

"themselves, farms from which their fellows have been thus harshly evicted, must be left uncultivated, and the Land League must, to that extent at any rate, continue its operations."

The *Freeman's Journal*, a paper tinctured with Whiggery, speaks in about the same strain. The battle for the land has, therefore, to be fought over again, but this time under better auspices for the people who possess a splendid organization and know the full value of it.

The sudden rally of the President delights and astonishes everybody. It looks as if a second edition of Charles O'Connor's case was to be published. Mrs. Garfield—the President's mother—says if her son tries he will recover, for she never yet knew him to fail in anything. Sublime confidence!

Why is it that we hear of so many defaulters now that the times are so good? Or, is it because the times are so good? Hardly a day passes we do not learn of some person astonishing all his friends and neighbours by ascending and leaving unsettled accounts behind him. And of late, it is remarkable that the ascenders, both in Canada and the United States, are young men living on salaries. In the hard, grinding times, we have just emerged from, it was traders, merchants and manufacturers who went where the woodbine twined; now it is the salaried officials and such. Many a man who is now doing a good business was tempted a few years ago to give up the struggle against fate and hard times, and resisted, but many others succumbed. In those days when great houses were falling all round him, and princely fortunes were melting away like the snows of April, the man with a fixed salary felt comparatively happy. His bread and butter was certain, such as it was, and he avoided the merchant struggling against adversity and trying to keep his head above water. He was a small aristocrat, was the official, while the hard times lasted, but when prosperity dawned once more, and business men sported their piles of bills again and gave cheques on the bank, the official felt miserable. He was discontented. His salary remained the same while coal and clothes, and rent and provisions rose so many per cent. He then advanced upon his salary, plunged into debt, grew desperate like the merchant in the days of depression, and ultimately crossed the line. This is the case with many whose names we see in the papers as ascenders, leaving unsettled accounts behind them. They have to live in a certain style which their salaries do not allow them to maintain in a legitimate manner, and the consequence is they get involved in debt and ultimately in ruin. A good deal of this kind of thing is due to the system which obtains of making political appointments. The appointments are made from families of social or political influence, because of such, and not because the appointments are fit for the position, to the detriment of the modest and the deserving who would live within the small income allowed them for their services, and this applies to Canada as well as the States, though fortunately not to the same extent. Civil service reform and competitive examination as advocated by George Casey, M.P. for West Elgin, would go far to remedy this state of things, as also a fair salary to the Government employees and others for a fair amount of work according to capacity.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The assessment on property in Hochelaga amounts to \$2,300,000.

A new Catholic Church at St. Dominique des Cedres will be dedicated on the 15th proximo by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre. The building, which is of stone, cost \$60,000.

It is stated that Mr. L. A. Senecal has succeeded in forming a syndicate of French capitalists, who will undertake to build the projected tunnel under the St. Lawrence, between Hochelaga and Longueuil.

Mr. Joseph Laing, champion amateur sculler of Canada, leaves next Thursday for Washington to row for the amateur championship of America. If he carries off the laurels in this contest, his friends intend sending him to England.

Dr. Desrosiers, of St. Joseph street, has sent a letter to Dr. Bliss, in which he strongly condemns the President's medical attendants for giving him brandy and meat, alleging that it is against the rules of medical ethics to give such food to a patient who is suffering from fever. He advises them to give vegetable food only.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday morning His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, officiated at the ceremonies in connection with the Ordinations which were held in the chapel of the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke street. All the aspirants to Holy Orders belong to the Diocese of Montreal.

Tonsure—J. B. Bauchemin, J. Beaudoin, J. A. Castonguay, J. A. Corbett, P. Derome, A. Duval, T. Gagnon, A. Godin, E. Joly, J. O'Leary, J. Tellier-Lafontaine, J. Leclerc, F. X. Lavallée, O. Lavigne, A. Lavigne, E. Lessard, M. Mathieu, E. Menier, N. Morin, G. Payette, N. Preville, N. Rochon.

