

## Chat of the Boudoir.

Among the many variations in the use of fur trimming is a black satin gown with three bands of broad tail around the skirt, one at the hem, one at the knee and one midway between. They are two inches wide, and on these at intervals, all around, rosettes of black chiffon are sewn. A very short décolleté bolero of broad tail with a Louis XIII, collar and undersleeves decorates the silk bodice, fastening in front with chiffon rosette and a soft end. Flounces of fur trim some of the cloth gowns, while others in which the skirt is a series of panels are outlined on each seam with a narrow band of fur ending in a wider band around the hem. A pretty use of sable bands is shown in a long evening coat of pale biscuit-colored cloth which has sleeves and jacket effect of cloth applique on white net. Another cloth coat for travelling shows a round collar with sable border.

Alaska sable trims the velvet costume below a band of applique lace. The bodice arranged with a bolero edged with a bordering of fur, turns back in small revers of cream satin edged with gold braid, over a vest of mirror velvet. The velvet is in fine checks in two shades of brown, one of the latest novelties in dress velvets, and the skirt is finely tucked down from the waist in front. A pretty bolero is shown in another costume of gray cloth trimmed with chinchilla and lace. The buttons and aiguillettes are of silver, the waistcoat of white silk and the neck band and cravat ends of black panne.

Something very striking for a street costume is a dark red cloth skirt worn with a black broad tail Eton jacket, trimmed with stitched bands of black cloth. Black panne velvet embroidered with gold forms the vest. A pretty model illustrated is in brown cloth trimmed with bands of brown velvet stitched on. The bolero made with two small capes, is edged with brown velvet, and the rest and undersleeves are of cream lace threaded with gold. A novel model for a fancy waist is carried out in white silk and printed white panne. The outer bolero is of silk tucked and edged around with bands set together with an openwork stitch. The inner bolero is of panne and the wide belt of silk. Another blouse has a bolero of silk made, with bands joined with hemstitching over an under bodice of lace dotted over with black velvet spots.

A very pretty theatre gown is made of gray crepe de chine trimmed with stitched bands of panne of the same color. A wide belt of the panne, a Venetian lace chemisette with revers edged with fur are the special features of the bodice. This wide-draped belt, which is so popular now, is often attached to the skirt as if it were a part of it. Belts are made of lace on some of the dressy wool gowns and fastened with a handsome buckle. A pale blue cloth gown shows this sort of belt below a black panne bolero well covered with applique lace.

Velvet gowns are conspicuously in evidence among the street and calling costumes. Fancy velvet in pinhead checks of shades of the same color and stamped designs on a solid color are the latest, perhaps, but plain velvets are very much worn. Mouse color seems to be one of the favorite shades, and one very stylish gown in this color has a box plaited flounce trimmed with narrow black silk galloon. Old-fashioned fancy silk brocade is used for revers and the belt is of gold cloth. The latest velvet gowns are made with the gathered skirt trimmed with three graduated bands of sable, a deep lace collar and flowing sleeves, with cuffs of satin and large buttons at the elbow and falling over a lace undersleeve. Evidently the widest point of the fashionable sleeve is near or just at the elbow, and sleeves of a novel variety seen on a blue cloth gown are finished with two flounces of black velvet lined with blue silk, falling over undersleeves of lace over gold gauze made in three puffs.

### FRILLS OF FASHION.

It is reported by some foreign authority on fashions that dyeing the hair is entirely out of style, dark natural tints being the mode once again. Change in the way of doing the hair is one of the great secrets of success in dress, providing the style is always in harmony with the shape of the head and contour of the face. There is an evident effort to lower the chignon to the nape of the neck, but this mode is not readily accepted by all women, so for the present the hair is arranged high on the head for evening dress.

Many young girls adopt the low style of hair dressing, which is very pretty with the new gypsy hat. Another point in fashion-

able hair dressing is bringing the locks well down on the forehead, either parted on one side or a soft pompadour falling over the ears.

The decorations are the varying point in hair dressing for evening, and anything between diadem diamond combs and a simple rose seems to be permissible. Diamond pins in circles, crescents and oblong snags are worn at the back with a comb above and side combs and an ornamental bow in addition. In fact, this craze for decoration is so often overdone that the later fancy for one or two roses is a pretty relief from the barbaric tendencies of the day. The new gold roses are charming in the dark hair, and some of the colors are quite as beautiful.

