Hyacinth-blue and a certain pale rosy shade of mauve is a very fashiomable French color-mixture, and as a rule is a becoming one. Milliners especially favor the combination.

The newest and most popular colors for evening toilets are pale and golden yellow, silver grany, manve, white, and rose in many lovely tints.

Repped fabrics in both small and heavy cords grow constantly in fashion-able favor. Those in black in fine silk being called "Czarina blue." At the grand review at Chalons she wore a cosand wool have all the handsome effect of a faille silk. Patterns in black, with ailk underweaves in contrasting color showing faintly between the cords, are particularly—black and cerise, black better with gold, mauve, apple green, and like

Iridescent mohairs of heavy weight are much used for travelling costumes this season. Blue and gray, gray shot with old rose, black with cense or green. or green interwoven with tan color, make good semi-dark surfaces for these durable fabrics that shed dust and do not change color in the least. There are also striped changeable mohain that make serviceable utility suits. The fancy for fabrics with black and colors of various kinds interwoven has brought out many twilled goods of different weights. These make neat and pretty gowns for matronly women.

Among minor modes we see that in place of the huge white sailor collars worn last summer fashion now Lifects the spreading collarette that is cut in one with a flaring Medici that stands out picturesquely around the face. The storm collar, which is straighter, is als still in fashion, and this can be brought up snugly as a protection against wind or cold, and allowed to fall when not on duty. A collar of this sort, if well stirfened and, of course, well shaped, give s a very smart appearance to the garment it finishes, and the quantity of handsome fur required for it is less than might be supposed. Here again as an opportunity for utilizing remnants of fur and turning them to excellent ac-

Many of the utility dress skints for winter, when made of single width goods. are of half-circle shape, with the ningle seam up the back, while others, of narrow-width silk and other materials, have gored breadths and are full at the back. Overskirts come slowly but surely to the fore, and the long rounded shapes are about equally popular with the Van dyke or pointed models. There is no particular enthusiasm, however, over the fashion in any of its guises.

It is hardly correct to assert that "electric" seal is quite "equal in appearance to genuine seal." Even the very finest London-dyed electric seal is Diamond Dyes that were asked for. less glossy and the shading of color less beautiful than in the true fur. But ite substitute is certainly handsome. It is eminently pleasing to the eye and just as warm and comfortable as its magniticent rival. I am speaking now of the finest grades, which are neither tawdry nor common looking in any sense, and these grades are superior in looks and last longer than any of the silk-face linen-back velvets which are now so lavishly used for capes, coats, and fancy

The loose Empire coats grow in p-opularity among youthful wearers and slender matrons. Some of the more recent models have stitched bands mmulating boxpleats, and a few have their straight fronts open over fur vests. They have loose bishop sleeves with fur cuffs and a very extravagant looking Medica collar edged with a fur band. Expensive imported models in this style are made variously of fur entire-mink, otter, chinchilla, or Persian lamb.

The fancy for beaded and spangled decoration continues, and these trimmings can be very easily made and at little expense by adding the beads or spangles, or both, to gimp, velvet bands, ribbon, lare, net, etc. These, in nearly every color of the rainbow, can be bought by the ounce or package at very trifling cost, and the work of sewing them on is nothing. Ribbons or very narrow galloons, spangled very slightly or merely at the edge, make an effective inexpensive garaiture which can be arranged for neck basses, belt, borders to simulate box pleats, bretelles, boleros, and the like. A c rdi n-pleated chiffon beaded on the edge of the pleats makes a lovely waist for evening wear, and at is no more difficult to sew on beads or spangles than it is to thread a needle.

An imported collet is made of black velours de Nord bordered with elegant Vandyke patterned jet work, and finished with a high Vandyked collar also jet edged. Three narrow bands of black Persian lamb surround this full collar. Grebe points inserted in "electric" seal form another model, and bottle-green Venetian cloth a third, this edged with chinchilla, the very high standing collar lined with the same. Another darkgreen cloth collar has otter trimmings, and in front the long tabs are wrought with dark-green bronze and gold heads and spangles, with a shower of glittering strands of the same trimmings at the edge of the tabs.

