



REVIEW OF FASHIONS.—NOVEMBER.

THE outlook for the coming season is, all things considered, eminently satisfactory. Our markets are overflowing with desirable fabrics, the late dullness in trade has led outside merchants to reduce their stocks as much as possible, and for the same reason fashionable women have been very guarded in making their purchases until general stores and private wardrobes are conspicuous for the absence of many new materials. The revival in business has therefore the healthful condition of positive necessity for its foundation, and with such an incentive trade is not likely to lag.

There are probably more elegant fabrics in market at present than have ever before been seen at one time. Luxury seems to have outdone itself in the design and finish, and the more costly robes and combinations for dressy wear are as rich and elegant as the best skill and the most perfect machinery can produce.

Among the most beautiful of the season's exhibits are the *moiré* silks with *frisé* stripes, lace patterns in *frisé* in stripes alternating with plain *moiré*. Metallic *moiré* silks are shown, the warp being of silk and the filling of pure metal threads. They are made both in gold and silver, and the watered effects are superbly brought out.

Fronts and sashes of plush and Gobelin tapestry pattern on the richest *faillé Française* are among the expensive novelties. The fronts have a wide band of plush at the bottom, and graduated bands of similar plush above until the upper one is not over half an inch wide. The pile of the plush is very long in the lower row, but in the upper one is not much thicker than ordinary velvet. The sashes are similarly striped. The width of the goods is about twenty-two inches, and the sashes from ten to fourteen inches in width and about three yards long. Other sashes and fronts have *moiré* and satin stripes. Indeed in the majority of fine dress material there are pattern fronts and sashes to match.

The newest imported dresses are notable for the plainness and simplicity of their designs. Plain, straight skirts of plush, with possibly a panel of brocade of suitable color, are combined with a plain basque having a brocade vest and plain lacing of medium-sized cords. There are also plain skirts of *faillé Française* with plush borders. These are

(Continued on page 50.)

Good for one Paper Pattern before December 15th, 1855.

Run a pen or pencil through the name and size of pattern desired.

Example: 1. *Celaudine-Waist*, 34, 36, 38, 40 Bust Measure.

Name, .....  
 Street and Number, .....  
 Post-Office, .....  
 County, ..... State, .....

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Satilla Costume.     | 34, 36, 38, 40 Bust Measure. |
| 2. Zernah Polonaise.    | 34, 36, 38, 40 Bust Measure. |
| 3. Beaufort Jacket.     | 34, 36, 38, 40 Bust Measure. |
| 4. Reïnette Basque.     | 34, 36, 38, 40 Bust Measure. |
| 5. Lucinde Skirt.       | Medium Size.                 |
| 6. Elmira Mantilet.     | Medium and Large Sizes.      |
| 7. Yoke Underskirt.     | Medium and Large Sizes.      |
| 8. Liéïa Dress.         | 6, 8 and 10 Years.           |
| 9. Rosemont Jacket.     | 10, 12, 14 and 16 Years.     |
| 10. Perine Coat.        | 4, 6, 8 and 10 Years.        |
| 11. Saëque Apron.       | 2, 4, 6 and 8 Years.         |
| 12. Child's Underskirt. | 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Years. |

1855.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,  
 17 East 14th Street, New York.

Inclosed find a two cent postage stamp with  
 Coupon Order for the cut paper pattern  
 Marked Out from list above, and illustrated  
 in the number for November, 1855.

Coupon Order

made straight around of plain breadths, and are shirred into the form of a yoke at the waist, the shirring being so deep that the basque does not nearly cover it. This style of skirt is quite becoming to slender figures, but no persuasion should induce stout ladies to adopt it.

While plainer styles have much to commend them, it is well to give serious consideration to the materials that are to be employed in their making up and the person who is to wear them. Select a beautiful woman of suitable style, make a severely plain dress of rich velvet, satin or brocade, finish it at neck and wrists with a little fine old lace, give her a bunch of lilacs or chrysanthemums and "a rose in her hair," and it is more than likely that she will be voted the best dressed woman in any assembly where she may chance to appear. So charming is her toilet that it will not be surprising if inexperienced persons set about copying it as nearly as may be, and with what disastrous results it is not difficult to predict. They select a material somewhat like their model perhaps, but much less elegant, and make an exact duplicate of the dress and trimming; but when worn it is entirely unsatisfactory and disappointing.

It is a well-established fact that the superb effects produced by very elegant materials cannot be obtained in cheap ones. Less expensive goods require more trimming, and need to be more carefully adjusted to produce satisfactory

Good for One Pattern illustrated in the  
**NOVEMBER, 1885**

**DEMAREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,**

If presented before December 15th, 1885, otherwise  
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## REMEMBER

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printed in the list for the month of November.

[SEE THE OTHER SIDE.]

results. A plain gros grain silk that costs \$1 per yard should never be made up after the style of a plush or velvet that costs \$12 to \$20 per yard to import. In selecting models after which dresses are to be made, not only the fashion of making should be considered, but whether the goods will be suitable for the style and the style for the person who is to wear it. The careful observance of these things will often save serious disappointment and embarrassment.

In other than the most expensive dresses there are more trimmings used upon waists than heretofore, some of them having almost the entire fronts covered with cord and braid trimmings. Skirts have a little more fullness than last season, and are quite generally gathered into the belts, although some are in heavy box-plaits at the sides and backs. Sleeves are long and close, as a rule, yet a few are shown with puffs at the shoulders and elbows. Walking skirts are as long as possible without touching the ground. A few demi-trains are seen on ordinary dresses, but the best taste does not commend them, neither do the best-dressed ladies wear them.

Buttons are not so much used on waists, but the majority are so trimmed that there is no room for them and the old-fashioned hooks and eyes are coming into general use as fastenings for dresses. Some very large and costly buttons for cloaks are shown that are fully two inches across and handsomely decorated with figures, birds, and in one style a landscape under a star-lit sky with an enamored swain picking a mandolin under his lady's window. A number of these patterns have small buttons to match.

It has been said of late that silks were less used than formerly, but the record of sales in some of our leading houses will show that fully as many are sold as usual, and of necessity they must be worn. Especially is this true of black silk. Every well-dressed woman must have at least one black silk dress, and it would doubtless be difficult to find a lady without one. There are many ladies who insist that they cannot afford to wear the more expensive grades of wool goods, as they are not at all durable, and that the regular grades of good silk are far more economical. Without doubt this is true of ladies who are not of destructive tendencies, and the extended experience of many observing persons proves that black silk is the best material for steady wear. The faille and Jersey silks are remarkably satisfactory, and the latter, both in black and colors, has achieved a most wonderful success.

Cloaks and wraps are very stylish, and the imported garments show the most exquisite effects both in cut and general finish. Rich fringes of braid and chenille with beads or drops, and feather trimming are the preferred garnitures for short wraps. The trimming is set upon both sides of the front and all around the bottom of the garment, and at the point where the shoulder seams and back finish at the bottom of the garment is set a handsome ornament, usually a single figure in passementerie or cord trimming. The ends of the fronts are sometimes laid in a single plait so as to make them narrower, and are then inclosed in a network of rich fancy fringe with drops. The shoulders of many of the new wraps are slightly raised, as are some of those in the most elegant dresses. The style is very becoming to many persons who are reluctant to give it up altogether.

Cloak clasps in the most elegant designs are among the novelties, some being made from the teeth of antediluvian animals. In recent excavations in Siberia enormous quantities of these teeth have been discovered in ground that has been for centuries frozen to the depth of forty feet. They are about three inches long and of very fine quality, and are sent to Vienna and there polished and mounted for cloak clasps, four of them being used for one set. Others are mounted singly as brooches.

Furs are exceptionally elegant this season. Seal-skin still takes the lead, and fashion wavers between long, rich, comfortable garments and the shorter, less luxurious, but undeniably stylish visites and mantelets. For ladies who have fine seal wraps, especially long ones, a word of caution may not be amiss as to the injury done to seal-skin by the carrying of an ordinary shopping bag. Close observation will detect a worn stripe across the front of any of these cloaks after some time of carrying a leather bag. One of velvet or plush, or of seal-skin like the cloak is much more desirable. It may be well, also, to warn inexperienced persons against the purchase at greatly reduced rates of furs about which they know little or nothing. First-class goods always bring fair prices, and when such an investment is to be made too much care cannot be taken that all is as it is represented.

Millinery ornaments are unusually profuse and elegant, particularly the shield pins and the oxidized silver goods. In the latter material there is an infinite variety of beautiful articles, buckles, pins, slides, jewelry of various sorts and very fine buttons and pins. Steel jewelry is again in favor, and the finish is such that the cut steel retains its brightness in all weathers. The new scarabee jewelry is quite popular. It comes in all sorts of quaint designs, such as winged lions, sphinx heads and the like. It is much favored for morning wear with tailor-made suits.