Minor Orders—J. Cloutier, P. Desmarais, J. Donnelly, P. Dugas, M. Hamelin, B. Labege, A. Lacasse, A. Morin, J. B. Morin, A. Page, L. Racine, J. Savaria, J. Turcotte, J. A. Vaillancourt.

Sub-Deaconship—M. M. J. Deschenes, P. Lamarche, F. X. de Ladurandaye, A. Vaillant.

Deaconship—S. J. Moreau, A. Labelle.

Priesthood—F. X. Rabreau, J. Limoges.

THE THISTLE SOCIETY.

On Saturday the Thistle Benefit and Social Society held their second annual gathering on the grounds of the Montreal Lacrosse Club. The attendance was very good. The pipes and drummers of the 5th Royal Scots enlivened the scene with some fine music. The games were under the management of Mr. E. McKinnon, of Belleville, Ont., who gave satisfaction. The following are the list of names and winners of prizes:—

Quota—1st, A. Tattersall; 2nd, B. Waugh.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st, A. Mc-

Donald, 81 feet 3 inches; 2nd, J. McBride, 73 feet 9 inches; 3rd, Jas. Newton, 71 feet 9 inches.

Throwing Light Hammer—1st, A. McDonald, 101 feet 10 inches; 2nd, Jas. Newton, 92 feet 7 inches; 3rd, J. McBride, 90 feet 6 inches.

Putting Light Stone—1st, A. McDonald, 49 feet 4 inches; 2nd, N. Vaughan, 39 feet 8 inches; 3rd, Jas. McGuffagh, 38 feet 7 inches.

Putting Heavy Stone—1st, A. McDonald, 38 feet 19 inches; 2nd, N. Vaughan, 32 feet 4 inches; 3rd, Jas. Newton, 32 feet 1 1/2 inches.

Hop, step and jump—1st, Jas. Newton, 43 feet 6 inches; 2nd, Jas. McGuffagh, 40 feet 6 inches; 3rd, H. Miller, 40 feet 3 inches.

Running high jump—1st, Jas. Newton, 5 feet 2 inches; 2nd, Jas. Henderson, 5 feet 1 inch; 3rd, A. Miller and G. Irvine tie, 4 feet 11 inches.

Running long jump—1st, Jas. Newton, 19 feet 11 inches; 2nd, A. Miller, 17 feet 6 inches; 3rd, J. Cole, 16 feet 8 inches.

Standing high jump—1st, Jas. Newton, 4 ft 1 in; 2nd, A. Miller and J. Henderson, tie, 4 feet.

Vaulting with pole—1st, N. Vaughan, 8 ft 9 in; 2nd, A. Miller, 8 ft 6 in; 3rd, W. Brown and John Anderson tie.

One mile bicycle race—1st, F. C. Holden; 2nd, A. T. Lane.

Half mile amateur—1st Norman Fletcher; 2nd, J. C. Patton; 3rd, J. Patterson.

Pony race—1st, T. Irvine.

Half mile race, members only—1st, A. Miller; 2nd, A. McEllobie.

Two mile race—1st, Geo. Irvine; 2nd, T. Gallagher; 3rd, M. Leleuvre.

Bag-pipe competition—1st, J. Mathieson; 2nd, P. McNeil.

Highland Fling—1st, D. McBeth; 2nd, A. R. McDonald; 3rd, P. Niven.

Sword Dance—1st, D. McBeth; 2nd, A. Niven; 3rd, R. P. Niven.

Best Dressed Boy in Highland Costume—1st, Master Colin Duguid.

Two-mile Bicycle Race—1st, F. C. Holden; 2nd, J. Trotter; 3rd, P. H. Barclay.

150-Yards Race—1st, Norman Fletcher; 2nd, T. Moffat.

One-mile Race—1st Geo. Irvine; 2nd, T. Gallagher; 3rd, M. Leleuvre.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

The Halifax carmen left for Toronto last night.

