

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

J. A. Blackley

FRANK M. WILLIAMS,
Editor & Proprietor.

A Consolidation of The Newton Enterprise and Catawba Mercury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. VII.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

No. 4.

J. B. LITTLE,

SURGEON DENTIST
Has located in Newton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the people of town and country.
OFFICE IN YOUNT & SHIRM BUILDING.

ROBBINS & LONG,

Attorneys-at-Law,
STATE-VILLE, N. C.
OFFICE AT YOUNT'S HOTEL.

R. SHIPP, T. H. COBB,

SHIPP AND COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Practice in all the courts.
OFFICE ON PUBLIC SQUARE.

L. L. Witherspoon,

Attorney at Law,
NEWTON, N. C.
Oct. 27-187.

M. L. McCorkle,

Attorney at Law
NEWTON, N. C.

J. E. THORNTON,

NEWTON, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand all sizes of collars of his own make and also fine finished collars of Northern and Southern make.
Shop 1 mile north of court house
elb-6m

Dr. G. C. McNeill,

Physician & Gynecologist,
—CATAWBA, N. C.—
Makes diseases peculiar to women a specialty.

CAMPBELL & McCORKLE,

PHYSICAL SURGEON,
Newton, N. C.
TO THE PUBLIC:
I have associated Dr. J. M. McCorkle with me in the practice of medicine and surgery at this place. Dr. McCorkle has had the advantage of an unusually long course at, and is graduated from, one of the leading Medical Schools of this country, and prepared to meet all the requirements of a physician.

Henke & Corpening's



Delivery, Sale and Feed Stables,
NEWTON, N. C.
Will be found the best stock and nearest to horses in town. Persons can be accommodated by us with anything in the livery line, and prices are guaranteed to give satisfaction. We only ask a trial.
Transportation to all the surrounding country.
We solicit the patronage of the public.
Respectfully,
HENKEL & CORPENING

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY
No charge unless situation is furnished. For particulars, address with stamp:
PENNA. and NEW JERSEY TELEGRAPH CO.,
Mail Office 92 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Branch Office 306 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
Through wire.

LOVE & WELLS

MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, BRACKETS,
WOOD TURNING &c.
I am prepared and matched ready for use on short notice.
Our machinery is new and of the latest improved brands, enabling us to compete with any other establishment of the kind in the country.
FACTORY NEAR THE DEPOT
LINCOLNTON.

R. P. REINHARDT,

NEWTON, N. C.,
BREEDER OF
HORN CATTLE, COTS-
WOLD SHEEP, JERSEY RED,
BERKSHIRE, SMALL &
LARGE BONE ESSEX
HOGS.
I have now for sale a number of cows and heifers, both pure Short-horn and Grades.

Recollections of Madison.

"I have a very lively recollection of the inauguration of James Madison in 1806. The whole population turned out to witness the ceremonies. Mr. Madison was escorted to the Capitol by a battalion of cavalry and he was constantly cheered along the line of march. There were ten thousand people at the east front of the Capitol and there was such a pressure to get near the platform where Mr. Madison stood that several ladies fainted and there were some fights between rowdies. After the inauguration Mr. Madison tried to get away from the crowd, but they followed his carriage to the White House and such cheering. I have never heard since. The President was dressed in homespun, and that seemed to create more enthusiasm than anything else. The ladies went wild about Mrs. Madison. One incident at the White House gate caused much excitement. The English feeling had not all died out at that day, and a man named Montgomery, who belonged to a Tory family in Maryland, made himself very odious by saying that Madison ought to be hung. The crowd used him pretty roughly gouging out an eye and breaking his nose. I saw that same fellow badly disfigured, at the second inauguration of Madison. "The British having burned the Capitol, the inauguration of James Monroe in 1817, took place in Congress Hall.

JACKSON AND ADAMS.