For dressy use, the beaded fronts or plastrons are very pretty and tasteful. They have a dog-collar and square front, or long vest-like points, some of them having but one point that passes to the left side and fastens to the dress below the waist. They come in jet, dull mourning beads, and in *plomb*, or lead, beads. They are particularly elegant over black silk or satin dresses.

A new feature in lace goods is the use of fine *crêpe lisse* instead of net for the foundation of Oriental and Egyptian flouncings and edgings. The idea is a very pretty one, and the effect is charming. Persian net and edgings are among the new laces. They come in wool and the Angora styles, and in the colors of Persian shawls or scarfs. They are quite attractive, but somewhat conspicuous unless very artistically used.

Braid flounces and fronts are shown. They are made of half-inch wide braids interlaced and showing octagonal meshes. Some of these flounces are made over bright colors and are very showy.

For information thanks are due for millinery and trimmings to Aitken, Son & Co. and Edward Morrison; for wraps, materials and trimmings to James McCreery & Co.; for beads and ornaments to John Thompson; for cord ornaments and gloves to O'Neil & Co.; for woven underwear to Lord & Taylor; for furs to C. C. Shayne, and for materials to Lord & Taylor and John N. Stearns & Co.

### Mme. Demorest's "Portfolio of Fashions" and "What to Wear"

have had their value materially enhanced by combining in one the two publications heretofore published separately. This grand combination offers an opportunity not only of selecting the pattern by which to make a garment, but a knowledge of the proper material in which to fashion it is gained at the same time, and the most desirable method of trimming. In addition, this publication imparts reliable information on the newest styles in materials, millinery, shoes, gloves, undergarments—in fact, everything connected with the wardrobe of ladies and children. It is one of the most useful publications of the day, and can be had for 15 cents, postage free, by addressing Mme. Demorest, 17 East Fourteenth Street, New York City; or any of the agencies.

### New Millinery.

THE new bonnets have much to commend them to sensible people. They are modest in color, conservative in shape and made of materials that will come out of fog or sunshine in a very tolerable state of preservation.

The conspicuous features of early winter millinery will be wool fabrics and rosary beads. Just how much suitability there may be in the use of wool goods for millinery it might be well to question. They are at present in high favor, but it cannot be said that the choice of such materials, excepting to match costumes, is in the best taste, and it is quite certain that their popularity will not be of long standing. There are also many mixtures of cotton and wool, relics of the *étamine* inundation of last season. While such combinations may be held in fair esteem for a season or two, the idea is not in any sense the outgrowth of good taste and cannot be commended.

The new shapes are close and snug in effect, yet a trifle larger than heretofore, and some are so aggressively trimmed that they are almost startlingly conspicuous. Birds, wings, aigrettes, and quills bristle up from the middle of the front, and are supported by plaitings and ruchings of the various fashionable laces, and by bows and ends of ribbon.

Velvet and plush are in high favor, the latter being brought out in a medium length pile between ordinary plush and velvet. It is by far the most perfect material of its kind ever shown for elegant millinery. A great deal of gauze and thin material is used on velvet bonnets. It is set in little loops and puffs, and forms such an admirable background for the fine effects in made feathers, that milliners are making great use of it. There is a very desirable material, comparatively new, and the product of one of our home establishments, that is finding the greatest favor with stylish ladies who are critical in the selection of their materials. It is a sort of diagonal net with a rather heavy woven mesh and trims most stylishly. It comes in all of the popular colors and black, and is specially adapted for all purposes where a gauze or grenadine might be employed. It is also used for bonnet strings. Nearly all of the Paris bonnets have strings, and the new *picot*-edged ribbon has quite the preference. A great deal of velvet ribbon is also used, as well as fancy plush and *étamine* ribbons for more dressy purposes.

Many bonnets have a crown of embroidered goods and the brim and trimming of plain material, very little embroidery being seen except on the crowns. The bead and feather fronts are exceptionally elegant. The feather fronts are made with scalloped edges and are set upon the brim so that the scallops show beyond its edge. A lining of velvet is set inside, either shirred or laid in small plaits. The bead fronts are really a sort of gimp, the beads being strung on wires, and they can be adjusted to any shape desired. They are about three or four inches wide at the top of the bonnet, and grow narrower as they near the sides over the ears. Some of these fronts have very elegant ornaments belonging to them and come in a set of two pieces.

There are also entire bead wire net crowns to be set over some contrasting color or black, according to taste. They may be trimmed in the usual fashion with bristling loops and feathers, or may have a front of beads and a very thick and full Alsatian bow of three inch wide ribbon set on the middle of the top. These bows are a sufficient trimming by themselves, and the bonnet needs only strings of the same ribbon. The new netted cord crowns are very pretty and are used with Alsatian bows and a full puff of velvet in front for shopping wear and informal occasions. Some of the Jersey hat crowns have been cut down so as to cover cottage shaped



FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

bonnets, and the silk stockinet is used to cover brims and for folds in combination with velvet and plush.

There are many very pretty felt hats and bonnets, and the colors match so perfectly with the suitings and the cloaking materials that there is no difficulty for even the most inexperienced persons to encounter in shopping for matches in color. Pretty felt bonnets are shown with trimming of satin-faced velvet ribbon. A little space is cut in the crown and the ends of the ribbon pass through and are fastened underneath. From under these, ribbon bows and ends stand upright and are interspersed with various aigrettes, wings, quills and small feather sprays. Some charming felt bonnets are covered with bead embroidery and pretty shining drops. These need only a lining, binding, and a saucy little top trimming to make the most stylish of bonnets for use with cloth dresses. Of course they must match in color or be selected for desirable contrasts.

Round hats are shown in great variety and most attractive styles. The crowns are high and square, and the trimmings are massed directly in the front and extend as far above the crown as the nature of the materials employed will permit. Ten or twelve inches is not an unusual height for the hat and trimmings to tower above the forehead.

One of the prevailing fashions in trimming is to set several long bows sideways against the crown of a high hat. Thirty-four to thirty-six inches in length of ribbon will be required for a single bow. The ends are cut in points and are but a trifle longer than the bows. Six of these bows were seen upon one of the Paris novelties at a recent opening. They were put on perpendicular with the crown, and so closely set that they seemed almost pressed together. The hat was of moss green felt and the ribbons were first the green to match the hat, then a silver gray, then bright cardinal, bronze, the old-time Marie Louise blue, and old gold. There was a twisted roll of the moss-green and gray ribbon about the crown, and behind the bows a small aigrette of heron's feathers.

Many of the shapes both of hats and bonnets are pinched up in front and cut off at the back, and in many cases it is difficult to tell whether the article is intended for hat or bonnet until it is trimmed.

### Fashionable Millinery.

No. 1.—A youthful and becoming hat, the crown, high and slightly conical in shape, covered with dark blue velvet embroidered with gold color, the material in one piece but so disposed as to form a full crown surrounded by a loose *rouleau*; and the brim, very narrow at the back but gradually increased in width toward the front, of plain blue velvet doubled and arranged in large flutes. The trimming, which is all placed on the front and a trifle toward the left side, consists of a graceful bow of gold-colored plush ribbon against which are set two fancy birds on which the shaded green and yellow feathers of the pheasant predominate, the long, erect feathers being washed with gold.

No. 2.—A charming bonnet, made of seal-brown velvet, the crown full and somewhat in the style of a Normandy cap, and the brim slightly flaring and a trifle pointed in the middle. A large bow with upright loops, made of satin-faced brown velvet ribbon, is placed in front and a little toward the left side, and at the right is a bunch of bright yellow velvet daffodils. Cream-colored mohair lace, slightly gathered, covers the outside of the brim on the left side and droops over it on the right, being ended at the sides under the trimming of brown rosary beads which finishes the lower edge of the crown. The strings are of ribbon matching that in the bow.

No. 3.—A dressy capote of beige étamine embroidered in gilt and light Persian colors, the crown full and the narrow brim formed of fine folds of light blue, pink and pale green. A full panache of pink and blue ostrich tips ornaments the front, and the strings, which proceed from the middle of the back, are of pink watered ribbon.

No. 4.—A capote of black velvet embroidered with dark Persian colors, the crown full and high, and the brim puffed and shaded by Persian lace, two bands of which are carried over the crown. A large bow with upright ends, made of dark red satin ribbon edged with narrow velvet bands, is arranged in front as a background for a handsome jet ornament with pendants mounted on high, flexible wires. The strings are of ribbon matching the bow.

No. 5.—An almost universally becoming style of bonnet, the crown flat and of medium height, and the brim made of very full plaitings of doubled velvet. The materials used are steel-gray velvet, which is used for the body of the hat and the crown, a lighter shade of gray satin and Astrakhan ribbon that forms the strings, and the high cockade bow at the right side, back of which is a small upright bow of light blue velvet ribbon.

Stylish hats and bonnets are furnished through our Purchasing Agency for from \$8 upward, according to the materials. In sending an order, it is always best to state complexion, color of hair and eyes, the purposes for which the hat is to be used, and any preference in regard to color, etc.

