

### Chat of the Boudoir.

White Eton and blouse jackets will be worn with early fall suits, the tendency for the season points to a lengthening of the coat that is the latest thing in fashion. Fitted jackets are to be found in fine clothes and suits, and a great many are finished with vests; still, as all these styles have been used for several years with practically only modifications of these shapes, the new long coats promise to be favorites. These are from 27 to 42 inches in length and are half-fitting garmens, that are a compromise between the very loose driving coat and the tight-fitting short jacket. Kersey will be the favorite material for coats and this standby is so durable that it lasts a number of seasons so that one needs to select a coat with a view to its style continuing in favor. Extremes are therefore to be avoided unless one can afford to discard a fashion that soon loses favor. Most coats will be plain, but some will be seen braided or fur-trimmed. Occasionally a coat will have a cut that shows a leaning to the Empire style. High, storm collars appear on some, others have turned down collars and revers. With these, separate fur boas or collars will, presumably be worn. The linings are to be of quieter colors than formerly, silks or satins of the same tone as the cloth being particularly liked.

Besides Kersey cloths there will be used Irish frieze, beaver and rough finish Oxford stockings which last have camel's hair effects of long white hair on a dark ground.

Roman lace is the new fall dress trimming. It is made of figures and flowers in cream applique work laid upon chiffon and embroidered thereon with floss. Dress trimmings and jewelry are to reproduce old Roman and Greek designs, the latter being geometrical figures more than flowers. Silver and dull gold are to be used to pick out patterns and when colors, jewel effects are given, the idea followed being Persion. During the summer Russian lace and Bulgarian embroideries have been so much liked that they will continue in favor for the fall. Elaborate trimmings for elegant gowns will be seen.

Gold and silver braids, galleons brightened with sequins in color and with stones that are beautiful imitations, in tint, of real gems, are to garnish my lady's house and reception costumes. In Paris, gold and white combinations have been indicated. Spangled nets, the allover and the passermenteries, and the chiffon galleons are made for trimmings of empire gowns or Greek costumes that promise to be popular.

Elaborate tea gowns and dressing sacks are much in evidence. For warm days these confections are made all of lace and chiffon and sheer stuffs and when an autumn breath blows in September breezes dainty silk and cashmere robes are substituted.

It is remarked at all the baths that foulard gowns hold sway on the promenades. Foulards of all shades fashioned and ornamented in all sorts of ways. For all that they are a bit more subdued in every way than the fluffy midsummer sulards.

A dainty silvery mauve foulard that holds its own among late August toilettes has its skirt made with three overlapping tunics. These are finished with bands of deep mauve velvet ribbon bordered on both sides with ecru batiste embroidery. The three of them are cut up in slight points at the left side and caught with mauve velvet ribbon. The corsage is made with a long yoke and plastron of tucked and embroidered batiste. Below this the foulard is caught in a series of full puffs, separated by narrow velvet bands.

A frill of the batiste embroidery follows the edge of the yoke and continues down both sides of the plastron. Over the shoulders are straps of mauve velvet ribbon attached with tiny gold buckles. The sleeves of foulard fall low off the shoulders and are gathered into a series of puffs that are separated by narrow velvet ribbons. Three bands of the velvet ribbon encircle the collar and terminate at the back in little loops that are drawn through tiny gold buckles.

There is just the suspicion of a fall note making itself felt among the gorgeous flowers of this summer that banked and bobbed on picture hats. Autumn foliage bright berries with crisp, dark leaves and ribbon bows are slipping in to take the place of roses and poppy blossoms. One of the very new fall toques is made of silvery mauve straw and is trimmed with a cluster of thistle blossoms and leaves.

A tea gown of the heavier sort that goes to the baths this week is built of Liberty cashmere, a beautiful soft material of silk and wool, silk predominating. It is of a pale shade of almond green reflecting a good deal of sheen. Over it is appliqued large pale yellow cretonne roses with yellow green leaves. These are closely darned with tiny gold threads that give an added richness. The upper part of the robe is trimmed with narrow folds of black velvet that simulate a long yoke. These pass over the tops of the flowing cashmere sleeves.