Adams instead gives a graphic account of the impressive scene at the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, in 1825. Adams was then Vice President and Clay was speaker of the House. General Jackson, who had been a competitor for the Presidency, was also present and excited great applause by his public congratulation of Mr. Adams. "I never saw a man so dignified," said the venerable captain, "but I can tell you that there was plenty of rowdyism in that day. Why, when General Jackson came forward and shook hands with Mr. Adams a man in the crowd cursed his hat and cursed out: "Three cheers for Jackson!" He was very very drunk and there were plenty of other drunken people there and they cheered for Jackson. About a dozen men were so noisy that the speaker had to take them out of the Capitol and the confusion was terrible. That night while the inauguration ball was going on crowds were walking the streets and sang Jackson's campaign songs. Several pistol shots were fired. The saloons were kept open all night and there were many a rowdy fight. Young desperadoes, sons of farmers in neighboring counties, rode around town all night, hurraing and singing. At Georgetown there was a general row in a bar room, in which brass knuckles, clubs and knives were used. Several persons were badly hurt, but for a wonder nobody was killed. The next day it was reported that Henry Clay had been shot at while on his way from the inauguration ball to his room, but I think that the rumor was false.

"But nothing occurred in Washington that would equal the scenes that took place at the inauguration of Jackson in 1829. It seemed that every body and desperado in the United States had suddenly come to the capital. One-half the men had their pantaloons in their boots and some of them wore pistols in full view. Washington was small then and the hotels and boarding houses could not hold the crowds. It was the biggest swarm of people ever seen here before, most of the visitors being from the South and West. Tennessee being especially well represented. Every man carried a hickory stick and some women wore necklaces made of small hickory nuts faintly painted. One lady had a bonnet made of hickory leaves, and several horses in the procession had hickory bark bridles. Such yelling you never heard. It was like a whole tribe of Indians let loose on the streets of Washington. General Jackson seemed to enjoy these outlandish demonstrations. He kept his hat off and smiled at the crowd of yellors. "Go in, Andy; we put you there!" and "Give 'em h—l, Andy!" were some of the expressions heard, all of which the General smiled at. His idea was that he was the people's President and he wanted to give the people a cordial welcome at the Executive Mansion. Several hog heads of orange punch were accordingly prepared for the crowd, and everybody invited. "There must have been ten thousand people around the White House," said Captain Armistead. "It was really a howling mob, the greater part of it drunk and disorderly. The back woods rowdy was there in his glory. About fifty colored servants were engaged in dipping out the orange punch and serving it in tumblers on waiters, but the crowd was impatient and cursed and yelled. Some of the waiters were knocked over and the tumblers broken. Several of the negro servants were knocked down. The carpets were wet with punch. One man struck another with a hick-

THE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH CHRONICLE.
THIRTY EIGHT DAY.
Feb. 19, 1885.
SENATE.
BILLS.
Mr. Boykin, bill to facilitate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.
Mr. Twitty, bill to establish a true meridian in each county of the State.
Sinec, resolution of enquiry of the Public Treasurer.
Mr. Bond, bill to regulate the fees of registrars for registration and for other purposes.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to authorize commissioners of town of Hicory to issue bonds; bill to incorporate the town of River-ville in the county of Catawba.

HOUSE.

Bill to amend section 1079 of the Code, in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors at places of political public meeting. This bill aroused a lengthy discussion, and many amendments were introduced and voted down. The bill finally passed its third reading by a vote of 22 to 15.

SENATE.

Bill to make it a misdemeanor to mutilate or otherwise defame signs or other advertisements, passed second and third reading.

HOUSE.

Bill to amend section 2020 of the Code, so as to bring said section into the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, passed second and third reading.

SENATE.

Bill to provide for the publication of local laws, was tabled.

HOUSE.

Bill to amend chapter 150 laws of 1883, provides that no costs on execution for collection of tax shall be collected from the people [in certain tobacco counties named in the bill] before the 15th of March of each year, except in cases of persons about to become insolvent or move away from the county. After considering discussion, Mr. Gardner moved to lay the bill on the table; lost, and the bill passed its second reading by the following vote: ayes 18 m 18, and the president voted in the affirmative.

SENATE.

Bill to define the duties of judges of the Superior Court in certain cases was tabled.

HOUSE.

Bill to protect children abandoned by their parents passed its second and third reading.