### Wool Lace Flouncings.

HERE are some exceedingly attractive and stylish novelties in deep flouncings of Angora wool lace. One of the most desirable patterns has the effect of perpendicular rows of insertion, the lower edge in points, each point forming the end of one of the strips of insertion. This lace is shown in all of the desirable colors, and also in two-tone effects and Persian combinations. The new nets are especially elegant, being of very fine quality and most effective colorings. A new red is shown with several shades of moss-green, olive and bronze in the same pattern. Beige and navy blue, and moss-green and cardinal are among the favorite combinations, while browns of various shades are in high favor. The flounces are as deep as the length of skirt will allow, and come in two and one-half yard lengths.

A very pretty fashion for using these deep flounces is to tack them firmly upon straight breadths of silk which have been sewn together, and then side-plait them for panels or a front breadth. Narrower flounces are also set upon straight breadths of goods, the bottom row twelve inches or more in depth and those above graduated, the upper one being but four or six inches deep. This is also laid in plaits for similar uses. Flat bands of lace are used for trimming the waist and sleeves.

A charming new imported costume is made of two shades of moss green lace with silk and bison cloth of the darker green. The front and sides are made of the deep flouncing side-plaited over silk and reaching the two narrow plaitings, of silk and bison cloth, which are set at the bottom of the skirt. A very full drapery at the back has a row of lace four inches wide sewed flatly upon the lower edge just above the hem. A short over-drapery is drawn rather closely about the front and sides and held back by elastic bands underneath. The short basque has a vest of the lace laid plainly over silk, and cuffs to match, and the back draperies fasten over the back of the basque on the outside.

Some new and very desirable costumes have one of these deep flounces with narrower lace for waist and sleeves and eleven yards of fine bison cloth in a box, and are very reasonable in price.

## ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS.

PAGES 55, 56, 57.

ANY of the most prominent features of the season's fashions are illustrated on the designs given this month. The "Zeruah" polonaise and "Reinette" basque both show revers, which, both single and double, appear on so many garments. The polonaise has a single revers, rendering it double-breasted, a style that is almost universally becoming to slender figures; but this can be omitted, if preferred, and a plain front will be the result. This also has the one-sided arrangement of drapery that is now so fashionable, and the disposition of the back drapery is very graceful and practical as well, for the high looping contributes to form a stylish tournure without the necessity for using a large bustle. This also illustrates the fashionable use of buttons, which should be large, the larger the better if a very stylish garment is desired, but for practical use a moderate size will be found most desirable. This design makes up effectively in all woolen fabrics, and may be finished with rows of stitching, braid of various widths, velvet or plush bands, or, if striped Astrakhan cloth is used for an underskirt, bands of Astrakhan will be very appropriate.

In the "Reinette" basque the revers edge the plastron, and the whole is removable leaving a plain front buttoned down the middle. This is adapted to all dress fabrics, rich as well as simple, and may be rendered more dressy by the use of a contrasting color in the plastron. In this case, Angora or any heavy lace can be used for the revers if it is suitable for the material of which the basque is made.

To wear with this basque the "Lucinde" skirt is an excellent design, and the two combined are shown on the plate of "Fashionable Costumes." This skirt exemplifies another popular idea, the use of velvet for an underskirt with another goods for drapery, the velvet showing at the bottom and as a panel at one side. Any of the better qualities of velveteen can be used with serge or bison cloth in this way, or with homespun or illuminated wool goods, a pleasing combination being dark brown velvet or velveteen with beige or any other of the light shades of brown. Large carved wood or metal buttons should be used at the sides of the panel, and a band of velvet may be arranged on the front drapery, or it can be left plain.

For an extra jacket to be worn in conjunction with the two patterns just mentioned, the "Beaufort" is especially appropriate as the pointed front of the basque will appear as a vest. This is stylishly made in any of the rough-surfaced woolens that are so popular this season, and it is not at all essential that it should match with any of the other materials used for the costume. It really needs no trimming, but sometimes a very narrow binding of silk braid is used on all the edges. If of light-weight material it should be lined throughout, a contrasting or bright color being quite admissible, and in any case the sleeves should be lined, preferably with silk, to facilitate its easier removal. Very large buttons can be used on it, and a clasp on the collar is often a great improvement.

In the "Satilla" costume we have the popular features of the plain skirt with only a *dépassant*, or protective plaiting, at the foot, the broad panels, the short pointed basque, and the straight drapery at the back. Altogether this is one of the most desirable designs of the season, embodying many of the most fashionable features, and it can be highly recommended for all the seasonable dress fabrics, and is quite as appropriate for silk as for woolen. It is also suitable for velvet or velveteen, and in either case the panels can be of brocaded goods of the same texture, or trimmed with jet or chenille passementerie.

For a mantle to complete a costume, or for independent

use, the "Elmina" will be found a practical and most generally becoming shape. It is quite as well adapted for cloth and woolen fabrics as for silk, plush or velvet, and almost any of the materials and trimmings mentioned in the article on "Seasonable Wraps" can be used in its construction. The sash or scarf on the front should always be of a different goods from the rest of the garment, and this could easily be cut a little longer, or even left the length of the pattern, and have the ends gathered and finished with the ornaments described in the article mentioned above. A clasp similar to the one used to confine the scarf at the waist should be used on the collar.

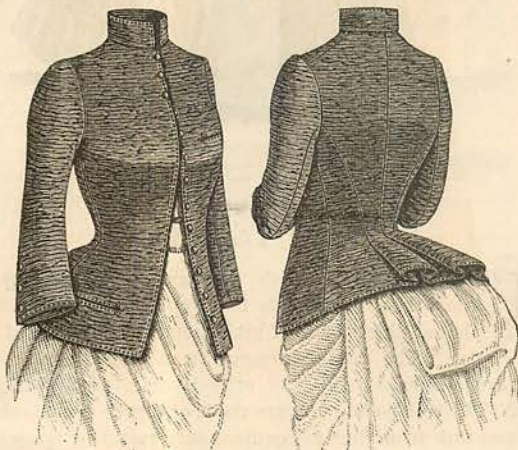
Hardly to be classed among fashionable garments, but still a highly essential one, is the "Yoke Underskirt," which possesses the special recommendation of being perfectly plain over the hips. This model, while particularly desirable for flannels and basket cloths, is equally good for cotton goods. The embroidered flannels that can be purchased by the yard make handsome skirts at very little cost and trouble, but many prefer to use colored flannels and finish them with silk or worsted knitted lace matching in color, or cream-colored Medici or Florentine lace, or an edge crocheted in the material. For the purpose, no better design could be desired.



**Satilla Costume.**—Although the simplicity that characterizes this costume is very pleasing, still it is sufficiently dressy to answer for all occasions when a stylish and tasteful costume is required. The pointed basque falls over the skirt and drapery in front and at the sides, but at the back the full drapery is joined to the lower edge of the basque. The drapery at the sides is arranged to display the panels, which are always attractive when prettily trimmed. The illustration represents bison serge trimmed with giant braid. All seasonable materials can be made in this way, and the garniture should always accord with the goods. A contrasting material can be effectively used in the panels and for facing the fronts of the basque. Fourteen yards and three-quarters of goods twenty-four inches wide will be required for a medium size of this costume, and thirteen yards of braid will trim it as illustrated. Price of patterns, thirty cents each size. (Full costume page 61.)



**Zeruah Polonaise.**—This polonaise has a stylish double-breasted front combined with a full skirt piece that is laid in plaits producing an irregular but stylish effect. The fullness in the back pieces, which is laid in plaits on the inside, also contributes to the gracefulness of the garment. The design will be much admired for cashmere, cloth, flannel and similar textures, as well as for goods of lighter quality. It may be finished with machine-stitching or braid, and is most effective when buttons are arranged according to the illustration. A medium size will require seven yards and one-half of goods twenty-four inches wide, and one-eighth of a yard of velvet for the collar and cuffs. Price of patterns, thirty cents each size. (Full costume page 56.)

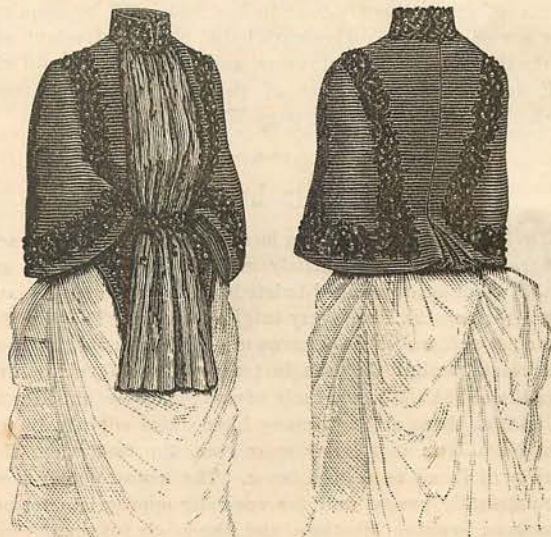


**Beaufort Jacket.**—The stylish cut of this jacket will insure for it universal admiration. It is fitted by side gores, side forms, and a curved seam down the middle of the back, and the fronts button closely from the neck over the bust, falling open below. The fullness in the back fits stylishly over the tournure. The sleeves are slightly flowing and are set in without fullness at the top, but if preferred coat sleeves may be substituted. All cloths and fancy coatings can be made in this way, and jackets of this style may be worn with costumes of the same as well as of contrasting goods. The tailor finish is the most correct, though the style of completion may be regulated by personal taste. A medium size will require three yards and one-quarter of goods twenty-four inches wide, or one yard and five-eighths

of forty-eight inches wide. Price of patterns, twenty-five cents each size. (See page 59.)