The tea gown opens down the front and turns back at either side to show a lining of pale gold China silk. The rever effect thus given is held in place by black velvet ribbon straps that terminate in loops at either side. Down the outer edge of these revers there falls a cascade of femish lace.

This style of tea gown is worn over separate silk princess or batiste slips. Again it may have just a front of some material tucked in. The beauty of it is that it fills all the requirements of an invalid's lounging robe, so simple is it in line and so easily adjusted, and by a skilful manoeuvring of trimming it may be made as gorgeous as one wishes.

There is something so chic and attractive about a little matinee made all of heavy ecru guipure and narrow black velvet ribbons. The bands of guipure are arranged so that they describe a dip at the back and slant up as they approach the front. They are separated by three black tiny ribbons and show conspicuously the lining of apple green China silk. The elbow sleeves made of the bias strips of guipure are finished with frills of green mousseline de soie edged with the ribbon velvet. Full double frills of the mousseline de soie edge the entire matinee and fall in lull cascade fashion down the front.

Long all-enveloping coats are included in all of these wardrobes. They are such comfortable things to slip on in the early morning when one trips to the springs for the first draught.

A great many of these coats are made of taffets and poplin. These that are just from the tailor's hands are of light-weight cloth. They furnish a few hints as to what we are to expect in the regulation 'fall wrap.'

Evidently the triple cape will be a favorite again this fall. The lines of the new coats are hardly as flowing. Large buttons and flaring cuffs play important roles.

One long new coat of elephant's gray cloth makes a sort of mild attempt at fitting into the curves of the figure at the back and sides while at the front it falls straight. It fastens over to the left side where there are a line of scallops strapped with the palest gray cloth. This scalloping continues around the lower part of the coat and heads a narrow shaped flounce of the coat that is heavily stitched.

There is a triple cape with the edges slightly indented and strapped with the paler gray cloth. Around the high standing collar there runs an edge of the lighter cloth. Broad flaring cuffs give a finish to the close fitting sleeves. The coat is lined throughout with white panne taffets.

So many of the new wraps boast a lining of pompadour silk. The background often blends or better still matches the color of the coat and over it are sprigled the bright little pompadour bouquets. Dowagers who favor the bright little silk capes and collarets for dressy occasions are having them fashioned of black pompadour silk with corded bouquets. These veiled with black tulle and chiffon frills are delightfully effective. The color note then is repeated in the little velvet ribbon rosettes that peep out among the folds of the four deco.

#### The Race for Hearts.

Heart are trumps for everybody nowadays. Any one lacking the genuine artificial ones to make good the deficiency, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is the heart set with pearls, with diamonds or with turquoise, or a combination of the stones; there is the gold heart and the silver heart, and even a baby can have one of these on a tiny chain around the neck, with a wee bit of a gem in it.

There is a big turquoise matrix heart pin, and there are amethyst or topaz charms in hearts made of single stones; thin hearts, thick hearts, smoothly rounded hearts, or hearts cut into many faces. The single gem heart may have a tiny diamond in the centre.

There are enamelled hearts, which open for photographs or a mirror, and there are inclinations of the people who wear them.

Speaking of hearts, their popularity was illustrated at this wedding, the gifts of the bride to the bridesmaid being chrysoprase lockets—a pretty idea, as they carried out the color scheme, each heart was set with the initials of the bride and bridegroom.

At another recent wedding the gifts to

the bridesmaids were pearl and turquoise hearts on chain.

A new invention in the way of a pressing iron will prove a boon to the home dress-maker. It is a hollow flat iron fitted with a tube which can be attached to the gas burner and heated in a few minutes, and moreover can be kept at an even temperature while pressing.

### Sunday Reading.

#### New Missionary Methods in China.

The Rev. Timothy Richard, of Shanghai, the veteran missionary who is so influential with the Chinese government, writing in the 'Examiner,' London, on 'Some new conditions of pacified work in China,' asserts that mission work must henceforth be carried on, 'in the face of the ignorance and suspicion of the Chinese, in opposition to the wishes of some of the powers, and in spite of the neutrality and indifference of the British and American governments.' But in planning for the new campaign Dr. Richard has in mind something more than the old village gospel preaching method. He says that sixty years' experience has convinced the missionary that they can do vastly more in shaping the future of China by dealing with the government, the viceroys, the student class, through systematic distribution of literature describing not only the gospel, but the best fruits of civilization and the discoveries of the Occident; and by using the telegraph and formal letter to bring influence to bear upon Chinese officials, providing the communications are prepared by competent persons.

