

# Chat of the Boudoir.

Only one of the group of wedding gowns set off is wholly of thin material and though charming for a youthful bride it is not, strictly speaking, so correct as the other models. It is fashioned of chiffon over Liberty satin, the skirt, above three accordion-pleated flounces, being tucked to the waist in broad tucks which droop towards the front forming a V down the middle front seam. The bodice, tucked in the same way, has a simple frilled fichu of chiffon, folded surplice fashion, the opening being filled by a plastron of handsome lace. The tucked sleeves have an under-sleeve of the lace.

The bodice of this gown is collarless, and there is no doubt that the growing tendency toward freeing the throat from choker collars will make itself felt in the season's wedding gowns. Already some models are seen with the neck cut slightly surplice or square, but so far the average wedding gown still keeps its high, closing collar and thereby makes many a bride look her worst. There are pretty women whom a high, dead white choker is the rob of every vestige of good looks.

A wedding gown showing a slightly square cut bodice is made of Liberty satin the tucked skirt finished by three chiffon flounces, above which is an elaborate broad applique of heavy lace. The tucked bodice blouses slightly, and has a shaped collar and stole of lace, outlining a yoke and front of tucked chiffon. This chiffon yoke is cut in a square in front, hardly more than freeing the throat and yet escaping the danger of the unbecoming line that merely follows the base of the throat.

A cluster of orange blossoms is caught by a chiffon knot, on the left side of the bodice, and from it falls a long, swaying trail of the blossoms and leaves, reaching quite to the bottom of the gown.

While speaking of orange blossoms, it is worth noting that they are still the flower of flowers for the bride, though many women elect to carry and wear lilies of the valley. A few of last season's brides chose white orchids, but the weird abnormal flower, though beautiful, doesn't fit in with idyllic and wedding sentiment. Since the hair been worn high and much puffed and rolled in front, it has been the usual thing to fasten the veil high on the hair knot and catch it with jewels or with a small spray of flowers, but gradually the flower wreath has been creeping back into favor and some of the summer's swellest brides have worn it.

Now that the low coiffures are unmistakably making their way, a radical change in the adjustment of the wedding veil must be expected, and the wreath of blossoms will certainly have its day.

That velvet is to be greatly used seems more and more certain. The French manufacturers of velvet and heavy silks have suffered sadly during the last few seasons because of the popular craze for lighter materials, and in France a determined effort to force the heavier goods into public favor is to be made this season, both by manufacturers and dressmakers. What is done in France will be copied throughout the world. On Paris models black velvet ribbon is seen in profusion as great as that of last season, and it is still true that few gowns are thought complete without a touch of black.

That goods in plain color will lead is guaranteed by the profusion and elegance of the trimmings provided. Such embroidery is, of course, the last word of elegance, but there is a new silk embroidery that can hardly be distinguished from hand embroidery when applied. It is embroidered elaborately upon a foundation which is afterward destroyed by chemical process, leaving the embroidery for a marvellously perfect applique.

Handwork in tucks, herring-bone, &c., still holds its vogue on soft materials, and dressmakers are still struggling hopelessly to find enough expert needlewomen. One of the sketches shows a gown of crepe and lace whose skirt has a yoke outlined with three rows of herring-boned, and the tucked skirts are as popular as ever.

Stitchings and stitched bands also hold their popularity, but stitching in contrasting color is, unfortunately, passe. Silk in the color of the goods, though possibly a shade lighter or darker, must now be used for the stitching.

With the long coat tight fitting in the back and falling loosely open in front, which Parisians are affecting, though few are yet seen here, fancy waistcoats are a foregone conclusion, and these waistcoats are the crucial detail of many a French gown this fall. The more elaborate silk

ones are long and straight, without any curve at the waist, and are outlined by a small embroidery of trailing flowers and leaves. Cloth waistcoats are braided and buttoned with highly ornamental buttons. A few of the waistcoats in cloth, corded silk suede or doekie are quite plain, save for buttons and stitching. The V shaped space above the waistcoat is filled in by a stock and vest or jabot of lace.

