mantle with deep tabs, the mantle open in the back, as illustrated. Coat sleeves, to be tied in the armhole, may be added to the *sacque* if desired. The trimming is altogether a matter of taste, and should be selected to correspond with the goods used. The cloak illustrated is of very dark, plum-colored beaver cloth, trimmed with bias bands of black silk, heavy twist fringe, and *passementerie* ornaments. This design is shown *en costume* on Fig. 4 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1367, large and medium size, thirty cents each.

OUR extraordinary premium and large and popular chromo, "The Old Oaken Bucket," given to each yearly subscriber, is certainly one

of the marvels of the day, as it is worth five times the cost of the subscription.

bands dispersed as illustrated. The cloak is trimmed with silk bands and heavy twist fringe of the same color as the cloak. The design of the cloak, the "Antoinette," No. 1367, will be more fully understood from the illustration elsewhere. It is a double garment, in the *sacque* style, with a mantle over, and is a very becoming and comfortable design. Brown velvet bonnet, trimmed with light blue. Mink furs. For prices and sizes of skirt pattern, see previous description. Cloak pattern, in medium and large size, thirty cents each.

FIG. 5.—An elegant house dress of black *Bonnet* silk, made with a demi-train skirt, pattern No. 553, entirely without trimming; the "Ninon" overskirt, No. 1134; a plain waist, pattern No. 813, and the "Neilson" sleeve, No. 870. The trimming is entirely of the material in folds and buttons. The overskirt is buttoned down the front, and has very broad *revers* on the side as illustrated. Fig. 7 gives the back view. The sash is of the silk. A ruffle and broad band are disposed in heart-shape on the waist; lace frills at the neck and wrists; broad silk belt fastened with an oxydized buckle. For price of skirt pattern, see previous description. Overskirt pattern thirty cents; waist pattern, in various sizes, twenty cents each; sleeve pattern ten cents.

FIG. 6.—Street costume for a girl of eight years. The dress is of blue cashmere, trimmed with bands of G. F. brand of black velvet ribbon. The jacket, the "Fleda," No. 1720, is of white corduroy, with black velvet bindings. A double illustration is given with children's fashions. Ermine furs. Normandy cap, pattern No. 2221, of black velvet, trimmed with fur. For prices and sizes of skirt pattern, see description of Fig. 1. Jacket pattern in sizes for from four to twelve years, twenty cents each. Pattern of cap in sizes for from three to eight years, fifteen cents each.

FIG. 7.—House dress of deep plum-colored poplin, trimmed with silk of the same color. The demi-train skirt, pattern No. 553, is without trimming. The overskirt, the "Ninon," No. 1134, shows the back view of the one on Fig. 5. The front view of the basque, the "Helene," No. 941, is shown on Fig. 1 of the Steel Plate. High *fraise* at the neck, and frills to match at the wrists. For prices and sizes of skirt and overskirt patterns, see description of Fig. 5. Basque pattern, in various sizes, twenty-five cents each.

HOW TO WEAR FURS.

THE subject of hygiene as connected with dress is very little understood, even by persons who know all about it. People who declaim against long skirts, and consider the whole duty of women bound up in shoulder straps are just as likely as any to take off very heavy articles of clothing, and put on very thin articles of clothing, or wear a fur cloak one day, and a cashmere cape the next, even with the thermometer at the same temperature.

This is very bad hygiene; there is nothing more important than that the clothing worn should be about uniform in weight, and protective quality, after having been graduated to the season in which it is to be worn, and as in this climate it is hardly possible to live encased in furs, it is necessary for those who wear them at all to use judgment in regard to the extent to which they are employed. Moreover, the rule in regard to the wearing of fur garments extends to cloth garments trimmed with fur. A cloth costume, fur-trimmed and complete, is lady-like, and even elegant, but to be elegant, it must be complete, and though always worn upon cold days, should be changed for garments somewhat lighter, with a change of temperature. Ladies therefore who only purchase one winter suit, or one principal winter outside garment, should neither have it of fur, nor trimmed with fur; medium cloth with small set of furs which can be taken off at pleasure are much better.

