

WOMAN and HER WORK.

All the indications seem to point towards a return to lengthwise trimmings for skirts. Some how the idea of putting horizontal trimming on one of the wide godet skirts of the day, seems utterly incongruous: their style lies in the perfection of their cut, and any trimming of the kind would detract from it at once, while the narrow strip of either jet or lace in-ertion which cover each seam, of a many-gored skirt, is a distinct improvement, and better still it is newer, and more fashionable. For instance, a pretty black dress suitable for dressy house-wear, and which the addition of a silk blouse would transform it into quite a swell costume, was trimmed with a strip of black satin ribbon, thickly spangled with metallic blue sequins, which reached from the waist, down the left side of the front and ended in two flat loops at the foot.

White satin ribbon spangled with blue and green combined is a favorite trimming for light dresses and is most effective. A tan crepon, ornamented in this manner with white satin ribbon and blue sequins, made a charming dress for the house, and early summer wear. Pearl trimming is used very frequently for ornamenting handsome silk bodices, but the preference seems to be for spangled effects of all kinds. Even parasols show the popular craze, and some have a two inch band of sequins near the edge. One in particular, which was of white silk, had a band of gold sequins, and the brilliant effect of this gorgeous trimming when it caught the sun's rays can be better imagined than described.

Strips of lace insertion will be much used during the spring and summer, for vertical trimmings, the heavier and coarser laces having the preference for early spring. There are of course many different ways of putting these trimmings on, and a pretty way is to arrange them in graduated lengths for example, one on each side of the front breadth reaching from the boot to the knee, one in the centre of the breast just above the waist, and a still shorter one placed between the two. This arrangement may be repeated in all the breaths if liked, the longest strips always coming on the seams. A Swede cloth, trimmed in this manner with cream lace, was very effective. Quite an innovation in the tailor made suit, is the transparent vest front of chiffon or lace, which is frequently worn with the most severely cut tailor gown.

Another vest which promises to be very much worn with the tailor suit this spring, is of silk or bengaline, both fancy and plain. It will be quite plain and close fitting, simply buttoned down the front, and made with a standing collar. It will seem strange to see blouses made of black, and colored velvet, to be worn with black skirts of either wool, satin or moire on the street, but this we are assured will become a familiar sight as soon as the weather is warm enough for the cape to be discarded.

A pretty bodice for one of the new black and white striped silks, is made of black silk with a bolero jacket of jetted velvet, a white satin belt, and a draped collar of white muslin with rosettes and lace ends at each side.

Crepon will be more worn than ever, during the coming summer, and a number of novelties are shown in this favorite material crinkled and waved surfaces, are seen in all varieties of color, and those of tan, blue, green, and black, are made up with sleeves, and blouse vest, of Scotch plaid taffeta silk.

A very stylish combination for a black crepon skirt is a black and white striped silk bodice made with yoke, lower sleeves, and collar of white satin covered with cream lace. A band of green passamenterie defines the yoke, and gives the one touch of color to the costume. The fullness is plaited into a belt of white satin finished with a bow in front.

Gowns of black grenadine, made over a color, seem to be growing in popularity, and they are sometimes trimmed down every seam with a tiny ruffle of grenadine and silk, set in.

The general style of dress remains about the same, the spring fashions showing little change. Very full plain skirts, full bodices, and the usual immense sleeves. The latter, however, show a slight tendency towards reduction in size, but it is scarcely perceptible as yet. The newest wove goods show very little variety from those shown in the autumn. They are rough in finish, loosely woven and generally show a mixture of two or three colorings. Checks, stripes, and boucle effects are seen in great variety, and, as is usual in the spring, green seems to be the favorite color, closely followed with dull red, brown, tan and blue.

None of these new materials are particularly inexpensive, and when one considers that to be up to date they must have linings of silk in some contrasting color, to show through their loose meshes, the cost of such a dress would be no trifle. Such a feature of the new spring gowns will this bright lining be, that much of the style and artistic effect of the costume will depend upon the occasional glimpse of brilliant lining in an otherwise very unpretentious skirt. Blue dresses will show linings pink gray will be lined with rose, and tan with

green. It is a very new and pretty fashion if an expensive one; and fortunately manufacturers have already prepared to meet the demand for fancy linings, by the production of a great variety, at reasonable prices.