SENATE.

Bill to extend the time for obtaining grants on entries passed its second and third reading.

HOUSE.

Bill to amend the public school law of the State was tabled.

HOUSE.

Bill to extend time of registration of grants, deeds and other conveyances was tabled.

HOUSE.

Bill to provide for absence was granted Mr. Sherrill on account of continued sickness.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY.
BILL INTRODUCED.
The hour for special order having arrived, the bill provided for the maintenance of the University, was discussed.

Mr. Leazar offered a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Jones, of Alexander, striking out section 2 of the bill providing for the payment of the \$12,000 debt, and that the \$2,000 appropriated for the University Normal school be placed at the disposal of the State Board of Education for the aid of other Normal Schools. Mr. Leazar spoke in favor of his substitute.

Mr. Guiley opposed the bill, he did not think it was right to tax the people for this purpose.

Mr. Pearson spoke eloquently in favor of the bill.

It was also advocated at length by Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Jones, of Alexander, opposed the bill in a very excellent speech.

Mr. Galloway eloquently and poetically gave his reasons for supporting the bill.

Col. Hoyt, Mr. Barringer, Mr. Waring, Mr. Green of Durham, and Mr.

Womack, favored the bill.

Mr. Pou opposed the measure, the bill, he said, provided for an appropriation of \$31,500 and he could not support the bill.

Mr. Lovell favored the bill.

The galleries, the lobby and everybody in the Hall were then kept laughing with a very pleasant and very humorous 10 minutes speech by Mr. Stanford in favor of the bill. I am going to vote for this bill said Mr. Stanford and when I go back to my people they will say as they have said for a quarter of a century "well done good and faithful servant," and they will send me here again, but I don't expect to find my friend the gentleman from Johnston nor my friend from Alexander here.

Mr. Pelton spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Phillips also spoke against the bill. Mr. Robinson of Pearson called the previous question.

A Leazar's substitute was adopted by the following vote: ayes 73, nays 23. Mr. Jones renewed his amendment which was lost, ayes 44, nays 53. The bill then passed its third reading, ayes 59, nays 32.

Mr. Harrison, who is a Primitive Baptist preacher, in explaining his vote said: "I want to see North Carolina on a high plane, and I want to do whatever I can to aid and benefit her whole people. Her welfare and downfall is my downfall, her people: their interest are my interest, where they live I want to live; where they die I want to die; where they are buried, I want to be buried; and where they are resurrected I want to be resurrected. I vote, aye."

THE SENTRY AT KHARTOUM.

N. Y. TRIBUNE.
Death was General Gordon's kind friend. For many years he had anticipated it as a merciful deliverance from a life of unremitting toil and agony of mind and body. When he was in Abyssinia, King Johannes said to him: "Do you know that I could kill you on the spot if I liked?" "Well," replied General Gordon, "I am ready!" "What, ready to be killed?" "Certainly, I am always ready to die, and so far from fearing your putting me to death, you would confer a favor on me by so doing, for you could be doing for me that which I am precluded by religious scruples from doing for myself. You would deliver me from all the troubles and misfortunes which the future may have in store for me." The treacherous black who stabbed him in the back as he was leaving the palace to rally his troops at Khartoum, did what King Johannes, abashed by the patience and fortitude of his prisoner, was ashamed to countenance.

THE SENTRY AT KHARTOUM.

The life of General Gordon is without a parallel in history. He had a will as stuporous as Napoleon's; he had a nature as inflexible as Cromwell's; he had (live's) genius for war and fertility of resource; he had Jan Lawrence's capacity for governing semi-civilized races; he had Francis Xavier's overmastering love of humanity. But with these traits were combined a chivalrous devotion to the races for whom he labored, a contempt for the statesmanship of Europe, an unquestioning reliance upon the law of his own conscience, and an intense religious nature that reflected at once the mysticism of the Middle Ages, the austere virtues of Puritanism and the fatalism of the East. A man of commanding genius in achieving great results by means of insignificant instrumentalities, and in conciliating the prejudices and overcoming the resistance of barbarous hordes, he was at once a hero among men and a solitary figure removed from them by unique characteristics.