Among fashionable cloakings are silk seal plushes in six different grades, each grade about forty eight inches wide; velours de Nord in five different gracles, this thirty-two inches wide; plain and plaided beaver cloths, an endless variety of rancy boucles, richly dyed kerneys, soft fleecy wool diagonals, French cassimeres, a tempting invoice of ladies' cloths, checked cheviots of English manufacture, and fancy canvas and basket cloths in various handsome color mixtures.

High bodices, fastened behind with long mousquetaire eleeves that fiare at the wrists and are finished with falling frils of rich lace, and are a feature of many of the beautiful winter toilers of light satin brocade in mauve, Rose du Barri, dove-gray, and cream-color. The bodice is cut square in tront, and on each side are the deep points of an immense Queen Bess collar that rises very high at the back of the neck. This collar is

ated, and ofter, when jewel passementeries are used the small buttons that fasten the bodice match this garniture. Regarding color, I think that the majority of women considered until very recently that peacock blue was quite out of fashion. Two winters ago this deep rich shale appeared among expensive broadcloths, Lyons broades, velvets, and millinery ribbons and plumage. But we find it suddenly revived among these fabrics, and also in the new double warp French cashmeres, tailor cloths, and intermixed with other dyes in silk and wool materials and soft wool clan tartans. This is said to be due to the fact that the Czarina shows a decided preference tume of peacock-blue royal armure, with short full shoulder cape and toque of velvet to match, each bordered with a band of Russian sable. Peacock blue is a beautiful color, but it is undoubtedly trying to all but of faultless complexion. Sable and sealskin grow rarer and

more expensive every year, and the liking for scalakina seems to increase in ratio with the difficulties encountered in obtaining them. So great is the de-mand for "coats of skins," that many of the species which supply elegant lurs will soon be swept from the face of the earth. It is the lavish, not to say absurd, profusion in which fur is now used that excites surprise, not to say condemnation. Ermine and grebe have come to the fore in the mixture of two and these also command a high price. Grebe and scalskin wraps of very elegant description are offered for sale at almost prolibitive prices. A great point in the purchase of new seal garments is the depth of color and the deep velvery closeness of the fur. Although novei wrajs show scalskin combined with grebe, chinchilla, ermine, or other costly mr, the choicest sealskins are combined with no other s rt. It is like painting the rose to attempt to enhance the richness and beauty of this fur. The most stylish new coats have moderately full sleeves and flaring Robespierre collar; that on choice wraps is cut in one with the coat, with no seam at all around the neck. Rich linings of crimson, golden, yellow-white or mauve brocade, are used to enhance their elegant effect, but not a few women prefer a rich brown brocade or satin the shade of the sealskin.

Sad Complaints.

Ladies Must Protect Themselves.

Several ladies have recently written to the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes complaining of having received very worthless dyes from certain dealers (whose names are known) instead of the

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, while they deplore this unwise and dishonest practice of substituting, cannot give any greater protection to the public than they are now affording in the way of warnings through the columns of the press.

All buyers of dyes who ask for the Diamond Dyes should look for the name on the outer envelope. If the name "Diamond" is not seen, rest assured you are being offered some

Diamond Dyes are the only perfect dyes in the world for home dyeing. The best druggists and dealers sell them.

American Savings.

Americans are a saving people. In savings banks alone they had in 1895 \$1,814,000,000. There were 4,875,—000 depositors. This represents seven out of each 100 of our people, deposits averaged \$371 each. The other banks are have been also banks also have hundreds of millions of dollars in savings deposits from small

depositors.

The building and loan associations are really another form of savings bank. There are over 5,800 of these in the United States. They have over 1,745,000 members. The assets exceed \$450,000, 000, or \$257 each.

