

LATEST FASHIONS.

AS SEEN THROUGH NEW YORK'S SHOP WINDOWS.

That Garment of Compromise, the Blouse. Strong Contrast in Color—Popularity of Ribbon Trimmings—Nearest Tailor Gowns—Millinery—Cycling and Corsets.

The selection of summer toilets is attended with pitfalls in this country, where the sunshine may melt into a shower at a moment's notice. Their gaiety must have a measure of substance in it and be fashioned of such material as will withstand the elements. The real sun garments, dainty muslins, frail crapes and flimsy silks have to be worn when there is no chance of their becoming the sport of the rain, mist and fog.

It is here that the garment of compromise, the blouse, fulfills its just mission in connection with a skirt calculated to bear a sudden shower without disaster. This mention of blouses recalls the fact that, however impossible it may have appeared to invent anything new for this delightful article of the toilet, the fertile brain of some clever fashion maker has achieved the improbable, and with very simple materials. Everybody is familiar with the colored pocket hand-



A DECIDED NOVELTY.

kerchiefs with wide red borders which old fashioned country folk affect, and generally having a kind of paisley shawl pattern in red, yellow and black. These articles, but made of silk and woven together so as to form one piece, have been pressed into service. Three lengths are required for a blouse, and the squares of silk are so arranged that the plain red border forms the yoke. The figured edge is also used for the upper part of the sleeves, collar, belt and, if liked, the cuffs. But a good many of these blouses as well as most summer dresses are made with elbow sleeves, with which long white gloves are worn, even for street wear.

The strong contrasts in color that threaten to extinguish the orb of day have invaded the dress for all fashionable functions. No former season ever surpassed the present in variety of materials, designs and colorings.

Ribbons of all sorts are a distinctive feature of the season's fashions, and the variety of coloring and the pretty effects brought out with this simple decoration are beyond description. Much can be done to improve a gown by making a pretty contrast in color with the belt and collar and making them wide or narrow, as may be most becoming to the figure. A very dressy effect is also produced with the muslin fichu and epaulets; also with collars, fronts and epaulets of lisse finely tucked. Marie Antoinette fichu of mousseline de soie are features of some of the new gowns, as are also the wide empire sashes. There appears to be a slight tendency to reduce the bulk of the sleeves and the size of the hats. There is also a rumor to the effect that the abuse of bright colors is bringing about a reaction in this direction.

The short Eton coat still appears among the tailor made gowns, but the very newest costumes have open coats with large revers and very full, short



QUITE UP TO DATE.

basques, which form a stiff frill round the waist. Stiff shirt fronts are very much worn with these coats, especially pink or blue ones, with a wide turn-down collar and cuffs. One of these costumes is almost indispensable just now. The skirt is always useful with blouses for the house, and the little jacket is easily slipped on.

Bonnets, like hats, show a tendency for getting broader, and toques are still in favor. The Admiral hat seems to find few admirers, and indeed not many can venture to wear it to advantage. The circular shape still holds its own, especially in white willow straw, the edge of the brim ruffled with chiffon, the back slightly tip tilted, a mass of flowers and bows of lace rampant on the crown. Tiny capotes of paillettes have surrounding frills of lace distended on invisible wires and bearing a garniture of aigrettes and flower clusters.

A charming picture hat noticed was of biscuit colored chip, raised on one side by a coronet of red rosebuds. Round the low crown were a twist and up standing bows of black chiffon, balanced by a bunch of the roses, and across the back was a large, flat bow of black velvet, whose ends hung down to the shoulders. The bicycling rage appears to be bring-

ing about a change in coasts. At all events, these are getting lower and lower—indeed they are little more than broad belts just now, and therefore quite practical and comfortable for women who ride the iron steed.

Bathing suits are largely made in serge, though alpaca and silk are both much used. The most popular style has a skirt, knickerbockers and blouse waist. ALICE VARNUM.

VOICE OF HIGHEST RANGE.

Soprano Voices are by Nature Divided Into Three Classes.

