

A VISTA OF FASHION.

WARMER WRAPS AND SUBSTANTIAL GOWNS FOR AUTUMN.

Capes, Short Coats, Long Coats and Ulsters Are All in Evidence—Covert Coatings and Fine Faced Cloths Popular For Wraps—Coat and Skirt Costumes.

The first touch of autumn is upon us, and it is high time to be thinking about warm wraps and other substantial garments of cloth, tweed and serge. The early importations make it apparent that covert coatings and fine faced cloths in many shades of tan, green and blue are employed in the making of fall wraps. Capes are again in evidence. The dressier ones are of velvet, satin or fine cloth, sumptuously trimmed, while those of the tailor made type are fashioned with severe simplicity from thick covert coating, tweed or all wool frieze. Long coats and ulsters are included among autumn wraps, and there is authority for the statement that ulsters will be much worn. An ulster made in dark green cloth is close fitting and with high collar. Braiding and frogs furnished the garniture. Long coats already in the shops have strapped seams and come in tans and dark blues and greens.



Autumn Capes. A stylish cape in green velvet attracts attention from its novel trimming. A festoon of Russian sable extends from shoulder to shoulder, terminating in loose tails that fall over the top of the arm, and the exceedingly high collar is of the same fur. Another pleasing model in dark green satin has fronts and side panels of cream velvet closely but lightly embroidered with gold, while curled ostrich tips form the neck ruche and adorn the front. A third model is a smart and serviceable wrap of thick fawn beaver cloth strapped right round and down each seam and having a straight, double breasted front, with big horn buttons. The cozy collar is of skunk fur.

New coats, with cape sleeves, are not only graceful, but wearable over any dress sleeve. These wing or cape sleeves are also exceedingly becoming and afford a dressier effect than the ordinary coat sleeve. Sack coats are also in favor. So are the close fitting double breasted coats.

Coat and skirt costumes are as popular as ever and show this season in some instances high flaring collars. Braiding is a feature on some of these costumes. Dress skirts are narrow around the bottom, with much fullness at the waist in the back. Sleeves are not so tight as was predicted and are out in a variety of styles.

There is an attempt to popularize tartan material. At present the darker tartans are chosen and are only used in small quantities as vests and underbodices to cloth dresses, except in the case of some new traveling cloaks which are made entirely of tartan and are decidedly effective. The tartan coloring is also being brought out in a new autumn material, with rough curled surface, which just shows the plaid ground of the fabric in rather a pretty manner. There are also some effective new bengalines with a very much raised rib set very close together just showing the groundwork, which appears to be woven with a metallic stripe. Bengalines of a like description are also made to show a bright color such as sapphire blue, green or mauve between the ribs. Basket cloths are employed in the making of tailor gowns. So are the chevrons and Scotch tweeds.



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Ripe Tomato Preserves. Take 7 pounds of yellow tomatoes, peeled, 7 pounds of sugar and juice of 3 lemons. Let stand overnight. Next morning drain off sirup and boil it, skimming well. Put in the tomatoes and boil them gently 20 minutes. Take out the fruit in a perforated skimmer and spread upon dishes. Boil the sirup down until it thickens, adding, just before taking it up the juice of 3 lemons. Put into jars and fill up with hot sirup. When cold, seal or tie up.

When Selecting a Carpet. Be sure and take a carpet the colors of which harmonize with the wall paper and hangings. A large or decided pattern will make a room appear smaller. Do not select too dark a carpet, as it is much harder to keep clean and shows wear much sooner than a lighter one.

VARIOUS NOTES.

New Materials, Gloves, Dress Bonnets, Household Linen, Etc.

There is a new material for winter capes which looks exactly like suede in grain and finish. This comes in all the usual colors—gray, beige, tan, mastic and the like. The capes made of this skin are lined with white kid or chamolite. The fashion is likely to be a fugitive and exclusive one, as the skin is easily soiled and expensive.

Gloves of white, cream or ivory kid are still preferred to the darker ones, which are nevertheless more serviceable and more becoming.

For a dress bonnet for half mourning a small frame covered with steel and jet and trimmed with black ostrich tips and mauve flowers is permissible.

