

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

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Never in our business career have we enjoyed such a grand holiday trade as has just passed, for which we return thanks to our numerous customers with the assurance that we shall continue, as in the past, to guard their interests as carefully as our own by fair and impartial treatment and giving full value received for every dollar dropped into our hands, to which we attribute our great success.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OUR PLUSH WRAPS.

Which must be closed out at once. We can't take chances on carrying a part of them over the summer for the sake of a profit on a few. They must go now without a profit.

A BIG JOB LOT

Of Children's Heavy Ribbed Hose, seamless and good colors; regular 25c and 35c hose. Must all go at 15c a pair.

It has been repeated thousands of times that after a storm there is always calm; but we have determined to break the record and continue the business storm of the preceding weeks by offering throughout our entire house such tempting bargains that will keep it raging.

WE INVITE ALL TO COME AND MAKE A PERSONAL INSPECTION OF THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS TO BE SEEN ALL AROUND YOU!

405 and 407 Houston Street
THROUGH TO
404 Main Street.

W. H. TAYLOR

405 and 407 Houston Street
THROUGH TO
404 Main Street.

AT 50 CENTS ON THE \$1

Is the way our Newmarkets must go. Only about 100 left. Come early and get a good wrap for \$5 or \$6.

AT HALF PRICE!

Our entire stock of Misses' and Children's Cloaks, ages 2 to 18 years; a great variety of styles and colors.

AT 75c A PAIR; WORTH \$2.

100 Pair Fine Mosquitare Kid Gloves, 8 and 10-button lengths, in black, tans, gray, white and cream. The word Bargain can't do justice to this lot. It is even worse than slaughter.

MUST BE SACRIFICED!

About 800 Jerseys representing great variety of styles, colors and weights must be sold regardless of profit or cost.

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LADIES' COLUMN.

About Changes in Costumes for Promenade or Parlor.

Empire Gowns, Re-Adjusted Redingotes, House Jackets and Minor Frigories of Eekle Fashion.

Practical Lessons in the Successful Use of the Broom—Hints in Housekeeping and Dress-Making.

This winter seems to be a season of reaction from fashion's extremes, and changes more or less radical are noticeable in nearly all parts of the costume. The ukase that the bustle must go while it has not been entirely destructive to this protuberance has so modified it as to render its presence almost indiscernible, and so soon has the eye become accustomed to the new order, that when it is obtrusively worn the wearer is condemned by the stern judges of style. The banishment is, however, only apparent, there are few women who can dispense with it entirely, a fact that modistes are not slow to appreciate, and steels are substituted to relieve the flatness and provide the requisite contour of the form. Another return is seen in the tendency toward abundant trimming. For years extreme plainness has been a marked feature, in street costumes particularly, but a womanly love of adornment, with enough of the fair barbarian, has created an imperative demand for less severity in women's dress, and tinsel and jet, silk embroidery and braiding, have become essentials in completing a toilet. In matters of ornamentation there is a marked leaning to the styles of the empire when Josephine ruled the world of fashion quite as autocratically as did her lord, the great Napoleon, the land of Frenchwomen. The present three-yard lace scarf, made of soft blonde-like lace of any delicate tone, is intended to be wound about the neck as our grandmothers wore them, with sandaled shoes, reticules, narrow skirts and the waist well beneath the armpits, but most of the present beautiful designs date from the earlier epoch. A good example is the new beaded belt, with the fine, straight empire borders worked in jet, the entire depth spotted with single cut beads. It is wide and excellent in texture as in style, and can be had in black, white and gold and other combinations. The embroideries for these dresses are most of them guipure, and many of the garnitures of all kinds are arranged so the materials show beneath. It is the fashion now to trim the hems of gowns with handsome borderings, and for this a new guipure has been brought out, which resembles leather. It is ecclesiastical in its points and crockets, the guipure edged with cord all around, or rather thick embroidery, to resemble cord, the whole about six inches in depth; this can be made in many colorings. Bands of cloth of the same width are pinked at the edge and worked in silks, while others are closely embroidered in satin stitch in one or more colorings, and are intended to be laid on the material. Everything would seem to be applied as borders, and

