

THE LATEST IN DRESS.

NEWEST FADS AND FANCIES OF FASHION TALKED ABOUT.

Eva Schubert, the Leading Fashion Writer in America, Writes About the Different Kind of Sleeves—Her Talk Illustrated—Notes worth Thinking About.

Did you say that Empire was the style? Did you say that everything which comes from Paris or from the great London modistes has an Empire touch, either of the First, under Josephine, with low-cut, short-waisted bodice, or of the Second, under Eugenie, a la caroline?

But what would you say if you heard that the Empire revival was to be only very short-lived; and it was soon to be superseded by the mode of 1830; that even now Paris has declared herself in favor of it because she thinks it a graceful "go-between," a style that has all the beauties of both and the extravagancies of neither. It's a little tantalizing, don't you think so, to discover that your newest gown, cut in the very latest fashion, as you supposed, is about to be followed by another which will usurp its place?

But take heart; don't cast off your pretty new gown. It will take a long while for the empire to become old-fashioned, and

sleeves, green gowns with a quantity of white softening their shades. It is a remarkably pretty combination, and has another advantage—that of suiting a diversity of complexions. Women who have not the best of skins can wear it becomingly.

This bodice was made of a fine white material, and had a pointed white belt, as well as a large square yoke of white. The yoke and belt, however, were closely covered with exquisite green embroidery, done in fine stitches. The collar was the same, and three bands of the embroidery went around the plain, lower sleeve.

Pretty, fanciful vests to slip over dress fronts or plain bodices, are growing very popular. A very pretty one is made of black velours and is trimmed with beaver. The vest fronts are cut down into narrow points that fall just below the full wide belt of the same material. These fronts are edged with fur, which also runs around the neck, and two large velvet buttons are fastened at either side.

What a wonderful revolution the sleeve has undergone, has it not? When we compare the plain, tight-fitting one of a few years back, that has nothing to redeem it from absolute plainness, not even a shoulder puff, with the light, airy creation of today, with its quaint turns and curves, and gathers, and all sorts of old fancies, we can scarcely believe they are intended for one and the same thing. The varieties never cease to come forth. Let me see—there's the high puff, the low puff, the short full puff, the leg-of-mutton, the Louis XIII., the 1830, the style especially designed for



NEW EVENING BODICES.

there isn't such a difference between the old and the new to make it worth while getting the latter, and perhaps those of us who are on this side of the water will still cling to our first love. For there's a good deal of independence even in the matter of dress about the American woman, and a favorite style will often linger long after it has been declared old-fashioned.

This was never more strikingly exemplified than in the matter of the bell skirt. Long after Worth and Felix had practically abandoned it it reigned supreme, and one could find scarcely a single costume worn by an American that had not a bell skirt. At present the bell, when it is used, is drawn just as tightly over the hips, but flares much wider at the feet.

The trimming of skirts grows daily. You can watch it creeping farther and farther up. Just at present it reaches the knees, and should stop there.

There is still, however, much more attention paid to the corsage than to the skirt

evening wear, the one that can only be worn with dinner dress, the one for afternoons, the one for morning, and so many others that we're perfectly bewildered. Some of them are ridiculous, but most of them are very pretty.

Take the styles for afternoon wear, for instance. It's rather difficult to describe them, and you can tell better by looking at the sketch just how they are made. They are very graceful, with their puffs, one falling in cascades and one simply joining the tight lower sleeve that is cut in fanciful revers and that buttons on top.

The evening sleeves are particularly dainty. The one in brocade, with the short puff caught together in a shell and with the deep lace flounce falling from it, is becoming; so is the one for a dinner gown made of two puffs, the lower much shorter than the upper, and with a lace ruffle also caught up with a ribbon bow.

Then there's the one after the manner of Louis XIII., that hangs in wide, loose plaits, caught in at the elbow by a ribbon knot, and then allowed to fall as it will.