Two more Maltese have been murdered by Arabs in Tunis.

The damage to crops by rain throughout Ireland is very great.

The farmers of Middlesex, Ont., fear a famine if rain does not soon fall.

In the Chess Congress at Berlin, yesterday, Mason, of New York, beat Blackburn, of London.

The new lock-gates have been put into the canal locks at Cornwall by Government employees.

Mr. John Waddell, of Kingston, has secured the contract to build the break-water at Cobourg.

The Logan crew of Portland yesterday defeated the Smith-Wisted crew in a four-oared three mile race at Westfield.

A vacancy in the representation of North Lincolnshire has been caused by the sudden death of Mr. Robert Laycock.

The latest reports from the wrecked steamer "State of New York" indicate that nobody was drowned but the baggage master.

Special service and prayer for the recovery of Garfield were held in many Non-Conformist churches throughout England on Sunday.

A return match between the journalists of Montreal and Toronto is expected to take place in this city during the first week of October.

A single scull contest between John McLeod, Edward Ross and George Britt was won by the former, the distance also being three miles.

Kentuckians seem to be losing their skill as marksmen. In a faction fight in Menifee County, fifty shots were fired without hitting anybody.

The annual race of the Montreal Yacht Club, which took place on Saturday, is to be sailed again at the end of next month, having occupied more than the time allowed.

To-night the first of a series of games of billiards will be played between three leading amateurs of Montreal, for a prize given by the proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel.

A hurricane passed over Port Royal, S. C., on Saturday night, doing \$2,000 damage there and \$8,000 at Beaufort. Forty colored persons lost their lives at Port Royal Ferry.

In the sculling match between Blackman and Thomas, for £400, over the Thames Championship Course, Blackman defeated Thomas easily. Time 25 minutes 35 seconds.

The evidence elicited by the court of inquiry into the destruction of the ship-of-war "Doterel" goes to show a lack of proper ventilation in the magazine, and the absence of strict inspection.

The Customs authorities at Kingston, yesterday, demanded of the schooner "Sligo," short 806 bushels in her cargo, the payment of duty upon the quantity of grain stated in the bill of lading.

Mr. Thomas Kirkham, a Chemical Engineer, of Runcorn, England, has made an engagement with a Liverpool firm to erect some works in Canada. It is believed Montreal will be selected.

Mr. Bradlaugh has written a letter to his colleague, stating that unless the House declares the seat for Northampton vacant, he will again appear, without giving any notice, and claim to take his seat.

The international cricket match commenced at noon yesterday in Hamilton, Ont. The Canadians were first to take the bat, and at 4.45 p. m. the score stood—Canadians 44 runs for four wickets down.

The German Government has appointed Professor Dr. Schenborn, Professor of the University of Konigsberg, special delegate to the United States to study American hospitals and other clerical institutions.

His connection with the *Leader* lasted until the breaking out of the civil war.

When the old 69th, at the call of the gallant Corcoran, volunteered their services in defence of the flag of their adopted country, Charles G. Halpine marched off with his countrymen as second lieutenant, and with them participated in the first serious engagement of the war—the disastrous battle of Bull Run—disastrous through no fault of Corcoran and his brave comrades.

After the order for the return of the 69th had been published, Lieutenant Halpine was removed to Major-General David Hunter's staff as Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of major, and shortly after went with him to Missouri to relieve General Fremont.

In his new position Major Halpine immediately turned his attention to those military studies which every officer holding respon-

Gen. Charles Graham Halpine

(MYLES O'RIELLY.)

A movement has recently been inaugurated for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late General Charles Graham Halpine (Private Myles O'Reilly), by the Dalhousie Post No. 112, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. The remains of the soldier-poet have lain for thirteen years in Cypress Hill Cemetery "without a mark or stone" to tell who sleeps beneath. Few men sacrificed more for the cause of the Union than General Halpine; few men made less by it. If he had been a son of the soil he could have done no more, and was baptized in blood and fire as an American. Forever afterward he regarded himself as a citizen by birthright and inheritance instead of by adoption, for he had helped to save what came to others in the natural way and by accident. And for this should his memory be honored.

