

## OUR FASHION LETTER

MUCH, LUXURY AND STYLE IN FURS FOR THE WINTER.

Genuine Fox Furs are all the Rage—Crescent Shape is the Model of Neck Pieces—Must Not Be Broad at the Shoulders—Furs for Facing Collars and Lapels.

Such a rage for fox furs! Not in "blue" and gray so much as in previous seasons, for these colors in fox are very perishable, but in brown. There is great demand for all shades of this, the fashionable color of the season after black.

Long boas are the forms into which the foxes of the earth have been converted. For that matter, long and short, too. It is like this. A boa is made from one fox skin, full width,



with two long thick tails; or from two fox skins, the two tails at the end. And then there are boas of three or even four creatures.

In any case, a fox's brush dangles to either end of the neckpiece. In the better class of fox boas there is a guarantee with every one that the tails are the genuine article snatched from too confiding Reynards.

There is a cheap article on the market made in the image of the new fox boas which in life may have been nearly as common furry animal of slight esteem. The tails of these boas are strange things, about which it is not well to ask many questions.

Genuine fox furs are from about \$10 up to \$40, for which latter price a boa with four skins incorporated may be bought. The ends are joined so neatly that the boa, about three yards long, seems to be one continuous animal of preposterous length. The colors range from the rich lighter browns of a mink nature to the dark tones of brown, even black marten. And they are all dyed (all except the "red" fox). In their natural state these little animals were the common red foxes of farmyard terror and familiar fable. The reddish yellow color is unbecoming to any woman but those of the pronounced brunette type. Even they find this glowing fur unsuited for general wear.

So the skins are bleached to make them light enough, then dyed to get them brown enough. In each case they are shaded prettily, and there is no suggestion of their having visited the dye pot. The various preparatory processes have softened the texture of the fur, and, alas! weakened it.

Old school furriers are opposed to the fox fad. This is because they want to keep their reputation for selling only reliable furs, and the "treated" fox at the most probably will not wear more than two or three seasons.

"I cannot pretend to compete with the department stores in the sale of that class of goods," said a furrier whose name is known everywhere. "I do not consider them high class, and for me to go into the selling of them would be to lose my claim to distinction, which rests upon my selling furs which may be depended upon."

So much for the popularizing of goods and prices. Does one want a fur piece which will last and last, perhaps with the hair not soft and becoming? Or does she prefer a neckpiece artificially colored and so fluffy that it softens the lines of the face near which it is worn—even if the boa is shabby in two years? Clearly every woman must decide that for herself. And there is much to be said of furs after the matter of wearing the new brown fox has been dismissed, which it ought not to be until the fact that brown costumes throughout are in high style has been touched upon. In some measure this may account for the great vogue in brown furs. These pieces are not shaped but are of a four or five inch width from end to end. Blue and gray fox are even more tender, less durable, than the novel brown, because they are subjected to a more strenuous bleaching than that which afterward is brown fox.

"Silver" fox still is about the greatest luxury in the fur world. A thousand dollars sometimes is the price of a long boa made from it.

Crescent shape is the model of many of the neckpieces made from brown and black marten. The prices are from \$5 up, especially up, though there is one shop in which a point is made of offering a very good looking collar for \$5. It has ever so many tails, and really will wear excellently. Muffs to match are \$5 each. The merchant says that he makes nothing on this sale, but it is worth his while to have people talk about it. And I have no doubt that a brown or

black marten collar and muff are the most sensible investment one can make of \$10.

Better marten pieces in the same colors are also in crescent shape, but the stole ends in front often are long and much laden with tails. They are suited well to women with light hair. A brunette finds a pretty contrast in a lighter fur, the brown fox or the gray chinchilla.

The latter perishable fur—in this case it is the skin as well as the hair—is used as much as ever for the facing of collars and lapels. It also comes in the crescent-shaped neckpieces and in other designs of better class, which are not much duplicated.