A REAL NECESSITY.—We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, would not be glad to become the owner of one.

But after the wind has been fully made up purchase one of these indispensable articles, question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that most inexperienced can successfully operate. The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

The "Light-Running New Home" fills the above requirements, and is said to combine the good points of all sewing machines, with the addition of many new improvements and labor saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

General W. H. F. Lee, son of General R. E. Lee, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia. He is an able speaker and a man of popular manners.

HARD TIMES.

FOLLOW "CRAPPING MORTGAGE" AGES.

PETER MICHEL WILSON.

"Don't know what a crapping mortgage is! To be sure you ain't never lived in the country, then," said an honest, hard-working and thrifty farmer of small means, who lives in an eastern county, to one of our lawyers, as eminent for his *bonhomie* as for his admirable talents. "You a lawyer and don't know what a crapping mortgage is? Well, I'll tell you.

"I made one of them durned things once. The way of it was just this: You see I went down to the store at the forks of the road in my neighborhood, to buy a few articles that was needed at home, and when I had got 'em and put 'em in the cart to go home, my friend Sharpnose—he is the merchant, you know what keeps a little store down here—just a little country store—Sharpnose, he said to me:

"What's the use of bothering a long of little things of this sort? Why don't you just make a 'crapping mortgage' and then you can get anything you wan', and won't have to pay for it until your crop comes in, and then you can pay it off with a bag of cotton or so."

"It sounded mighty easy like, so I signed one of the cussed things and started off home with my load. Well sir, them mortgages is curious things, I hadn't more'n got up the red hill going home before I commenced to think of what I wanted to buy and what I needed, and the infernal thing made me think of things that I must have that I never had wanted before. You see I always had money on hand to buy what me and the old woman wanted, and I had fought shy of debt all my life, but all the neighbors was a trying their hands on 'crapping mortgages' and I thought I would go in for a little too. Well, I did.

"I kept on wanting things, and I kept on getting things. We all got along fine, and Sharpnose sold the old woman lots of nice things that we never had wanted before, but that we was bound to have after I signed the 'crapping mortgage.' They breed warts, they do.

"At last the crop came in. I sent two or three bags of cotton down to the store to pay it off, as Sharpnose said do, but it didn't do it. I then sent down all my fodder; but that didn't do it. I talked the matter over with the old woman, and she got up all her chickens and ducks and eggs, and I sent down all the corn I had made, and that didn't do it; so I just got on my horse and rode down to the store to see about it. I looked at what we had bought come to, all figured up, you know, and there was always what you call a balance agin me. So I just took out my pocket book that had had the money in it all the time and paid off the mortgage and took the confounded thing and went back home. Well, when I got there I thought I would read over that paper that always managed to keep a balance agin me some how or other, and I done so. Well, now, what do you think was in that crapping mortgage? I hope the recording angel ain't listening, but I wish I may be d—d if that ere little 'crapping mortgage' weren't spread all over my land. My horses, my mules, my household and kitchen furniture, even the dish rag, was flung into it. I always thought that the things most have India rubber in 'em, they stretched so, and they ought to be called dish rag mortgages, and not crapping mortgages, oughtn't they? Well, let me tell you—don't you never sign one. You never will get through paying it, and when them store fellows tell you how easy it is to get things now and pay for 'em in the fall, you remember what I tell you about a crapping mortgage."

And having finished his dissertation on the engines of oppression, he pulled out his twist of home made tobacco, that looked as rich and brown as walnut wood, cut off a chew with his horn-handle knife, put it in his mouth, put the knife and tobacco back into his breeches pocket, and walked away. He turned round after walking a little way, and said reflectively, "Don't you never sign one in the world; if you do, you will never get through paying it off."

