

Chat of the Boudoir.

One combination which is in evidence and quite new this season is white mousseline and cloth either in white or some of the pale tints, embroidered with silver or gold. In one costume the entire skirt is of mousseline tucked to the knee and full in at the waist line. Panels of cloth embroidered all around the edges with gold, and graduated in width, fall at either side nearly to the hem, and the bodice, also of tucked mousseline, is partly covered by a short bolero of the cloth, of which the upper sleeve is also made. The touch of black so necessary to the success of all gowns is accomplished by joining the panels with straps and rosettes of black velvet.

Something quite unique in the way of trimming, seen on a pale blue cloth, gown in the evening, is made of cream lace braid formed into a design, the spaces being filled in with a lace like stitch which resembles a spider's web. This is dotted over with black chenille and trims the skirt above a narrow band of fur at the hem. Perforated cloth is one mode of decoration which has held its own for a long time and it appears again this season applied in various ways over gold cloth for panels, collars and vests and over panne for entire gowns. It is more elaborate in pattern than ever before and the edges are sometimes finished with embroidery in which gold thread forms a part.

Black and white cloth over gold are both very effective as a trimming, and tan cloth over brown panne, which is the material of one gown, forms the lower part of the skirt. Stitched bands of black taffeta piped with black velvet are the trimming on one cloth gown in a dark shade of red. Again we see bands of satin or panne, inset and the edges laced across with narrow black velvet ribbon, silk cord, or black satin ribbon if the band is in the color of the gown. Folds and pipings are also very much employed.

Plain cloth gowns, tailor made; the more dressy gowns of cloth with elaborate trimmings of velvet and embroidery, and velvet gowns, and gowns of corduroy velvet are the latest attractions.

If the success of the gown is estimated by the amount of attention it attracts, then there should be some notable examples of satisfaction among the fashionable women who thronged the promenade. Women have a reputation for dressing quite as much for the eyes of others as for their own gratification and they might as well live up to it; but in any case there seems to be a subtle charm in the consciousness of being the object of attention even if it is directed to the style and cut of the gown.

In general cloth skirts are trimmed very little, either with tucks, stitched bands or velvet bands, but there certainly seems to be a growing tendency toward wider and fuller skirts. On the very elegant gowns fur decorates the skirt as well as the entire costume, and we see it in graduated bands of three set on so closely together that they have the appearance of one. Some of the cloth gowns show perfectly plain skirts with rows of stitching for the finish and two small box plaits at the back, while others are gathered directly in the back. A costume in gray cloth, worn by a young woman, was made in this way, with a wide Empire belt and sash of gray velvet. The latter is not more than two inches wide at the top and more than a quarter of a yard wide at the hem and is lined with gray silk and trimmed on the ends with an applique design of lace on silver cloth. Above the belt is a short bolero of velvet, also trimmed with lace and silver, and the sleeves are tucked vertical lines to the elbow, where the fullness spreads out into a puff, which gathers into a wristband of lace and silver. Some of the plain tailor-made skirts show a circular flounce which has the appearance of being cut in two or three parts, the joining being covered by stitched bands of the same cloth.

One feature of the new cloth costumes is the coat without any collar except the choker collar band. It is short, of course, ending at the waist line, and made with a vest of lace, or possibly white velvet, while the edges down either side are fancifully trimmed with braid or of velvet bands inset with narrow lines of cream cloth. Double fronts in this sort of coat are very effective. The under one, a little wider than the upper, is of white cloth or of velvet of the color of the gown and both edges are finished with a delicate embroidery of gold. Bands of tucked silk, edged with black and white braid, trim a yellow tan cloth with novel effect. The silk is a lighter shade of the same tan color. The tucks are very fine and the bands narrow, but they extend down the front and

around the hem, giving the outline of a tunic. The tucked silk is cut in scroll shapes for the bolero, and little straps of silk fasten it across a vest of gold cloth covered with lace.

Panne velvet is a decidedly popular material for gowns, and especially for dressy costumes in combination with other fabrics widely different in texture. For example, mousseline and panne are combined with great effect. The former being used in wide plaited flounces on a skirt of panne, matching it in color of course. For a more diaphanous effect the order is reversed and a tucked mousseline skirt trimmed with incrustations of lace, has a wide circular flounce of panne. The lace is the finish where the two materials join, and the bodice also of mousseline and lace, has a short bolero of panne caught together with a knot in front.