Charles G. Halpine was born near the town of Oldcastle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, in the year 1829. His father, the Rev. Nicholas J. Halpine, was an Episcopal clergyman of the Established Church, and a man of eminent abilities. A remarkable aptitude for literature, and especially that peculiar branch of it connected with the life of a journalist, existed in the family.

About the year 1840 the Rev. Mr. Halpine removed to Dublin, and soon after became the leading editor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, the great Protestant organ of Ireland. His son Charles accompanied him, and, at the proper age, entered Trinity College, where he soon gave evidence of the ability for which he afterwards became so distinguished. He graduated with all the honors.

His father having died suddenly he was thrown upon his own resources. His original intention was to enter the medical profession, but, after studying the essentials of surgery for a while, he abandoned it and turned his attention to the reading of the law, but he was tired of that likewise, and, at the age of nineteen, he married. This event took place in the year 1848. For the four years subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Halpine became a regular contributor to the Irish press. He also formed the acquaintance of some of the leading literary men in London, and through their influence obtained a place for his poetic contributions in the English periodicals. Suddenly he formed the resolution of coming to America, so he sailed for New York, and arrived in this city in the summer of 1852.

Soon after his arrival he became connected with some of the leading New York papers, including the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*. He also corresponded with some of the leading journals throughout the Union, and being a man of large scholastic attainments and a most prolific writer, he touched upon almost every subject, both literary and political. He translated continental languages for one paper, wrote leading political articles for another, contributed an elaborate criticism on some professional subject to a periodical, and wrote a rollicking song or racy sketch for a weekly.

In 1856 he removed to Boston, where he became assistant editor to the *Post*. Some time subsequently, in connection with Mr. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") and Dr. Shepley, he established the *Carpet Bag*, a comic paper, which, however, did not prove a pecuniary success, notwithstanding the combination of wit and talent of its proprietors. Disgusted with his want of success in Boston, Mr. Halpine returned to New York and became associate editor of the *Times*, while at the same time he continued to correspond with the *Post*.

Some time subsequent to his return to New York, he became associated with the late John Clancy, as leading editor and part proprietor of the *Leader*, a weekly political journal, which, under his able management, soon became one of the best literary papers in the country.

He did not, however, restrict his pen to his own journal, but contributed to almost all of importance in the metropolis—a story for one, an editorial for another, a poem for a third, on any subject and in various styles adapted to each publication. His very first article for the American press appeared in the *Tribune*, and it was shortly after his arrival, when he was strongly alive to the wrongs of his native country, and naturally sympathetic with the down-trodden of every land, that he wrote for that journal a famous poem on the Stars and Stripes, the authorship of which was long falsely attributed to Horace Greeley. It was written on the occasion of the order of President Pierce to carry Anthony Burns, an alleged fugitive slave, from Boston to Virginia (in a United States war vessel), to be there enslaved for ever. The following are some of the lines of this much quoted, and for a time, much abused lyric:—

All hail the haunting Lie!
The Stars grow pale and dim—
The Stripes are bloody scars,
A Lie the haunting hymn!
It speaks a pirate's deck,
So liberal a man to bleed,
And round the captive's neck
Its folds are bloody stains.

Tear down the haunting Lie!
Hail-mast the starry flag!
Insignia no sunny sky
With this polluted rag!
Destroy it, ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.

Awake the burning scorn—
The vengeance long and deep,
Till, till better morn,
Shall melt the hell-fire snow!
Swear on the altar vow,
By art we hope or dream,
That what we suffer now,
The future shall redeem.

Furl, furl the boasted Lie!
Till Freedom lives again,
With stars and stripes and purpose high
Among untrammelled men!
Roll up the starry shams,
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains.