The soprano is defined as the human voice of highest range, or pitch, a definition reached naturally from the etymological derivation of the word, from "soprano," the chief, head, highest. As used in modern speech this term is applied alike to the highest voice in women and to the treble of boys. For the purposes of this article it is necessary only to consider the former. Soprano voices are by nature divided into three classes, each having specific powers. The first of these is the soprano leggero, or, as it is commonly defined, the light soprano. Of the three this is the voice of highest compass, but it is quite untrained to dramatic or very emotional singing. Its quality is clear and bird-like, and in singing requiring a flute-like flexibility it is of highest value. Purity and flexibility are its usual and most prominent qualities.

The second division is that known as mezzo-carrattere, in strict translation, of medium character. The musical definition of the phrase is, however, "having a moderate degree of expression or execution." By combining these definitions we may secure an idea of both the quality and powers of this second voice. While it may possess the high notes and in this upper register the flute-like quality of the light soprano it has added to this a medium register of fuller tone and most exquisite quality. Of the three voices this is the most useful both for professional and amateur use, as it is capable of singing both light and heavy music and an infinite variety of songs. Such a voice had Mme. Albani in her prime, and such a voice now has Mme. Nordica.

The third division is the dramatic soprano, with a range similar in large part to the mezzo-carrattere. The tones, however, are fuller and richer. This is the voice which can interpret the great emotions, the voice of emotional and sensuous capability. Sustained and religious music is also its field. Florid arias, dramatic ballads, love plaints and lullabies—all the realm of passionate and sympathetic music is its especial scope.

However, the voice and its character are natural gifts, and the duty devolving upon its possessor is not to change, but to discover its character and then to cultivate it in its class. A writer in The Ladies' Home Journal and authority for the foregoing calls attention to the folly of a light soprano trying to do the work of the dramatic soprano, and of the dramatic attempting the work of the light soprano. The attempt will have an almost fatal effect upon the voice and will ultimately ruin its quality and character. The mezzo-carrattere is of course able to accomplish both. This warning applies with equal weight to singers who attempt to force low or high notes. Not only is such an attempt unpleasant in its effect and a sign of the worst kind of bad art, but it is also dangerous and destructive.

Peach Souffle.

Rub 6 or 8 peaches through a sieve into a bowl; add one-half pound powdered sugar and the well beaten whites of 3 eggs; beat well with the egg beater for five or ten minutes. Beat the whites of 6 eggs very stiff, and add to the fruit; mix well together; put in a hot oven five or six minutes before serving; sprinkle powdered sugar on top.

Canning Pineapples.

There is no other fruit that passes through the canning process so little injured by the heating as this. They may be prepared the same as for dessert, allowing about a pint of granulated sugar to a good sized pineapple, and after it has stood long enough for the sugar to melt allow it to come to a scalding heat and then fill the can.

New Jewelry.

In the jewelers' shops there is an infinite variety of charming designs equally adaptable to gold and to gems. The collar form of necklace is the one that fashion favors this season. It is no larger than the throat at the upper part and fits it exactly. Now that the superstitious prejudice against the opal is disappearing this stone is much used for pendants in necklaces, with diamond settings. This stone is at its best when surrounded by diamonds.

A single string of pearls is the most perfect ornament in the world. Many rows of seed pearls passed through three



GEM SET JEWELRY.

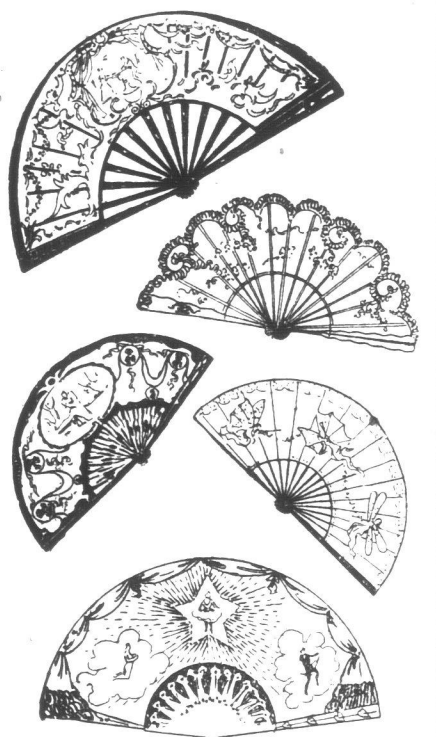
bars of diamonds and clasped closely round the throat are also extremely becoming to slender necks, or in the absence of the pearls a ribbon threaded through the brilliant clasps and tied in a butterfly bow behind is not to be despised.

