

Chat of the Boudoir.

The crowd in the shopping district is swelling every day, and the women one meets have furrowed brows, puzzled brains and shopping bags full of samples.

It isn't easy to decide, at this early day, just what one wants for winter wear, and modes are launched experimentally, with no guarantee that they will not disappear speedily. At the same time a few weeks later, it will be desperately hard to persuade dressmakers and tailors to do prompt work, and the woman who will really need something new, as soon as nipping cool weather appears, must make her choice and get her work under way now.

One thing seems to be well established and that is the fact that black and white has precedence over everything else in the matter of color. In every opening display of millinery, dress goods, trimmings, etc., fully 80 per cent of the best effects are in black and white, and the dressmakers say that the demand for black and white is practically universal, save among very young girls. Later, we shall see more of the colored frocks, but just now women are buying warily and black and white seems a safe proposition.

Following black and white, the greens seem to be the chief favorites, and even now, many of the choicer green stuffs have been sold out. As a matter of fact there is one strong argument against buying either green or black and white, this season. Every other woman appears to be buying the same thing, and the chances are that later in the season, one will be unutterably tired of the endless repetition.

The reds are particularly good, especially in the zibeline mixtures with black and white. A red and black mixed zibeline, sprinkled over with white hairs and showing touches of black and white in its trimmings, makes a most effective frock, but the average woman fights shy of red gowns because they are so uncompromising. They do not combine readily with other wardrobe items, and they are too striking to be advisable for the woman who has few gowns and does not want those few to be so aggressive that everyone will remember them and know how often she wears them.

Word comes from Paris that red is a prevailing color in the autumn street frocks there and that no Parisian woman can breathe easily at the present moment unless she owns a red hat. Hats of soft shaggy red felt are trimmed with panne velvet, glowing velvet roses shading from brightest scarlet to a crimson so deep that it is almost black. Scarlet geraniums are favored too, and red dahlias are used with good effect. Artificial autumn leaves and berries are successfully introduced, not only upon these red hats, but also upon other hats more sombre, and a cluster of them will make many a summer hat presentable for October wear.

One color that was conspicuous last season is little seen this fall. Turquoise blue has for some reason or other fallen from Parisian grace. The other shades of light blue are much in evidence, the cornflower blue are as numerous as ever and there is a new shade called sapphire, which is almost as popular as the greens; but turquoise is out of favor.

The yellow, ochre, and full orange tints are used sparingly on many of the street gowns and hats, and combine effectively with some of the browns, blues and greens. A stunning hat made for wear with a warm ochre brown cloth is of felt of the color of the cloth. The shape has a low crown and rolling sailor brim. A wreath of velvet and silk roses encircle the brim, rising to the top of the crown in the back, where it meets a broad soft bow of panne velvet. The roses shade from yellow ochre through yellows, orange and browns to a brown that is very deep, and the velvet bow reproduces the deepest shade of the roses.

Those rose-wreathed hats are among the most charming of the autumn expedients, but have been so successful that there is danger of their being too common.

The very rough cloth coats in exceedingly fine quality are decidedly the most chic of the fall and winter coats if one leaves furs out of the question, but for some reason or other few of the shops have such coats ready made to show, and one sees them only in models imported by the most knowing tailors and dressmakers.

In the realm of ready made coats the woman who has not Junoesque proportions is likely to encounter trying snags. A jaunty short coat seems as rare as the dudo, in spite of the fact the Parisian fashion journals picture fascinating Russian

blouses and little coats with short skirts or merely tab backs.

A few short fur coats one does see in the shops, but the cloth coats present a weary waste of three quarter lengths that are impossible for any woman save the one who has length of limb. Some of the long-skirted coats are very fetching for those to whom they happen to be becoming; but the wise woman whose in ches are few will do well to go to a tailor and have a short blouse or jacket made. It will cost her purse more, but cost her vanity less.

