

# FASHIONS —FOR THE— NEW YEAR.

Fashions come and fashions go, but the graceful, comfortable tea gown never leaves us. It is subject to changes, of course, with every turn of fashion's wheel, but these only add to its classic beauty and serve to make each one a little more fascinating than the one before. And daughter of Eve who knows her own physical defects quite as well as her attractions can be a charming success in a tea gown if she is aesthetic in feeling as well as appearance. Many a woman is a striking swell in a tailor gown and a dismal failure in a tea gown, because she is in harmony with one dress and not the other. If she is a woman of action, energy and tense poses the tea gown should be called the lounging gown and worn only in the privacy of her own room.

The successful exponent of the real tea gown must be lithe and slender, graceful and feminine to a degree in all that goes to make up the daintiest specimen of womanhood. There must be an appearance of unstudied negligence lurking in every fold, and an artistic drawing room for a background, and then, if she is a woman of leisure and gives herself up to the languid grace and motion which the costume allows, she will make a fascinating picture.

The place in which the gown is to be worn should be the first consideration in making a selection. The tea gown is said to be a nineteenth century production, but some of the new models are very suggestive of the styles in dress worn two centuries ago. The Empire bodice is one style you see, and there is a saque effect fitted in with a few gathers at the waist in the back, and two rather long full square tabs falling in front. This model was carried out in pink liberty silk trimmed with gathered frills of inch wide pink satin ribbon, each one headed with narrow cream lace insertion. There were three rows of this trimming around the skirt, rows around the sleeves all the way up, with spaces between, and one row on the edge of the saque.

Handsome materials are the thing for successful tea gowns, but they are made of cashmere and nun's veiling, and thin wool crepons in pretty colors, which, with lace ribbon, and possibly fur for trimming make very effective gowns. Velvet, velveteens, panne, bengaline, brocaded silks, crepe de chine, and China silks are all employed in this department of dress. The princess is perhaps the favorite shape, but most of these garments are so elaborately trimmed it is difficult to tell how the real dress is cut. Long stole ends of lace on chiffon are one of the pretty features, these falling on either side of the front or all around, as in the model shown in the illustration. It is made of pink bengaline with stoles of white chiffon trimmed with chiffon ruffles and ecru guipure. Blue panne forms the next model, with a white silk front and applique trimming.

Daintier than all others is the white silk gown with a bolero jacket effect, trimmed elaborately with cream lace. A blue bengaline gown trimmed with puffings of chiffon over white satin shows a bolero of lace edged with fur. Tucked white silk with lace insertion and frills forms another very stunning variety of tea gown. Purple velvet and white silk lace insertion and narrow purple velvet ribbon are the materials combined in the next model, and something simpler, which may be used for a morning gown, is of red cashmere, with red silk collar and front trimmed with frills of red chiffon edged with cream lace.

If you want something still more fanciful make your tea gown of kilted white chiffon with an overdress of guipure. The bodice portion, also of guipure, should be cut low in the neck. One pretty white crepe de chine gown, cut square in the neck, trimmed around with silver and pearl embroidery, has long stole ends of green crepe de chine falling from either side to the hem of the skirt. Sashes of crepe de chine, with silk fringe on the ends, are pretty additions to some of the silk gowns, made quite tight fitting, and as elaborately trimmed as an evening gown.

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Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto.

These might be called glorified tea gowns, but there are all grades and conditions, just as there are in other gowns.

## WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS.

Marcella Sembrich has a book in which every performance at which she sings is recorded. Many women keep books in which they record every performance they witness. There was a time when just any old book, a ledger or a scrapbook, was thought quite good enough for the preservation of programmes of opera concert and theatre; but that is no longer the case. A special theatre book is now considered a necessary possession by every theatre-going woman. The theatre book may be a thing of beauty, and if carefully and properly kept should prove a joy forever, and in years to come valuable in a family. Each left-hand page had spaces which, when filled in, tell to what place of amusement the owner went on a certain date, with whom she went, what the performance was, who were the leading performers; and then there is room for her to criticise the play and players. Space is also provided in which the comments of professional critics may be inserted. The opposite page is left blank, and there the programme and pictures of the stars are pasted in. Some of the books inside and out are elaborately designed in white and gold.