Numbered with the new designs are the two fly pins united by a tiny pearl studded chain. This may be worn in the hair or in the bodice, as occasion may require.

THE LATEST IN FANS.

Empire Fans Prettiest of All—Medallions a Feature of the Newest Fans.

No woman's outfit nowadays is considered complete without a variety of pretty fans, and the dainty empire fans are perhaps the prettiest of all. Excellent copies of these, made of fancy paper, are sold for a very small sum, but the real beauty has tortoise shell or mother of pearl sticks, and is made of silk, exquisitely painted in figures framed by a scroll of glittering pail-



THIS SEASON'S FANS.

lettes. A Louis XVI fan of black net is very effective, with a painted silk medallion set into the center, the edge being also of silk, in scrolls which spread out on the net. Silken medallions are a feature of the newest fans.

Scroll fans of scented wood and painted gauze are very quaint, with their illuminated sticks shutting up in the form of an ivy bough. Feather fans are much cheaper than they were, and those with ostrich tips turning down from the top are the latest fashion, according to the New York Sun, which also describes a real novelty in a fan of white net, scalloped on the edge and a satin medallion in the center, on which a dainty columbine is painted, and from this shining lines of gold spangles radiate. The white sticks glitter with gold and silver stars.

The empire fans are small in size, but not in price, as the ivory, pearl and ebony sticks are inlaid with gold, while the mounts of hand painted ribbon are divided by another strip of inlaid pearl. A black lisse fan, spangled with golden stars, is very effective with a black evening gown, and a fan de luxe is in natural ostrich feathers mounted with mother of pearl sticks inlaid with gold.

Pickled Watermelon Rinds.
Watermelon rinds make a delicious sweet pickle. Boil an ounce of alum in a gallon of water, take the rinds that have been peeled and the soft part cut off and cut them in pieces 1 inch wide and about 3 long, put in the alum water and let stand on the back of the stove for half a day, then remove from the fire and put the rinds in cold water for an hour, then drain. Boil 2 quarts of vinegar and 5 pounds of brown sugar together, add to it 2 ounces of stick cinnamon, an ounce of whole cloves and the melon rinds and boil half an hour.

Water Ice.

The first thing to do is to clarify the sugar to be used. This is accomplished by taking sugar and water in the proportion of a pound of sugar to a pint of water. To make 2 quarts of water ice take, for example, 2 pounds of sugar to a quart of water, adding to them about a fourth part of the white of an egg well beaten up, and boil for ten minutes. Leave the mixture to cool, and when it is cold put in the flavoring. Lemon water ice needs 8 lemons and 2 oranges.

A Bread Meringue.

Beat the yolks of 4 eggs light; add gradually a cup of granulated sugar, beating all the while, and the grated rind of one lemon. Mix a pint of bread crumbs with a quart of milk, pour this on the eggs and sugar; mix well and bake in a moderate oven until stiff. When done, make a meringue of the whites of 2 eggs and 4 tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, heap on the pudding and brown in a quick oven.

Household Remedies.

A housekeeper gives the assurance that flies dislike sassafras and will not settle on or even near it. Her plan is to brush over the windows every morning with a little oil of sassafras and provide a way of escape for the flies.

In preparing pineapple for the table after it has been pared, take a fork and pick off the substance from the core in fine pieces, then you can eat it with as much pleasure as a berry and feel no more discomfort from its effects.

A rural authority claims that there is no drink in summer more suitable for laboring men than buttermilk. It directly re-enforces the wasting muscular tissue with its curd, and the sugar and salts it contains are nutritious. It forms an agreeable, cooling drink in cases of fever or inflammation.

To clean brass and copper, apply a mixture of oil and rotten stone with a chamois cloth and rub bright.

Keep the stove or range free from soot in all its parts. A hot air passage clogged up with soot will prevent the oven from baking well.

To preserve the skin of a fish entire when broiled it should be rubbed well with vinegar, dried with a cloth and floured. The flour will keep it from sticking to the bars.

If one of the family is late to dinner, do not set his food in the oven to dry up, but put in a covered dish and set over a boiling pot or in a pan of hot water on the back of the stove.

A WONDERFUL INCREASE.

What the Record Shows Concerning Women in "Life's Activities."