One of the most novel ideas for the use of taffeta in trimming is to use it for a lacing, threading it through embroidered holes in the material, and tying the ends, finished with gold tags, in a bow. This has been mentioned before in these columns, but it will bear repetition, since it is indeed a novelty. Belts, collar bands and bolero jackets are joined in this way, at least they have the appearance of being fastened with the lacing, and the little gold tags are very effective on the black taffeta. They, like so many other fanciful ways of using gold, are a revival from the olden time with the difference that then men sported these gold decorations in their dress and now the women have the monopoly.

Among the waist models is one of panne, trimmed with Irish point lace, black baby ribbon velvet on the tiny revers, and gold braid. The under bodice is of lace, and it in harmony with the color chosen, the belt may be of gold cloth draped narrowly around the figure. A wide rever collar of lace edged with fur is the feature of another bodice, and still another with a lace yoke shows bands of velvet over the shoulders. Boleros trimmed with fur and lace complete the picture.

Fur, lace and gold cloth form one of the most attractive gown trimmings of the season, and short fur jackets show vests of gold and silver. A combination gown of cloth and corduroy velvet is one of the novel costumes worn now, the upper part of the skirt and bodice were of gray cloth, and the lower skirt in a circular flounce was of gray velvet striped around with stitched bands of gray silk. The blouse bodice had wide revers and an inner vest of velvet striped with silk bands, and the vest was of silver cloth embroidered with steel and black velvet.

One of the costumes illustrated is of pale blue cloth with circular flounce, and blouse bodice trimmed with stitched bands arranged in tablike ends down either side of the front. The vest is of pale yellow panne edged with black velvet and small gold buttons over another vest of plaited chiffon. Another pretty cloth costume shows numerous slashes filled in with an open stitch done in silk. This model is very pretty both in the dark and light colors. Bands of red and gold embroidery are the decoration on another cloth gown, made with a bolero over a bodice of tucked batiste striped with insertions of Maltese lace. A brown cloth trimmed with broad tail and lace is shown in another cut, the skirt box plaited from either side of the front. A striking costume of ochre colored cloth is trimmed with chinchilla, the bolero of chinchilla being worn over a cream lace blouse.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

White cloth made up in coats of different lengths is very modish for evening wear, and there is always some gold decoration, with usually a warm effect of fur. One long white coat has a collar and stole ends of white astrachan and an embroidery of black and gold in the front corners at the hem. Colored panne, brocaded silk and black velvet are all used for evening wraps, one of the latter being shown in the illustrations, while the swaggy thing for morning at the Horse Show was the three-quarter length coat of tan cloth. Long driving coats of tan are made a little more dressy by adding a bolero jacket, front turned back in revers, and decorated with fancy buttons. The most elegant of all the driving coats is made of fur with a high turned down collar and a bell sleeve seal, chinchilla and broad tail are most employed.

The most stunning hats worn at the New York Horse Show in the evening were in the toque shape, or some variation of it, with a rather indefinite crown. They were made of white lace, chiffon and gold lace, with a knot of colored velvet, white feathers or flowers for trimming. Roses, and asters are the favorite blossoms and gold roses are the elegant finish on some of the white hats. The gypsy shape also, trimmed with roses, crowned many a

pretty head, but the variously manipulated toque had the lead. One most charming hat in castor beaver felt, and gypsy shape had a band of gold braid an inch and a half wide around the crown tied in a knot with gold tag ends at the back. The soft brim was curved in a becoming line for the face, and directly in front of the crown and quite to the edge of the brim, was a bunch of immense full-blown tea roses shading a faint pink in the centre. These were arranged with foliage, and the effect was simple, but stylish to a degree. Roses are distinctly the swell trimming for hats and quite as much worn in the afternoon as in the evening. Black dotted guaze with gold is used for toques with either black or white feathers for trimming.

The Agilon cape is one form of outside wrap which has some popularity. It is made of cloth and is really a triple cape, the lowest one three-quarter length, with a collar which stands up or turns down.

Violets and orchids arranged with maiden hair fern were the most popular corsage bouquet at Madison Square Garden in the evening.