Hand-painted evening gowns of mouseline de soie are one of the fads of fashion not altogether new, but a novel phase of this sort of decoration which may appeal to the eccentric woman comes in a report from London. The painting, or a continuation of it, is done on the bare shoulders after the gown is put on, to extend the sprays on the bodice. Certainly the craze for novelty has reached its limit in this odd fancy.

Colored veils dotted with cherille in a vermicelli pattern are one of the winter's fancies, and brown to match the hair, worn with a brown gown, is especially chic.

A black broadcloth gown trimmed with ermine or fogs of black and white braid is one of the strikingly novel costumes.

Violets are still the most popular flowers worn; they are tied with gold ribbon, the ends finished with violet silk tassels.

### EVOLUTION OF THE FINGER PURSE.

Adaptation to the Needs of Women of a Coin Holder for Men.

'Yes,' said the artist in leather goods, looking lovingly at a finger purse he held in his hand, 'it is a beauty and \$4 is a small price for it. It's the latest thing in finger purses. Curious, isn't it, how that particular kind of purse came into favor. It wasn't an invention, you know, simply an adaptation. We have had finger purses in this shop for forty years, but we didn't call them finger purses, though. You've seen men use them a hundred times.

'That's the original of the finger purse,' he continued, taking from the show case a leather purse similar to the one he held in his hand, but smaller. 'This is what men have been using. The English form of it, from which probably we borrowed ours, is called a buckskin. The buckskin has no strap by which to hold it, though. Now, just trace the evolution of the finger purse. It was adopted in the first place from England, and in our edition of it was furnished with a strap. The man's purse, you see, has no pocket in the back, and the compartment in the inside is without a gusset, see? It is stitched close to the back. The idea was to use it only for silver. The cross strap was meant simply to hold the flap down. But one day some absent-minded woman, playing with one of these purses, slipped the strap over her forefinger, saw the convenience of it and straightway turned an accidental discovery into a fad.

'At first woman had to take men's purses as they found them. A woman can't resist the temptation of stuffing her pocket book with all sorts of things. She puts her cards into it first, then slips in the address that her friend gives her in the street. She must have in it, too, the bill she is going to pay that morning, and where is she going to put the half dozen samples she has culled out of the stores as the result of a morning's work, if not in her pocket-book? The finger purse was not adapted to such usage, so gussets were put in to allow stretching room for the compartments. The next improvement was made this year. Manufacturers saw that a coin pocket inside, shutting with a clasp, would render the little purse much more practical, and now almost any finger purse you see has that pocket.'

### MOTTOED NAPKINS FOR GIFT.

A pretty present, though one requiring busy fingers, is a set of luncheon napkins wrought diagonally across one corner, in large ragged letters, with appropriate mottoes. The not too fine plain linen needs to be half a yard square and the four sides of each may be fringed. The zigzag lettering, done with Madonna red cotton in outline stitch, is quick work. Any woman can mark them with a pencil. Some of the selected and original mottoes may consist of these: 'Mollie put the kettle on,' 'As merry as the day is long,' 'The cup that cheers but not inebriates,' 'Coffee that makes the politician wise,' 'I pray you leave not a crumb,' 'Let us eat gladly and thankfully,' 'Share with me this simple feast,' 'Bread broken in goodly company is sweet,' 'Twist soup and cheese, what rare discourse,' 'With every morsel

taste thou my friendliness,' 'Bread and cheese and converse sweet,' 'When thou art here the hours are flset,' 'A happy company and a merry, withal.' The advantage of these over ordinary presents is that they are durable and that they afford topics of conversation at the luncheon. One is placed under each plate upon the uncovered table, to serve their real object.

### THE WOMEN WHO JUMP.

Effect of the Rainy Daisy on the Feminine Attitude Toward Trolley Cars.

An interesting illustration of the effect of the skirt upon the woman may be seen daily at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge. It is also of some value as a proof of the theory of evolution and the adaptation of faculties to the environment.

During the rush hours of travel on the trolley cars going to Brooklyn the police establish a dead line on the side on which the cars arrive. Once a car is past this line and according to the rules of the game is in play all the passengers who want to get in it make a rush for it. The first in get seats and the others have the privilege of standing. When this game began to be played daily the women passengers followed the usual custom of women. They waited until the car stopped, then got on and stood up most of the way home. They did not like the result of this plan, but with their long skirts, if they tried to jump upon a moving car, their feet were almost certain to catch in the skirts, they stumbled and bruised themselves, and there was danger of a more serious accident.