#### Religious News.

It is reported that an Englishman is making arrangements for buying Mount Sinai for mining purposes.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, a prominent educator, is reported as saying recently that if the preachers give us preaching of sin the scientists must take it up.

The Rev. John McNeill has been conducting evangelistic meetings in Philadelphia explained to the ministers of the city at their Monday meeting, that 'evangelistic meant 'evangelical with an edge on it.'

The Boston 'Transcript' says, 'More inoculation of the American population with the poison of Old World vice has been accomplished in the two 'midways' of Chicago and Buffalo than in the previous two centuries.'

A memorial to the late Dr. Norman Kerr the well known specialist in inebriety, has been placed in St. Mark's church, Hamilton terrace, London. It consists of a mosaic picture of the parable of the Good Samaritan.

In the United States there is a vigorous organization for suppressing cigarette smoking, especially among boys, and now our colony of Victoria, says the 'Christian World,' is taking a still more drastic and affective step against juvenile smoking. A clause is to be inserted in the licenses of tobacco dealers making it a legal offence subject to a penalty £100, to sell tobacco to children under the age of sixteen.

There is, we learn, says the 'Daily News,' quite a scare among the worshippers at St. Paul's by reason of the dangerous tunnelling contemplated near the foundations. One old city caretaker, who has attended on Sunday for more than forty years, refuses now to cross the threshold. Another elderly lady was heard to say to a friend on Ludgate Hill. 'Do, my dear, let us go to some really safe church.'

'Allow me to build a hall for the use of the soldiers of the Queen and to commemorate the fall of Pretoria, and I will take the whole expense upon myself,' said Set Ram Gopal Mallani of Hyderabad, last year, when asked to subscribe towards an extension to the Secunderabad Wesley Church and Soldiers' Home. 'To day,' says the report of the institution, 'the Ram Gopal Hall stands as a monument of Indian philanthropy and furnishes another illustration of affection for the Queen Empress.'

The 'Church Economist' has polled about half of the two thousand churches of various denominations in the United States which use the individual communion cup in an effort to test the sentiment of the clergy and laity after their experience with the new method. Only one answer received was unfavorable, two or three were doubtful, all the others were favorable, and most of them emphatically so. Thirty one states of the Union are included in the poll, and a few churches in Canada and Nova Scotia.

Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, writing in the Sep-

tember 'Missionary Herald,' is optimistic on the whole as to the future in China. He says: 'It is probably true that what has happened has not convinced most mandarins that it would be better from this point to introduce changes, but it has convinced them that there are powers operative in China that they cannot resist and must take into account in all future governmental actions. China will probably continue for a time still to stagger and stumble, but she can no longer sleep after the fashion of the past, and in time will walk with steadiness and purpose.'

Steps are being taken to furnish the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster with a due supply of relics, doubt less to be utilized as all future pilgrimages, and of Papal dispensations to those who visit the shrines. Already the alleged remains of two saints have been secured, the first said to be the bones of Edmund, King of East Anglia, which have been removed from France, and temporarily deposited at the Duke of Norfolk's castle with elaborate religious ceremonies. The second, the hand of St. James, stated to have been brought to England from Germany in 1133.

#### Her Religion.

In the early part of June a little tribe of Gipsies camped on the border of one of the boulevards leading from Boston into the country. For years, long before the country was broadened and made a great electric thoroughfare, this same band had returned to the same spot with the regularity of birds that arrive in spring. The queen of the tribe is a woman of singular stateliness and beauty.

This spring she fell ill. Her fine, dark face took on the waxen hue of an incurable malady, and her eyes, expressive and queenly, were dulled with suffering. She finally sent for a lady, who for years had bought baskets of her, and had done her many kindnesses.

'I think you had better see a doctor,' said the lady. 'You need advice and care.'

The gipsy objected, but at last gave consent.