"One of the most interesting branches of my work," said a prominent officer of the American Sociological Society, "is keeping a record of women's industries. I began it in 1868, when it was a mere infant. Today it has grown so great that it is almost too vast a subject for one person to handle."

"Take, for example, the single branch of the professions. In 1868 we estimated that there were 80,000 women engaged in the various callings under that head, of whom more than nine-tenths were teachers. Today there are 400,000 and upward, a growth of over 500 per cent in less than 30 years. In 1868 there were about 250,000 male professionals, so that the ratio was a little less than a third. Today, despite the enormous growth of the country, it is about a half."

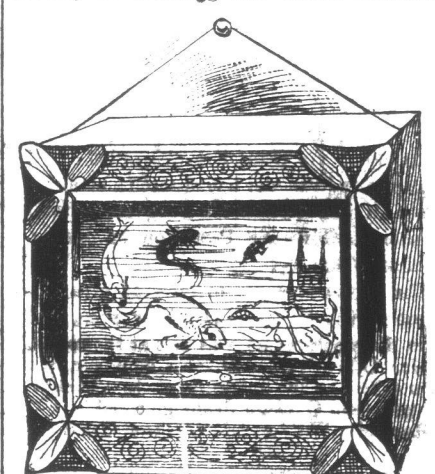
"More important still, the rate of increase on the woman's side is about 12 per cent per annum, and on the man's side about 6. If the past ratio remains unchanged, in the year 1909 there will be 1,950,000 professional women and 1,930,000 professional men. But the ratio itself is changing in woman's favor, and at the present rate of change 1905, only ten years hence, will see the two sexes numerically equal in the professions."

"In 1868 there were no women architects; today there are nearly 100. There were about 350 artists, teachers of art and art designers; today there are over 14,000, as many if not more than there are of men. Women physicians in 27 years have sprung from 420 to 7,000, clergymen from 50 to 2,200, authors and newspaper women from 150 to 10,000, musicians, composers and instrumentalists, vocalists and music teachers from 5,000 to 50,000."

"The lawyers have grown from 3 to nearly 1,000, the dentists from 15 to 1,200, the teachers have passed the 300,000 mark, the stage claims an army of 15,000 in actresses, corymbes, ballet girls, chorus girls, dancers and vaudeville artists. When it comes to other callings, the figures are equally wonderful. There were 5 stenographers and typewriters in 1868; there are over 40,000 now. There were 7,000 women employed as bookkeepers, accountants, clerks and copyists, while now there are 160,000. There were 2,500 saleswomen, while now there are over 90,000."

Living Pictures Indeed.

The living picture idea has been cleverly utilized by a handy young husband in this city, who has produced an odd effect by using the frame of a picture to inclose a tank of water containing goldfish. He is a plumber, with a handy faculty of working out clever conceits



of various kinds. He has always had a fondness for aquarian life, and has made many little aquaria for his own use and for that of his friends.

The other day he made a tank about 6 inches long and 4 inches deep, which he placed in a frame 12 inches long and 8 wide. Into the tank he put some goldfish and small turtles, and covered the top of the tank with glass. Then he arranged the tank so that the glass top filled up the exact space of the frame.

He hung it on the wall at night, and was surprised at the effect made by the goldfish. He called in his friends, and they enjoyed the spectacle for several hours.—New York Journal.

She Was Not Taught How.

"I'm about to be married," writes a girl to this office, "and instead of receiving congratulations I am aware that I need a defense and take this means of making it. I am 27 years old—old enough to know better and do better, but I have no choice. The man is a widower with one child. He liked his first wife better than he does me. I liked a man years ago better than I like him, so we are quits on that. He wants a housekeeper. I want a home. I was brought up to sing a little and play a little, but have no trade. My parents will be glad to see me settled. I would be happier earning \$5 or \$6 a week and taking care of myself, but I was not taught how."

"There are thousands of women in my position. Every man who brings up his daughters without starting them with the means of earning a livelihood is responsible for just such a mistake as I shall make next month."—Atchison Globe.

The Placket Hole.