'Nothing has given me more pleasure than my theatre book,' said a young woman who has displayed both humor and originality in keeping hers. 'I've always kept my programmes, of course. Every right minded woman does. I know men laugh at us for doing so, but these little things recall so many happy hours. But, as I was about to say, I never kept my programmes carefully until I fell heir to this book. I just put them into a scrapbook, biggledly piggedly, without criticism or comment, and, as a result, when I came to look over them on a rainy day I found frequently that I could not recall this, that or the other point about a performance. The theatre book bolsters up the memory wonderfully, and just think what fun my great-grand children will get out of its pages.'

Dealers say that from the day theatre books were put on the market they have sold to women like hot cakes, but that nine men out of ten push them aside with a shrug.

Fashionable hair ornaments are an abomination to those compelled to sit behind them at the opera or theatre. A French woman's hair would stand on end at the thought of wearing some of the out-spreading, up-standing, top-heavy combination of lace, ribbon, feathers, velvet spangles and what not worn by women here. Parisians who cannot afford diamonds or other precious gems wear one or two things in their hair when in full dress this season. The more chic of these two is a single coque feather, black or white, which curls gracefully around backward and is fastened in with a jewelled pin. The effect is stylish and striking while the ornament is too small to interfere in the slightest with any one's range of vision. The other favorite embellishment is a real lace butterfly, measuring not more than four inches from wing tip to wing tip, and exquisitely wrought on the edges with tiny jet spangles. The body of the butterfly is also of jet, and the whole thing has quite a different appearance from the huge net butterflies, be-spangled with large sequins, worn by so many.

It has been said that the first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. It is next to impossible for the average woman to be a good animal with her antipathy to warm clothing. She hates flannel, and nine times out of ten, no matter what the weather, refuses to wear heat-giving underwear. Women shiver and declare they are hardening themselves by refusing to wear a proper amount of

clothing harden themselves into another world,' said a doctor whose practice is entirely among the very rich and the very poor. 'The other half suffer permanently in growth or constitution. Clothing is of great importance. Women realize this more keenly than men, but they look at its importance from a wrong viewpoint. Dress to them means decoration and not an equivalent for food. Liebeg says: 'Our clothing is in reference to the temperature of the body merely an equivalent for a certain amount of food.' It is this great man was right half the women in the world are starving themselves to death, and what is more they are dressing their children at the expense of fat, muscle or growth and in some cases at the expense of all, merely to gratify fashions whims. Just why women are so opposed to dressing themselves warmly, I could never comprehend, and I suppose I'll go to the grave without understanding it, but I haven't twenty-five rich patients who will wear proper underclothing in the winter, and among my poor patients there aren't that many who can afford to do so. Henry Ward Beecher was on the right track when he declared that it was a sin to be ill.'

An American woman travelling in the East wrote some interesting things from Constantinople about Turkish rugs recently. She says that a New York concern keeps a buyer all the time and that he snatches up the best of everything in the rug line. 'And,' she added, 'you pay for the Turkish rugs you get, too. If I had a place of my own in New York I should buy several and pay the duty on them willingly, for even then they would cost me far less than if I bought them at home. A silk rug such as you pay from \$200 to \$600 for there I can get here for \$125; and, oh! let me tell you how rugs are used when too large for a room. The floor is completely covered and the surplus tacked up on the four walls, wainscoting fashion. The effect is fine.'

Not a bad idea for rugs far less fine than those referred to.

A new hair ornament consists of an enamelled ball studded with mock gems and fastened spiral fashion, on a long gilt hair-pin. The ball sticks straight out of the knot.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

An English Encyclopedia Giving a List of Their Occupations.

Some one in England has been publishing an encyclopedia of employments for women, and the work holds startling revelations for the ordinary conservative citizen who clings to old ideas about woman's sphere. There is a tradition that the English woman, above all things, is domestic, and that the pushing, bustling, fin de siecle American girl might profitably study the shrinking, clinging femininity of her English cousins. But the new book on women's employments is calculated to bowl over any such tradition and persuade the American girl that she isn't even keeping up with the procession. Feminine architects, farmers, plumbers, bankers, chemists, contractors and gardeners are, apparently, a drug on the English market.