SLEEVES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

of a gown. I saw a remarkably pretty one to-day on a young girl. It was quite elaborate for the almost plain skirt, that had simply a deep band of beaver at the edge. The bodice had a white crepe front, with a full white velvet belt hooking in the back under a knot of ribbon. Over the front came short jacket fronts, beaver color, closely embroidered in narrow black braid, and edged with beaver. There was also a band of embroidery at the neck and one of fur above. The sleeves were quite short,—first, puffs to the elbow of the cloth, then wide hanging ruffles, embroidered and edged with fur.

A pretty directoire bodice that I saw for home wear was made of black cloth, dotted with black silk spots, and had a white belt covered with heavy black silk lace—venetian point. The bodice turned back in large revers over a white satin front that was almost completely covered by a large bow in black tulle. The sleeves were almost plain, and had simply a cuff on the style of the belt.

I saw another bodice intended for a very young girl. It was all white and green, which is a particularly popular combination this season, especially for evening wear. One sees white gowns with green velvet

The sleeve of 1830 has a very queer, wide puff, shirred at the top and bottom, and beneath a plain, tight sleeve.

The leg-of-mutton 1830 is very ugly. It is extremely wide, but not particularly full and not at all graceful.

A lovely sleeve for dinner dress has a short velvet flounce hanging from the shoulder, quite full, and embroidered at the edge; and beneath, falling at the sides, but leaving the top of the arm exposed, is a gathered scarf of chiffon, which is knotted loosely at the elbow and then falls in a ruffle.

One for state occasions is made all in velvet puffed at the shoulders, and reaching to the wrist. It is cut open a little way and filled in with black lace. From the side come over pieces of satin, gathered full, and joining below the elbow, caught with a jewelled buckle.

One can scarcely fail to find a style that is becoming and beautiful, and the light, dainty ones are all so graceful that it's hard to make up one's mind which to choose. But that's just what suits us. It's so delightful to puzzle and worry over pretty things, trying to decide on something, and wishing we could have them all. Don't you think so? EVA A. SCHUBERT.

THE SPOON AND ITS USE.

WITH NO REFERENCE TO SPOONS IN LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

How to Use and How Not to Use This Particular Implement of Gastronomic Art—The Pitfalls It Presents to the Inexperienced in Society.

I am so often asked questions concerning the use and non-use of that most puzzling little implement, the spoon, in opposition to its more popular neighbor the fork, that I should be tempted to write a dissertation on "The decline and fall of the spoon." were it not that a vision rises before my eyes of the prominent part the spoon played amongst the bride's presents at all the weddings I have attended lately, and of the souvenir spoon epidemic which swept with such violence through the United States two years ago, and has since been devastating Canada. In fact the subject of spoons and their use presents a singular paradox, since it seems to be one of the first canons of good breeding never to use a spoon when a fork can be made to serve the same purpose, and yet never since their invention was there such variety in spoons as at the present time. When the spoon first made its appearance fresh from the brain of its inventor our ancestors were satisfied with it in a very modest form; it came in a shape slightly deeper, rounder, and larger than the modern teaspoon, and instead of the comfortable handle to which we are accustomed, it tapered gradually towards the end, where it was furnished with a curious little point which was used for poking into the spout of the teapot and freeing it from the fine tea leaves which were apt to clog it. This was the spoon, pure and simple, and nobody dreamed of any other. By and by table spoons made their appearance and were looked upon as a wonderful invention and when some genius set his brains to work and from these two elements evolved the dessert spoon it was looked upon as a triumph of art, and the cup of that generation was full, of all modern conveniences. But those were dark days indeed for the spoon, which was not in its infancy. Now we have teaspoons, coffee spoons, chocolate spoons, ice cream spoons, jelly spoons, orange spoons, and so many others that I forget their names, and even their uses; indeed so various, and so complicated are those uses, and so frequent the queries I receive from my correspondents concerning them that I have come to the conclusion the spoon presents one of the most serious pitfalls to the young and inexperienced entering society, and so I have decided to say a few words on the general use of spoons.