Swear, Freeman!—all as one—
To spurn the haunting Lie!
Till Peace and Freedom come,
Shall fill the brooding sky;
Then floating in the air,
O'er hill and dale, and sea,
"Twill stand forever true,
The emblem of the Free!

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After the order for the return of the 69th had been published, Lieutenant Halpine was removed to Major-General David Hunter's staff as Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of major, and shortly after went with him to Missouri to relieve General Fremont.

In his new position Major Halpine immediately turned his attention to those military studies which every officer holding respon-

sible rank should be thoroughly conversant with; and it may be stated that in a few months, notwithstanding his arduous duties in the field, was recognized even by the graduates of West Point, as one of the most intelligent, self-possessed executive officers in the army.

General Hunter being ordered to North Carolina, Major Halpine accompanied him, still continuing on his staff. It was while he was stationed here that he first assumed the nom de plume of "Miles O'Reilly." In one of his celebrated songs, "Private Miles O'Reilly, of the Forty-seventh New York," assailed Dahlgren for not assaulting Charleston at the time he promised he would. For this it was assumed that "Private Miles" was put in the guard-house and was to be tried by court-martial for violating the articles of war, by speaking or writing disrespectfully of his superior officer. This coming to the eye of President Lincoln, who, ignorant of the fact that Miles was no other than the industrious and patriotic Halpine, directed the Secretary of War to issue an order for the culprit's release and the indefinite postponement of the court-martial.

His rank increased to that of colonel, the subject of our memoir was transferred to the staff of Major-General Halleck, the very lion and centre of which he at once became. With the General he was assigned to active duty, and accompanied him on his well-arranged and magnificent raid up the Shenandoah valley to Staunton and to the west of it.

The military career of Colonel Halpine was soon to be brought to a close. He remained with his commander in Washington for some weeks, in the meantime being raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers and gassed a major in the regular army, and then, tired of activity, abruptly tendered his resignation as a regular and as a volunteer officer. The War Department was exceedingly loth to part with a gentleman who had done the Government and country such good service, and hastened to tender him a rank which it was supposed would retain him in the army. He was complimented by being made major-general by brevet, and with this honor, the very highest he could hope to attain, he left the service and retired to private life.

Soon after his return to New York, in 1864, General Halpine was invited by the Citizens' Association to take charge of the *New York Citizen*. He also contributed some elaborate and sensational articles to the *Herald* on a subject that then reigned paramount in the hearts of Irishmen. These articles proved that he was not a man of the "naturalized citizenry of Irish birth." On the strength of this popularity he was nominated and triumphantly elected to one of the most honorable and lucrative positions in the gift of the people, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the regular parties. He held the office of City Registrar until his death.

His success in the political was marked as in the literary arena. In London he had connected himself with the "Young Ireland Party." In this country his first essay in politics was as the private secretary of Stephen A. Douglas, and by virtue of that position he became identified with the leading political events of that exciting period. It was innate in him, a part of himself that he could not escape from, to oppose fraud, venality and corruption. Whether he was contending for reform in city politics, or ferreting out county swindlers, or guarding against the corruptions of the quartermaster's departments, he was only obeying a law of his existence.

But Charles G. Halpine was more than a journalist, more than a politician; he was a poet and author of eminent merit. So occupied was he, however, that he neglected putting the great body of his productions in a permanent form. Many of his poems are exquisite works of art, and in their delicacy and force of sentiment.

His entertaining and amusing poetic effusions, written under his nom de plume of "Miles O'Reilly," were more widely known, however. He used his pen to carry on a certain result, and wonderful was the skill with which he proceeded. This preception was intuitive and the most effective plans seemed to present themselves of their own volition. A remarkable evidence of this ability to effect a purpose, even when that purpose was an entire revision of public sentiment, is furnished by the following song of "Sambo's Right to be Kilt." It was written to accustom the Irish—who had so great a prejudice against a negro that they did not like him even to be killed in the company of white soldiers—to the idea of negro regiments. Its effect was as astonishing as its arguments were unanswerable. Regiments of blacks were directly and indirectly a necessity of northern success, and their possibility were mainly due to the wonderfully skillful pen of General Halpine.