Just at first quiet tweed gowns cut in tailor fashion, and showing linings of light green and blue, and bright yellow, will look a little strange—but no doubt we shall get used to them very soon.

A pretty cloth dress designed for the early spring is of a delicate moss green, trimmed with brown velvet and jetted with emroideries. The bodice is a blouse with three box plaits in the back, and three in front drawn into a wide draped belt of brown velvet. The collar is trimmed with jet, and rosettes of the velvet ornament the sleeves. Some of the new French skirts have full godet plaits in the back and plain gored breadth in the front, and plait plaits on each side. These plaits are sometimes quite plain, and sometimes edged with gimp, or narrow jet trimming from belt to hem, and the front gore is frequently of some rich contrasting material, or of the plain goods almost, or quite covered with braiding or embroidery.

A novelty for trimmings, yokes, collars, and other accessories, is a silk called pointille taffeta, it is striped, with little prints of color on one edge of each stripe. These silks are very effective when made up with light summer fabrics, and are lovely by themselves, made up into simple dresses with plain skirts, and full round bodices, trimmed with a jetted band laid on in the form of a square yoke, from which tall strands of jet reaching to the jetted belt in front, and a jetted band for a collar. The sleeves are frequently a large puff elbow length.

R. N. C.—I was glad to hear from you again, it is quite a time since you have written. 1. The pronunciation, as nearly as I can render it in print is "Fang de sac" the sa, as in sacred. Literally translated it is "end of the century" but the accepted meaning is about what you thought.

2. I am afraid I cannot give you very much information about the Madras schools just now, but some time I will hunt the subject up and give you the result.

I believe they were called Madras schools because the system by which they are maintained was first introduced in the presidency of Madras in British India under the auspices of the society for promoting christian knowledge. The distinctive feature of the system, is the idea of giving the pupils an elementary education of a secular nature, combined with religious instruction according to the doctrines of the Church of England. Quite young children are received in these schools the course of which includes the Church of England catechism, instruction in sewing, and many other branches included in the public schools. The rector of the parish in which a Madras school is situated, is supposed to visit the school regularly, and supervise the instruction. As to their maintenance, they are supported from a fund which was left for that purpose by some good man long deceased, whose name I cannot now recall, but who desired the money for the purpose of educating the children of the poorer members of the Church of England under the Madras system which was considered excellent. I do not think the education was entirely free, but each child was expected to bring a few cents every week. That is about all I know on the subject at present. 3. Mrs. Humphrey Ward. I fancy you can get it for 25 cents at any bookstore. 4. No indeed, I don't know anything about young children at all, or much about any other kind of children; if you had asked me about kittens now, I would have been an authority, but I think I should consult a physician, as I believe it is a sign of weakness. 5. Wash in warm soap and water, dry carefully and rub while drying, to preserve the softness of the leather. 6. I would have been better able to answer your question if you had given me some idea of the subject of the etching. The title is in Italian and I fancy it must mean "mirage," as that is the name given to the curious atmospheric illusion often seen along the coast of Sicily.

I see that the "comps," made me call the noblest work of God the "subject" instead of the "subject sex," and as I never knew but one subject man, and he only lived in a book—Mr. Uriah Heep, of David Copperfield fame, I feel bound to set myself and Geoffrey right before the world. I don't know how the types ever managed to mix the two words up, because I was told only the other day that anyone who had once seen my S's would never forget them and I was so relieved to know that there was one letter of mine at least, about which there could never be any mistake.

ASTRA.

A Fish that Cannot Swim.

More than one species of fish is met with which cannot swim, the most singular of which, perhaps, is the maltha, a Brazilian fish, whose organs of locomotion only enable it to crawl or walk or hop, after the manner of a toad, of which animal this fish to some extent bears a resemblance, and it is provided with a long, upturned snout.