Whatever shape a fur article has this winter it must not be broad at the shoulders, unless, of course, it is an entire garment. Such a slashing there has been this fall and winter to make small capes seasonable! These shoulder capes, which were in good style two seasons ago, are quite de mode now, whatever the fur may be. Take them to your furrier and let him cut them over. The high collar he may reshape a little, leaving it, however, outstanding and high. Then he will narrow the back of the cape so that it lies rounded or sailor shape for a depth of not more than five or six inches on the back. The pieces which he cuts off—and if an honest man—he will use for lengthening the front. And he will put on over so many tails at from 60 cents to \$1 each.

Some women are sorry to think that the department stores are getting the trade away from the regular and established furriers. Such will be glad to hear that the estimates which I have obtained from furriers and department stores for remodeling a cape are the same. It is things in great quantities which the latter shops can afford to sell cheaper. Good work, specially done, seems to command a fixed price. Ten dollars is about the charge made for converting a shoulder cape into a stole collar. And then you probably will want about something like \$10 worth of tails for trimming. These are placed in clusters at one or two places on the long front or altogether, making a heavy fringe at the ends.

Persian lamb, baby lamb and seal-skin garments are in Eton shape, Russian blouse, Louis XVI. coat, in luxurious cases long in sack style. There is no limit to the magnificence of fur garments, such as baby lamb and Russian sable redingotes and paleotes. Such garments are heavy and are not to be thought of for any but carriage use.

There is considerable demand for short jackets of Persian lamb, with facings of the same, or chinchilla or Russian sable. The cost is from \$75 to \$150. The \$75 sort may not be considered very desirable, on the principle that \$75 is a great deal to pay for a thing which is not pretty good of the kind.

Not the least attractive of the uses to which fur will be put in a furry winter is that of facings collars and lapels of cloth coats. This style is never so popular as that of separate articles, for the reason that being fixed it can be worn only in the one way. A handsome evening cloak, three-quarter length, of putty-colored cloth has trimmings of mirror velvet in bias bands, entreeux of black gypure, a crescent-shaped collar of black marten in an exceptional quality, and some streaming ends of bias black velvet stitched.

A stole-collar of mink is in the princess style, for which the fashion calls. Nothing to take away from the height is the motto of the furrier this



winter as well as of the dressmaker. A natty sealskin coat shows a modish use of embroidery for facings of lapels and high collar.

Muffs this year are in sizes from medium to large. As the furriers sell them they are not often trimmed in any way. The dressmakers are fashioning them from fur and velvet, with fanciful touches, sometimes of tulle. In the scramble for decoration heads of animals have been distanced for ornament. They are used on small neckpieces, but not on the long sort. Tails, plenty of tails and legs and claws are the desired members.

What of capes of medium length and longer? There is no indication that they will be of any modish value except for evening use. New linings, circular fronts with finishing trills of fur, silk or velvet are about their only redemption, unless they should be remodeled altogether into jackets.

The Photographer—How do you like the proof of your picture?  
The Customer—Seems to me the head is too big.  
The Photographer—That's all right, it's the head that counts!

## FRANCISCANS AND ANGLICANS.

A Community of Men Playing Muck at Graymoor-on-the-Hudson.

We learn that a society called "Franciscan," under Anglican or Episcopalian auspices, but said to be "a revival of the order founded in England by the Sons of St. Francis, 700 years ago," has been established at Graymoor, N. Y., a few miles from Garrison-on-the-Hudson, says the Sacred Heart Review. Now St. Francis of Assisi—to give him his distinctive title, as there are several saints who bear the name, of Francis—did found, in Italy, previous to the year 1226 when he died, an order which is known as the Franciscans, and which is composed of three parts—the first, of friars, priests and brothers; the second, of nuns; the third, of people living in the world.

He sought the approval of Pope Innocent III. for his first written Rule; and he said to his brethren these emphatic words: "Let us go to our mother, the Holy Roman Church, and show the Supreme Pontiff what the Lord hath begun to work through us, so that we may continue according to His will and command what we have begun." The second sentence of his final Rule, confirmed three years before he died, reads thus: "Brother Francis promises obedience and reverence to our lord, Pope Honorius, and to his canonical successors, and to the Roman Church, and let other Brothers be bound to obey Brother Francis."