The placket hole is a summer feature in feminine attire that is deserving of discipline. You rarely ever see one that is quite correct, and when you do you wonder how it happened. There are the belt, the skirt waist band and the skirt band and placket hole all fighting with each other to see which can disrupt the union, if any union there be. Fashion allows a silver safety pin, designed after a modest and unsuggestive pattern, and as an expediency this is allowable to try to effect a reconciliation between these contending forces in attire, but even that sometimes fails.—New York Journal.

Professor Ramsay of London, the discoverer of argon, has a round dozen women in his chemistry class and speaks very highly of their ability.

U. S. CONSUL WALLER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The State department has been advised that the record in the Waller court-martial, for which the French authorities found it necessary to send to Madagascar, is expected to reach Aden, on the Red sea, about the 12th inst. After its arrival there some time will be required for its transmission to Paris, and still more before it can reach Washington if it is decided to have it examined here. It is therefore expected to be at least a month before the department can be in full possession of the facts in the case. In all probability no further steps will be taken by the department in this matter until the examination be made. There is a growing feeling in the department that France has purposely sought delay in producing this record in the hope of causing the United States to make a peremptory and unconditional demand for Waller's release. It is believed that, if made, this demand will be granted, and that if granted, Waller would be deprived of all chance of securing an indemnity and the restoration of his land concession. Without an examination of the record, which could not be demanded after his release, it would be impossible to show that Waller had been unjustly deprived of his property. The department is using every effort to avoid falling into this trap, while at the same time it is determined to protect Waller in all his interests.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—(Special)—Another large increase for the month of August is shown in the report of the Winnipeg clearing house made this morning. Last year the total clearings for August totalled \$3,695,874. This year they run up an additional \$241,806. For the week ending September 5, the clearings this year are \$792,483; last year they were \$769,426.

John Collins, the teamster who broke his neck some time ago in falling from a wagon and who has been at the St. Boniface hospital ever since, is progressing favorably.

A meeting of the board to fix the Western grain standards has been called to take place in Winnipeg on September 24, when the standards for the crop of 1895 will be fixed.

The elevators of the Manitoba Elevator Company at points in this province have been sold to A. McBean & Sons, of this city. WINNIPEG, Sept. 6.—Harry Carrier, a young man residing near Landyville, Man., committed suicide by putting a bullet in his heart. He had just returned from a drive with a young lady and is supposed to have been disappointed in love.

At Rat Portage this morning the body of John Garvey, an old resident of the town, was found in a frightfully mangled condition on the C.P.R. rails, having been killed by a passing train as he was returning home.

A telegram was yesterday forwarded to Premier Bower by joint committees of the board of trade and city council, asking for an interview on the subject of Red river navigation improvements.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

CARDIFF, Sept. 6.—Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire, who represented the United States in the Trades Union Congress, were given a hearty reception at yesterday afternoon's session. President Jennings in welcoming the American delegates, said that although geographically divided, the workers of America, Great Britain and Ireland are united on all important questions pointing to the elevation of their class. Mr. Gompers, replying to the address of President Jennings, spoke of the solidarity of feeling and sympathy that existed among the trades unions of the countries represented in this congress. He said they were of one blood and had a common heritage. He looked forward to the day when all workers speaking the English language would unite with the workers of all countries struggling onward to the attainment of that end for which the whole past had been a perpetual endeavor, with an intensity of purpose that would insure the accomplishment of great results. Gompers said he believed the British trades union congress and the American Federation of Labor would compare favorably with the British parliament or the American congress.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—(Special)—The first of Principal Grant's letters on the Manitoba schools is published. The Principal is a strong advocate of religious instruction in the elementary schools supported by the public, and comments with considerable severity on the action of the provincial government in making so radical and sudden a change as was effected by the school act of 1890. He says: "It seems to me that the provincial government in 1890 made a great mistake in summarily abolishing instead of reforming the old school system. They have been at war ever since with the prejudices and feelings, and even the religious convictions of a section of the population that deserved to be treated with the utmost consideration. They believe that the war would end if it was not supported from without, but on this point I venture to disagree with them. It will end only when they make concessions."

Hall Caine, the brilliant novelist, is a Maxman, in the prime of life, tall, but not robust, with pallid face, hazel eyes, dark chestnut hair and beard, and a delicate, nervous organization which is readily upset. He is without affectation or mannerism and receives his friends and visitors with simplicity and genuine cordiality.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Fresema was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 15, 1894.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
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