Life insurance is still another form of savings bank. The great life insurance companies have over 8,700,000 policies, aggregating \$5,566,000,000 in amount. Their actual property, called assets, is over \$1,073,000,000, and the premiums \$209,000,000 a year. These assets are actual savings, and the premiums are annual savings.

There are also 350 benefit associations. They have 3,638,000 meembers. The policies aggregate \$7,482,000,000. The assessments each year exceed \$81,000,000. These assessments are also practically

annual savings.
The railroad and other industrial stock companies are still another form of savings investment. The number of stockholders owning a few shares, into which they have put their savings, is very large. But there are no exact figures.

The savings of the people, not counting the rich, are more than \$5,000,000,-000 and may reach \$10,000,000,000: In savings and other banks, in building and loan associations, in insurance and in company shares.—Canadian Ameri-

Queer Things in China.

It is doubtful if there is any country in the world where the customs and manners are so confusing as in China. A gentleman has just written a description of a luncheon he attended in that land of queernesses. The host was the Governor of one of the provinces of China. The invitations were issued for twelve o'clock, but it would have been a mark of great ignorance for the guests to have appeared before two o'clock; there would have been no one ready to receive the guests at the hour stated in

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR.

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PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENE, ROUEN, France.

The guest examines the glass from which the guest drinks to assure him of his host's care, and he tests the chair of his guest to prove it will hold him. It is also the custom for the host to apologize assure him how kind he is to allow himbis notice.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Condition of the Farmer in Ontario.

The fourteenth annual report of the Bureau of Industries, being the agricultural statistics of Ontario for 1895 has been issued. The report deals with the weather and the crops, live stock, the dairy and the apiary, values, rents and

farm averages.

There are 23,113,315 acres in the assessed rural area of the Province, of which 12,426,992 acres, or a percentage of 53.8. are cleared, compared with 53.4 in 1894. The total area shows an increase of 74,341 acr. s over the previous year, while the acreage of cleared land has increased by 134,382. The area of wood land is slightly less than in the preceding year, but there are 57,746 acres less of swamp and marsh land. There is also a continued decrease in non-resident land. The Lake Ontario group still shows the righest ratio of cleared land. The acreage of all field crops in 1805 was 8,321.173 being 94,020 more than in the preceding year. A shrinkage is observed in the areas devoted to both fall and spring wheat, barley, there is an increase in the acreage of the other crops, more especially in corn for both husking and fodder purposes. The 743,199 acres of fall wheat grown in the Province in 1895 are 35,793 less than were reported in the previous year, and the falling off occurred in avery district.

Celery Compound. The results it invariably gives to rheumatic sufferers are so attonishing and satisfying that it has justly been named the world's wonderworking medicine.

The desperate case of Mrs. Elizabeth King, Cedar Hill, Victoria, B.C, is one buckwheat, and hay and clover, while were reported in the previous year, and the falling off occurred in every district excepting the Lake Huron. The averrage yield per acre for the Province is but 19 bushels, which is 22 bushels less than in 1894, and 1.1 bushel below the average yield of the fourteen years. 1882 95. The decrease in both area and and patent medicines. vield per acre makes the total yield 2.356.824 bushels less than that of the preceding year. The reports this fall indicate an increased acreage sown in fall favorable conditions. Some sowing took with her friend's request, and was delivplace as early as August 25; some as late as October 1; but the bulk of the crop was sown about September 15 On the whole, October was not very favorable to the crop. The early growth was retarded, and the general condition was not the most favorable at the beginning of November, although much desired rains and more favorable weather were thus: Increased acreage, fair condition. increased acreage :- Shortage of straw | this year, decreasing production of spring wheat, very favorable condition of weather and of soil in September, hope for better wheat prices. The barley acreage of the Province is only 478,046, being 8,215 less than in 1894, and 190,760 below the average for 1882 95. The area devoted to oats in 1895 reached 2,373 309 acres, which is 30,548 acres more than in 1894. The splendid average yield of 357 bushels per acre raised the total yield of the Province to over 14,500,000 bushels more than that of the year before. The total area of corn has extended to 452,828 acres, which is 74,119 acres more than in 1894, and nearly double the average for the fourteen years, 1882-95. The root crops had a poor start, owing to drouth, but later in the season they picked up, and on the whole were the most successful class of crops grown in 1895. These crops were housed under favorable conditions. The rural area in orchard and garden now amounts to 202 614 acres, there being an increase of 3,646 acres over the figures for 1894, although the east and west Midland groups show a slight decrease The ratio in orchard and garden per 1,000 acres cleared is 16.3 for the Province. The Lake Erie and Lake Ontario groups, comprising the famous fruit districts of the Province, show a ratio of 275 and 25.3 respectively. Farm land again shows a decreased value for the Province, the reduction in 1895 reaching \$14,307,645, while the figures have dropped \$81,854,558 since 1883. The northern districts alone