And the last sentence says: "In addition I enjoin the ministers under obedience that they ask our lord the Pope for one of the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church to be Governor, Protector and Corrector of this Brotherhood, so that we may ever submissively, and prostrate beneath the feet of the same Holy Roman Church, established in the Catholic Faith, observe poverty and humility, and the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, as we have promised." That Anglican or Episcopalian so-called Franciscans can give themselves this name, if they understand these facts, is a matter for them to explain; and seems to the true Catholic neither a very creditable nor very high-minded—even though high-handed—proceeding. Is it an honorable thing to do?

IRISH LOVE-WORDS.  
Long years have passed, since, when a child, I heard it  
The Irish tongue so full of melody;  
Yet memory oft, like strains of sweetest music,  
Recalls my mother's fond "Agra machree."

When pain or grief oppressed me, how caressing,  
Her soft "Alanna," as she stroked my hair;  
What other tongue hath term of fond endearment,  
That can with these in tenderness compare?

Acushla ere the hurt were past all healing,  
That was not soothing when that fond term was heard;  
Ashore! the pulses of my heart, re-echoing,  
Would thrill responsive to that loving word.

Mavourneen! time and place and distance vanish;  
A child kneels more beside my mother's knee,  
I hear her gently calling me, "Mavourneen!"  
And in her eyes the tender love-light see.

What matter whether dark my hair, or golden,  
She greeted me her "colleen bawn" most fair,  
To other eyes I might be all unlovely;  
I was her "colleen dhas" beyond compare.

Long years have passed, alas, since last I heard it,  
That sweetest music to my listening ear,  
My mother's voice, perchance, when life is ended,  
"Dead mille Faith!" once again I'll hear.

DE PROFUNDIS.  
Weep! but tears are weak as foam—  
We are ye! we are we!  
They but break upon the shore  
Winding between here and home—  
We are ye! we are we!  
Wailing, never! nevermore!  
Ah! the dead! they are so lone,  
Just a grave, and just a stone,  
And the memory of a moan.

Pray! yes, pray, for God is sweet—  
O my God! we are we!  
Tears will trickle into prayers  
When we kneel down at His feet—  
We are ye! we are we!  
With our crosses and our cares  
He will calm the tortured breast,  
He will give the troubled rest—  
And the dead He watcheth best.  
—Father Abram J. Ryan

DEO VOLUNTATIS TUA.  
The Earth is full of bitter things;  
And Doubt has many questionings—  
Problems I cannot comprehend,  
Perchance, will not until the End;  
But well I know that I can wait  
With simple trust outside His gate,  
And when He Comes I know full well  
All wrong will be impossible.  
Now, in the Infancy of man,  
None grasps all the Eternal Plan,  
We walk by faith, and not by sight,  
But when as men we see His light,  
Our heart and lips all glad to tell:  
Behold, He hath done all things well!

Mount St. Joseph's Home for the Aged at Portland, Ore., has been dedicated by Archbishop Christie in the presence of a great gathering of religious and people.

St. Thomas' church, Chicago, is to have a double mission given by the Paulist Fathers in the near future. One will be for members of the congregation; the other for non-Catholics.