A velvet jacket, worn with a modified embroidered waistcoat in white corded silk and a plain skirt of the same heavy white silk is outlined in one of the cuts. It is close fitting in the back and has a modified position falling in all pleats. A very deep collar of Venetian point finishes the neck, and the slashed sleeves have cuffs of the lace. A girdle of silk encircles the waist and the waistcoats ends at the waist line, under this girdle.

If there is one trimming for hats more distinctive or more fashionable than another it is black velvet ribbon. There are innumerable ways in which this decorative feature may be utilized, and the results achieved by a clever handling of it are very artistic, says the Millinery Trade Review.

Loops of velvet falling over the brim at the back or a little toward the left side of the back are a pleasing mode, while a broad bow disposed directly on top of the crown, with the ends caught over on the brim, which may be either rolled or straight is another effective arrangement.

Latticed and crossed designs and combinations with white or delicately colored satin straw or chenille braid or folds of tulle or chiffon are also seen.

A simple, yet delightful, use of ribbon is a simple, yet delightful, use of ribbon marked a black horsehair braid hat having a rather low crown and a wide brim. The bands of two inch black velvet ribbon encircle the crown and tied at the back in a hanging bow, while an oblong gold and cut steel buckle was placed in front against the crown, the velvet ribbon passing through it. Masses of shaded pink roses were disposed along the edge and against the upturned brim at the left side.

The Empire petticoat is a charming garment, with its straight breadths hanging in the tiniest of flat box pleats from a girdle of ribbon passed just beneath the arms, run through a wide beading and knotted with long ends at the centre of the back. At the knees the little pleats, which are stitched through the centre underneath and are lightly pressed flat, cause in order to form the ruffle, which is augmented by flounces and insertions to make the usual pretty fluff below, save the New York Commercial Advertiser. Sometimes the flounces are built of alternate little folds of the lawn and broad strips of satin ribbon. Often the whole garment is made of fine dotted Swiss, with Valenciennes insertions and edges. The neck is arranged in a soft kerchief effect from shoulder knots of ribbon, or is simply gathered round with little empire shoulder caps that are most quaint and especially dainty in protecting the gown.

Such empire petticoats are quite the prettiest kind possible to wear with breakfast and bedroom matinees, which little garments are usually fastened only at the throat or just below it. The soft straight fall of white linen beneath, flouncing voluminously below the knees, is so much prettier than a glimpse of the tight waistband of the petticoat.

### An Ankle Bracelet.

A young woman living in New York has astonished her friends by the new fashion she has brought home from abroad. Around one of her ankles is linked a gold chain bracelet or anklet of heavy Tuscan gold, fastened with a turquoise anulet clasp, says the New York Sun.

This is worn outside the stocking and is plainly in evidence when a golf skirt is worn.

It would seem far too striking a fashion to find favor with women of good taste, but it is difficult to tell exactly what will strike the feminine fancy. Already a few of her friends have ordered similar anklets in gun metal and silver of less elaborate fashion than that worn by the young woman, who brought the fad direct from Paris, where it was introduced by a Russian woman of title.

One of these anklets being observed at a Turkish bath patronized by women, the attendant was asked if the custom was general.

'A great many women,' said the girl, 'wear these chain bracelets, some above the knees and others' at the ankle. I have never known of their being worn outside the stocking, however, as I have been usually called to assist the wearer to adjust the stockings over the anklet, sometimes a difficult task to perform without tearing delicate hosiery.'

All summer long women have been wearing bracelets outside the sleeve and the new anklet fad seems to have originated in the new and rather pronounced fashion of exhibiting the bracelet. These odd fashions, however, have a short life on this side of the water, although they are carried to extremes abroad, especially by the fashion makers of Paris.