All household linen is much better hemmed by hand than by machine. It takes longer, but looks infinitely daintier and more refined. Napkins and tablecloths are best hemmed with a German hem, as it is called—that is, a hem which is made by folding the goods back where it meets the turned down fold of the hem and sewing the two together overhand instead of hem-



Bookwood and Japanese Pieces. These dear ladies can see little beauty in a bouquet limited to but one or two varieties of flowers. With respectful obedience to the shade of a certain great aunt—a maiden lady with a tangled garden, but prim bouquets in her parlor—I confess that on occasions I do love to arrange an old time nosegay—principally roses of every color that in the garden grow—and I put it in an old china bowl.

And then, sometimes on the polished top of an ancient "chist," I do love to see the reflection of a conventionally arranged mass of snowballs, lilacs, bleeding hearts, feathery "sparrow grass" and half yard lengths of ribbon grass.

There are some flowers that appear at their best intermingled with other varieties, notably our wild flowers, while most fruit blossoms and that "pet-of-fashion and queen of blossoms," the chrysanthemum, one of the "eight princes in the floral kingdom of Nippon," should be given a vase or a bowl by itself.

Let each maid within the garden live to her own light, yet allow me to obtrude certain simple arrangements that have proved satisfactory to a lover of bouquet making in the land of sunshine and flowers, southern California.

As clear glass detracts not at all from the beauty of fine flowers, I usually put my finest roses in unadorned, clear glass vases, in which also hyacinths and carnations look well, although for the hyacinths the water must be changed frequently. Heliotrope discolors the water. A mass of this delightful bloom is most effective in a plain brown jar, arranged sometimes with pink Dubouché or with Marechal Niel roses. A Chinese ginger jar, unstripped of its wicker netting, makes a quaint receptacle for wild flowers, for daisies, and for red roses.

Pink roses are especially pretty in an old blue and white "chimey" pitcher or bowl. Marechal Niel and the other yellow roses are lovely in dark brown pottery; red roses in the same, and also in dull blue vases. As stiff flowers are best in vases with straight lines, lilies require vase, long necked vases. Shal-



Juvenile Fashions. Suggestions as to Styles and Materials For Plain and Party Dresses. The fashions for small and large girls always follow those of maturity to a certain extent. The trimmings as well as the general form of grown up modes are imitated, and the sleeves are often identical with those worn by women, but the materials and adornments are not so rich, even in the most extravagant cases.

The sleeve now worn by little girls whose mamma's like to make them the glass of fashion and the model form is exactly similar to those mamma's own sleeves—that is, it fits the arm closely up to the shoulder, where there is some sort of decoration to give a broad effect. Ruffles or platings forming a draping epaulet, buttery drapery held in the middle by a strap or a button or a very large bow, so large as to make the trimming unnecessary, is the prevailing style. In velvet the bow is particularly liked, now

FLOWERS AND VASES.

REMARKS BY ONE WHO ENJOYS MAKING BOUQUETS.

The Arrangement of Flowers—An Old Time Nosegay In a "Chist"—What to Do With Chrysanthemums—How Heliotrope Is Most Effective.

Although we of the present generation have learned something from the Japanese in the art of arranging flowers, we have mothers and aunts who still arrange parlor bouquets exactly as



did their grandmothers before them. These dear ladies can see little beauty in a bouquet limited to but one or two varieties of flowers. With respectful obedience to the shade of a certain great aunt—a maiden lady with a tangled garden, but prim bouquets in her parlor—I confess that on occasions I do love to arrange an old time nosegay—principally roses of every color that in the garden grow—and I put it in an old china bowl.

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Advice From a Veteran Cyclist. To secure ease in riding and command of the wheel, the handle bars should be on a level with the hips. To place them higher, as many ladies do, makes riding difficult and ungraceful, especially hill climbing. To place them lower is likely to give poor control of the wheel, as well as a cramped, uncomfortable position. Many ladies wonder why their machines run so hard. It is because of high handle bars and low seat. The seat should be so adjusted that the ball of the foot will just reach the pedals. The saddle should always be placed in front of the seat post.