The physician examined his new patient gravely. She was smitten with a mortal disease, and must surely die.

'I will take her to my house,' said the lady, for she was very fond of this stately gipsy queen.

'No,' the woman replied, with a wan smile. 'Thank you, but I can't do it. I have lived all my life out-of-doors, and shall die happier in my tent than even with you, dear lady.'

From day to day the lady visited the dying gipsy, and the talk naturally drifted upon those eternal topics the value of which approaching death enhances.

'I don't know your religion,' said the gipsy, 'but my religion is very simple. My mother died a Romany, and my father will die a Romany, just the same; but I will die a Burton.'

'A Burton? What do you mean?' exclaimed the lady, horrified at this new religion of which she had never heard.

'Why, you see, when I was a little girl, we lived near Philadelphia. Nobody looked out for us, or cared much for me, but a woman who was a city missionary. Her name was Miss Burton. Every Sunday she came out to visit me. She taught me to read the New Testament. The gipsy took from under her pillow a 'rayed, worn little volume.'

'I was taught by her to read this print,' she said, and I can't read any other. This is the only book I can really read, and I read it every day. Miss Burton took me to Sunday school, and gave me a penny to put in the contribution-box, and brought me back. She told me about Jesus, and how to love others more than myself, and that if I followed the teaching of Jesus, I should go to Heaven when I died.'

'One Sunday Miss Burton did not come. I was about ten years old. She had died of overwork. I think she died a good death for me. And wherever Heaven is, I know Miss Burton is there, and I have tried to live so that when I die I may go and meet the best friend I ever had. This has been my prayer every day. Is this religion of mine the same as yours?'

The lady who told the story said that she broke down then, and in reply to the naive question she could only say:

'Yes, dear, my religion is the same that Miss Burton taught you. I wish I had taught and lived it so well. When your time comes I have no doubt that you will not only meet your teacher, but the Great Teacher Who taught her.'

We hear much about holding a mirror up to nature. It is a favorite quotation.

To reflect the beauty of the world in a beautiful life is a fine art; but it is nobler to reflect Christ to lives that know Him not. That is the noblest thing a person can do.

The Late Dr. Westcott, Bishop of Durham.

The death bed scene of Dr. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, who passed away on the night of Saturday, July 27, was touchingly beautiful. The bishop was quite conscious and cheerful to the last, and just before his death requested that hymns should be sung, and the psalm for the day read to him. Even in his dying moments he gave evidence of his remarkable memory, and corrected the reader, one of his sons, pointing out to him that it was the morning and not the evening psalm which he was reciting. The deceased prelate was born at Birmingham in 1825, and received his early education at King Edward VI's School in that city. He had the late Archbishop Benson as a schoolfellow, and as he was leaving, Dr. Lightfoot his predecessor in the See in Durham, entered. While a lad at school Westcott met the young lady whom he afterwards married. He was going home one day, when he saw a small boy being bullied by a street cad. Dropping his books, the future bishop thrashed the bully and saw the little fellow home. He thus became acquainted with the boy's eldest sister, Miss Whittard who was subsequently his for nearly fifty years, and who died only a few weeks ago. An amusing story is narrated in connection with Westcott's school-days which seems to show that the late Prince Consort was not much of a Latin scholar. Westcott had the honor on one occasion of reading an address of welcome to the prince, in which, of course, the usual petition for a holiday was embodied. The address was in Latin, and at its conclusion the prince smiled and bowed, but said nothing about the holiday. Straightway Westcott rushed off to his room, rendered the address into English, and again presented it. The holiday was at once granted. Westcott graduated at Cambridge University in 1848 as twenty-third wrangler, being also bracketed first in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. For twenty years he was an assistant master at Harrow, and in 1870 became Regius Professor of Divinity at his old university. Dr. Westcott's hobby was botany and geology, and he was an enthusiastic collector all his life. It was a standing joke in his family that, whenever he returned from a holiday, a truck was needed to bring home his specimens. The bishop was also a clever draughtsman, and his skill with his fingers was well known.

Miss Boston—Isn't it dreadful how much slang is indulged in nowadays?  
Miss Breezy—Yes; it's som-thing fierce and that's no pipe dream.



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