**Lucinde Skirt.**—Skirts of this style may be made of one material throughout, but usually a combination will be most effective. The foundation skirt is almost covered by the flounces and long drapery, showing only at the left side and at the bottom below the flounces. For velveteen or velvet, in combination with woolen or silk goods, or for any seasonable dress materials, this is a good model, and the trimming may be varied to please personal taste. It is represented made in velveteen combined with serge trimmed with "Kursheedt's Standard" giant braid. This is shown on the plate of "Fashionable Costumes," page 57, in combination with the "Reinette" basque and the "Elmina" mantelet. Seven yards and three-quarters of goods twenty-four inches wide, two yards of velveteen and two yards and one-half of braid will make and trim this skirt as illustrated. The foundation skirt will require four yards and three-quarters of lining. Price of pattern, thirty cents.



**Elmina Mantelet.**—A tasteful and dressy wrap, with loose fronts partially covered by a sash which is gathered at the top and drawn in with a fancy clasp at the waist line, and short back pieces that have a becoming fullness laid in plaits on the inside. The sash may be omitted at pleasure and the result will be plain fronts of medium length. The

model is appropriate for all materials that can be selected for wraps, and an opportunity is afforded for a flat garniture which, however, may be supplemented by lace or fringe, and should always be chosen to correspond with the goods. This mantle is shown on the plate of "Street Costumes" in combination with the "Lucinde" skirt. Two yards and three-quarters of goods twenty-four inches wide, or one yard and five-eighths of forty-eight inches wide will be required for a medium size. Seven-eighths of a yard additional will be needed for the sash, and five yards of flat garniture will trim as illustrated. Patterns in two sizes, medium and large. Price, twenty-five cents each size.



**Reinette Basque.**—Basques of this kind can be suitably made in woolen, silk or cotton goods, and are most effective with the revers made of a contrasting material and the plastron trimmed in some manner. The revers are attached to the sides of the plastron and the whole is then placed over and fastened to the front of the basque which is buttoned down the middle in the usual way. The revers and plastron may be omitted at pleasure and the result will be plain fronts ending in points. The basque is curved over the hips and terminates in plaits at the back. Braid is the most appropriate decoration for woolen textures, and passementerie or velvet is more effective on silk goods. This is shown elsewhere in combination with the "Lucinde" skirt. Three yards of goods twenty-four inches wide will be required for a medium size. Five-eighths of a yard of velvet will make the collar, cuffs and revers, and two yards of braid will trim as illustrated. Price of patterns, twenty-five cents each size. (Full figure see page 57.)

### Mohair Laces.

**A**MONG the novelties in laces are shown many attractive patterns in mohair or Llama wool. They are made of quite hard-twisted threads of this wool, and are somewhat stiff and very bright looking. They are for the most part woven in patterns much like the old-time guipure laces, and if they are in point of durability anything like the old Llama laces, their advent should be hailed with delight, as there are now many Llama lace edgings in use that have been in regular wear from the time when this variety of lace was in high favor. The white mohair laces are unusually pretty, and are specially appropriate for use upon nuns'-veiling, albatross, and like goods for semi-dressy evening wear. They come in pure white as well as cream white, and in this have the advantage of the Angora laces which have been of cream white. Those so far shown in black are most suitable for trimming medium weight dress goods. In a few cases they have been used upon autumn wraps, being plaited full around the edges.



### Zeruah Polonaise.

**T**HIS especially stylish polonaise, made of myrtle green bouclé woolen, is here represented over a kilt-plaited skirt made of plain homespun woolen of the same color. The double-breasted front and irregular drapery are noticeable and very attractive features of the design. The collar and cuffs are made of myrtle green velvet, and no other trimming is required save metal or fancy buttons of large size and in perfect harmony with the material. The green velvet hat is worn a little over the face, and the covering for the slightly conical crown is all in one piece and so disposed as to give the effect of a bow or full loop at one side which is secured by a gilt dagger thrust carelessly through it. The rest of the trimming consists of a large cluster of ostrich tips, green and gold color combined. Long-wristed wood-colored gloves are worn with this suit, which is appropriate for either street or house wear. In the new woolen goods, particularly, this pattern looks exceedingly well, and it is also handsome for silk, cloth or cashmere. The double illustration is given elsewhere and the quantity of material required for a medium size is stated in connection therewith. Price of patterns, thirty cents each size.



Fashionable Costumes.

FIG. 1.—This shows a front view of the “Reinette” basque and “Lucinde” skirt, which together form an eminently graceful and stylish costume. Bison cloth of a dark wood shade is used for the basque and skirt drapery, and dark brown velvet for the left side and bottom of the skirt and the accessories on the basque; while a stylish arrangement of braid passementerie and metal buttons contributes to the dressy effect of the design. Woolen textures of all grades are especially appropriate for the design, or a combination of silk and velvet, or wool and velvet is desirable and will be found entirely satisfactory. With the separate illustrations given elsewhere the quantity of material required for the basque and skirt is stated. Price of basque patterns, twenty-five cents each. Skirt pattern, thirty cents.

FIG. 2.—The back view of the “Lucinde” skirt and “Elmina” mantelet are here represented made in black camel’s-hair, with the skirt of black velvet and braid guipure as a garniture. The mantle has a scarf of black surah silk in front confined at the waist by an ornamental clasp of old silver. Only a small band of the velvet appears at the bottom of the skirt, but in the opposite figure the velvet is seen as a panel at the opening in the drapery. The capote, which completes the costume, is of black velvet embroidered with dark red silk and jet beads, trimmed with red ostrich tips and black velvet ribbon, the strings being arranged to tie under the chin. The outer edge of the bonnet is finished with cut jet beads. The double illustrations of the mantle and skirt are given elsewhere, and the quantity of material required for a medium size of each is stated in the accompanying description. Patterns of the mantle are in two sizes, medium and large. Price, twenty-five cents each. Skirt pattern, thirty cents.

present styles of dress, as it requires no band about the waist, and has all fullness removed from the hips by the use of a yoke. The skirt is made crossways of the goods, and has but one seam, that down the back. It may be suitably made in any of the materials usually employed for garments of this kind, and “Kursheed’s Standard” embroidered flannels can be recommended as being particularly satisfactory when flannel is used for the skirt. Crocheted edging on plain flannel, and linen lace for cambric are fashionable garnitures for under-skirts, but any trimming may be used according to taste and the material employed. Two yards and three-quarters of goods three-quarters of a yard wide will be required for a medium size of the skirt, and three-eighths of a yard additional will be needed for the yoke. Two yards and three-quarters of trimming will be sufficient for one plain row around the skirt. Patterns in two sizes, medium and large. Price, twenty cents each.



Yoke Underskirt. — An extremely desirable pattern for an underskirt to be worn with the

## Seasonable Wraps.

THE marked feature of the present season's exhibit of outer garments is richness of garniture upon the short dressy wraps that have become a necessity in the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman. There are very few really new fabrics, and no specially striking departures in shapes; but the few modifications and the superlatively rich garnitures make the importations in this line notable for their beauty, variety and elegance.

Some of the finer garments have much more pointed fronts than heretofore, in some cases the lower ends being gathered or plaited in bell-pull fashion, and surrounded with a very rich and elegant network and fringe of chenille, braid, cord or jet, or a combination of several materials in the same trimming. The garniture of these points need not match the style of trimming employed on the remainder of the garment, but is usually selected more for richness of finish. A wrap may be trimmed all around with feather bands, and have oxidized metal clasps and the lower points finished with fringe made of braid, chenille and jet, or of rosary beads and drops covered with iridescent wire gauze.

A most attractive mantle, recently imported, is made of plain garnet plush, the edges trimmed with feather bands, and the ends with a fringe nearly one-fourth of a yard deep. This fringe is made of chenille twisted in cables with long pointed drops made of rosewood and highly polished in the natural color of the wood. Alternating with these drops are braids having rosary beads at the lower ends. The foundation of the trimming is a plush band instead of the usual braid or gimp upon which such fringes have heretofore been made.

All wraps have either a belt or ribbon inside to fasten about the waist, or a band crossing the back and connecting with the seams in front of the arms, just above the bend of the elbows. This latter gives a narrow, close-fitting effect to the front, and at the same time draws in the back. This device is specially seen upon imported garments, and upon it in the middle of the back appears the name of the house from which it comes.