The use of ermine capes as opera cloaks, was formerly very general, and very injurious, because they were worn indoors to the extent of inducing perspiration which was checked on plunging into the open air. Furs should never be worn indoors, nor should they be kept in a warm place; heat generates an effluvia which is unpleasant, and in time rots the skin of the fur. Thus their beauty is impaired more by being worn a short time in warm weather, than a much longer time in cool weather.

Seal-skin sacques, Astrachan sacques, and the like, are very desirable, but either can only be employed as one of a number of out-door garments. Only in the middle of winter should they be worn, and changes are required with every change of temperature.

The November number of this Magazine contained so full a resumé of the fashionable furs of the season that it is not necessary



GENEVIEVE DEMI-TRAIN.

THE newest style of gored skirt, cut very narrow and plain at the top, in front and at the sides. It is adapted to all materials, and may be trimmed as illustrated, or in any other style, or left perfectly plain. This design is shown on both the figures on the colored steel plate. On the envelope in which the pattern is enclosed are printed the most minute directions for arranging the trimming. Pattern No. 1137, price thirty cents.



NELLIE REDINGOTE.

A FAVORITE style of garment, simple in design, but exceedingly stylish in effect. The front is loose and double-breasted, and the back is fitted with side forms and a seam down the middle. The back may be retained in position by a belt underneath, and the front allowed to hang loose, or the garment may be worn belted, as illustrated. It is appropriately made in all but very thin goods—linen, *piqué*, silk, poplin, velvet, cloth, serge, cashmere, camel's hair cloth, mohair, and similar materials, the trimming to be selected with reference to the goods used. For most purposes it is considered most stylish to have no more trimming than is shown in the illustration. Pattern No. 1521, in sizes for from eight to sixteen years, twenty-five cents each. One of the smaller sizes is given on the Pattern sheet.

to go over this ground. We offer these hints to those who need them.

ENGLISH COATS AND JACKETS.

THERE has been a growing feeling for some time in favor of the neat, substantial cloth garments which of late years have been imported, or made in such large quantities, and are known as "Eng-

lish cloth jackets." One of their claims is that they are "tailor made," and this fact accounts for their fine cut, close fit, and neat workmanship.

This year they are shown in greater variety than ever before, and seem to have quite superseded the lined cashmere garments, which have been so much admired and so eagerly sought after.

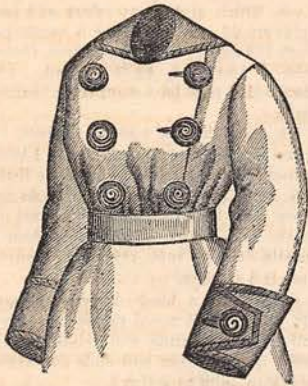
The materials used are cloths of every known variety, from tweed to "Irish frieze," the latter, on account of the fashionable *penchant* for rough surfaces, being considered exceedingly stylish. Navy blue, or dark mixtures, are the colors preferred, the trimming being confined to bindings of galloon, pipings of silk, and facings of silk, or velvet, supplemented always by buttons of large size, and showy appearance. Dark-blue is sometimes bound with black sometimes piped with black and white; while black, or dark, smooth broad-cloth not unfrequently has a waistcoat of thick corded-silk, the color of the cloth, and piped edges of silk in the lightest shade of the color, or in a contrasting color.

The frieze jackets are very thick and have velvet facing, and are finished with very large buttons. Oddly enough these rough fabrics are becoming to the delicate complexions of women, and set them off to advantage. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why they have acquired their sudden vogue.

BRIDES' TOILETTES.

THE white dress, with its wreath of orange-flowers and long veil, is the bride's dress always; the only way it is affected by fashion, and fashion's changes, is the style of making, the arrangement of the wreath, and the occasional preference shown to "silk," "satin," or "*gros grain*."