no expense or time has been spared in bringing them to perfection as regards color and design. Black jet and gold are combined in many of those handsome patterns which are easily divisible into distinct motifs. A fleur de lis of an important size is a good example. Many of the handseams, in which braid is used, are united by close crochet. The colorings and mixtures of colors are beyond praise, in every sense harmonious and according well with the materials for which they are intended. The guipures are nearly all of mixed colorings, or of two shades of color; dark blue blends with red, green with tan, and cashmere tints are all interblended in one design. A novelty of the season is the very perfect imitation of braiding and satin-stitch embroidery in monochrome over cloth and cashmere. Separate pine-patterns and sprays and borders of various widths are woven into the material, but give the effect of being worked by hand. Panels, skirt-fronts, plastrons and facings are made of this imitation braiding, and the plain material is always to be had to match for the rest of the costume. Stripes are being much worn this winter, and to treat them artistically is the problem not only of amateurs but even of those who deem themselves artists. Among the successes in this line may be reckoned a costume, of which the greater portion is in brown camel's cloth, made with great simplicity, and fitting tightly to the figure. At the right side a length of striped brown silk relieved with pale maize, the two colors alternating at the stripes, is carried from the shoulder to the edge of the dress in a way that is not easy to describe with only pen and ink. The bodice part of the silk is biased so that the stripes run straight down, but the silk itself traverses the bosom to the left side of the waist in a gently diagonal line. The folds, produced by this method are very becoming. The silk is got cut, but covers the front of the bodice, leaving the whole of the left portion of the dress uncovered, except an inch or two of the waist, where the folds of the silk are caught in and held by a few strong but invisible stitches. The back is entirely covered with a long drapery of the silk, which is cut in one with the center portion of the bodice. The under part of the sleeves is made of the stripe, and the upper, or perhaps it is better to call it the outer part, is in the self-colored camel's hair. Silks are striped with satin or plush, or with small flowers of the kind that milliners call pompadour. But of whatever description the stripes may be, there is no variation from the rule decreasing that they shall be made up in combination with a plain material. There seems little doubt of the continued popularity of the redingote, although there is a marked difference in their cut since last spring. Redingotes must be fashioned closely to the shape of the figure, and a good deal of extra width of skirt is placed in at each of the back seams. In some cases actual prettiness is sacrificed to novelty, or the piece for eccentricity, and a triple shoulder cape is added, or a second bell-shaped fluted sleeve is sewn into the arm-hole above the normal coat sleeve, which is turned back with a narrow cuff and has a little pointed vest of palest green corded silk, brocaded in a pattern of tiny roses. The bodice of this dress is free from the shoulder on either side of the vest, and the tiny cuffs of rosebud brocade are shirred into three cuffs, caught down by the fine green silk cords, which are knotted in loops on the outside of the seam. Dressmakers are making very many dresses for the home of cardinal and of darker ox-blood red cash-

mere, embroidered in Persian patterns and in many gay cashmere colors. A dinner dress is of iron-gray faille and grosgrain silk of the same color, brocaded with large purple panoses. There is a foundation skirt of this silk, which remains invisible. A skirt front of faille, put on almost plain over this foundation skirt, is finished at the foot with a deep-gray silk fringe, headed with three narrow flounces, slightly gathered, about two inches deep. A redingote of the broadest silk remains open to show this skirt front. It is composed of a back piece cut princess fashion, and forming, from the waist, two treble plaits; the side-pieces next back are also finished each by an ample plait over the skirt. The fronts and fronside-pieces terminate at the waist under a wide scarf, which is draped across the front and fastened on the left side in a small puff, with one large lapped edge, with fringe falling down to the foot of the skirt. The fronts of the bodices open with revers over a plaited chemise of the plain faille. Coat-sleeves of faille, with open facings ornamented with two buttons. Inexpensive and dainty house jackets for evening wear with dark or light skirts are made of soft silk with a full front. The shape is usually close fitting, with full front and pointed girde, or it may have jacket fronts opening over a drooping vest. Embroidery done with fine cord, braid or silk may trim the edges, or they may be plain as the taste suggests. Foulard, surah or crepe de chine make pretty jackets. A flouncing of lace is a dressy finish to the garment. NOTES. Gloves for evening wear extend but a short distance above the elbow. Long scarfs of colored lace are even newer than the boa for wear about the throat. Pale tinted flannel undershirts with wide yak lace trimmings, through which ribbons are run are taking the place of knitted goods. The half-long sleeves, now so much worn for evenings, have often ribbon panels, or else long strings of eastern looking beads pendant from their lower edges. The silken waistcoats of dressy tea gowns and indoor frocks for dressy wear are sometimes covered with silver or gold tinsel dots and small figures and fastened with buttons to match. The new long mitts, just brought out for wear with dinner gowns, have no fingers at all, but have a double row of silk embroidery around the top of the hand and the edge of the thumb. There is a marked decline in the popularity in the severely criticised decollete bodice. For new gowns the bodice is cut much higher in a pretty heart-shape or fit over delicate gauze and lace gimpes, which are drawn close about the throat. Reception gowns are now cut tremendously low in front. Though the chemise worn under them comes almost to the ears, its soft whiteness and the pearl ribbon so liberally bestowed on it do but brighten instead of softening the startling effect. Frail carved amber and tortoise shell combs, very small, the top of which are studded with minute jewels, diamonds more frequently, are simple but effective ornaments for the hair. For the rest hair-pins, etc., French gilt, have almost superseded jet and amber. Small pins, used for cuff pins, or on the bonnet strings, or to catch the lace at the throat, are set with garnets or with green and red garnets, or with tiny jeweled butterflies and other insects. When used