## Why We'll Hear No More of the JOBBERNOWLS

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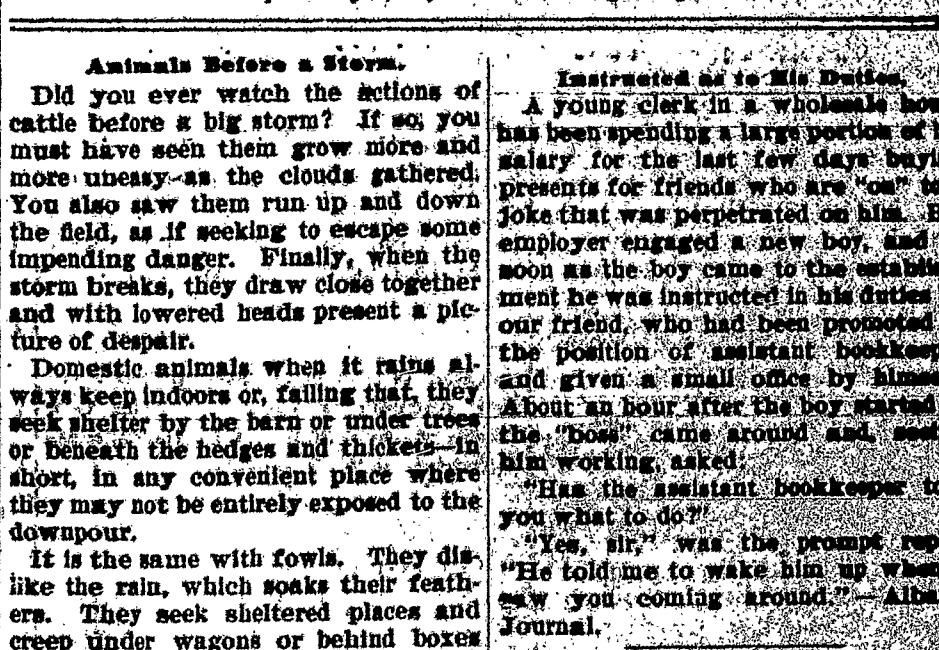
The Jobbernowls one day received some papers through the mail that made their painted wooden cheeks to color and to pale. For they were much displeased to find each naughty little prank depicted in the public press in words and language frank. The verses and the sketches, too, were far from flattering any. Or Jobbernowls had laughed and said, "Who cares a single penny? Instead each fault was boldly told—with such exactness too! 'We are not safe,' cried Jobbernowls, 'in anything we do!'"



And so they planned to find the spy who'd told the tales of them. To Mother Goose they went at first. She sighed and said: "Ahem! I think perhaps a little bird the stories must have told." "The owl!" the Jobbernowls exclaimed. "We have by him been told!" They got the pig to watch the owl, and in a hollow tree. The bird was seen to leave some notes and sketches two or three. When piggy squeaked, the Jobbernowls came running to the spot. And opened all his papers out—the contents made them hot!



The owl was carried home with them; and scallil there was called. At which a vote was cast on him, and every one blackballed. Since they no longer trust him could, the Jobbernowls decided. Within a cage he should be placed and every day be chided. Until they felt he would not talk about them any more. And promise as in humble tones for times at least a score. The owl was angry and declared he would not beg or cry. The bird he is in prison yet, so, Jobbernowls, goodbye.



Animals Before a Storm.  
Did you ever watch the actions of cattle before a big storm? If so you must have seen them grow more and more uneasy—as the clouds gathered. You also saw them run up and down the field, as if seeking to escape some impending danger. Finally, when the storm breaks, they draw close together and with lowered heads present a picture of despair.

Domestic animals when it rains always keep indoors or, failing that, they seek shelter by the barn or under trees or beneath the hedges and thickets—in short, in any convenient place where they may not be entirely exposed to the downpour.

## Instructed as to His Duties

A young clerk in a wholesale house has been spending a large portion of his salary for the last few days buying presents for friends who are "on" to a joke that was perpetrated on him. His employer engaged a new boy, and as soon as the boy came to the establishment he was instructed in his duties by our friend, who had been promoted to the position of assistant bookkeeper and given a small office by himself. About an hour after the boy started in the "book" came around and seeing him working, asked:

"Has the assistant bookkeeper told you what to do?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "He told me to wake him up when I saw you coming around." Albany Journal.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL

THE FOUR-TRACK TIME

Trains leave from and arrive at Grand Central Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Port Jervis Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Albany Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Schenectady Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Binghamton Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Elmira Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Corning Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Canastota Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Oneonta Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Olean Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Gettysburg Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Baiting Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Salamanca Station.

Trains leave from and arrive at Randolph Station.

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