The Norfolk jacket has unquestionably reappeared, but is used for suit jackets rather than for an outside coat, and, though attractive, the Norfolk model has a youthful air, which makes it inappropriate for any woman past the 30 mark. Some of the prettiest of the outing costumes for girls this fall are made with a Norfolk jacket, either belted down all around or belted across the back and sides, the belt ending on either side of a loosely falling box front. Shirt waists and separate waists of all kinds are as plentiful as blackberries in June, and prettier models appear each day. The most exclusive shirt makers have gone back to the regulation shirt-waist sleeve and cuff, a move necessitated by the appalling popularity of the bishop sleeve and waistband in the cheapest grades of ready-made waists.

In the shops one sees fancifully tucked and pleated and trimmed waists, but the few tailors who make a speciality of women's shirt waists, stocks &c., are making the plain shirt waist with slightly full front, pleated back and sleeve a trifle fuller than the sleeve of last season. The material, the buttons, stocks and belts must give the touch of distinction to the waist.

This monogram idea has appealed strongly to the shirt-waist girl because it stamps her waist with originality, but it is feared that the mode will be taken up by other shirt waist makers and run into the ground.

The embroidered waists increase and multiply, but the machine embroidery is a thing to shun, and the woman who buys a machine-embroidered waist, even at a good tailor's, is making a mistake.

Black velvet circles, set under cut circles in the material which is embroidered down to the velvet, are very effective on velvet, cloth and flannel waists in plain color; and on fancy waists a black velvet applique combined with these velvet circles is most successful. Such a waist has been sketched. Its material is pale blue cloth, and the velvet applique and circles are in white silk.

Another waist, less striking, but more practical, is a tucked silver green blouse whose only trimming is a collar band and stole and wristbands of heavy embroidery in dull colors. With this waist, a shallow guimpe and collar of lace are used, and it is not at all a bad idea to have several of these separate detachable guimpes so that there may always be a fresh one for the waist. The light collar of a fancy waist invariably soils before anything else and makes the whole waist look passe.

In dark, serviceable colors, with the light guimpes and collars to brighten them, waists on this model should be most desirable items in a wardrobe. A wash flannel which is new and is warranted neither to fade nor to shrink is finding favor for waists this fall. The colors, as is the case in all wash flannels, leave something to be desired, but the material comes in very stylish black and white stripes and figures, which should solve the problem of light colored waists that may be worn recklessly without thought of spoiling them.

Heavy white bengaline, embroidered in large black dots, is one of the most attractive shir-waist materials; but is to be found only in a few houses, where the plain bengaline has been bought and embroidered. Dotted velvet and velveteen, and plain corduroy are also popular, with the shirt-waist girl and the velveteen and corduroy are durable, though a trifle clumsy.

The fancy for velvet, velveteens and corduroy does not stop at shirt waists. Whole walking suits of corduroy and velveteens are much in evidence, and have their merits, though it is a question whether they ever look as trim and well-tailored as a cloth costume.

A Rushing Business.

There are more with two souls than a single thought, two hearts that beat as one this Saturday than a week ago. Cupid has been doing a rushing business and the clergymen have had a harvest. May the good work continue. The land is getting happier all the time.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE
It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, cleans the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Sunday Reading.

The American Revised Bible.

Many people will welcome the American revised Bible, which has only just been issued, though it is only seventeen years since our own Revised Version was published. The delay has been owing to an arrangement with the English revisers. All their expenses were borne by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and in consideration of this the universities were granted the copyright of the English Revised Version. Copies of the new American Bible are not yet on sale here, but any one who will turn to the appendices to the Old and New Testaments of our Version may see what the principal changes are. Our revisers considered the suggestions of the American committee, but, being more conservative, were unwilling to adopt them. So—to meet the wishes of the Americans—a list of them was appended to each Testament. The American readings certainly make the Bible more intelligible, and, on the whole, the changes commend themselves. The divine name, 'Jehovah,' for instance, appears wherever it occurs in the Hebrew text, instead of being rendered 'Lord,' as it usually is in the English Bible. The Hebrew word 'Sheol' (the underworld) is also retained in the American Old Testament, in place of the misleading English translations, 'the grave,' 'the pit,' and 'hell.' 'Holy Spirit' is 'uniformly adopted instead of 'Holy Ghost,' and 'demon' (instead of 'devil') for the corresponding Greek word. Obsolete words and spellings are replaced by their modern equivalents. Instead of 'chapmen,' the Americans read 'traders'; instead of 'basilisk' 'adder'; instead of 'ouches' 'settings'; instead of 'chapiter' 'capital' and for 'minish,' 'sith,' 'strakes,' 'charger,' 'winefat,' etc., they substitute 'diminish,' 'since' 'streak,' 'platter,' 'winevat,' and so on. One American change, at least, will not be appreciated in England. 'Corn' across the Atlantic means 'Indian corn,' so the word is dropped in the Bible where we should keep it.