Woman divers are more discouraging; but there is a woman diver in Portland, Me., and all loyal Americans would be willing to bet that she can dive further than her English rivals. Perhaps, too, there are American feminine cab drivers, and pilots, and letter carriers. If not, the oversight can be easily rectified. There was a time when a thirty-mile tramp would have terrified any woman not born and bred in England, when an American girl knew as little about a horse as about a rhinoceros, and when sailing a boat was an accomplishment rare enough even among American men. But that's all changed. Fair golfers are in excellent training for letter

carrying. Any one of the New York belles who loses her millions can utilize her catboat experience and triumphs in securing a pilot's place; and, as for cab driving, that would be really too slow for American young women, unless they were able to tool tandem or four-in-hand teams before the cab.

## FID FOR FLEMISH FURNITURE.

A New Kind of Interior Decoration That is Becoming Popular.

There is a craze just now for Flemish and Dutch furniture, and of all the fads in interior decoration which have helped to beautify homes during the last ten years, this one affords some of the most artistic effects. Not only does one see many odd pieces in the beautiful black wood, but whole rooms are now furnished in the Flemish or Dutch style, the scheme of decoration including everything from the chimneypiece to the pictures on the wall. Wonderfully carved sideboards, with table and chairs to match, are now made in this country, many of them being copies of priceless old pieces in the museums of Europe. There are great black oak chests, carved with leaves, scrolls and griffins' heads as large as that in which Ginevra hid herself away, and plain, wide settles with backs five feet high. Throw one or two bright pillows carelessly upon the rich black wood of these old-fashioned benches and the effect is striking.

In the country house of a rich New Yorker there is a hall, thirty feet wide and running the whole depth of the house which is furnished entirely in the Dutch style. A more homelike and hospitable-looking place it would be impossible to imagine. The walls are covered with burlap in a rich tint which harmonizes with the woodwork. In the middle of one side of the hall is a great fireplace where the logs are always burning, from October to May. Above this, on the carved chimney-piece, are old treasures which the master of the house has been collecting for years.

On each side of the fireplace is a deep, high-backed settle, with a few bright pillows thrown carelessly upon it. This touch of brilliant color is carried out still further in the rugs scattered about the hardwood floor. Directly opposite the fireplace is a great Dutch cabinet elaborately carved—not in the more delicate designs of the early Flemish woodcarvers but after the massive manner of the Dutch cabinetmakers of a somewhat later period. Ranged along the wall on both sides of the hall are great carved chests, which might serve for sarcophagi, but are really reproductions of old Dutch pieces of the seventeenth century, such as were used for storing hangings, embroideries and household linen. At the far end of the hall, under the window which looks into the back garden, is a fifth chest, and its mate stands on the first landing of the front stairs. There are only a few pictures in the hall, but they are all copies of Dutch and Flemish masterpieces. There is the 'Guitar Lesson' and the 'Portrait of a Gentleman,' by Gerard Terburg, and one of Rembrandt's many portraits of himself. This old Dutch hall is the most delightful place in which to spend a short November afternoon.

Quite as characteristic is a dining room in an artist's house in London. The walls are nearly covered with real old Flemish tapestry. The furniture in richly carved Flemish oak, is of course en suite the same design being carried out in the sideboard, the table, the china cabinet, the two large high backed chairs for the head and foot of the table and the smaller ones for the sides. These chairs are done in soft light green leather, and that exquisite color harmonizes wonderfully with the mellow and more subdued tints in the old tapestry on the walls. The windows, which are rather high, have little leaded panes and are not shaded by draperies of any kind. Underneath the windows stand one of the great carved chests which are so prominent a feature in this style of furnishing. On the mantelpiece are a few beautiful old vases, worth almost their weight in gold, while on the sideboard and in the china cabinet is a wealth of old blue china that would make the heart of the most indifferent connoisseur envious.

In one of the large furniture stores in New York there was recently a plain, dining-room set which was delightfully Dutch and really more characteristic than the more highly carved pieces which most people doubtless prefer. The sideboard was massive and without carving (the rich blackness of the wood being relieved by a double row of blue tiles let into the back just above the shelf). The table was likewise massive and plain, and the chairs which were square and absolutely without ornament, had seats of woven rushes. An over mantel in two pieces, designed for a library, had the framework of Flemish oak, and large blue and white tiles were let in across the back and on the sides. These sides were fastened to the back with hinges

and could be adjusted at any angle desired. The pictures on the blue and white tiles were heads from well known Dutch paintings.