for cuff pins they are not chosen in matching pairs, but in odd pins near the same size. The English small girl is more picturesque than ever, for now we are told her hair is cut short at top and sides and the back drawn up and plaited at night so as to make a wavy background for her face. Then her frock is very full as to skirt, sleeve and waist, with smocking in place of bands, and below that gaiters and stout, low shoes take the place of the high boots seen upon her American cousin. A handsome walking costume of gray cloth has all the front of the skirt handseamly braided. The cloth skirt is put on over a plaited silk one. It is also plaited, in full double plaits, at the back; but in front it is merely gathered, and very slightly draped on the left side with three handsome agraves of gray passementerie. The bodice, which is cut all in one piece, princess fashion at the back, is separate from it and peaked in front; the fronts are braided on each side and slightly open, to show a peaked plastron of plaited gray silk. Agraves of passementerie are placed upon the shoulders, and the coat-sleeves are braided up to the elbow. A stylish winter gown for a young lady is made of golden-brown camel's hair, with stripes in cashmere pattern, in which scarlet, green, bronze and gold are richly blended. The skirt is plain, with most of the fullness massed at the back. The jacket corsage has a Charles X. revers collar spreading on each side of a vest of golden-brown cloth braided in multi-colored soutache, in which the colors of the stripe are reproduced. The sleeves of the camel's hair fabric are faced nearly to the elbow with the plain cloth, the facing put on to resemble a mousquetaire cuff. The braiding work nearly covers the facing. HOUSEHOLD. On opening a door this morning the writer encountered a cloud of dust, raised by a sturdy sweeper, who seemed to think his duty lay in disseminating this dust throughout the room as much as was possible by the aid of main strength, a Brussels carpet, a stiff broom and closed windows. It is needless to say he achieved success, nor that the door was hastily closed by the intruder. It then occurred to the mind of the writer that a disinfection on this homely art might not be out of place in the household column, for ignorance of proper methods is not confined to Africa and Erin. The last suggests a bull: It is well to begin the sweeping by dusting, as I think most ladies will agree that after a round of sweeping there is little strength or spirit left for a thorough dusting. A good plan then is to open the windows, and armed with a cloth slightly dampened, a feather duster and a painter's brush, fall to wiping, brushing and cleaning every crevice in the marble furniture that can be cleaned, and when this is done move out of the room's way; the sweeper's progress is now simplified and there is no moving from place to place. There is a difference of opinion among women as to a dry or damp sweep, but it would seem that experimentation would decide for the latter. In order to do this last successfully the vessel containing the water must admit the broom easily in order that it may be thoroughly washed and any surplus water shaken off. The water should be frequently changed, especially if the carpet is light. A moderately stiff broom not too heavy does the work more effectually, and this should be held in a slanting position with a short stroke, the broom