Some say it is a burnin' shame
To make the army so tight,
An' that the blades o' bein' kilt
Belongs but to the white;
But let me, upon my soul,
So liberal a man to bleed,
I'll let Sambo be murdered in place o' meself
On every day in the year.

On every day in the year, boys,
An' every hour in the day,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
An' divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion
I shouldn't at all object,
If Sambo's body should stop a ball
That was con't for me or act;
An' be prod of a Southern baguet,
No liberal are we here,
I'll rejoin, an' let Sambo take it
On every day in the year, boys,
An' wid none o' your nasty pride,
All my right in a Southern baguet—prod
Wid Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo
Shouldn't take his place as right,
An' it's better to have a nigger's hue
Than a liver that's wake an' white;
Though Sambo's black as the ace o' spades
His finger a thrigger can pull,
And his eyes run straight on the barrel-sights
From under it, thack o' wool!
So hear me all, boys, darlins!
Don't think I'm divvin' you chaff,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
An' give him the largest haul!

General Halpine died suddenly on the morning of August 3, 1881, in this city. He had suffered for some time before from insomnia, brought on by the combined effects of physical and mental labor, and was obliged to have recourse to chloroform. The apothecary, by a well-intentioned but unfortunate error, gave him a diluted article, which had no effect; and afterwards giving him more under the delusion that it was adulterated, while it was actually of full strength, he inhaled too much of it, and died under its effects. Thus by a mere accident a most important life was cut short at its period of greatest usefulness.

Physically, General Halpine was a splendid specimen of a man. Tall, stout, and finely proportioned, his commanding figure and soldierly carriage were sufficient at any time to arrest the attention of the beholder. His complexion was florid, with fair hair, and full round whiskers.

As a public man, General Halpine was widely known, and his loss was universally regretted, but it is only those who were inti-

mately acquainted with him that could fully appreciate his sterling qualities of heart and head. Refined and gentlemanly in manners, of a most kindly disposition, exceedingly generous, and ever disposed to lend a helping hand to the distressed who appealed to him for aid, he left behind him a memory enshrined in the affections of all.—*McGee's Illustrated.*

FUNDS FOR THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of *The Post and True Witness*:
DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find the sum of sixteen dollars and eighty cents (\$16.80), being the contribution of a few of the Irish Catholic settlers of the Parish of St. Joseph, near Ottawa, towards the funds of the Land League.

By forwarding said sum to its destination in Ireland, and by publishing the names of said parties, with the amount contributed by each person, in the next number of your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige
Your old subscriber,
J. TOMPKINS.

Orleans, P. O., Gloucester, N. B.

August 27, 1881.

Following are the names of the contributors:

John Kenny, \$1; John Quigly, 1; John Tompkins, 5; John Cosgrove, 1; Thomas O'Toole, 1; Michael Kehoe, 1; Richard Kehoe, 50c; John Snaith, 1; J. Tompkins, Jr., 1; Jas. Kehoe, 50c; William Steward, 50c; James Tompkins, 50c; John Goughlan, 1; Stephen Presley, 1; Simon Armstrong, 1; Michael Ryan, Clarence, 1; John Mahoney, do, 1; Daniel Ryan, do, 1; Patrick Rankin, do, 50c; Dan Burns, do, 30c—\$16.80.

FASHION NOTES.

PREPARING FOR THE AUTUMN.