# Sunday Reading.

## The Revival in Japan.

Further news of the religious awakening in Japan is very encouraging. In Tokio special meetings were held in churches, homes, halls and streets, according to a carefully planned campaign. Printed announcements were distributed, hymn leaflets and tracts were circulated, the preaching was simple and direct in the language of the masses, appeals were made for personal decision, and after meetings were held for the guidance of enquirers. Reports made to the central committee show that 5,819 persons made confession of Christ. The co-operation of all bodies of Christians, the simplicity of the message, the earnestness of the leaders, and the use of the open Bible have had a profound impression and prepared the way for larger harvest. This movement was initiated and in the main carried on by the Japanese themselves, while warmly supported by the missionaries. Able native pastors, prominent educators, and member of parliament and reformers were leaders in the work, professing home the guilt of sin, redemption from sin through Jesus Christ, and the call for pure lives. It was a novel thing in Japan for women to take part in these efforts, distributing invitations and laboring with bands of workers in the street meetings. The campaign has extended to several cities and promises to become a national movement with far-reaching results.

## The Mormon Propaganda in New England.

Lack of aggressiveness is no part of the Mormon faith. Emboldened by their present strength of numbers, and counting on a more favorable reception because of their apparent abandonment of polygamy, they have brought the war into the enemy's country. They are maintaining a regular conference in New England. Elders are travelling about holding services and talking with people whenever they can. The cottage meeting held at the house of a friend is their strongest form of work, according to their own statement. A spirit of investigation led me to attend one such meeting a few weeks ago. Two Mormon elders were to visit there for the evening.

Be it understood that the Mormon organization keeps two thousand proselytizers in missionary fields all the time. The system is almost like that of army conscription. The workers are always young and, as the elders said although they are not obliged not to go they almost never refuse. Each man serves in the field to which he is sent for two years, paying his own expenses. When his term expires his return fare is paid.

These elders were young, prepossessing, courteous, dignified, well dressed, and clerical in appearance. One could not doubt their sincerity, zeal or devotion.

The manner conducting the cottage meeting was peculiar. The two elders were the only Latter Day Saints present. They came to dine with a newly-made acquaintance. A few other guests were invited in the evening. First there was music contributed by two ladies. Then the missionaries seated themselves together. Both made brief prayers and spoke at some length. Although one of them talked for half an hour most of the facts of interest were gained by subsequent questioning. This questioning, which closed the formalities.

Nothing was said about polygamy, until when questioned they announced a belief in it. Law forbade it, so their church, willing to obey civil law, ruled against it. Heaven is to be a place of degrees. Latter Day Saints will have the highest places. Women may be saved although unmarried. But as marriage and motherhood are the highest attainment of women, the matron will receive the greater reward.

These Mormon emissaries admit that New Englanders are hard to convert to their way of think. There are about sixty communicants in the New England Conference.

## Religious Notes.

Leonard Da Vinci's famous picture of the 'Last Supper' in the refectory of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in Milan, begins to show signs of decay. The famous fresco is to be examined by a commission of experts, who will consider the best means for its preservation. Professor Cavenaghi, of Milan, a well-known Italian restorer, will attempt to retasten on the wall those portions of the picture which have begun to peel off. The closest investigation is also to be made regarding the alleged dampness of the refectory and the best means of ventilating it. Another professor from Rome will

subject the face to the picture to a close microscopical examination, to ascertain whether there is any truth in the statement that a minute living organism in the wall is at the root of the trouble.

The design for one of the most extensive plants yet established for a Young Men's Christian Association—that at Dayton, Ohio—has been accepted. It represents the study of twenty-five years and will be the fourth building erected for that association. The estimated cost, including furnishing, is \$350,000. It will contain an auditorium seating two thousand persons and three hundred on the stage; the assembly hall and parlors will seat three hundred at tables; five business-rooms for rental are provided and a hundred and sixty-four sleeping-rooms for young men. The educational equipment will provide for a thousand students and will include eighteen class rooms, eight shops and laboratories. The gymnasium and bath facilities will accommodate two thousand. The building provides for a membership of four thousand men and six hundred boys.

A pastor of a church in Northwestern Pennsylvania was recently telling us says the 'Presbyterian Banner,' of the condition of his town. Its principal support is a large paper mill that runs seven days in the week. The result is that the people have no Sabbath the churches have a hard struggle to grow in such soil, and religious life lacks vigor and fruitfulness. When an effort was made to close the mill on the Sabbath, an official of the company, who lives in a distant city, came to the town and announced that if the mill were closed on Sunday it would remain closed seven days in the week. The threat was successful, and the effect to close the mill stopped. Such action of capitalists is an oppression of laboring men, a violation of law, and a curse to the community. It is a menace to all the interests of society and sows the seeds of anarchy. The Sabbath is one of the roots of religion and social welfare, and when it is cut off these higher interests of life wither, and poisonous weeds grow up.