Then came the rainy daisy, since promoted to the greater dignity of being called the pedestrian skirt. Young women found that with it there was less danger of their feet becoming entangled and that they could hop upon the moving cars along with the men without tripping. The fearlessness, during ability and skill since developed among typewriters, factory hands and other bachelor girls who earn their own living is surprising to the average spectator and not a little startling to old-fashioned people who have observed the fear manifested by woman commonly toward a trolley car and who have never seen what young women are capable of doing in the gymnasium. They rush into the fray side by side with the men, do not seem ever to make a misstep and, what is doubtless of more importance to them, get their share of the seats. When it is considered that the battle over each car is waged among from forty to eighty persons with all the intensity of shipwrecked people struggling for the place in the lifeboat the extent of the progress made by woman in being able to hold her own in such conditions will be better appreciated.

Just now woman is at somewhat of a disadvantage in the contest. When the open cars are in service, their sides offered a longer front for the attack. Now with the closed cars, the struggle is concentrated at the steps of the rear platform; it has become a question of brute strength rather than agility in getting aboard and men's superior weight tells. But the fidelity which the feminine wage earners show to the pedestrian skirt demonstrates that they appreciate how great a step forward it marks in woman's emancipation.

### For Christmas Gifts.

An attractive pad may be made by covering a heavy piece of pulp board eight by six inches in size with old rose paper. Paint on it in water color the head of a pretty girl, using brown madder for the outline and shading. Wash a touch of rose madder on the cheeks. In bold letters paint 'Engagements' down one side, and underneath the decoration add some such truth as this: 'Noiseless falls the foot of time that only treads on flowers.'

A needlebook makes a Christmas gift which pleases any woman, from the grandmother to the proud young owner of her first work basket. For a small needle book cover four visiting cards with silk satin or linen. If linen is chosen use it for the outside of the cover, and silk or satin for the inside. A dainty effect is obtained by using white taffeta for the cover and some bright shades of silk for the inside. The matter of decoration allows the widest latitude—flowers, a pretty child figure, a few silver winged bugs called darning needles, or a bee hovering over a pink clover blossom. If you use the bumble bee, paint in crimson letters on the other side of the cover, 'How doth the busy bee improve each shining hour.'

Another suitable adornment for a needle book is a sketch of an old dame flying through the air, witch style, on a bright silver needle instead of a broom. Use with this the ancient nursery rhyme:

'Old Mother Twitchett had only one eye,  
And a long tail which she let fly,  
And every time she flew over a gap,  
She left a bit of her tail in the trap.'

Choose an old rose art linen to make a handkerchief case. Cover four pieces of card about five inches square, two with the linen, two with delicate pink china silk in-

to which has been put a layer of cotton batting with sachet powder. In the centre of the linen paint a disk in gold, and beside it with water color a rich hued crimson chrysanthemum. Use the same color and a fine outline of gold for the 'Handkerchiefs.' Then tie the two sides together with three inch satin ribbon the tint of the chrysanthemum.

Something rather unique is a tag case. Its foundation is four visiting cards over which are stretched, then stitched together, bits of white taffeta for the outside and some darker silk for lining. Let the decoration be a traveler, a dainty maid with a dress suit case, a drummer with his grip, or a dude with a heavy cane. When it is finished put inside it a dozen tags.

### SERVANT PROBLEM IN ARIZONA.

An Attempt to Attract Thither Several Hundred Domestic by High Wages.

The servant girl problem has reached Arizona and an novel attempt will be made to solve it. In years past there was no need of servant girls in Arizona. In the earlier, rougher life in the Territory Chinese cooks composed the servant class. Chambermaids were an unnecessary luxury and housekeepers who made any pretence at the art of homemaking were few.

Of late years Arizona has acquired civilization and has need for the housemaid. In the larger cities of the territory there are many people who make an effort to keep up establishments equal to the metropolitan houses. To a certain extent Chinese are useful about the house, but here are strict limitations to their capacity. The Chinaman is clever in the kitchen but he does not do well in the dining room or at the door. In fact there are hosts of little things which no one but a housemaid can do properly.

In consequence, there is a heavy demand for house girls. It is virtually an impossibility to secure a good servant girl, even though the wages are twice as high as in the East. So great has been the demand for servants that the employment agencies have taken steps to import a large number, and to that end an agent will go to New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and try to gather several hundred servants for shipment to Arizona. The women can earn from \$25 to \$40 a month, or about twice the wages of ordinary housemaids in the East. A special train will be chartered and the women sent to Phoenix, from where they will be distributed over the Territory.