The anterior (pectoral) fins of the maltha, which are quite small, are not capable of acting on the water, but can only move backwards and forwards, having truly the form of thin paws. Both these and the ventral and anal fins are very different from the similar fins in other fishes, and could not serve for swimming at all. Other examples of non-swimming fishes include the sea horse, another most peculiarly shaped inhabitant of the sea, which resembles the knight in a set of chessmen; and the st. r-fish, of which there are many species, which mostly walk and crawl on the shore or rocks, both being unable to swim.

Lady Florence Dixie's Walking Dress.

Long ago Lady Florence Dixie voted the dress skirt an abomination. One evening recently she visited a theatre where "As You Like It" was being played. The costume worn by Rosalind struck her fancy as being just about what was needed. With the go which characterizes everything she does her ladyship gave orders for the construction of such a dress; and before long had it modeled exactly to her satisfaction. Since then she never wears any other when paying her annual visit to Scotland. On these visits Lady Florence indulges in long tramps through the moors, occasionally doing 20 miles in a day without feeling any inconvenience afterward. This she could not, of course, do in ordinary skirts, which she declares are the cause of many a woman's enfeebled condition. On a recent occasion, when discussing dress reform with a man who had not yet arrived at the proper frame of mind in regard to this matter, she said: "You know that no edict of fashion could compel you to wear skirts for a single hour. Why, then, expect women to wear them all their lives?"

A Prudent Beauty.

Here is the course of preparation used by a prudent beauty before baring her neck and arms in evening dress. To begin with, she takes a cold plunge all over; it is merely a plunge and then she rubs herself vigorously with rough towels; then the neck, arms and breast are bathed in alcohol which is allowed to dry upon them; next comes the cocoa oil that now plays such a part in fashionable dressing-rooms; the neck, breast and arms are bathed in it, rubbing it in thoroughly. When the flesh is afterwards wiped with a soft cloth no sign of grease is visible on the skin, but an imperceptible amount does remain, and makes a perfect condition for the application of powder; the powder is part of the scheme of protection as well as a beautifying measure. After this programme is completed the lady declares she is safe against any exposure encountered in the pursuit of social duty.

An Offer of Marriage.

The leading paper in a provincial town recently published the following matrimonial advertisement:—

"A young lady of enormous wealth, who is prepared to pay off all the debts of her intended husband, desires to form the acquaintance of a respectable young gentleman, with a view to matrimony. Each reply to be accompanied by a photo of the sender and addressed to J. P., at the office of this paper."

The delicate hand which drew up the above lines and thereby secured a very large number of offers belonged to no less a personage than Herr Izig Schlausheles, who had lately opened a clothing establishment in the town. By means of the photos sent in, he was enabled to ascertain which of his would-be customers were in the habit of leaving their debts unpaid.

A GREY COUNTY MIRACLE.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT FROM A WELL KNOWN FARMER.

How Telling the Story of Eight Years of Suffering and Vain Efforts to Regain Health—How This Great Boon was Finally Obtained.

From the Meaford Monitor.

Knowing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. to be an honorable and reliable firm we had never any reason to doubt the entire truthfulness of the articles appearing from time to time setting forth the particulars of remarkable cures effected by the use of their Pink Pills.

There is scarcely a locality in Canada which has not furnished a case of more or less prominence, and if the particulars, as stated, were not accurate, it would be in-out and thus the remedy would be discredited. There is therefore every ground to believe that the statements are accurate in every particular.

We have now been put in a position to verify one of these cases for ourselves, and we give the result faithfully, giving Pink Pills no word of praise not merited in the case. Messrs. F. Clarke & Co., druggists, of Meaford, who have sold very large quantities of these famous pills, drew our attention to the case, giving us the name of Mr. Henry Lamb, a well known and respected farmer of St. Vincent township. Having some acquaintance with Mr. Lamb we sought an interview, and the following is the substance of his testimony:—

