

about him. His memory was cherished at Windsor as that of a truly good man. In an evil moment of his memory the present occupant of his old house decided to have it repaired. While the carpenters were at work, on Monday of last week, a mis-directed blow with a hammer sank the head of that tool into a secret cavity in a wall. A moment's investigation showed that the hiding-place held the money stolen from the Windsor Bank forty years ago. Unless circumstantial evidence is against playing tricks with the truth, the Cashier stole the money, hid it, allowed a perfectly innocent man to drag out his life with the terrible curse of a conviction for felony resting on him, and was afraid to ever use the money for the sake of which he bartered his soul. The *Springfield Republican* says that there is "quite a sensation" in Windsor on account of this revelation. The fact is not surprising.—*Chicago Paper.*

FALL AND WINTER STYLES. 1875.

The purveyors of fashion, and they are numerous, ingenious and expensive, issue their proclamations to the feminine world, already, and announce dire things against the peace of *paterfamilias* and his pocketbook. There is much to be admired in the fashions of the present day, as so much is left to individual taste in the matter.

Dark shades of brown, gray, blue, green, purple and prune will be the favorite colors in winter silks. In most cases the shades are so dark as to be scarcely distinguished from each other, and may be placed under the head of invisibles. A great variety of stylish colors in plaids may be found in lighter qualities of silks, some of which can be combined with solid colored silks for toilets. Flowered designs in heavy silks, united with plain, form rich costumes for day and evening, and present endless varieties of combinations, and even light materials, such as gauzes and the like, show figures in self colors or in harmonizing tues. Straw-trimmed lace fabrics, covered throughout with flowered patterns in straw, are introduced for evening wear. Camel's hair goods in immense variety are again imported, and in quality are desirable, as they have ever been. Quiet plaids are more to be recommended than those of showy patterns, as they are really much more satisfactory; the eye does not weary of them so soon, and, while bold and striking patterns are presented, we would counsel the selection of those which are unobtrusive in character and subdued in color. For those who prefer stripes, there are striped designs, and plain, soft camel's hair goods for many persons who object to anything more conspicuous, while knickerbocker or knotted camel's hair goods afford yet another variety to the purchaser. Fine goods of silk and wool combined, called Panama melange, are woven in basket patterns, and the basket serges of last season are still popular. But plaids or stripes, in any material, should always be made up in combination with solid colors, and here there is opportunity for the exercise of much taste and discrimination and room given for the production of many excellent and refined effects in the harmony of colorings.

The rage for elaborate trimming, beneath which one could scarcely distinguish the material of which the dress was composed, has changed in the direction of making the material itself as a garniture. In combination toilets plaid, figured and striped fabrics are used in ornamentation of solid colored materials. All kinds of trimming of the material are in favor; passings, shirrings, ruffings, flounces and plaiting—the latter especially are largely used. In regard to skirts, it may be observed that when the overskirt is made separately from the underskirt the underskirt is usually trimmed with a flounce the same all the way round; but when the overskirt is a part of the skirt the mode of ornamentation is usually very different, and in some direct contrast between the front and back, the skirt being always so trimmed as to correspond with the basque or overgarment with which it is to be worn. Perpendicular puffings on skirts are in great vogue; so also are flounces, put on in box plaits, and forming their own headings; knife plaitings are largely used, and plaitings so small as to resemble crimpings, which are called "Marguerite plaitings," being almost as fine as the petals of that flower, are extremely stylish, being often put on in clusters, with a plain interval between or alternating in clusters, with a broad side plait. But while ornamentations of the material are brought forward to an unusual extent there are some elegant novelties in fringes. Titan braid in silk and worsted, gimps in plain and very elegant patterns, passementeries in exquisite designs in leaves and vines, and the Marabout silk fringe, which thickly crimped, extending alike both ways, is confined in the centre by a narrow row of galloon, over which the tufted fringe rises on each side, quite concealing it from sight. Marabout fringe is, indeed, made in imitation of the feather fringe of last season and is more serviceable.

Many of the shapes which have been worn during the summer are now continued, with the addition of some others, which are novel and becoming. Much variety is also presented, and especial attention is given to the production of styles by which every one may be suited, and which will be in harmony with the rest of the costume. Thus, while the majority of the crowns are low and the brims broad, some leading shapes are high, with narrow brims; and here it may be noted that, in the arrangement of brims, whether turned back or otherwise, there is, in general, no rule given—the idea sought being that of becomingness to the wearer and adaptability to the occasions upon which the hat is to be worn. The "Directoire," coming low down over the forehead and turned up at the back, will again be popular for morning and ordinary wear; and for this purpose, also, the "Derby," which is worn low on the forehead, like a gentleman's hat, with the brim rolled straight back, will be regarded as stylish, as well as the English walking hat with flat crown, and only rolled up at the sides; and while these, moreover, are worn low on the forehead, other and more dressy styles are set quite far back. A stylish shape has a very high crown, like the Tyrolean of some years ago, but is not so small at the top; while another favorite shape presents a wide brim thrown up

in front and brought low at the sides. If suited to the wearer some shapes are coquettishly turned up on one side. Felts will be largely worn, the more so as here these are some decided novelties while many of course, are similar so last season. Roses still hold their supremacy for trimming, and are arranged in *touffes* or clusters, composed of three fullblown "crushed" roses, without foliage, mingled with long velvet hoops. Ostrich tips, in clusters, in all colors, are worn; also very long plumes, which hang low at the back, or have the ends arranged on one side or in some other tasteful way. Fancy feathers of all kinds—birds' wings, heads and skin plumes—form an important element in the trimming of fashionable hats.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.—Interest in the subject of a tunnel under the English Channel is increasing both in England and France. In England the subject came up in the Geological Section of the British Association on the 28th ultimo, when Professor E. Hebert read a paper describing certain undulations in the chalk formations in the north of France, and argued that similar undulations would be found under the English Channel, in which case a tunnel would have to be excavated in a circuitous instead of a direct line. Sir John Hawkshaw gave a sketch of what had already been done in connection with the Channel tunnel scheme, and stated his opinion as to what might be expected of it. In the first place, he wished to say that his experiments did not accord with the statements of Professor Hebert. As far as he had ascertained, there was a very uniform thickness of chalk at the depth at which the tunnel was proposed to be made, and it would not be necessary to follow any circuitous route. He went on to describe, with the assistance of diagrams, what had already been done in the matter. In the first place, a knowledge had been obtained of the geological position of the beds between Dover and Margaret's Bay, on the English coast, and the opposite territory on the French coast. Then more detailed and accurate information was obtained by making more than 500 borings all over the line of channel in which the tunnel might be made. These borings agreed very closely with the geological investigation of the coast, and, with regard to the result, he felt tolerably sure that from the one side of the channel to the other there existed a thick belt of chalk with no outcrop into the sand. This belt, if not altogether straight, was at least tolerably so, and there was no need to make the tunnel a circuitous one. Some thought that the tunnel would be quite close to the water, but in reality it would be nearly 250 feet below the bottom of the channel, and there was a considerable and uniform depth of chalk below the boring. Even if there should be some slight leakage, engineers would know very well how to deal with it. He himself had had to encounter many little difficulties of that kind. Sir John subsequently stated that the tunnel would be ventilated by two pneumatic tubes, which would be worked from the centre, and would suck in air from each end. He expressed himself quite satis-