A Chinese Martyr.

The new report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose native colporteurs and auxiliaries, suffered very greatly during last year's social eruption in the Far East, gives some painfully interesting details of the sufferings of native converts. The following is but one of many:

In the Yenshan district there lived Han Yeh Shan, one of our old colporteurs. He had retired from active service for several years, and his son had taken his place, but even in his retirement he could not keep quiet. For several weeks at a time he would leave his home and preach the Gospel in all the villages round, and thus he was well known everywhere. The Boxers captured him. At first he was nervous, but when he was taken into the city of Yeh shan, and saw what was awaiting him, he was given grace, and became very bold preaching the Gospel even to the Boxers. Would they like to hear him sing? So he sang them a Gospel hymn, and then were going to exterminate the Christians when they burnt the churches they were greatly mistaken; in three years there would be three times as many Christians and chapels in the city.' Then they cut him in pieces.

The horrible torture meted out to poor old Han Yeh Shen was apparently that known as 'the death by a thousand slices,' in which the flesh of the victim is little snipped off his still living and tormented frame. Equally faithful and courageous was a native Christian in 'a distant outpost' of Manchuria. He was ordered to repent 'Repent,' said he; 'I have repented long ago, and believe in Jesus.' His persecutors pressed him to renounce Christ and worship Buddha. 'That I cannot do,' he replied, and began to pray. While he thus prayed his head was struck off.

Religious News.

Dr. Moule, the new Bishop of Durham, has been a total abstainer for upwards of twenty years.

A granddaughter of John Brown, the Kansas Abolitionist, is one of the Salvation Army officers in Oregon.

One of the best known Methodist Episcopal preachers of the last generation, the Rev. William McDonald, D. D., died last week at his home in Somerville, Mass., aged eighty-one years. Long an official of the National Camp Meeting Association, and editor for many years of the 'Advocate of Bible Holiness' and then of the 'Christian Witness,' he left his mark upon his times. He also was a voluminous author. Some of the monks exiled from France

are arriving in England. A permanent home for the Benedictines has been formed in the Isle of Wight. Cardinal Vaughan has invited another French brotherhood to settle in Wapping. The monks of the Grand Chartreuse are also thought to be leaving France, and the factory of their famous liqueur may be removed to Spain, the German Emperor having refused to allow them to settle in Alsace-Lorraine.

There are more than 25,000 Indians and Eskimos in Alaska, of whom 7,600 are Protestants, 13,755 are under the care of the Greek Church, and about 500 are Catholics. The Protestants, Moravians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregational-Methodists, Quakers and Swedish Lutherans. The Greek Church receives sixty thousand dollars a year from the Russian Government, and yet is steadily declining in influence.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. S. J. Long said that mission work in South India was a very real power in uplifting the people. A native prince, referring not long ago to the work of Christian missions, had said: 'I am not a Christian, and many of the doctrines of Christianity I do not accept, but Christian ethics I accept in their entirety. There is vice and immorality among Christian nations, as among all nations, but vice is condemned amongst Christians as it is not amongst Hindus. Even among our poor village Christians the epithet of 'liar' is a disgrace, whereas our own people lie unblushingly.'