DELICATE WOMEN.—I have been using for a month or two in my household Swift's Specific, the greater portion of it having been consumed by the female portion of my family, and with the happiest results. It acted like a charm on my wife, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whom I had paid hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines. It began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of my family took it with equally satisfactory results. It is certainly the best tonic for delicate ladies that I have ever used, and I have tried them all. I have no doubt that want of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated houses, sewer gas poison and malarial poison often produce sickness among our wives, daughters and sisters. The remedy for all this sort of blood poisoning, I know many of the best families of this county are using it for this purpose, and I have never known or heard of any failure to give entire satisfaction. I have known the remedy a long time. I know it to be entirely vegetable, and the best tonic and alterative, especially for females.

F. L. JONES, J. P., Cuitman, Ga.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—For several years past my wife's health has been exceedingly feeble—a general break down of the nervous system. She was greatly reduced in flesh. No remedy seemed to do her any good. In the spring of 1883 I induced her to try Swift's Specific. The first bottle gave her hope and twenty bottles produced wonderful results. She gained thirty pounds in flesh and it renovated her whole system. It is certainly the greatest tonic in the world.

T. J. HIGSON.
Indian Springs, Ga., Nov. 8, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

De'loudest talkers ain't allus de wisest men. Geese makes more noise den de roosters, but da ain't got nigh so much sense.

NAMING STORMS.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

A circular issued by the signal service regrets that some confusion has arisen in regard to the nomenclature of storms, the result being that cyclones are called tornadoes, and tornadoes called cyclones. Mr. Hazen, the able "Probabilities" of the country, who is presumably the author of this circular, says that he wants the words cyclone and tornado brought back to their original technical meanings, so that their use shall conform in some measure to right and justice, and to terminology of meteorologists the world over; and he informs us that the signal service never applies the word cyclone to southern and western tornadoes.

Mr. Hazen describes cyclones and tornadoes, and shows wherein they differ, but it seems to us that he is disposed to be a little too nice in unimportant details. It seems to us, too, that he is inclined to regard our southern cyclones as somewhat insignificant; but has Mr. Hazen ever been caught out in one of these cheerful gales? Has he ever stepped out on his front porch, with only one suspender fastened, and found himself face to face with one of these insignificant tornadoes?

If he has ever had this experience then his opinion is entitled to some weight. If he has ever been caught up and blown over end for a mile and three quarters at the rate of four miles a minute, then he is at liberty to call names and to rebash the terminology of things.

But Mr. Hazen is asking to much of the solid south. Does he expect a man who has been blown into the top of a pine tree and wedged there to take out his memorandum book and ask a storm its maiden name? Does he expect families who have been torn up by the roots to inquire whether they have been run over by a cyclone or a tornado? Mr. Hazen should take the advice which Henry Squier, of Louisville, Ky., has been administering to everybody for twenty years—he should "Go to, go to!"

To Distinguish a Perfect Women.

FROM THE COLORADO BLADE.

It was a very early Spanish writer who said that "a woman is quite perfect and absolute in beauty if she has thirty good points." Here they are:

Three things white—the skin, the teeth, the hands.

Three black—the eyes, the eyebrows, the eye-lashes.

Three red—the lips, the cheeks, the nails.

Three long—the body, the hair, the hands.

Three short—the teeth, the ears, the feet.

Three broad—the chest, the brow, the space between the eyebrows.

Three narrow—the mouth, the waist, the instep.

Three large—the arm, the loin, the umb.

Three fine—the fingers, the hair, the lips.

Three small—the bust, the nose, the head.

DELICATE WOMEN.—I have been using for a month or two in my household Swift's Specific, the greater portion of it having been consumed by the female portion of my family, and with the happiest results. It acted like a charm on my wife, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whom I had paid hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines. It began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of my family took it with equally satisfactory results. It is certainly the best tonic for delicate ladies that I have ever used, and I have tried them all. I have no doubt that want of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated houses, sewer gas poison and malarial poison often produce sickness among our wives, daughters and sisters. The remedy for all this sort of blood poisoning, I know many of the best families of this county are using it for this purpose, and I have never known or heard of any failure to give entire satisfaction. I have known the remedy a long time. I know it to be entirely vegetable, and the best tonic and alterative, especially for females.