For the more expensive wraps, very elegant brocaded velvet and plush, and rich *frisé* fabrics are employed, as well as some superb velvet brocaded Siciliennes and Bengalines, and plain and fancy plushes with various depths of pile, called *escaliers*. There are also some plushes with long silken threads, closely set, that give a sort of shaggy effect, the threads being from one inch to one inch and a half long. If properly handled these are very effective and stylish. The same plush is also cut in strips and used with good effect for bordering wraps.

Trimmings for these costly fabrics vary with individual taste and means, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$25 per yard. At the latter price, may be had the most elaborate and elegant garnitures of chenille and braid with bead or drop pendants and mossy headings of chenille, crimped silk or braid. The newest fringes of this sort are made on thick, soft ribbons of plush or velvet, and are much richer than those made on the openwork gimps formerly employed for that purpose, as well as more durable and effective. In the old style, a heavy covering of the chenille or braid was necessary, else the under fabric would show between the strands of the fringe. Very rich passementeries, both with and without beads, are shown. These are used to a limited extent upon fine wraps, but are not considered quite as desirable as the fuller and rounder effects produced by some of the other garnitures.

Among the special novelties in trimmings is a very elaborate cord garniture which while very attractive is not as durable as many other sorts. In these cord trimmings there

are some exquisite effects produced by the mixing of several styles of cord in one ornamental design. Plain, spiral, cabled, and knotted cords are thus wrought together. In some cases they are shown in sets, a wide heading and very elaborate arrangement of balls, drops, netted and twisted cords, and knotted strands forming a fringe, to be used in connection with the shoulder knots and looped cords that are very military in effect, and are, indeed, copied to some extent after such decorations. These are more fully described elsewhere.

Feather bands are shown in great variety and a wide range of value. From the ordinary goods at \$1.50 per yard to that costing \$6 or \$8, there are all intermediate qualities. In buying these goods it is well to guard against disappointment by noting the process by which they are made. One sort, that has the feathers simply gummed upon cloth, is extremely frail, and will, if it becomes either warm or damp, fall to pieces. The style that has the feathers woven into the foundation will bear a good deal of hard usage, and is spoiled by neither water or heat. The above refers to the marabout feather trimmings. There are bands made of small feathers with quills that are considered very desirable. Some of the latter have rows of marabout on the edges and a line of glossy feathers through the middle of the band. There is also a style with long, slender feathers arranged as a fringe with heading of short, round feathers set so as to turn out from the foundation. These latter are very pretty. Another style has a close clipped effect as though shorn of the fine fluffy ends of the feathers.

In medium and lower priced materials and trimmings there is a multitude of most desirable and stylish materials to select from. The all-wool matelassé goods are much to be commended for durability and comfort as well as their attractive appearance. They may be trimmed with feather bands or any of the popular fringes if desired, but there is a new moss trimming of finely crimped wool that seems especially adapted for such uses. It is full, round and soft-looking, and is in high favor not only for these materials but also for the all-wool camel's-hair goods and the various *bouclé* fabrics that have been brought out in cloaking weights. One of the most attractive and serviceable of the new *bouclé* cloakings has a ground like all-wool, very fine diagonal, with little curls of the Astrakhan wool set in figures. The most correct name for most of these goods is "Astrakhan bourette."

There is a decided turn in favor of long garments for all but the most dressy purposes, and the Newmarket is the reigning favorite. It is made both with fitted and loose fronts, and is nearly as long as the dress with which it is worn. The back is very much curved in to the figure, and the fullness comes in well down on the tournure. The sleeves are, as a rule, long and close. If the garment is not lined throughout, the fronts are faced neatly with satin, and in all of the better grades the sleeves are satin lined for ease in putting on. The collar may be a straight band or turned over according to taste, and preference is divided between the double and the single-breasted garments, the latter being considered more desirable for all figures except those that are particularly slender and stylish. The materials most employed for long garments are the various matelassé goods, the *bouclé* fabrics, and all of the regular cloakings, more favor being shown to those that have a rough surface. Indeed, smooth wool goods are much less in demand than all sorts of rough or shaggy faced materials, whether for dresses or outside garments.

Among the novelties is a long plush cloak with bands four inches wide of very light weight Astrakhan cloth sewed down the fronts and over the shoulders, reaching to

the bottom of the skirt at the back. This cloak has very large buttons and one of the new military cord decorations.

There are also many pelisses, and both loose and tight-fitting sacques and wraps, some of them with very large long sleeves and full round collars. These are specially adapted for traveling wear. Coats, jackets, and cloaks of Jersey cloth are, if possible, more popular than ever. The heavy, fleece-lined Jersey cloths are among the very best of all cloaking fabrics for hard usage. These garments are made either double or single-breasted according to fancy, but in selecting cloaks, care should be taken that the style suits the figure.



Beaufort Jacket.

**J**ACKETS of this style are made to wear with various costumes or to match special suits. The illustration represents the jacket made in russet brown bourette wool bound with brown silk braid and fastened with tortoise-shell buttons. It is lined with brown satin, but with some materials an interlining may be required to render it of sufficient warmth for cool weather. It is not of uniform length, but the shorter back pieces are cut with a stylish fullness which is laid in plaits underneath. A fancy clasp may be used to fasten the collar. The brown velvet hat is trimmed with an étamine scarf, interwoven with tinsel, dark red and blue threads, brown tips and a tropical bird that has considerable yellow in its tiny wings. Ladies' cloth, serge and the heavy woolens now called *bouclé* can be made in this way, and while in some instances a band of fur or Astrakhan may be used as a garniture, the tailor-finish will in most cases be found more satisfactory. With the double illustration, given among the separate fashions, the quantity of material required for a medium size is stated. Price of patterns, twenty-five cents each size. (See page 55.)

### Fashionable Furs.

**E**LEGANCE and comfort are perfectly united in the fur garments now in the market. Probably never in the history of fashion were there so many really attractive, as well as practical and comfortable, fur garments as may be found in our metropolitan showrooms awaiting the pleasure of ladies of taste and means.

Objection has been made to long fur cloaks on account of possible danger of taking cold in wearing, by reason of their extra warmth, but it cannot be said that the objection is well taken. The severity of our climate and the sudden and marked changes of temperature to which we are subject make some garment that will be a complete protection an urgent necessity, and for this purpose the ample fur garments are perfectly adapted. By taking proper care to undo the fastenings of the garment or remove it if there is any occasion for remaining long indoors, there need be no risk of taking cold, and the comfort and safety of being thoroughly protected from severe cold or harsh winds cannot be over-estimated.

For ladies who prefer them, there are extremely elegant short garments in stylish and attractive shapes, especially adapted for the earlier cold days, and not by any means as heavy or costly as a Newmarket or pelisse. One of the latest novelties in this line is a tight-fitting sealskin basque or jacket coming well over the hips and buttoning closely up to the throat, with snug coat sleeves and narrow turned down collar. This style is called the "Hunter," and one recently was made to order for an English lady for use in cold weather equestrian excursions, the cold of midwinter not being sufficient to induce her to forego her favorite exercise. A cap of sealskin for very windy weather, and a seal hat with long plumes for fair days, and handsome seal gauntlets complete this outfit. A broadcloth skirt and a sort of Turkish trousers of chamois leather will furnish sufficient protection for the fair equestrienne even in very severe weather.

Another new style is the "Judic," especially adapted for slender figures. It fits very closely at the back and has a most decided curve over the tournure. The fronts extend nearly to the bottom of the dress and are finished, as is the entire lower edge of the garment, with fringe made of seal-skin balls and marten tails. The back measures about twenty-three inches from the waist line to the bottom of the garment, and droops in almost a perfect bow at the sides being curved up to go over the arms at the elbows. It has a close standing collar and is fastened with hooks and eyes down the front. The "Rosalind" is a mantelet with rather short fronts and dolman sleeves. It has a deep curve in the back like the "Judic," and like it needs a very full tournure to show it to the best advantage. There are several other equally attractive short and stylish garments that are specially adapted for wearing with elegant walking dresses.

One of the most comfortable and desirable of all winter garments is the standard sealskin or otter sacque forty-two inches in length. This style is in every way serviceable and practical, and the longer paletots, Newmarkets, and ulsters have only their length and some additional warmth about the lower limbs to commend them. This is, however, an item of so much importance to many ladies, that the stylish effect of a short garment has no temptations for them in view of the comfort they find in the longer styles.

There have been many predictions made that fur-lined circulars would be less popular this season than last year. The plush cloaks introduced last winter to take the place of these circulars met with only limited success, and there is already a demand, more than ever imperative, for circulars, more especially for those with mink lining. There is no garment

in the market that combines so many points of favor for the average woman as these mink-lined circulars. They are warm, fairly becoming and not very expensive; by all odds, the best article for the money that a woman can buy. With a good outside of Sicillienne, or, what is more durable, American satin Duchesse, a mink-lined circular will give the most perfect satisfaction. There are some new circulars with paletot sleeves that are highly commended, as they permit a freer use of the hands and arms.