The first importations of woolen and silk dress goods show stripes, notes and ombre grounds for their leading features. The striped stuffs are meant for trimmings and for combining with plain fabrics, especially skirts and as plaited lotuses for trimming skirts. There are longwise and crosswise stripes, narrow stripes and wide ones, even stripes and irregular clusters, bold, well defined stripes, and the vaguest pencilled stripes, ombre and watered stripes, brocaded stripes, the novelty of all, is the introduction of line stripes that are the most threads of gilt or of silver in woolen stuffs of ordinary quality; it is claimed that this gilt and silver will not tarnish, or they would not appear in fabrics meant for general use. Sometimes only the smallest stitches of the tinsel are used, but these arrange themselves in stripes, and give tone to the stuff. New chevrons in stripes of olive, bronze, copper red, blue and green have dunes of red gold given by single threads, while chuddah like woollens of solid myrtle green, leaf brown or brick red have raised lines and double lines of gold, either red gold, the yellow of Roman gold, or else the bronzed gold shade. Dull soft hues still prevail in the chevrons, and these are sometimes brightened by stitches of silk of flame red, bright blue or jonquil yellow. All the wool fabrics show the soft, flexible, pleasant to the touch, and excellent for drapery.

SATINS, ETC.

Silks are satins this year, for no new plain gros grains are shown thus far, and even the watered silks have glossy satin stripes. For plain self colors satin du Lyon or satin surah will be chosen, and the only gros grains are the cheap repped silks that now form the foundation of most dresses, but which are concealed from view even in the simplest wool suits as carefully as a paper cambric foundation would be. Stripes prevail in silk fabrics, but are usually more massed in colors than the raincoat stripes of wool goods, two tones of one color, or at most two or three contrasting hues being oftentimes used.

Plush of long thick pile with rival velvet for parts of costumes, and many dresses will be made entirely of plush, as its clinging effect is liked for the trains of the richest aesthetic toilets.

TRIMMINGS.

Satin cords in passementerie are the new features in dress trimmings for Autumn and Winter. These cords and the luster that dull silk passementerie need for trimming satin fabrics. They are made for satins in rolls like piping, and are disposed in arabesques, vandykes, leaf and flower designs, and they hang straight like fringe, with a satin or jet drop at the end of each cord. Sometimes there are rows and rows of the cord in blocks and bars, with similar rows of cut jet beads between. Very elaborate designs are shown for passementerie, some of which are in floral patterns, and others are geometrical. All of these trimmings are wide, and the patterns are large, especially the lily patterns.

The buttons for dresses are of two sizes, and in designs and colors are as handsome as jeweled brooches. They come in faceted satin entirely, or else set round with rims of jet, and in colored pearls and metals of every hue. The ombre pearl and metal buttons are shown to match dress goods; the gilt and silver buttons have cord introduced, and are etched in quaint designs, or else have raised figures showing flowers or dragons, and tiny nail heads of cut steel or jet on the edges. Enamelled buttons in Watteau designs repeat all the colors of the dress material.

WRAPS.

The outside garment is always the most considerable feature of a lady's dress. The new fashions in mantles are of interest, and among them are, first, a Korrigane mantle of fancy black silk brocaded with satin dots. This mantle is shirred from shoulder to shoulder at the back, down the middle of the back; it is trimmed with a narrow plaited drapery, fastened down at regular intervals with fine shirings, it is fitted to the waist with a belt fastened inside. The side pieces form great sweeping sleeves. The back piece and sleeves are trimmed with three rows of quilted black Spanish lace; a full ruche of the same encircles the neck. A border of jet headed passementerie is put on as a heading to the lace quilling, and is continued on each side up to the shoulder, while a full lace ruffle comes down the middle in front. From the waist line the front falls into two square lappets edged with lace quillings and jetted passementerie.

Next comes the Charmante, a visite mantle of black satin, with square open sleeves, formed out of the side pieces. The back is plaited down the middle. A handsome trimming of black Spanish lace and dead black passementerie come up on each side of the plaits and round the side pieces and sleeve openings. Thick rouches round the neck. Large satin bows to finish at the neck and sleeves.

In simpler