Among the odd pieces which are made in this wood is a 'monk's table.' This curious piece of furniture may be used as a table or a bench. When in the latter form the top of the table forms the back of the settle, and the seat, when lifted, discloses a long, deep chest. To change this settle into another piece of furniture one has only to turn the back forward across the arms of the seat, put in a pin to hold it firm, and the table is ready for use. There are also beautiful screens with panels of Flemish tapestry, chairs with high arms and no backs, chairs upholstered in tapestry or leather, shelves for books, or pipes, or china, and little benches to put here there and anywhere. For photographs of paintings there are no frames so effective as those of Flemish oak. The darker the photograph, the more perfectly does the tone of the paper blend with that of the wood. In the course of time, maybe, this fad for Flemish oak, like that for so many other beautiful things, will be cheapened by clumsy imitations, but that time has not come yet, and it may be a long way off.

## TO OUR WOMEN.

Worthless Home Dyes That Cause Serious Losses In Many Homes.

Many of our Canadian women have been so grossly deceived in the year just closed by worthless home dyes, that some have determined never again to try what is really a pleasant and profitable work when the Diamond Dyes are used.

While we sympathize with the many deceived women, we must say their decision is not a wise one. Because we have in our midst a few unskilled dye manufacturers, and money-loving merchants who for the sake of long profits are ready to sell poor goods, it is not fair to assert that all merchants are actuated by the same unworthy motives.

Deceptive dyes have usually plenty of bulk to recommend them, but this bulk is composed of common, coarse ingredients. Some dyes have just coloring power sufficient to make them dangerous to any ordinary material; others have a small percentage of color virtue with an extra supply of soap grease power. Such are the dyestuffs that have wrought ruin to good materials, dresses, skirts, blouses, ribbons, suits for men and boys, and brought consternation to many a trusting and worthy woman.

While it cannot be denied that deception has a footing in our land, it is pleasing to know that the Diamond Dyes, representing perfect work, honesty and truth, have brought gladness and profit to thousands of happy homes. All classes and conditions of women have used the Diamond Dyes with unvarying success, and during the year 1897, not a failure was reported when the very simple directions were followed.

Diamond Dyes are prepared according to special scientific principles, and no other dyes in the world have cost so much to bring to their present standard of excellence. They are the only kind that the wife mother or daughter can use with confidence and profit.

Mrs. Fatpure: 'You paint pictures to order, don't you?'

Great Artist: 'Yes, madam.'

Mrs. Fatpure: 'Well, I want a landscape, with lots of deer and ducks, and quail, and partridges and pheasants, and cattle and sheep, and pigs, and so on, you know; and put a lake and an ocean in—fresh and salt water, you know; and be sure to have plenty of fish swimming around, because it's for the dining-room.'

'Were there any marks about him by which he could be described?' asked the detective.

## PUT YOUR FINGER ON YOUR PULSE.

If It Is Weak or Irregular don't Hesitate to Start the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at once.

With a strong, steady, regular pulse we may expect vigorous health.



With a weak, irregular, intermittent pulse we can tell at once the vitality is low—that Dizzy and Faint Spells, Smothering and Sinking Sensations and similar conditions are bound to ensue.

By their action in strengthening the heart, toning the nerves and enriching the blood, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills relieve and cure all those distressing conditions just enumerated.

Mrs. B. Croft, residing on Waterloo Street, St. John, N.E., says:

'For some time past I have suffered from pallor, weakness and nervous prostration, I had palpitation and irregular beating of the heart so severe as to cause me great alarm. I was treated by physicians, but got no permanent relief.'

'I am glad to say that from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I derived the first real benefit that I ever got from any medicine. My appetite is improved, my entire system toned up, and I can do no less than cheerfully recommend these pills to all requiring a reliable heart and nerve tonic.'

Miss Mary E. Hicks, South Bay, Ont., says: 'Laxative Pills cured her of Sick Headache, from which she had suffered for a year.'