The usual styles in shoulder capes are exhibited, but it has been so clearly demonstrated that they are dangerous to health that no woman should think of wearing them, for they leave exposed the portion of the body that most requires shielding from severe winds.


Fur trimmings will be more than ever popular for all sorts of garments. The most expensive are the borders of Russian sable tails that are quite too costly for any but those possessed of well-filled purses. Next in value are similar borders of Hudson's Bay sable, and following these the fisher-tail borders or edgings made by fastening the tails in close, parallel rows for about three-fourths of their length. Plain fur band trimmings are made of fox, beaver, lynx, chinchilla, marten, Alaska sable, Russian hare and various other furs, the brown or cinnamon bear furnishing some exceptionally fine samples.

Fur bonnets, caps and gloves vary but little from last season's styles. Some very elegant hats are shown with long ostrich plume trimming.

Children's furs are shown in all qualities of fur, from little sealskin coats and cloaks to the simple tippet and muff that makes little hands warm and hearts happy at a trifling cost.

Very elegant carriage robes are shown in natural seal, bear and wolf skins. Some feather robes have been introduced, but with very limited success, as they are not at all durable under the present process of manufacture.

### Cord Ornaments.

 AMONG the notable novelties of the season are the military-looking cord decorations for cloaks and dresses. They are made of silk, or silk and wool, and are extremely elaborate in design and profuse in quantity. Some of the more simple ones have but a three or four strand fancy braid to be looped from shoulder to shoulder across the front of the garment. At each end is a rosette or shoulder knot of cord and braid, and for convenience in use there is a hook and eye fastening one end of the long cords under one of the rosettes. The cords are knotted and cabled and twisted into thick balls, and in some samples there are inch-wide braids made of finer braids plaited together.

The more elaborate sorts have ends of cord and braid finished with thick wooden, satin or cord net covered balls an inch or more in diameter. They also have epaulets of cord and braid, and a series of double loops through which the arm is passed, the cords extending around back of the shoulder and fastening to the shoulder knot at the back. We are promised yet other styles that have more loops and rosettes that will extend below the waist and fasten on the skirt and support draperies and fill in points where the side loopings in the back of skirts might show. There are smaller rosettes and cords to drape across over side-plaited panels, and to connect side folds over the panels of embroidery, and cord and braid that come with the new pattern dresses. If of fine quality and artistically arranged, these "harnesses," as they have been called, are extremely becoming upon slight and stylish figures.

The wide girdles of braid are specially elegant for tall,

slender figures, and are worn twice around the waist. They are nearly three yards long, some of them with quite elaborate tassels being fully that length. There are also many new and stylish cord gimps and flat braid passementeries that are used on wool dresses and the plainer jackets.

### Novelties.

AMONG the new suits in boxes are specially attractive patterns in cord passementeries on billiard cloth. An embroidery pattern is wrought of the cord for a bottom flouncing which is about eighteen inches deep, narrower edging for sleeves and waist, and a panel of the braid which is to be set between bands of plush about four inches wide. The material is fine and soft, and the design very beautiful.

ADVICES from Paris tells us that there is a very decided demand for brocaded Sicilliennes in all colors for use with new wool fabrics. They are used for front breadths, panels, waist and sleeve trimmings, and in the finish of back draperies at the waist if they are attached to the outside of the basque, and in the postilion if draperies are set under the basque.

ONE of the most striking novelties in wool goods is porcupine cloth, a canvas fabric with ends of hard-twisted wool standing out from it like the pile on plush but not nearly so closely set. The threads are about the size of a No. 8 cotton, but are of fine, glossy mohair and about half an inch long, and set in rows. To match this is plain wool canvas cloth. About four yards of the porcupine to seven or eight of the plain is the required amount. The plain goods is used for back draperies, waist, sleeves, and foot plaitings at the bottom of the skirt. The porcupine cloth makes the front and sides, the waist and sleeve trimmings, and the collar, if desired.

THE special novelty in kid gloves is a long mousquetaire or button glove of undressed kid with what is called "Tyrol" stitching on the back. This stitching resembles a fine, close satin braid on the two outside rows, while the other is a fine irregular line of cord silk stitches. The stitching matches the glove in color, and is in no way conspicuous, but extremely effective, and is said to make the hand look more slender. This will be one of the most popular styles for the coming season.

THE new "Beatrice" skirtings are attracting a good deal of attention, and are finer than any goods of this class that have appeared since the palmiest days of the old-time Balmoral. They are of silk and wool in bayadère stripes, and the colors and combinations are admirable. The stripes range in width from one-eighth of an inch to two inches. Some of them have the stripes of equal width, others have clusters of narrow lines alternating with a very wide stripe of plain color. The favorite combinations are brown and gold, navy blue and cardinal, gold with seal-brown and beige, and blue, brown, or black grounds with a stripe three inches wide of various colors. These goods are somewhat expensive, costing about \$2 per yard; but as only the bottom of the skirt need be made of the heavy goods they are less so than would at first appear. One yard and a half, if properly managed, will make a very good skirt. These goods will be used to some extent for dress skirts for growing girls, and worn with Jersey waists for school use.

SASHES will be worn with all materials, and are imported to match most of the new fabrics whether of wool or silk. Ladies who are skillful in embroidery make their own sashes from any of the wool dress materials, simply getting them stamped and working them in regular embroidery or Kensington stitch.



Satilla Costume.

**A**RK brown *bouclé* goods is united in this costume with plain brown serge, and "Kursheed's Standard" giant braid to match is used as a decoration. The rough-surfaced goods is used for the basque, drapery and skirt, and the panels are made of serge. In front the basque is pointed and trimmed in vest shape, but the drapery is attached to the back pieces below the waist line and falls plainly but gracefully. The front drapery is very stylish and graceful, and any contrasting material can be effectively used for the panels and facing on the vest; but when plain goods is employed they are much more attractive if trimmed with crosswise or lengthwise rows of braid or velvet. The hat is a felt covered with brown silk Jersey cloth, and faced and trimmed with brown velvet matching the suit and a few ostrich tips of the same shade falling from the crown to the brim. Tan-colored gloves complete the costume, which is suitable for autumn, and even mid-winter wear if a wrap either matching or corresponding with it be worn. All of the popular wool goods, cashmere, ladies' cloth and serge can be made in this way, and two materials can be

pleasingly united in this manner. Any variation or addition of trimming that will increase its attractiveness may be adopted. The quantity of material required for a medium size is stated in connection with the double illustration shown on page 54. Price of patterns, thirty cents each size.

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Rosary Beads.

**T**HERE are few novelties that have attracted so much attention and sprung so suddenly into popularity as the new beads known as "rosary beads," which take their name from their resemblance to the beads that compose the rosary. There is, however, an infinite variety of shapes, sizes, colors, and qualities, and as they are extremely pretty and novel they have become deservedly popular. They are shown in very small sizes in both smooth and carved styles, and from those that are scarcely more than one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, they range through all sizes up to some that are as large as a filbert. The larger sizes are in high favor for use upon the ends of fringe pendants, while the smallest are profusely used in passementeries and wrought work in braid and embroidery. Many of the most elegant fringes are made with alternate strands of braid and chenille, the braid having a bead at the end and the chenille a satin or woven drop or acorn, thus presenting a pleasing variety in the same garniture. As the beads are shown in nearly all of the seasonable colors, and in black, they are a most decided addition to the resources of the designer. They are no less popular for millinery than for dresses and wraps. They are used in connection with the fine Astrakhan wool bourette goods and are set close to the material, and so buried in the little curls of wool that they do not extend above the general surface of the fabric. Many elegant embroideries are executed with the smaller beads, especially those that are somewhat oblong. The beads are made of fine grained wood, turned by hand, the larger ones carved in geometric lines and points, and the smallest left quite smooth and plain.

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Semi-dress Toilets.

**F**OR evening wear at informal gatherings that are usual at this season, there have been some very pretty demi-train dresses made of light-colored cashmere with panels or fronts of brocaded velvet or plush in some brighter color. A dove-colored cashmere, recently made, has the front and side breadths of brocade of a changeable gold and cardinal ground and the brocading of uncut velvet or *frisé* in the shade of the cashmere. The vest, collar and cuffs are of the brocade, as well as the finish of the postilion in the back. Many of these dainty wool and brocade costumes are being made for evenings at home and similar occasions.

Especially desirable for the same purpose is a very attractive white goods with black and gold bourette lines in silk and wool, and tiny dots and dashes of black. It is very stylish when properly made. A dress of this material is made with a wide side panel of black silk velvet. Very ample, straight back draperies fall over double rows of narrow plaiting at the bottom of the skirt, and the sides and long front drapery are finished with the new mohair lace in white. There is a closely fitted basque with vest of black velvet and white lace, velvet collar, and half-close sleeves with velvet and lace cuffs. A very full bow of black velvet satin-faced ribbon and gold-colored satin and Ottoman ribbon is set upon the left side of the basque where the draperies are caught up. At least four and a half yards of each ribbon are used in the bow.

