



FIG. 26.—No. 4688.—LADIES' COSTUME.
PRICE 35 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 13½ yards; 32 inches, 14 yards; 34 inches, 14½ yards; 36 inches, 14½ yards; 38 inches, 15 yards; 40 inches, 15½ yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 6½ yards; 32 inches, 7 yards; 34 inches, 7½ yards; 36 inches, 7½ yards; 38 inches, 7½ yards; 40 inches, 7½ yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 4½ yards of 42-inch bordered goods for the skirt, 2½ yards of 42-inch plain material and 2 pieces of ribbon velvet will be required for the medium size.

In 4688, price 35 cents, we find a charming costume, suitable for light-weight woolen or silk goods, with a flat garniture of silk or ribbon velvet, galloon, tinsel vandykes, etc. The plain effect of the skirt is "broken" by

lengthwise rows of velvet ribbon, finishing with a loop and forked end. The bodice has a full centre front opened invisibly, and gathered at the neck and point, with tapering revers on the sides. The collar is high, and the sleeves full at the top, with a finish of diagonal rows of velvet ribbon, corresponding with those coming from the side seams that unite at the point under the row surrounding the bodice edge.

PERSONALS

Philadelphia has a trade school for young women.

In Iowa 14 of the state superintendents of education, and four-fifths of the teachers, are women.

Miss Kate Marsden is making scientific investigations in Russia regarding leprosy, hoping to discover some preventive or palliative for that horrible disease.

London University has now on its rolls seven "lady masters" of art, 147 bachelors of art, two doctors of science, 21 bachelors of science, and eight women holding medical and surgical degrees.

Miss Dorothy Tennant, the bride of Stanley, is said to be equally at home in art, literature, and politics, and her room probably contains more photographs and autographs of contemporary celebrities than any other apartment in London.

The peasant women of Southern Italy work in the fields in summer, and at spinning during the winter, taking pay for the latter very often in cloth, which they can only sell with difficulty and at the buyer's price. Their state is consequently very wretched, and invites the philanthropic effort of their more favored countrymen.

Mrs. Minerva K. Elliot has been appointed secretary of the civil service examining board at Chicago, and is successfully conducting the business of her office, having found no difficulty in mastering the business principles necessary and the laws and rules pertaining to the position. She is the only woman in the United States holding a like situation.

Countess Tolstoi is indeed a helpmate for her famous husband. She not only attends to the supervision of the work of her large household, which contains nine living children, but manages her husband's business affairs, and has made numerous hectograph copies of his works which have been refused publication, but which in that manner have been circulated through the mails. A daughter of 18 also helps the Russian reformer in his patriotic and philanthropic labors.

A writer in a British paper declares that it is a mistake to suppose that women outnumber men in the United Kingdom. She affirms that statistics show 21 boys born to every 20 girls, and claims that the apparent surplus of 65,077 women in a total population of 35,000,000 is more than offset by the soldiers and sailors who are absent from the country. In Massachusetts, however, the census of 1885 showed a surplus of 79,607 women in a total population of 1,941,495,

and probably the number will be even larger when the figures for 1890 are returned.

Miss Augusta M. Lowell, organist of the Church of the Incarnation at Harlem, N. Y., is considered the most distinguished organist of her sex in the country. She was born in California, and in childhood showed a genius for music, which during the past six or seven years has been developed by a course of thorough instruction at New York. During this time she has pursued her studies for ten or fifteen hours daily, and has composed some notable and beautiful songs and sonatas. Her success illustrates afresh that patient application and earnest effort form the only sure highway to eminence.

Princess Bismarck, wife of the great ex-chancellor, is coming into newspaper notice, now that all Europe no longer trembles when her diplomatic spouse scowls. She is described as a practical, methodical German matron, keenly alive to every detail of household arrangement; economical, but with motherly care for the comfort and welfare of every member of her household, including the humblest. Recent publications, however, indicate that within her special domains the iron rule of the chancellor has never been supreme, Frau Bismarck exercising to the full the prerogative of her coun-

trywomen to wield the sceptre within the domestic circle.

The success of Miss Clemence De Vere, who has recently been engaged to sing at Rev. Dr. Paxton's church in New York at a salary of \$4,000, the largest ever paid to a church singer in this country, was most deserved, and there is much gratification in calling attention to her early history. Miss De Vere is the daughter of French parents, her father possessing the title of a count and her mother having been in early life a successful concert singer. While Clemence was a child, the father was stricken with blindness, and the mother was obliged to return to her profession to support the family. Recognizing the great promise of her daughter's voice, the faithful woman strove diligently and by great self-sacrifice to secure for it adequate training, and when finally, after instruction by the leading masters of France and Italy, the daughter was declared sure of a brilliant future, the exhausted mother gave to her the care of the entire family, consisting of the blind father, the broken-down mother and several smaller children. So Clemence went to New York in 1889, and after a winter of very successful concert singing, accepted the generous call of the fashionable church.

A recent writer has summarized the qualities of "the discreet woman" something as follows: She can think as well as speak; does not rely on her "woman's instinct" to teach her how to do everything, but is willing to be shown that which she does not know and taught that which will be useful to her; generally manages to have a reserve force of knowledge which is not persistently displayed upon every possible and impossible occasion; does not tell a lie, large or small, if she can help it, but if one seems a necessity she "sticks to it," though heaven and earth combine against her; she does not tell the "why and wherefore" of everything known or supposed, even to her best friends; she can be blind, deaf, or dumb, when occasion demands; does not display her power over any man, or demand anything as her right; but knows her rights and how to get them without friction or ill-will. To this it may be added that she mingles kindness with a rebuke, gentleness with firmness, consideration for others with an earnest care for the special interests of herself and her family, and in speaking of her neighbors dwells with more satisfaction upon their good deeds than on their shortcomings.

The Girls' Brigade is reported to be becoming a popular and beneficial institution in Scotland. It originated in Edinburgh, where the first brigade was formed, but has now spread to all parts of the country. The organization is intended for girls from 12 to 18 years of age, employed in printing-offices, factories and shops, who as a badge wear red aprons with red and white borders and red and white shoulder sashes over their dark dresses, while officers have scarlet and silver stripes denoting the rank of the corporals and sergeants. Their drill consists of calisthenics to music, without apparatus, but with precision and grace, exercises in which rings, flags and ropes are used, and marches including several intricate figures—wheeling, turning, and a maze. There is also singing, and sometimes a May-pole dance, with a little address from the superior officers, who are usually ladies of leisure with philanthropic purpose. In addition to the drill there are classes for singing, sewing and Bible teaching, and kindly talks on temperance, thrift and purity, somewhat of the nature of the working girls' clubs in America.

For the Treatment of Persons Overcome by Gas.

In regard to the treatment of persons overcome with gas several suggestions were made by different speakers at the recent meeting of the American Gaslight Association at Toronto. The most practical were those quoted on the authority of a prominent physician:

1. Take the man at once into the fresh air. Don't crowd around him.
2. Keep him on his back. Don't raise his head or turn him on his side.
3. Loosen his clothing at his neck.
4. Give a little brandy and water, not more than four table-spoonfuls of brandy. Give the ammonia mixture (one part in all) aromatic ammonia to sixteen parts of water, in small quantities at short intervals, a teaspoonful every two or three minutes.
5. Slap the face and chest with the wet end of a towel.
6. Apply warmth and friction if the body or limbs are cold.
7. If the breathing is feeble or irregular artificial respiration should be used, and kept up until there is no doubt that it can no longer be of use.
8. Administer oxygen.