Odds and Ends. For flowers there are quaint shaped vases in cut glass, with colored glass feet. If a strip of webbing two inches wide is sewed tightly on the underside of a rug close to the edge, it will prevent the edges from curling.

German beer mugs, with metal caps, afford a wide field for selection as regards variety in decoration, coloring and inscription. Raisins can be easily seeded if put in hot water and allowed to stand 15 minutes before beginning to seed.

A useful trifle for the tea table is a silver standard on which to rest the tea ball when not in actual use. Put a handful of salt in the last rinse water for clothes that might possibly streak in the drying. If it is not convenient to fill flannel bags for the sickroom with sand, bran will answer the purpose very well and will retain the heat a long time. The artistic tendencies of designers is pleasingly illustrated in the newer tortoise shell articles for the toilet and writing tables. Their intrinsic as well as artistic value is enhanced with gold or silver mountings.

MOURNING COSTUMES.

The Fabrics Employed—How Crapes Used Than Formerly—How Widows Dress.

It is a curious fact that while fashions may change, the fabrics used for mourning costumes remain the same. Henrietta cloth is, when trimmed with crape, considered the deepest mourning. Serge and crepon, showing long, deep waves exactly like crape, are also worn.

The mourning period for a widow, one young enough to expect to lay aside her black, lasts two years. During the first year she is limited to gowns of henrietta cloth trimmed with crape. The next six months she may wear endora cloth with lighter trimmings of crape, and for the next six months endora cloth, crepon, serge or any all black material she may select, without crape decorations.

Mourning for a parent requires a dress of henrietta or endora cloth rather simply trimmed with crape, and having on the bonnet a crape veil that reaches just below the belt. For a brother or sister a gown of black serge, with a collar, belt and cuffs of crape and very short crape veil, is proper. The bonnet worn by a widow is really nothing more than a foundation for holding the veil. The milliner fits a frame to the head, covers it plainly with crape and then drapes the veil

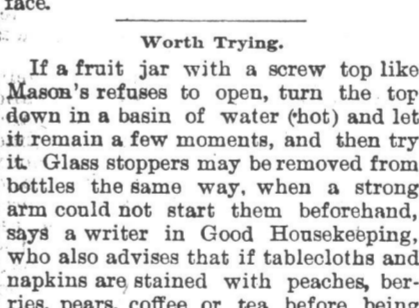


over it. This veil hangs below the knees in front and is about the same length behind. Almost all widows wear white crimped ruching inside their bonnets. The foregoing information is gleaned from The Ladies' Home Journal, which illustrates several mourning costumes, including one for a widow. As described by the authority already quoted, the widow's first costume is made of henrietta cloth and crape. Usually the skirt is made in the received flaring fashion and is decorated with one deep fold of crape headed by a narrower one, so that the crape trimming reaches quite to the knees. A plain, close fitting bodice, pointed at the front and back and arching over the hips, is the design counted most proper for the bodice. A crape collar, crape cuffs and a fold of crape around the edge of the basque are the only decorations. The bodice closes in front in such a way that the hooks and eyes are hidden under the few soft folds of henrietta cloth that are down the front. The bonnet is a pointed toque covered with crape and having the usual long veil draped over it. For the first three months the veil is worn over the face.

Worth Trying. If a fruit jar with a screw top like Mason's refuses to open, turn the top down in a basin of water (hot) and let it remain a few moments, and then try it. Glass stoppers may be removed from bottles the same way, when a strong arm could not start them beforehand, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, who also advises that if tablecloths and napkins are stained with peaches, berries, pears, coffee or tea before being washed they should be spread over a small tub, pouring boiling hot water through the stains. Have plenty of it, and do not be discouraged if the stain does not start at once. Try, try again. Then wash as usual.

French Fashions. Scotch Plaids in Bright Colors Are Again Popular. Little French children wear low shoes with spring heels when it is not too cold, but in the winter these shoes are replaced by boots with a low flat heel, if gaiters are not adapted for out of door use. The gaiter over the low shoe is becoming more and more fashionable for both boys and girls, and it is a sensible style for chilly weather, since a child's legs naturally need more protection in the open air than in the house.