show an increase. There is little varia-tion in the value of farm buildings, but

implements and live stock show a con-

siderable slump. The rent per acre oc-

cupied has decreased by one cent, and

by six cents per acre cleared. The per

cent. ratio of the rental to the value of

the farm land and buildings is 4.45, or

.04 less than in the preceding year, al-

though .16 more than the average for the ten years 1886 95. In this connec-

tion it is well to remember that, owing

Do not allow your system to get weak

and debilitated. It is easy to keep well

and strong by taking Hood's Sarsa-

the invitation. The right time for the guest to appear is two hours after the stated time. The lunch was served in forty-two of wages paid to all classes of farm courses. The portions served were small, and to some of the guests not agreeable. boarded. Yearly hands with board have received an average of \$150, or \$6 less than in the previous year while with out boar 1 \$246 has been paid, or \$1 less than in 1894 The monthly rate during the working season has been \$15.38 with for everything he offers his guest, and to board, which is a decrease of \$117 compared with the preceding year, and self to be entertained by one beneath self to be entertained by one beneath bis notice.

S25.45 without board, which is 16 cents less than in the year before. The wages paid to domestic servants have fallen from \$6.23 per month to \$6.07. The report contains an interesting article in answer to the question: Can the peanut be successful grown in Ontario? and another upon the bluehird.

A Cedar Hill, Victoria, B.C. Case That Has Caused Much Favorable Comment.

After a Lifetime of Agony From Rhoumatism, a Lady is Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

There is no other medicine in the world so prominent to-day as Paine's

rheumatism, advised Mrs. King to give ried on his robes and came out to begin it a trial. The afflicted lady complied mith hor front? with a heart full of joy and thankfulness, makes a public statement for the benefit of the thousands that have not yet found a cure; she says:

"I have been troubled with rneumatism all my life, and about eight years ago I had a very severe attack, almost losing the use of my right arm. A friend recommended Paine's Celery Compound, The report, then, may be summed up and kindly gave me a bottle I was so much benefitted by that one bottle that The following reasons are given for the I took three more, and was quite cured. Since then it has been almost my only medicine for all the ailments from which I have suffered, and all my family have found some benefit from it. I am sixty-five years of age; I live on a farm, get up early in the morning, and am equal to a good day's work."

> Three-year-old Ethel had been punished by her mamma for some slight delinquency by having her little fingers mildly slapped. After the resultant tears had been dried, Ethel put her ear to her doll's lips, as though listening to something the doll had to say, and then said, in a rebuking tone, "No, dolly, you must not say that mamma is naughty for punishing me."

Break Up a Cold in Time BA NSING YNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mas. Joseph Norwick, of 68 Soranien Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness." H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my cus-tomers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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A MINISTER'S DILEMMA.

Not a few clergymen have a keen sense of humor, and in spite of the serious nature of their calling they see, says the New York Tribune, many tunny things in the course of their professional life Indeed, they themselves are frequently the chief actors in ludicrous mishaps, and though at the time they nery not fully appreciate the humor of the situation, they are pretty certain to do so after it is all over, and they even enjoy telling a j ke at their own expense.