never being allowed to fly upward, as that sends the dust into the air. Sweep from the corners and sides to the middle of the room, using the dust-pan frequently, as the labor is increased and the work of cleaning hindered by an attempt to carry before the broom a pile of dirt. Some prefer sweeping down the walls first, but if this is done once a week there is little dust brushed down, and a light after-brushing of carpet will remove it. Anticipatory of all sweeping or brushing, as far as possible, pictures should be covered, lace curtains carefully shaken and the ends wrapped in some old cloth—well-worn pillow cases are useful here—the drapery should be covered or, better still, dusted, laid away in drawers or carried into another room. A few moments of waiting will suffice after brushing the wainscoting, window-sills and doors, when the furniture may be brought back and rearranged, and the diligent sweeper will be only too glad that there is no further dusting necessary. The rugs that have been out in the air and faithfully beaten and replaced have a look of freshness, and the tired worker in her caps and gloves is entitled to a few moments' rest in the easiest chair she can find before she adjusts the scarfs and other bits of dainty handiwork. Those who rank sweeping with drudgery and feel no pride in its well doing, will do well to remember the saying of the gentle George Herbert who declares that "whoso sweeps faithfully, makes both 'the room and the action fine.'" While Charles Spurgeon was willing to accept as proof of conversion the simple housemaid's declaration that now she swept under the mats, thus attesting the conscientious discharge of duty entered into her homeliest acts. RECIPES. Mock Waffles—Cut baker's bread into thin slices, dip them in milk and fry to a nice brown on a buttered griddle. As the slices are done put butter and sugar and a very little nutmeg over them. Lay them in a pile and cover closely for a while before serving. Frosted Apples—A very nice way of preparing apples is the following: Pare and core juicy tart apples, place them in a pudding dish and bake them until just done and set away to cool; then make icing and spread it over the top, return the apples to the oven and bake to a delicate brown. Eat cold or hot with cream. Mince Meat—Take 1 bowlful of meat chopped fine, and 2 bowlfuls of apples, 1 pound each of raisins and black currants, 1 lemon, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 nutmeg, 2 tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, 1 pint of boiled cider, 1 cupful of brandy, boil all together and can while hot. Flannel Cakes—Scald 2 teaspoonfuls sweet milk and stir into it 2 large teaspoonfuls of butter; then add 2 cupfuls cold milk, the yolks of 4 well-beaten eggs, half a teaspoonful yeast, 1 teaspoonful fat salt and flour enough to make a batter. Set in a warm place to rise. Just before baking stir in the whites of the 4 eggs beaten stiff. Fry lightly on a griddle. Flour is not added after the first rising unless it is left to rise a second time. Orange Pudding—Peel and cut five oranges into thin slices, remove all the seeds, pour over the slices a teaspoonful of white sifted sugar. Heat a pint of milk by letting it stand in a saucepan of boiling water; add the yolks of three eggs well beaten, and one tablespoonful of corn starch made smooth in cold milk. Stir all the time, and as soon as thick, pour over the fruit. Beat the whites of

the eggs to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of white sifted sugar and pour it over the top of the frosting. Set it in the oven to harden, then serve. Can be eaten either hot or cold. Chocolate Creams—Two cups of sugar, one cup of water, one and a half table-spoonfuls of corn starch, five teaspoonfuls vanilla; mix all except vanilla. Let it boil from five to eight minutes, stirring all the time; take it off and stir until it comes to a cream; when nearly smooth add vanilla and make into balls. Mix half pound chocolate, but do not add water. Roll the balls in it while warm. Trifle—This is made of the whites of six eggs and the yolks of four, one cupful and a half of sugar, half a cupful of water, half a cupful of flour, two oranges, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a small jar of strawberry preserves and two quarts of whipped cream. Sift and measure the flour. Put three-quarts of a cupful of sugar in a small bowl and grate on it the peel of orange. Separate the whites and yolks of the eggs, putting the former in a large mixing bowl and four of the yolks in a small bowl. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff dry froth, and gradually beat into it the sugar and orange rind. When the sugar has been beaten into the whites, add them to the mixture. Now stir in the cream of tartar and flour. Beat the mixture well and turn it into a deep, round, unbleached baking-pan—a large Charlotte russe mould will answer. Bake for half an hour in a very slow oven. When it is done take the pan from the oven and turn it upside down on a sieve. When the cake is cool slip a broad bladed knife between it and the sides of the pan and take it out. Place the cake bottom side down, in a large glass dish. Put the half cupful of water and the remaining three-quarters of a cupful of sugar in a small saucepan and boil rapidly for about ten minutes; then take the liquid from the fire and add the juice of the two oranges. Pour this syrup, a spoonful at a time, over the cake, and set away until serving time. At that time put two tablespoonfuls of the strawberry preserves on top of the cake and arrange the remainder in a circle at the base. Heap whipped cream around the circle of preserve and put two tablespoonfuls on top of the cake. Serve at once. "NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL." HARRIS' EXTRACT OF COBBERS AND CORN. Is an old, tried remedy for gonorrhea, gleet, etc., all kinds of venereal diseases. Its use is perfectly safe, and it cures in a very short time. It is sold by all druggists. STOP THAT COUGH! HARRIS' PINE TREE TAR DROPS. FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. For sale by all Druggists. H. W. WILLIAMS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Wholesale Agents: Fort Worth, Tex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.