The secrets of deep, of deeper life in Christ are very few, simple, possible essential; study of the spiritual truths, God's Word, meditation, prayer, surrender, service. Where these abound there will be abounding life. Where one of these does not abound there will be a shallow life—a shallow life overclouded by the shadows of spiritual death.

Another one of President Harper's aggregation has leaped into fame. Professor Triggs is his euphonious appellation and his title to distinction is his denial to Longfellow a place among the poets and a general belittlement of all our American authors except, to wit, Walt Whitman. The reason he gives for taking down from his pedestal the sweet singer of Cambridge is that Longfellow has no message to bring. Instead of the 'Psalm of Life' the Varsity chorus will now sing 'I Ain't Seen No Messenger Boy.'

## OFF TO BUFFALO.

The Fine Opportunity Offered to Visit the Pan-American.

The summer rush is now over, men are yet planning how best to spend their vacation. To those who would learn something of the vast extent of Canada, visit her larger cities, enjoy an inexpensive outing, the famous Niagara Falls, and in addition have four days practical education at the Great Pan-American, we would say to buy an excursion ticket to Buffalo, and to those who are unfamiliar with that section of the country, we would say by all means join one of the personally conducted excursions advertised by the Canadian Pacific.

A general misunderstanding exists in regard to personally conducted excursions. Many people imagine that on these excursions one must pay a lump sum before starting to cover all expenses and that while on the journey they travel with the party, sight seeing and taking their meals, etc., exactly as directed. Those who have made the trip found, however, that exactly the reverse is the fact. On these excursions each member enjoys absolute freedom to travel as he likes. You do not pay an amount to cover all expenses each expense is paid for as incurred. The company send an experienced representative with each party to assist each member to see as much as possible in whatever way that member feels disposed to do so. For instance, leaving St. John Tuesday 17th, you will find the Courier has arranged for special sleepers and on arrival at Montreal if you are to spend one day there with the party you will find arrangements have been made by which you can leave your baggage in the party's through car; then, if you have any particular place to visit or any friends to call on, the Courier is on hand to tell you how to reach them. If you

have nothing special you will find the Courier has made arrangements for visiting Mt. Royal, St. James and Notre Dame Cathedral, Chateau de Ramsay, Lachine Rapids and many other points of interest. In addition to this those who join excursions on the 17th will arrive in Montreal on the 18th, the day on which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are due in that city, and you will, no doubt, have an opportunity to see the Royal Party. It is thus throughout the entire journey. On arrival at Buffalo the company's Courier has all information in regard to reliable boarding houses, and will make arrangements for checking and transferring baggage from station to boarding house, and will also arrange to have automobiles meet party at depot and convey them to their hotels or boarding houses, and if any members of the party have any particular place to stay or friends to visit they will find the Courier ever ready to give them careful instructions as to how best to do so.

In reference to the Fair itself, it is proposed on the day of arrival there that the Courier will show the party around the grounds and through the principal buildings, giving them a general idea of the features of the exposition and after that each member can visit that section in which he is particularly interested.

Although many members of the first and second personally conducted excursions by the Canadian Pacific had visited Niagara Falls in the past, they claim that until they had seen the falls with the Company's representative they had not seen one half the many interesting features of that wonderful place for sight seeing, and what they had seen had been at an outlay of four or five times what it cost them to see everything when guided by a Courier who knows every section thoroughly, and we may say to those who have never visited Niagara Falls that they will, by joining one of these personally conducted excursions, save time and expense, and be assured of seeing everything of interest.

As explained before each item of expenses is settled for as incurred by each member of the party and make special side trip or change their route whenever desired. On the last two excursions a number returned home from Buffalo via New York and Boston, others remained longer in Buffalo, and a few remained longer at Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, which are visited on the return trip.

The next two excursions are to leave the Maritime Provinces on Tuesday, Sept 17th, and October 15th.



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