The latest style of bridal dress is very simple. It is a trained Gabrielle, cut after the "Empress" pattern, with only a thick piping round the bottom, no trimming, and coat sleeves slashed at the top, and at the elbow, over puffings of tulle. The waist may be ornamented with a wide *moire* sash, looped low upon the skirt, or clasped by a belt matching the dress, fastened by a pair of shells in mother-of-pearl. Tulle *ruche* at neck and wrists. This dress seen through a long tulle veil is indescribably charming. In soft satin-finished *gros grain*, it makes almost any woman look as "pretty as a picture." A bride desirous of continuing her half-mourning costume, wishes to know how she can adapt her attire to the different conditions. Very easily. Make your bridal dress of dull white silk, or white Irish poplin, without any admixture of color, wear ruffles of fine white *crêpe lisse*, and no jewels. For a reception dress you can have pale ash-gray silk, trimmed with itself, and ruffles of plaited *crêpe lisse*, or a pale lavender trimmed with black lace, and white tulle ruffles. One suit, and a dinner dress, should be of dull, thick, *barathea* silk, and a black Canton crape dress, ruffled to the waist, would be suitable, and distinguished. Use no lace and little trimming upon black silk dresses. Black cashmere would make a suitable travelling dress; black *moire antique* is revived this season, and would be a perfectly suitable material for a handsome dinner-dress, trained, but plain.



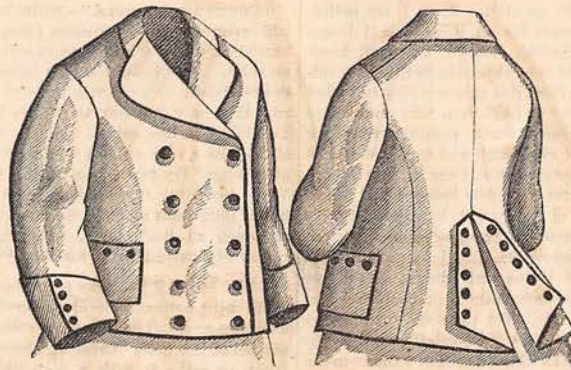
DOUBLE-BREADED FRENCH WAIST.

A FAVORITE style of "French" waist, double-breasted, and finished with a deep sailor collar. The design may be worn with equal propriety by ladies and misses, and will be found especially becoming to slender figures. It is adapted to most dress goods, and can appropriately be made in a different material from the rest of the costume. It will be most effective with the collar, cuffs, and buttons in a different color or material from the rest, but this is not really essential. Pattern No. 945, in various sizes for ladies, and in sizes for from eight to sixteen years for misses, price twenty cents each

CHILDREN'S WINTER FASHIONS.

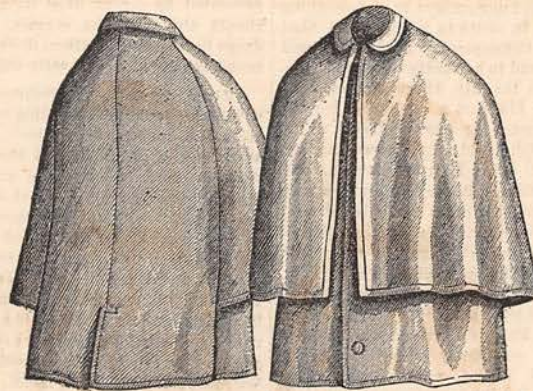
OUR illustrations give a good idea of the simplicity and beauty of winter fashions for the little folks. Plain twilled cloths and serges are used for girls, as well as for their mammas, and only the very plainest bands, pipings, bindings and plaitings are used in their construction into costumes. Gray and dark blue are now the favorite colors employed for girls, the former mounted with square collar and cuffs of dark blue, piped with black, the latter with black, piped with white. We speak in general terms, for really all costumes have taken a leaf from the sailor suits, and while they put on a somewhat longer and straighter cuff, retain the square sailor collar; these, with the belt and buttons, furnishing all there is of ornament. Look at the "Nellie" Redingote, illustrated in the present number, and imagine such a garment in dark blue cloth or vigogne, with collar, cuffs, and pockets of black silk, piped with white, black belt with silver clasp, and black buttons with a white rim, or *vice versa* in gray; either would be pretty as pretty can be. Add a cape to this, and you have a garment warm enough for the coldest days in winter.