Scotch plaids in bright colors are again seen among the fashionable wood goods of the season and are to be much used for children's costumes. Narrow ribbon velvet sewed on in flat bands is one form of the prevailing velvet decoration which characterizes the season and is much seen on girls' dresses. Four or five rows are generally applied, forming



Walking Gown. A finish around the foot of the skirt and a trimming on the bodice. All colors are used, but black velvet ribbon on bright plaid goods is particularly pleasing. Boys now wear the sailor costume, with long or short trousers, up to 12 years of age. Felt hats trimmed with immense bows of velvet and ostrich plumes are worn by girls, as are more elaborate hats of velvet, likewise trimmed with ostrich plumes, the bows being of satin. Wide brims and high crowns are mainly seen. Sometimes the brim is caught up with a cluster of ostrich tips; sometimes it is left loose. A brim of dark velvet and a light colored crown combine to rival the partnership of a dark velvet crown and a light brim. The crown is often encircled by ribbons held by little buckles. The illustration shows a costume of hazel brown wood goods. The godet skirt is adorned with two horizontal bands of tucks. The bodice has a square yoke of embroidery and is laid in large, horizontal plaits. The collar is of moss green velvet, as is the belt, which has long, floating ends at the back. The close sleeves have a plaited drapey at the top and full epaulets. The hat of maroon felt is trimmed with moss green velvet and ostrich plumes.

Widow's Costume. Beaded fabrics, cut in the proper shape and closely applied, are also very effective. Corsets of wide ribbon or plaited silk are very much worn. The corset and bolero are, as a matter of fact, monopolists of dark shades of a different color. They are both usually of a color or material contrasting with that of the body of the gown and afford opportunity for numberless combinations and effects. The two are frequently seen together and companion each other very satisfactorily. Velvet and cloth, which compose many of the new models, are well suited to this style, the gown itself being of cloth and the accessories of velvet of a dark shade or even of a different color. Velvet corsets, however, must be made with skill in order to avoid an appearance of clumsiness, for clumsiness can be better endured anywhere in the costume than about the waist.

A sketch is given of a walking gown of nickel gray crepon. The godet skirt closes at the left side, the edge being ornamented with an application of velvet embroidered with steel. The bodice is close fitting in the back, while in front it forms an open bolero, bordered with velvet and steel embroidery. The full chemise of white lace has a lining of pink silk. The wide belt and the collar are of black velvet fastened with steel buttons. The sleeves are of pink silk, made very tight, and have bracelets of black velvet above the elbow and epaulets of white lace.

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NOTES ON THE BOLERO.

It is Sometimes Made of Fur—Notes of Corsets and Gowns.

The sleeve of the fashionable bolero is more simple than those of gowns, and, of course, somewhat larger. In order that the bodice shade may conveniently slip inside it. The bolero itself is bordered all around with bands of ostrich feather trimming or fur and straps of fur, running horizontally, close to the front. There are epaulets and a collar of fur, and cuffs and sleeve bands also, as well as revers. Sometimes the bolero is made entirely of fur.

For indoor wear the bolero may be added to a full chemise or blouse. Bolero effects in embroidery, lace and passementerie are likewise applied to all styles of bodice, whether they are plain or gathered, or have a point, basques, postillions, belt or



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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 37. To take effect at 8 a.m. on Monday, November 2, 1896. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Table with columns for GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH, and train routes between Esquimalt and Nanaimo.

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ROSSLAND AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS. TIME SCHEDULE. In effect November 28th, 1896.

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TRAIN ARRIVE AT SEATTLE: From Spokane, St. Paul and East... 2:30 p.m. From Portland... 8:30 p.m.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc call on or address E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

O. R. & N. UNION PACIFIC. (THE OVERLAND ROUTE) R. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Deane, Frederic E. Conder, Receivers.

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For further information call on or address R. C. STEVENSON, G. W. P.A., Seattle, 76 Government St.

FOR THAT RHEUMATISM OF YOURS.

For that Rheumatism of Yours. The first touch of autumn is upon us, and it is high time to be thinking about warm wraps and other substantial garments of cloth, tweed and serge.

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