## Seasonable Fabrics.

**N**INETY-SEVEN different kinds of wool materials in that stock," said a prominent merchant the other day as he waved his hand in the direction of his wool dress goods department. And the exhibit was really an art study. From a plain, unpretentious cashmere at 60 cents per yard, there was a regular rise and progress through grade after grade of elegant fabrics until at \$3 or \$4 per yard there were designs and materials that suggested India shawls and old-time Persian fabrics made when time and labor were of no account and the only aim was to produce the finest results that human fingers and the skill of man could achieve.

Robes were shown that were fit for a princess, or, better, for the wife or daughter of an American citizen; for while many of the finest goods are the product of foreign looms, it is nevertheless true that it is American brains that make the designs and American enterprise that utilizes the oftentimes unpractical though suggestive ideas of the skilled laborers across the water.

Twilled surfaces in rough goods are the favorites of the moment. Heavy diagonal and plain stripes alternating, or diagonal and *frisé* are shown in several choice colors. One of the most durable has a stripe two inches wide of very heavy diagonal weave in sage green, then a wide stripe composed of a series of half-inch wide stripes with a space little wider than a thread between them. There are four or five of these narrow stripes in cardinal, olive, brown, and gold, then another stripe of the diagonal and so on. This is to be made up with plain diagonal goods like the stripe. The colored portion may be used for a side panel or panels, or a front breadth, and collar, cuffs and whatever bits of facing or loops one may desire.

Some very handsome dresses have a plain fabric for the body of the dress, and a front breadth or panel of much handsomer fancy material, with the same fine goods for the collar, cuffs, plastron or vest and some portion of the postilion; and in one notable instance in a dress of brocade and plush, there was a fold or band of brocade and two large buttons that supported a portion of the side drapery.

The India shawl or Persian goods are the admiration of all who see them. They are plain materials in all of the fashionable colors with a border at the side from twelve to eighteen inches deep that suggests nothing so much as a fine old shawl with soft colors mellowed by time. Some of these fabrics have been made up in a side-plaited skirt of the bordered material, with a plain basque and sleeves puffed at the shoulders, the top of the skirt gathered full in what used to be known as "gauging stitch" and set in a band as smoothly as possible, the gathers showing for some distance below the basque.

Other novelties are shown in *frisé* figures set in irregular dotted lines making a pattern not unlike the Bonaz embroidery stitch. These effects are very attractive, but not particularly durable as they pull out very readily in long threads, and if once caught seem to unravel like the thread in a chain-stitch sewing-machine. Embroidered wool goods, while shown in great variety, are not in such high favor as they were last season, and most decided bargains may be had in them.

The *bouclé* goods have the place of honor this year, and come out in the most exquisite styles imaginable. The little rings of soft, shiny wool are disposed in all sorts of novel and attractive styles and figures. Palm leaves of *bouclé* on a smooth twilled ground, and irregular stripes, bars, checks, and blocks are shown. A novelty is seen in a black ground with silver-gray *bouclé* effect, which looks at a little

distance like snow upon a black fabric, so light and fleecy is it. New camels'-hair goods have very long, loose hairs that seem to lie upon the surface. There are gray and brown grounds with silvery hairs, and Scotch goods of green and gray mixtures that are extremely stylish. Some very stylish bourette goods are shown, one desirable pattern having a white ground with tiny dashes of black and heavy twisted threads of black and gold run across the width of the goods.

The Scotch tweeds in shades of green and brown are among the most stylish of the new goods. There are broken plaids and bars and invisible checks in olive, gold and dark brown, exquisitely blended, and in the same grade of goods are the most attractive shades of gray, blue, brown, soft, dull red and moss-green shades. Camels'-hair Cheviots are specially desirable, both for their beauty and utility, as are the various grades of serge and armure cloth like many that have stood the test of time, salt water, and mountain air the past season, and are still presentable.

There are new and attractive printed flannels with bunches of bright, natural-colored flowers scattered over the surface. The numerous nameless, but useful and practical, wool suitings are shown and at the most reasonable prices. Indeed goods were never as elegant and low-priced as at present, and in many cases they are sold at less than actual cost of production. Wise men predict an advance in prices before long in several sorts of goods.

In the more elegant and high cost novelties there are some most wonderfully beautiful specimens. Silk and velvet fabrics come out in unprecedented splendor. There are new plushes twenty-four inches wide that are worth \$15 for a strip less than half a yard long. They are designed for the bottom of a front breadth, and the plush is almost a finger deep in the thickest part. Another of these choice plushes comes in *ombré* effects, and others yet in speckled or mottled colors, gray and brown, like the colors in the plumage of the guinea fowl.

The regular grades of silk goods are coming into better favor than for several seasons past. Many handsome brocades, both in black and colors, are sought after for dressy walking suits. They are made up either with satin Duchesse or Rhadames, and may be trimmed with the plain goods or with any of the fashionable gimp or passementerie trimmings. Surah and Jersey silks are in the highest favor, and their wearing qualities render them the most satisfactory of all silk materials.

### "Arcadia" Velveteen.

**V**ELVETEEN has become as standard as cloth for a dress fabric, and among the most beautiful, durable, and withal economical costumes of the season are those made of the brand of velveteen known as the "Arcadia." The bright finish, soft, close pile and perfect dye that are characteristic of these velveteens have achieved for them a reputation that is fully sustained by this season's exhibit, which includes all the newest shades of the fashionable colors—brown, green, blue, red, etc. Between a silk velvet, such as can now be purchased for \$1 per yard, and will be machine-made, with short, sparse pile through which the back is distinctly visible, and an "Arcadia" velveteen at the same price, the choice would uniformly be with the latter, which, by reason of its close, regular pile, possesses a rich velvety appearance in which the former is deficient; while the superior durability of the velveteen is beyond question, either for complete costumes, or for skirts or accessories with the various fashionable woolen fabrics.

## Woven Underwear.

**T**HE importance of being clothed in a full suit of woven underwear cannot be overestimated by those who are at all delicate or subject to the many ills that arise from sudden changes of temperature or exposure to strong currents of air. Many an illness might be avoided if due care were taken to have the body at all times carefully covered with a grade of goods appropriate to the season and the climate in which the individual chances to live. It is being more and more clearly demonstrated every year that the carelessness so general in the management of even some of the most sensible people in regard to their changes of dress, is a most prolific source of serious affections of the lungs, and too much cannot be said in regard to the necessary precautions that so nearly concern the health, if not life itself.

The present season's novelties are neither very marked or abundant, but there are some that are well worthy of attention. The "Van Zandt" waist, in fine French wool, which was one of the season's novelties, has met with most decided favor, and the various silk corset covers and vests are in all respects perfect in design and finish. Many of these silk vests are worn as under wrappers by ladies who are wealthy and fastidious. Nothing could be more artistic and elegant than these garments, and their general adoption is restricted only by their rather high cost, the prices ranging from \$10 to \$18 each. Indeed, the prices for pure silk underwear are such that only persons who have ample incomes can afford to wear them, as it costs several hundred dollars to fit one out with really first-class silk underwear in vests, drawers and corset covers.

But while it is not unusual to see vests at \$40, it is not to be supposed that there are no fine goods for moderate prices. For from \$6 to \$10 really excellent garments are to be had, and there are some at even lower figures, but they cannot be commended for their wearing qualities and are in no sense a profitable investment. The medium and finer grades of merino and gossamer goods are much more practical and useful for general wear than the cheap qualities of silk, and there are many medical men who will not permit their delicate patients to wear silk at all, unless a very thin all-wool flannel is worn underneath. On the other hand, there are some wealthy and fastidious persons who wear the finest of silk underwear next the body and all-wool merino underwear over it, and claim that it is a sovereign remedy for all rheumatic difficulties. The main thing is to keep the body properly protected on all occasions with some absorbent material, and it is probably a matter of minor importance whether that protection be wool or silk, or a combination of the two.

Silk Union suits are growing in favor with stout ladies who can afford them. They are made under some late patents and have double backs and much more perfect fashioning than any similar goods heretofore put upon the market. They cost from \$12 to \$18, according to the size. Union suits in wool or the regular grades of gossamer are in moderate demand, and are made in the same way as the silk ones mentioned, consequently they are much better shaped, and fit the figure with a fair degree of accuracy which has not been the case with these garments in the past. The prices for these suits range from \$4.50 to \$7.50. There is a growing sentiment in favor of Balbriggan underwear for ladies, as it is more like silk in feeling when it comes in contact with the skin than any other material. They are much more durable than the ordinary qualities of even higher priced mixed goods, and while not as desirable for delicate persons, they are eminently suited to those in robust health especially persons who are constantly indoors and who suffer

much from the heat. They cost from \$1.50 to \$4, but are a good investment even at the higher figure.