The 'Church of England Temperance Chronicle' gives some facts and figures to show what public house prosperity costs the nation in taxes. Here is an example: A widow, aged thirty-five, respectably connected, who had given way to drink, and had been cast off by her relatives in consequence, spent nine months of that year in prison, in seventeen convictions, and was also two months in the infirmary. Homeless, friendless, more ragged, more feeble after each imprisonment, work or lodging were equally impossible, and the drink crave stronger each time. Here we have in one year the cost of eleven months' maintenance, and in addition the heavy expense of seventeen times conveying the woman to the police courts, and seventeen times driving her from thence to the jail. Three children were in the Poor Law schools, and another was supported by relations.

At present life for Protestants in the west of Ireland is becoming almost intolerable. Unless people see their way to join the United Irish League they are threatened with the 'forty foot pole medicine' and the publication of their names in a black list. Indeed, it is stated that in County Galway the small Protestant farmers, after holding out as long as possible, have been compelled to join the League, and that the most trifling offences of Christian kindness to neighbors who have incurred the displeasure of the League are visited with condign punishment. Moreover, in Sligo Protestants are excluded from every public appointment, and their children are obliged to leave the district in order to secure employment. Further, at some of the League meetings it has been openly stated that if the people had rifle and pom-poms they would be justified in rising in rebellion and driving the last vestige of British rule from the land. Where this sort of thing is going to end it is hard to see.—The 'Christian.'

Some interesting facts may be gleaned from the King's ecclesiastical appointments to his household. While those who perform the most intimate duties are those clergy who similarly served the late Queen Cannon Hervey, the rector of Sandringham shares with the Dean of Windsor the post of Domestic Chaplain. The new chaplains have all enjoyed the King's personal intimacy; Capon Moberley and Dr. Handley Moulé represent Oxford and Cambridge; Canon Gore and Dr. Gibson are selected on account of their purely personal qualifications. All the chaplains are to wear the royal cipher embroidered on the ends of their chaplains' scarves.

The Bishop of Bangor has been speaking very strongly on the intemperance of temperance advocates, and condemning the way in which many temperance reformers describe those connected with the production of alcoholic liquor as 'corrupters of the human race.' The bishop is of the opinion that this line of action turns friends into opponents, and he instances such well known families as the Buxtons, the Gurneys, and the Halls, who, though connected with the liquor trade, enjoy a foremost place among the philanthropists and benefactors of the country. He also pleads for more tolerant behavior to those who earn a livelihood by their connection with the sale of alcohol.

Considerable indignation has been expressed at the way in which the Bishop of Tasmania has been elected to the secretaryship of the S. P. G. This society is a cor-

poration consisting of about 7,000 members; yet when its new secretary was to be elected no notice of the event was sent to the members, and only a very few learned of the election from tardy notices in the public press. As a result only about a hundred members attended the meeting, and even then, when an amendment was moved that the election should be postponed, urgent pleas were put forward by the officials that the matter should be dealt with then and there. A very large number of the members of the corporation are consequently indignant and more will be heard of the matter.

Why He Chose the Pansies.

A very pretty story concerning President McKinley is told by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. In the course of a year many autograph albums are sent to the President for his signature, and the request is almost invariably granted.

One album laid before the President contained the picture of a flower on every page, with a sentiment beneath. In this case the President did not follow his usual custom of putting his name on the first pages as he is expected to do, but slowly turned over the leaves until he came to a bunch of pansies in the middle of the book.

The pansy is Mrs. McKinley's flower, and the President smiled when he saw under the picture this sentiment:

You cannot guess the power
Of a little simple flower.

He took his pen and wrote under it 'William McKinley,' and sent the album to the owner, who, if the little story and the sentiment attached come to her, will find an added pleasure and significance in the acquisition.

Helpless as a Baby.—South American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brookville, Ont., for twelve years a great sufferer from rheumatism, couldn't wash himself, feed himself or dress himself. After using six bottles was able to go to work, and: 'I think pain has left me forever.'—Sold by A. Chipman Smith & Co.,

Her Heart like a Polluted Spring.—Mrs. James Srigley, Pelee Island, Ont., says: 'I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose.'—Sold by A. Chipman Smith & Co.,

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