Cloth jackets are just as much worn by girls as by women; in fact, they are almost universal for "school" wear. A handsome cloth



FLEDA JACKET.

A THOROUGHLY comfortable, convenient, and stylish little jacket, adapted to all classes of goods that are generally used for outer garments. It may be made in the light qualities of cloth for spring, autumn, and even summer wear, and in the heavier qualities for winter. The one illustrated is made in dark blue beaver cloth, with black velvet bindings, but may be rendered more dressy by having the collar, *revers*, cuffs and pocket made entirely of velvet. The fronts hang loose, and are cut very wide and carried far enough back to have the effect of side forms, and the back is fitted in with a seam down the middle. If desired, the front *revers* may be turned up higher, and the neck will thus be made closer. This design is shown on Fig. 6 of the double-page engraving. Pattern No. 1730, in sizes for from four to twelve years, twenty cents each.



INVERNESS OVERCOAT.

A RATHER loose-fitting sacque overcoat, with a cape on the front only. It is to be made in heavy or light cloth, with a trimming to correspond according to the season, the only suitable trimming being a narrow binding of silk or worsted braid on the edges. This style is particularly becoming to boys from ten to fourteen years of age. Smaller boys require the sacque overcoat, with cape all around, Pattern No. 797. Pattern of the above design, No. 2031, in sizes for from ten to fourteen years, twenty-five cents each.

jacket, ready-made, costs from ten to twenty dollars; made at home from a paper pattern, the "Fleda" for example, an illustration of which is given in the present number, it will not cost half these sums. It is really more economical to cut such a jacket out of warm, thick cloth that does not require lining, than from cloth or any other material that does. The model referred to is simply bound, but ladies who have scraps of velvet or silk could utilize them to excellent advantage by using them to form collar, cuffs, etc.

A very pretty and seasonable waist for merino dresses and all plain woolen fabrics will be found in the "Double-breasted French

Waist," given in this number. It is cut both for ladies and misses, has a deep sailor collar and cuffs, usually made in dark shades of the material used for the body, or else in a contrasting color. With a walking skirt, and the "Lucrette," or the "Czarina" overskirt, it forms a very handsome complete suit.

A pretty waist for school dresses of English print or alpaca will be found in the "Misses' Yoke Waist." It has a shirt sleeve with cuff, requires no trimming, and is simple, neat, and becoming.

The extravagance of using silk for the party dresses of girls is becoming less general. If mamma's old dresses can be utilized in this

way, it is all very well, but to cut up rich material for girls who grow out of their clothing before it is half worn out, is a wrong to those who find it difficult to get clothing at all. White serge or leno cloth makes pretty and inexpensive party dresses for girls, and may be inexpensively trimmed with bands and stitching of colored silk, a little silk vest buttoned down being inserted in the front. Dresses of this kind can be kept clean for one or two seasons, and cleaned or dyed afterwards for making over for a younger sister.

To the pretty illustration of the new Normandy cap for girls from two to eight years of age, we call the particular attention of mothers. This is shown on Fig. 6 of the double-page engraving. It may be made in blue or pink silk or black velvet, and is trimmed with white lace and *gros grain* ribbon. If the material is black velvet, it is trimmed with blue or pink ribbon; if it is blue or pink silk, it is prettiest trimmed with black velvet. Sometimes white organdie is used to cover the silk, and, in this case, new silk is not indispensable, but it is rather too cool looking for this season.

A cut of the "Inverness" overcoat will give an idea of a very stylish and becoming winter garment for boys of from ten to fourteen years. Younger than this they wear the sacque overcoat, with cape all round; older than this, the man's great-coat. The "Inverness" is a compromise between the two, easily and much more economically made at home than when purchased ready-made, and quite as satisfactory. No trimming, only machine stitching upon the cloth, is required as a finish.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

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