F. L. JONES, J. P., Cuitman, Ga.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—For several years past my wife's health has been exceedingly feeble—a general break down of the nervous system. She was greatly reduced in flesh. No remedy seemed to do her any good. In the spring of 1883 I induced her to try Swift's Specific. The first bottle gave her hope and twenty bottles produced wonderful results. She gained thirty pounds in flesh and it renovated her whole system. It is certainly the greatest tonic in the world.

T. J. HIGSON.
Indian Springs, Ga., Nov. 8, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

De'loudest talkers ain't allus de wisest men. Geese makes more noise den de roosters, but da ain't got nigh so much sense.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Sir Henry Gordon, brother of General Gordon, intends to collect and publish the latter's letters and scattered writings.

Mr. Cleveland will be accompanied to Washington by three sisters and a brother, and rooms for all have been engaged at the Arlington.

The pension building, with its canvas roof, will hold 50,000 people, or 41,000 more than can get inside St. Peter's at Rome.

General George B. McClellan on the one side and General Joseph E. Johnston on the other, propose to fight over the battle of Seven Pines in the columns of the Century.

Mr. Randall of the Augusta Chronicle tells a story of Lee and Grant which is new to us: Just after the war Guillaume, artist, painted a picture of Lee and Grant at Appomattox. True to life, these eminent commanders were delineated according to their respective statures. The work was something of a masterpiece, but received no favor at the hands of the truly loyal, because Lee was made to tower over Grant. This criticism exasperated Guillaume, and he ejaculated: "I did not make Grant small. God Almighty made him so!"

Many good men and women in this country will be rejoiced to learn that Bob Ingersoll is preparing to go to Europe with his family to remain five years. It will be a relief to get rid of "Royal Bob." It is not pleasant to have an audacious and brilliant orator dimming his doctrines in our ears from every platform in the land. It would have been a good thing if he had left the country earlier; and it would have been better still if he had never set foot on this planet. During his lifetime struggle with Christianity Ingersoll has prospered. People have crowded to hear his poisonous words, and in return they have gladly stuffed his pockets with their dollars. Clients have flocked to him with fat fees. His investments have been successful, and he now finds himself where he can count upon an assured income of \$100,000 a year. He now feels able to take a rest. It is his purpose to enjoy life. For awhile he will let the clergy alone. He will cease corrupting the youth of the land. It is well.

Spring Fashions from Godey's Lady's Book.

Lace continues to be the favorite garniture. White cashmere dresses are fashionable, trimmed with black lace.

Old velvet jackets have a trimming of detached pieces of embroidery in cross stitch.

The fashionable buttons are either coin or bullet shape, made of dull vegetable ivory to match any shade.

High linen collars are preferred with a hem stitching and vine of embroidery around the edge.

Jeweled pins, of every shape, size and material, are worn through the coils and puffs of hair.

A pretty velvet dog collar has a row of pear-shaped beads on the lower edge, with three rows of beads around the collar.

Brown, gray, black, and blue promise to be used for dressy wraps, trimmed with lace, passementerie, and feathers.

Ribbons are used in generous profusion, on dressy and house costumes. A new design has a twine network (brown on a silk foundation and outlined with gold).

Marabout, it is said, is now improved in making that it will not run off and can endure a rain. It is a very popular trimming.

A fringe of delicate, pendulous flowers is worn at the corners of full dress toilettes.

Young girls wear a plain blue, pink lavender or ecru handkerchief, with a frill of Valenciennes lace, tucked in the vest at the waist, or in the high breast pocket.

Belts are worn wide or narrow, according to the wearer's figure. Some are fastened with a rosette toward the left side. But buckles are universal.

Woolen dresses of one color are trimmed with a rousing collar, turtleneck cuffs, belt and vest, or revers of the material, ornamented with self-colored embroidery.

Misses wear dog collars of small flowers or velvet leaves sewed to a velvet ribbon, and tied in the back, with party dresses.

Suit jackets are prettily trimmed with braid around the high collar, sleeves, edge and down the fronts. The skirts are also trimmed with braid.

Tailen bands are a novelty for afternoon and evening dresses. They are made of two cross bands of velvet, commencing beneath the arms, where they are deep, and then shaped off as two ends, crossing beneath a buckle.