A young Episcopal clergyman who was painfully diffilent had occasion shortly atter his ordination to hold a service in a rural schoolhouse. It is, perhaps, not easy at best to make a liturgical service impressive in an edifice not intended for worship, and with a congregation most of whom are either ignorant of or indif ferent to such a service. The young man was keenly aware of this, but at the same time, being a good churchman, he was especially desirous of conducting the service in such a way as to impress the non Episcopalians. Indeed, with that unconscious egotism pardonable in youth, he rather felt that the future of the church in that neighborhood depended on the way in which he acquitted

Nervous before he began at all, an untoward incident occurred that added to his unhappiness. There was, of course, no robing room in the school. But one of the good ladies with the love of the church in her heart had tried to make a temporary robing room by stretching a sheet across one of the corners. Behind this sheet be retired, and started to take off his coat and waistcoat in order that he might put on his cassock. But he was a large man, and the three-cornered space was very small The result was that in stretching his arms he struck the sheet, and, the fastening being weak, it fell down, revealing him to the congregation divested of his coat and waistcoat, in all the glory of a bright red flannel shirt with a white "dickey" in

and patent medicines.

A friend, know ng personally the value of Paine's Celery Compound and its power to overcome the werst cases of

But his troubles were not yet ended. For a kneeling stool the ladies had provided one of those little low benches the ends of which extended quite a distance beyond the legs. He proceeded to kneel on this bench for his opening silent prayer, but in his disturbed state of mind he miscalculated, and knelt too far to wards one and. The result was, of course, that the other end tilted up, and he fell ingloriously to the ground, whereat several ungodly youths near the door laugh d loudly. Such a series of mishaps might have disturbed the equanim. ity of the most seasoned public speaker, and it was not strange that this poor fellow was reduced almost to the verge of collapse. He is now a distinguished man and a charming and self-possessed speaker. But he says that he never re-calls that dreadful incident without feeling a shiver of stage fright.

The Best Way To Cure

Disease is to establish health. Pure, rich blood means good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It tones up the whole system, gives appetite and strength and causes weakness, nervousness and pain to disappear. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hoon's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; to assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

A Useful Baboon.

Certain wild animals can be trained to act very intelligently as servants of man, and even to exceed the dog in power of thought and action. Le Vaillant, the African traveler, says that he had a tame baboon which was not only sentinel, but hunter and purveyor of food and water. This monkey, by sheer force of brains, took command of the does which protected the camp and used and directed them just as the older baboons command and direct the rest of

By his cries, says Le Vaillant, he always warned us of the approach of an enemy before even the dogs discovered it. They were so accustomed to his voice that they used to go to sleep, and at first I was very vexed with them for deserting their duties, but when he had once given the alarm they would all stop to watch for his signal, and on the least motion of his eye, or the shaking of his head, I have seen them rush toward the quarter where his looks were directed. I often carried him on my hunting ex-

peditions, during which he would amuse himself by climbing trees in order to aid us in the pursuit of game.

When he was thirsty, he used to hunt about and discover some succulent tuber

which was as effectual under the circomstances as watermelon. One might. say that he was not more clever than a truffle dog; but, though the dog can find

a root, he cannot dig it up.

The baboon did both, having the advantage of hands, though he used these, not to extract the root, but to adjust his weight so as to use the leverage of his.

teeth to the best advantage.

He laid hold of the tuft of leaves with his teeth, pressed his four paws on the earth, on all sides of it, and then drewhis head slowly back. The root gener. ally f llowed.

If this plan did not succeed, he seized the root as low down as he could, and then, throwing his heels over his head turned a back somersault and came up.
smiling with the root in his mouth. It. was easy to teach him that it was a part of his business to find these roots and that his master must "go shares."_ Youth's Companion.

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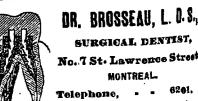
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