Many a girl who has been well brought up, and even gone into society to a certain extent in the quiet village in which her life has been spent, is utterly puzzled, when she pays a visit to some city friend, and attends her first dinner party to account for the presence of a tablespoon beside her plate, and ten chances to one, not being sure of its use, she leaves it where it is, and uses her dessert spoon for eating her soup only to discover, to her infinite mortification when the second course makes its appearance that she has nothing to eat her trifle or snow pudding with, until a servant has been requested, in a low voice by the hostess, to "bring Miss Smith a clean dessert spoon." Of course it is not customary now except in some old-fashioned houses to place the dessert fork and spoon on the table until the plates from the first courses have been removed, but still as some people cling to the older fashion, it is as well to take it into consideration, and guard against mistakes. The dessert spoon is only to be used for such sweets as I have indicated, peach cream, meringue, trifle, or such soft confections as cannot be eaten with a fork; but do not let even the softest cream, lemon, or peach pie, tempt you into the use of a spoon to convey it to your mouth, as such a course would stamp you at once, as being unaccustomed to the usages of good society. I mention this because I have been surprised to see people

who should know better calmly devour a large piece of pie with a spoon, cheerfully cutting through the paste with the edge, and even lifting the flakes of pastry to their mouths with the aid of their spoon.

When ice cream forms part of the bill of fare, still another spoon is served with it, and a horrible little invention it is too, a wretched little implement like a small coffee spoon, and the most fashionable ones have no proper handles, but taper off in a sort of point almost impossible to keep hold of, so that the person who succeeds in balancing a sufficient quantity of cream upon it to enable him to really taste it, and gets it safely into his mouth will deserve to be complimented upon his dexterity, but he will suffer an anxiety of mind in consequence which will prevent him from getting much satisfaction out of his ice cream. I really think a teaspoon is the very smallest mode of communication which should be used between the ice cream plate and the partaker's mouth. And here let me speak a word of protest against the horrible custom some people have of eating their ice cream two or three times over. I have seen people who are thoroughly well-bred in other respects, devour a plate of ice cream by inserting the entire spoonful in their mouths, sucking it slowly and then withdrawing the spoon, and the remaining cream, to see how they were getting on, put it back until a little more has melted, and then repeat the process. Could anything be more disgusting?

Still another spoon will make its appearance with the fruit, an oddly shaped spoon short and rather broad with a very pointed and sharp tip, and a strong handle. This is another abomination in spoons to my mind; it is called an orange spoon, and is an occasion of much stumbling to the uninitiated, who will probably, and quite excusably be tempted to try and peel an orange with it, but the use of the spoon is not apparent until the fruit has been cut across horizontally with the silver fruit knife. Do not attempt to remove the skin, but hold one-half firmly in the left hand take the spoon in the right, and "gouge" no other word will express the motion—as much juice as the spoon will hold, lift it to your mouth, and sip it as gracefully as you can. You will probably succeed in spattering most of the juice into your eyes, and ruining your best gown with the rest, while you will utterly fail to get the least satisfaction out of your orange, and you will certainly, unless you are gitted with the temper of an angel, feel inclined to heap curses not loud, but deep, upon the man who invented the orange spoon; but you will be comforted by the knowledge that you have covered yourself with glory, and shown yourself an adept in the use of the most utterly useless spoon that ever was invented.

If coffee is served after dinner the tiniest of spoons will accompany it, their use being necessitated by the very small cups and saucers now in fashion, and I think they will conclude the list of spoons the use of which it is really necessary to be familiar with. I would not be greatly surprised if several new varieties were to be invented ere this unpretentious sketch appears in print, but if so I will endeavour to keep track of them and their uses, if possible, and keep my readers posted.

One word more. The spoon, as I have said, has its drawbacks which are many, and it is a most potent occasion of falling, in inexperienced hands, because there is scarcely anything else by which one's social standing is so apt to be judged as the manner in which the spoon is handled. Therefore one should be most careful not to take soup from the point instead of the side, and above all to consume the soup without making the least sound.

I am perfectly well aware that I have been telling many people what they have known almost from their babyhood, but I would remind those to whom it is all an old story, that I am writing, not for them, but for the people who are not quite sure about these little matters, and to whom a few hints of the kind are often a very great boon.