### MEN FOND OF FINE TOOLS.

An Inventor for Whom They Have Fascination—A Skillful Amateur Mechanic.

'That is a singular character,' remarked a Fulton street tool dealer as an elderly man went out of the shop. 'He is, perhaps, one of the happiest men in New York today, because his credit is good and he can once more indulge in his fad of buying new tools. He has been a regular customer of this store ever since it was opened years ago and has bought tools worth many thousands of dollars. We just now sold him a bill of more than \$600 worth of files, drills, reamers and other tools, including a set of standard gauges.

'He is an ingenious inventor, but devoid of business ability. Every two or three years he gets up something valuable, and having no money at the time he finds a backer or backers, who generally reap all benefit of his ingenuity and cast him aside when they no longer need him. He goes cheerfully, because he has always something new in his mind to which he desires to give his whole time.

'In every instance where a company is formed or a backer is liberal he stocks up an elaborate tool room, buying many things which are not really needed just because he has an uncontrollable passion for fine tools. He has just purchased a micrometer caliper for \$27 when one for \$6 would answer all of his purposes. The item of taps and dies in this bill is \$35.50, drills, \$60; straight and taper reamers, \$100, lathe chucks, \$76, and two more ordered. He bought every new tool the clerk showed him. I would really be sorry for the people who have to pay the money but for the fact that I know that they will have all the best of the bargain in the end. He is on his way to Liberty street now and will perhaps buy thousands of dollars worth of lathes, milling tools, shapers, drill presses and gear cutters before night. He has excellent credentials, and nobody will hesitate about selling and delivering the machine tools. Six months from now he will be in here without money and with a longing for something new in the tool line.

'Do you have other customers of his type?'

'Yes, many of them, but not all so absorbed in the passion as he is. We find that there is a large class of men who want to possess fine tools for which they have no immediate or perhaps no prospective use. They are either amateur mechanics or men who have had an early training in

## Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

## Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

the shop and have gone into some other business. Sometimes they are men who have grown too old to work at their trade. We used to have a peculiar customer of this latter class. He was a superannuated jeweller and had no steady income, but used to receive irregular sums of money from a well-to-do brother in Texas. When he had money he would come in here and buy tools for which he had no earthly use. He bought them because they were new inventions and because they were bright and shapely. When he ran out of funds he took the tools up into Centre street and sold them for less than half their value to the second hand tool dealers. As soon as he got more money we would see him gazing into the show windows and evidently struggling with himself to keep from buying something he saw; invariably he came in and made a purchase. The boys sometimes tried to dissuade him from buying an expensive tool, but that always aroused his indignation and he curtly told them to mind their own business. This old man was by no means feeble-minded. In fact he was unusually intelligent and was a great reader. All that he had of value when he died a couple of years ago was a collection of nearly two thousand books, nine fine violins and a good engine lathe.

'Another singular customer we have is the secretary of an insurance company. He is a skillful amateur mechanic and has a well-equipped shop at his home in New Jersey. He buys everything new in the tool line he thinks that he can use it. He has built dynamos, small engines, a tower clock for the village church, an electric elevator in the house for his invalid wife and a complete gasoline yacht. He is now engaged upon the machinery for an automobile. I have seen several specimens of his handiwork and it would reflect credit upon any machine shop in the land, and yet this man never spent a day in a machine shop. He picked up his craft by experience, by watching others and by reading. There was a good mechanic wended when his father put him into an office.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to The Institute, 750 Eight Avenue, New York.

### Turkey With Sausages.

A turkey garnished with sausage has a very festive not to say bacchanalian appearance. Three quarters of an hour before the cooking is finished festoon it with strings of link sausage. These you must turn from time to time so that every part shall be as brown as the bird itself. Or better the flavor of the sausage of course the finer the flavor of the turkey. With this you will want giblet sauce made by stewing and mincing the giblets and adding them to the gravy in the pan after the fat has been removed.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

### When Holly Was Forbidden.

Under the blue laws of Connecticut for a man to have a sprig of holly in his house on Christmas day was a penal offense, for which the householder was punished by a fine of a shilling and confinement in the town stocks.

## APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochis, Pennyroyal, &c. Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal and Toronto, Canada. Victoria, B. C. or Martin Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

### Use the genuine

## MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

'The Universal Perfume.' For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

\*\*\*\*\*