Regular grades of wool goods are brought out in very fine qualities, and have no new features except more perfect shapes that allow of better fitting dresses. This is an item of no little importance in the general effect of a lady's toilet, the fit of many a dress has been spoiled by unsuitable underwear.

The use of woven underwear for children has become so general that it is quite a matter of course that they are all provided with suitable garments of this sort. Even in summer, one of the best plans is to wear a full suit of gossamer and leave off the cotton chemise in extremely warm weather. The drawers may be of very light weight and with cambric drawers worn over them will not be found very uncomfortable. Children's goods come in all sizes. The smaller sizes cost 40 or 50 cents per garment, and increase in price according to size until the adult sizes are reached. The new patent Union suits for children cost \$2 to \$4, according to size.



Perine Coat.

**T**HE style of this little coat is so simple, and the effect so jaunty that it is universally admired. It is represented made in ruby velvet trimmed with cream-tinted wool lace, but there is no limit to the varieties of wool, silk and wool, and velvet or velveteen cloakings for which this pattern is suitable. The trimming can be varied to correspond with the goods, or it can be made up quite plainly. The hat is made of velvet matching the cloak, with a high full crown and a poke brim, the trimming consisting of a full ruche of cream wool lace and a cluster of cream-colored ostrich tips. With the double illustration of the cloak shown among the separate fashions, the quantity

of material required for a medium size is stated. Patterns in sizes for from four to ten years. Price, twenty-five cents each.

### Children's Fashions.

**A**MONG the first needs of the autumn is a jacket, neither too dressy, nor too heavy, nor too tight, easily put on and off, and yet possessing a certain style that stamps it as just the proper thing for the time and place. The "Rosemont," given this month, possesses all the qualifications of fit and style, and cannot fail to be becoming to those for whom it is specially designed, misses from ten to sixteen years of age. The double-breasted effect is a noticeable feature in all the season's designs, both for ladies and children, and excepting on very stout figures is generally becoming. For undeveloped figures it is especially desirable, and particularly when it is combined with moderately loose fronts as in the "Rosemont."

Jackets of this style made of *bouclé* woolens and various other rough-surfaced suitings are very fashionable, and are quite as often used for independent garments as to complete costumes of the same goods. The design is also employed for checked and mixed Cheviots, tweeds, and indeed for all light and medium qualities of cloth, the latter made up without lining excepting in the sleeves which are lined with silk or satin for convenience in putting on and removing. The lighter woolens should be lined throughout with silk or farmers' satin. For large misses, the new buttons, some of which are immense in size, can be used, six only being required, two for the front at the places indicated by the upper and lower buttons on the illustration (small buttons and a fly being used underneath for fastening), one on each sleeve, and two for the back at the waist line on the side form seams. If desired, a fancy clasp can be used to fasten the collar which laps over as far as the double-breasted piece, but it is usually fastened with two invisible hooks and eyes. Later, the same design will be desirable for the heavier Astrakhan cloths.

For children under ten years of age, the "Perine" coat, see pages 63-65, offers an excellent model for either autumn or winter use. For the early season, it can be made in cashmere or serge, or cloth-finished flannel, either plain, striped or checked, and even for later use these materials can be employed, with a lining. They can be made up without any trimming or bands of velvet or plush can be effectively used on most goods. The wool laces are popular for trimming cloaks of this kind intended for rather dressy wear, and are especially appropriate and effective on velveteen, velvet or plush. Ottoman and other heavy silks are made in this way and trimmed with the Irish point and Carrickmacross laces.

The "Liéda" dress, for girls under ten, is as practical as it is pretty in design. Made in a deep, rich shade of cashmere in combination with a pretty plaid, of which there are so many this season, it will constitute a good, durable school dress, its simplicity being one of its chief recommendations. It is not essential that two materials should be used in its construction, but even with all plain goods if the guimpe, collar and cuffs are made of velvet or velveteen the effect will be enhanced.

All mothers will readily appreciate the practicalness of the "Sacque" apron which is the simplest form of such garments that can be designed, and can be made as simple or as dressy as circumstances demand. The "Underwaist" can be specially recommended for the width of the shoulder pieces, and is suitably made in cotton goods, Canton or woolen flannel, a pretty finish for the latter fabric being a simple pattern embroidered on the goods, with small scallops for the edges.



**Rosemont Jacket.**—A jaunty design that will be admired for its youthfulness and perfect simplicity. The moderately loose, double-breasted fronts close diagonally, the side and back pieces fit closely to the figure, and the graceful curve over the hips together with the fullness below the waist line in the back render the model attractive. It is also valuable on account of its adaptability to all seasonable cloths; mixed tweeds and Cheviots, flannel, cashmere and camels'-hair can be selected, but with light weight woolen goods a lining of appropriate weight is sometimes necessary. A binding of braid matching the cloth, or rows of machine stitching will be the best method of finishing it. Two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-four inches wide, or one yard and one-half of forty-eight inches wide will be required for the size for fourteen years. Patterns in sizes for from ten to sixteen years. Price, twenty cents each.



**Liéda Dress.**—This little dress is picturesque in effect and not difficult to make. The appearance of a yoke or guimpe is given by the upper part of the lining, back and front, being faced with a contrasting material; and the outer part of the waist being made separate from the lining heightens the effect. The skirt is box-plaited in front but gathered full at the back. The model will be particularly admired for contrasting materials, although it is stylishly made of the same goods throughout, and it is equally suitable for woolen, silk or washable fabrics. For woolen or silk goods the effect is improved by using a narrow piping of velvet on the edges of the bands and belt, and the edges of the side forms next to the full pieces. For the size for six years, three yards and one-half of plaid goods twenty-four inches wide and seven-eighths of a yard of plain goods the same width will make this dress as illustrated. Three-quarters of a yard of lining will be sufficient for the waist. Patterns in sizes for from six to ten years. Price, twenty cents each.



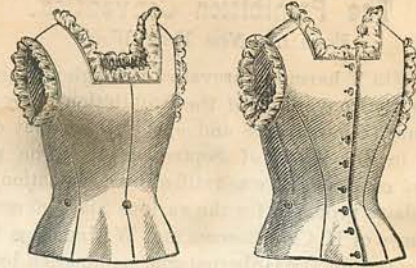


**Perine Coat.**—A comfortable little garment, as practical as it is pretty. The design consists of a plain waist to which the skirt portion is attached in gathers, and a wide collar and deep cuffs complete the model. Its suitability for cloth, woolen and silk goods, as well as for all kinds of washable fabrics, renders it a widely accepted favorite. Lace, embroidery, braid or bias bands of contrasting goods are appropriate garnitures. The size for four years will require two yards and three-quarters of goods twenty-four inches wide, or one yard of forty-eight inches wide; and three yards and three-quarters of lace or other trimming to arrange as illustrated. Patterns in sizes for from four to ten years. Price, twenty-five cents each.



**Sacque Apron.**—This simple design, which can be used either for an apron or dress, is suitable for little girls between the ages of two and eight years, or for boys who still wear dresses. It is in sacque shape, loose-fitting in front, but partially confined to the waist at the back by a sash joined in the side seams and fastened behind with a bow and ends. The bottom of the skirt can be finished with a flounce, as illustrated, or may be trimmed according to fancy. Any washable material can be used for making it, white goods trimmed with embroidery being the prettiest. The size for eight years will require one yard and three-quarters of goods one yard wide for the plain apron, and half a yard additional to trim as illustrated. Patterns in sizes for from two to eight years. Price, fifteen cents each.

**Child's Underwaist.**—One of the most comfortable and convenient styles of underwaists that can be worn by children, and especially useful when the combination chemise-drawers are not used; the buttons being so arranged as to support the drawers and skirts and thus relieve the hips of the weight of the clothing. The width of the shoulder-piece is a decided recommendation, as it does not cut nor slip off the shoulder, which is frequently the case with a narrow



one. The waist can be made in coutil, satin jean, twilled or plain muslin, trimmed with a pretty edging around the neck and armholes; and a second row of buttons can be placed about one inch below the waist-line, to which the drawers and underskirt can be fastened, thus leaving the upper row for the outer skirts. The size for six years will require five-eighths of a yard of goods one yard wide; and two yards of trimming will be sufficient for the neck and armholes. Patterns in sizes for from two to twelve years. Price, fifteen cents each.



Rosemont Jacket.

**THIS** jacket is distinguished by its jaunty, youthful cut and simple but very stylish tailor finish. It is made in checked Cheviot, and the buttons are of carved wood. The hat is of brown felt, the brim faced with brown velvet, and the trimming consists of *écru* Angora lace having appliquéd figures of cashmere surrounded by embroidery, which forms a broad band around the crown and a high loop that serves as a background for a shaded brown bird that is placed directly in front. The gloves are tan-colored undressed kid. With the illustration given among the separate fashions the quantity required for a medium size is stated. The pattern is in sizes for from ten to sixteen years. Price, twenty cents each.