"About 8 years ago I suffered from an attack of inflammation of the stomach, causing me extreme pain and uneasiness. I was attended by Dr. Clarke, of Milford, who brought me around, and I have always given him the credit of saving my life on that occasion. The effects of the attack however remained and I fell into a state of chronic poor health, which completely unfitted me for my ordinary work. I was really suffering for over seven years from a constant pain in the stomach as well as from weakness and continued debility. I tried many advertised remedies which I thought might be suited to my case, but without relief. I at length decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon felt the pain in my stomach relieved, and after I had used ten boxes the pain was entirely gone and I now feel like a new man. I can now work half a day at a time without fatigue, and as I am still using the pills I confidently expect, as I have every right to do from the great results thus far, to be able to do my work as formerly. I am 57 years of

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D. McNICOLL, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Montreal. C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. John, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax	7.00
Express for Halifax	13.50
Express for Quebec and Montreal	16.30
Express for Sussex	16.40

A Parlor Car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.20 o'clock.

Passengers on Sleeping Cars at Moncton, at 10.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex	8.30
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)	10.30
Express from Moncton (daily)	10.30
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton	18.30
Accommodation from Moncton	24.60

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Moncton, via Lewis, are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept., 1894.

GERARD G. RUEL, BARRISTER, &c.

Walker's Building, Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Chubb's Corner, Prince William Street, in the city of St. John, in the city and county of St. John, and Province of New Brunswick, on

SATURDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein pending wherein Charlotte Ann Morrison is Plaintiff, and Samuel Morrison, Jane Morrison is Plaintiff, and Archibald Sinclair and James Collins are Defendants, and by amendment wherein Charlotte Ann Morrison is Plaintiff and Samuel Morrison, Jane Morrison his wife, Archibald Sinclair, James Collins and Susan Weldon are Defendants, with the approval of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the lands and premises described in the said Decree Order as follows:

All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land being the westernmost half part of lot number forty-one, situate in the Parish of Simonds aforesaid, the division of the said lot being by a line running lengthwise through the same parallel with the side lines thereof, and dividing the same into two equal parts or portions containing each one hundred and thirty acres more or less, as upon reference to: the case of partition thereof made and executed between Robert Power and William Weldon, bearing date the second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, will more fully appear, the same being registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the city and county of Saint John in Book I No. 3, page 205. And also the lands conveyed by the mortgage to the Defendant Susan Weldon and described in the Plaintiff's Bill inter alia "as situate at Black River in the Parish of Simonds and formerly owned by the father of the said Samuel Morrison." And the balance of the lands (if any) owned by Thomas Morrison, deceased, at the time of his death.

For Terms and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor or to the undersigned Referee. Dated this 10th day of January, A. D. 1895.

J. KING KELLEY, Plaintiff's Solicitor. DANIEL MULLIN, Referee in Equity. T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

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THE POPULAR AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN St. John and Halifax.
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On and after WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, 1894, trains will run (Sunday excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY:

Leave Yarmouth, 8.10 a. m. Arrive Halifax, 6.25 p. m.
Leave Halifax, 6.40 a. m. Arrive Yarmouth, 4.50 p. m.
Leave Kentville, 6.30 a. m. Arrive Halifax, 8.45 a. m.
Leave Halifax, 3.10 p. m. Arrive Kentville, 6.15 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS:

Leave Annapolis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.50 a. m. Arrive Halifax, 4.20 p. m.
Leave Halifax, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6.00 a. m. Arrive Annapolis, 4.55 p. m.
Leave Yarmouth, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8.45 a. m. Arrive Kentville, 7.20 p. m.
Leave Kentville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6.50 a. m. Arrive Yarmouth, 6.50 p. m.
Leave Kentville Daily, 6.00 a. m. Arrive Richmond, 11.15 a. m.
Leave Richmond Daily, 2.30 p. m. Arrive Kentville, 8.10 p. m.

Connections made at Annapolis with the Bay of Fundy Steamship Company; at Yarmouth, where close connection is made with the Yarmouth Steamship Company for Boston; at Middleton with the trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway for the South Coast; at Kentville with trains of the Cornwall Valley Branch for Canning and Kingsport, for all points in E. B. Island and Cape Breton, at W. Junction and Halifax with Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific trains for points West.

For Tickets, Time Tables, &c., apply to Station Agents, to 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, or to the City Office, 114 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. W. R. Campbell, General Manager. K. Sutherland, Superintendent.

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