P. S. I find that I forgot to mention the use of the souvenir spoon. Put it in the fire!! ASTRA.

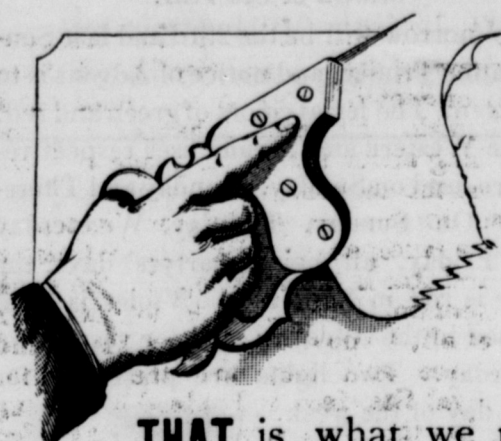
Cleaver's Juvenia Soap

Marvellous Effect!! Preserves and Rejuvenates the Complexion.

DR. REDWOOD'S REPORT.

The ingredients are perfectly pure, and WE CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THEM. The Soap is PERFECTLY PURE and ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL. JUVENIA SOAP is entirely free from any coloring matter, and contains about the smallest proportion possible of water. From careful analysis and a thorough investigation of the whole process of its manufacture, we consider this Soap fully qualified to rank amongst the FIRST OF TOILET SOAPS.—T. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.O.S.; T. HORNE REDWOOD, F.I.C., F.O.S.; A. J. DE HAILES, F.I.C., F.O.S.

Wholesale Representative for Canada—CHARLES GYDE, 33, St. Nicholas St., Montreal.



DIVIDING The Profits

THAT is what we propose to do with our customers for the next six weeks.

Our stock of goods—of cloths and clothing is larger than it has ever been; better than it has ever been and in order to rush it off quickly we are

MAKING THE PRICES TO SUIT.

If you come and see us we will prove what we say.

THOMAS YOUNGCLAUS,

CHARLOTTE STREET.

Nixey's Black Lead

Bright, Silvery, Quick Polish for Stoves and Grates. Easy to apply. Always bright and beautiful.

W. G. NIXEY, LONDON, ENGL., is the oldest and largest manufacturer of Black Lead in the world. An article which has been popular everywhere for nearly a century must, of necessity, be the best of its kind. CHAS. GYDE, Agent, Montreal. Sold by Grocers and Hardware Dealers.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR The Celebrated

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS. For Samples sent Free, write to G. ALFRED CHOUILLON, MONTREAL.

Advertise in The BEACON

R. E. ARMSTRONG, Publisher, St. Andrews, N.B. SUMMER RESORT.

12,000 COPIES of the "BEACON" distributed during the next three months among best class Summer Travellers in Canada and U.S. Great chance for Hotel, Men and Transportation Companies to Advertise.

Teach your Children to Spell, Punctuate AND Compose.



A Suggestion from the Old Granite State.

"I have looked upon the work of a compositor as the best practice possible in the art of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and formation of sentences. The necessity imposed upon the compositor to carefully construct words and sentences, letter by letter, according to correct copy (or in case of poor manuscript, to exercise his own knowledge of language), and afterwards to correct his own errors in the type from the proof-sheet, constitutes admirable drill, to be had only at the printer's case.

In the TYPEWRITER WE HAVE AN INSTRUMENT AT ONCE CONVENIENT AND AVAILABLE in the schoolroom, and nearly approaching the printer's case in usefulness as an aid in what I may call the constructive use of languages."

MARSHALL P. HILL,

Chairman of School Board, Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Hill has solved the problem. To be an instructor in the use of the English language, at home and at school, is one of the great functions of the typewriter. And among all the instruments now extant the

New Yost Writing Machine

is conspicuous for its complete adaptation to the purpose.

The following are some of the points in which it is superior to its competitors:—CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL PRINT DIRECT FROM THE TYPE; wonderful centre-guide alignment; keyboard containing every needed letter and character in open sight; no shift keys; automatic inking system—no ink ribbons; solid and scientific construction; ease of operation. A New Yost in a home will prove itself one of most entertaining of educators. We send free an interesting descriptive catalogue on request. Address—

IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B. Second-hand Remington's, Caligraph's, Hammond's and other machines for sale Cheap.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacio Lopez, 327 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists, Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you