Furs are a necessity this season if you would present any kind of fashionable appearance, but there must be wide limit on the money to be expended in order to get anything effective and up to date. Even the high temperature of last week did not disguise the fact that furs in the most rare and elegant grades are the modish thing in fashionable dress. Boas and collarettes vary in style and length and in the number of tails used in the finish, but rumor tells you that the heads are not considered good style. Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable and the finer grades of fox make the most elegant boas and muffs, while added to these there are all the cheaper kinds, many of which are blended in color, adding greatly to their value in effect if not so price. Fur cravats tied in a bow under the chin are one fancy among the novelties. Pointed fox which is effectively aprinkled with white hairs is one of the comparatively cheap furs and makes a very stylish boa and muff.

Narrow pompadour ribbons are used to trim mousseline de soie party gowns for young girls. They are sewn on the edges of the flounces, sashes and little plaited boleros which complete the bodice.

One of the conveniences for home millinery is found in the ready-made rosettes and bows of ribbon all wired into shape, which can be purchased in the shops. Ribbons of all kinds, colors and widths are used, and while this is not a new branch of industry the productions are more varied and artistic than ever before.

Shopping bags of fur, mounted with silver gilt, are one of the novelties.

Fur is a popular trimming for evening gowns, and it is used in wide bands as well as narrow lines. Three bands set closely together so they look almost like one trim the skirt of a white panne dress, while something of a bolero effect is carried out on the bodice with a band of fur.

One of the novelties shown in the fashionable shops is a shoulder cape of colored or white chiffon, plaited and frilled and combined with lace, plumes and ribbon in the most intricate manner. It is said to be for evening wear, but as it has no warmth its mission must be found in the ballroom, where some little covering is needed between the dances.

CUBA'S HELEN GOULD.

Her Good Deeds for her Country During the Evil Days of War.

Cuba has a rival to Miss Helen Gould, known throughout the island for her deeds of charity and philanthropy. Maria Abreu De Estevez is her name, and she owns large sugar estates in Santa Clara province and a theater in Santa Clara. She has for years devoted all the proceeds of the theater to the support of schools for women and children. When the war broke out her sympathy with the insurgents made her practically an exile in Paris, but she kept in touch with events at home, and whenever disaster befell the Cuban cause she cabled large sums of money to the revolutionists, always timing her gifts when the outlook was darkest.

When Maceo fell she proposed to other rich Cubans to raise \$100,000 to carry on the struggle. She herself gave \$40,000, her sister in New York added \$20,000, and other friends made the sum up to \$120,000. While giving thus freely in one year alone she lost between \$200,000 and \$300,000 because she sent word to her overseers to obey the edict of the provisional Cuban government forbidding the grinding on the sugar estates. In gratitude for her patriotic assistance the revolutionary government offered to make an exception to the rule in her case, but she refused to set an example which might

cause discontent among others. Her gifts throughout the war amounted to \$121,000 for Cuba alone, and with what she gave to Porto Rico and local charities in Paris made fully \$150,000. She has now returned to Cuba and is actively engaged in relief work.

KIND WILHELMINA.

An Incident That Proves Her Goodness of Heart.

When Wilhelmina, the young queen of Holland, was a little girl her father was presented by his good city of Amsterdam with a beautiful set of cups and saucers. So highly did he prize them that he at once issued orders that anyone in the palace who should be so unfortunate as to break one should at once be dismissed. Not long after this order little Wilhelmina was surprised to discover her favorite footman weeping bitterly. It seemed that he had been so unfortunate as to break one of the cups in carrying it from the room in which he had been serving tea. The princess was deeply grieved at the accident, but, having discovered that the pieces were quite large and could be easily glued together, she said to the footman:

'If you will do exactly as I direct you I will try to help you out of your trouble. You can easily glue these pieces together. This afternoon when you are serving tea bring this cup to me filled with cold tea and I will see what I can do about it.'

The footman obeyed his directions exactly. A moment after the princess had received her cup she managed to let it fall so that it broke into thousands of pieces. The king was furiously angry.

'Good bye, father,' cried Wilhelmina, her arms about his neck. 'I'm going. You said whoever broke a cup should be banished.'

Of course, her father forgave her, and some little time afterwards she confessed the whole affair—only she would never reveal which of the footmen had been the real culprit.

THE LEOPARD.

Cannot Change His Spots.

NOR CAN THE BLACKS BE WASHED OUT THAT DIAMOND DYES PRODUCE.

Diamond Dye Blacks far surpass the blacks produced by other manufacturers of package dyes in richness, depth of color and fastness.

Soap or strong sunshine will never fade Diamond Dye Blacks.

There are three noted Diamond Dye Blacks—Fast Diamond Black for Wool, Fast Diamond Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods and Fast Diamond Black for silk and Feathers.

Don't risk your goods with the imitations that some dealers try to sell simply because the poor dyes pay larger profits than the Diamond Dyes. Ask for the Fast Diamond Dye Blacks and take no others. Money and time saved when the best are used.

RAILROAD DEVICES.

Some of the Means Applied for the Promotion of Greater Safety.

Among the devices of railroads looking toward greater safety, there is a system of signalling by colored flags or lanterns, and this signal prevails on all lines. In all railway operations white is recognized as the color of safety, red as the color of danger, and green as the color of caution. Thus a red flag or a red light displayed at any point along a line is a command for engineers to stop. A white signal says 'Go ahead,' and a green signal may be interpreted as 'Slow up; keep your train well in hand and be prepared to stop quickly.' The green is displayed usually at the approach of stations or yards, or when another train is close in front. In England the green lamp means safety.

Green, red and white lights are used almost universally for signalling purposes on the various railroad systems of the world, as well as at sea, for this reason that these three colors can be seen from a greater distance than any other at night time or when the atmosphere is obscure, and at the same time no other three colors are so easily distinguished one from another. Where a fourth light is needed a purple light is generally employed.

In addition to the system of signalling by means of flags and lanterns, there is a complete code of whistle signals. For example, on trains not equipped with the airbrake, one long whistle from the engine is a direction to the train-men to set the hand-brakes with which all cars are provided. Two whistles indicate that the brakes are to be released, and three denote that the train is about to back up.

A succession of brief whistles is an indication of danger ahead, and it is given when the engineer sees an obstruction on the track, or when a stray cow wanders



Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

upon the line.

Another device that is useful in giving warning to engineers at points unprovided with fixed signals, or in case of fogs which obscure such signals, is the torpedo. The torpedo is simply a small disk, filled with detonating powder and placed upon the rail, where it explodes with a loud report when struck by a wheel. A single explosion is a warning to the engineer to proceed cautiously; a double explosion directs him to bring his train to a stop. In the movement of trains in and out of the city of London, where fogs very frequently prevail, torpedoes are of the greatest service.

The Longest Electric Railway.

The longest electric railway in the world is to be built in Montana. The proposed line is from Billings to Great Falls, some 200 miles, and the plan is to operate it entirely by electric power, which is to be supplied from generating stations on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. The road would have a considerable traffic in coal, ores and other heavy freights and would be the first line with such traffic to be worked by electricity.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to the Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to The Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York.

He Was "Smoked out."

'I understand your old pastor had to resign the first week after accepting that Pittsburg call.'

'Yes; he's back with us again. He made a bad break in his first sermon there. 'You don't say?'

'Yes; he preached on the text, 'Cleanliness is next to godliness.''

Air.

'You know,' said Senator Sorghum reprovingly. 'I told you that what I wanted was a good, breezy speech.'

'Well,' answered the professional orator 'I thought that was what I gave you. Nearly everybody who heard it said my arguments were only wind.'

Comforting Reflection.

'Dolly, if you keep on spending money this way we'll have to go to the poor house. 'Well, if we do, Jack, we'll have a lot of nice things to take with us.'

'Mrs. Doubleday has always been boasting about the gentleness of her cat, and yet I heard her say that it always gets his back up every time she tries to pet him. 'The cat's all right; she means her husband, who mistrusts her petting, because he knows that each caress will cost him so much purr.'

'There was one thing that struck me forcibly when I read about the attempted assassination of the German emperor. 'What was that?'

'That the anarchists must be losing their heads when they expect to kill anybody by getting a woman to throw something.'

Briggs—That medium doesn't know a thing when she is in a trance. Griggs—Oh, yes, she does.

Briggs—What makes you think so? Griggs—Because the other day I tried to steal away in the middle of one—without paying.

Rob—Do you think he is really a foreign nobleman? Ethel—Oh, undoubtedly! Why he cannot understand a word of my French.

APIOL & STEEL
For Ladies' PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pin Cochin, Pennyroyal, etc.
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.