

PARIS STYLES TO DATE FASHIONS IN FASHION'S HOME

Paris, Feb. 8.—The latest and most important sartorial sensation in the fashionable world has been the trousseau of the little Archduchess Elizabeth Marie of Austria. She is a thoroughly up-to-date girl in her love of pretty clothes and thanks to her indulgent grandfather, and her grandmother's magnificent legacies, she has been gratified in that way to her heart's content. I think there has always been a great deal of romantic interest taken in her, owing to the terrible shadow thrown over her early days, when she was too young and innocent, happily, to be conscious of the grim and

made a shift. For a "younger" costume, I saw a Delicieux Arrangement of cream satin ribbon, spotted with gold, the size of pens, alternating with cream fllet lace, the front-trim, on which the ribbons rested at the edge of the skirt, being of gold-spangled white tulle, each ribbon ending in a gold "dangle-dangle." The high corset belt was of gold tissue, and the tiny globe-like sleeves of the cream satin ribbon puffed out by the spangled tulle. A tiny gold-topped marabout feather nodded over the collar. For a more similar frock, any pretty chine, broadened or Pompadour ribbons may be used; or ribbon ribbons alternating with lace have a charming effect. Sometimes, the underdress is of pale-hued silk, according with the tones in the ribbons, and showing up the pattern of



Mrs. Langtry in "Mademoiselle Mars"

Often Misunderstood Tragedy of her father's end. Then came, later, another awful misfortune to the ill-omened House of Hapsburg, in the "Martyrdom of the Empress." Now, people rejoice that the younger generation appears to have more luck for the young Archduchess has made a real old-fashioned love match in wedding her Prince Otto, and one cannot help admiring her pluck or determination in preferring to give up all her rights to the Imperial throne rather than her fiancée. In this, too, she has shown herself a true heroine. The period-long buried are the days when the young people never dreamt of "standing up" to their parents or guardians, or holding their own against the stern decree forbidding unsuitable alliances; there is no more meek retiring to wall in private, or sob out their heart-breaks on the arms of some comfortable old nurse. Parents nowadays do not dream of disobeying or protesting, though they may, 'tis true, keep the key of the family coffers, and make things hot, legally, for the obstinate young person. Betrothments and

the lace with telling effect. The tops of the skirts are fitted closely with tiny pleats in the lace, the backs being used in rich red, as the fronts are in white. The great thing is to have the ribbons well set out at the bottom by their reposing on innumerable "fillets," otherwise they lose their cachet, and fringes, or aquilettas, make a pretty finish to the loops. For this, yet, marabout, or pearls may be used, whichever goes best with the ribbon, worn with a spangled tulle toque.

For smart restaurant dinners the favorite tulle toque has a bunch of cherries as its note of chicness. Not the fruit we used on our summer headgear—which was wont to look so temptingly edible—but jet, gold or pearl cherries. They make a cheerful sort of mascot—tulle, tulle, tulle, and are a pleasant change from inevitable roses—du roi and edelweiss. On a pearl grey tulle-crested toque of aluring shape, with white paradiso feathers nodding over the brim, a spray of pearl cherries, with silvered foliage and green leaves, and a bunch of grey crepe de chine, bedecked with old Valenciennes, the yoke and mitten sleeves being of the latter, which appeared also three times, "decoratively," on the fully pleated skirt. In the way of it

Toilette Accessories, I have remarked several novelties and innovations. The coiffure is early inundated with combs, so to speak. Combs, combs, everywhere, catching up the loops and curls, dividing the hair where no partings would otherwise be, and puffing out the still beloved "bouffant" round the temples and sides. Little pearl headed combs are much worn, and very small ones divide upon the fringe in a piquant fashion. These fringe combs show prettily under the aureole-trimmed hat, and with the Marquise and Tricorne chapeau, they are again seen, catching up the pretty knot of curls, which are now arranged just about the middle of the head and rest on the nape, or a little higher up sometimes, in a groove. The newest flower wreaths are three little

High Spiky Bunches, with a leaf or two connecting them, standing up like a tiara, or diadem, over the forehead. The leaves just taper off at the sides, and disappear under the low coiffure. This style was favored by a bride at one of our recent ultra smart weddings, the three little bouquets being of myrtle, from which the heirloom veil, of priceless Brussels lace, fell gracefully from the back over the train. Little diadems of violets look very pretty in blond hair or white marguerites with golden hearts; the flowers should be small and dainty, to grasp the proper effect. It is a change from the Napoleonic foliage wreath, which has been a prime

favorite this season and is still to be seen on the stately head of Mrs. Langtry, as Miss Mars. Her green and gold bay leaves having diamonds round their edges. Her personification of the famous actress, who so cleverly influenced and scored off the wily King, is very good. The dresses and stags; furniture are beyond all praise for their absolute perfection in every detail; of the richest possible materials, all have been imported from France, having been faithfully copied from those of Napoleon's day in the Louvre. They give one a charming version of real Empire and Directoire dresses and furniture, and some of the frocks would make fascinating models.

It has been pleasantly cold of late on our side of the Herring-pond, and if cablegrams tell the truth you are also at the freezing stage. Skating goes on wildly and deliciously; the Austrian still skis along with their glittering jewel-bedecked skates. It is a conspicuous freak which will not, I fancy, catch on. The ultra-chic Patineuses favor

White for Their Costumes. I have seen one in an underdress of white broadcloth topped by a captivating little coat like an Austrian Hussar's, which seemed to hang loosely from the shoulders, and was caught across by big cream brandebourges, and a netted bodice with big black fur collar and toque made a telling note on the snowy whiteness, and was becoming to the wearer, whose hair was of the "chatain rouge" order. A great many others prefer grey to white for this year, and many add a touch of pink, in the shape of a bunch of La France roses, to the pretty toque, muff and picture which are "en suite," and smarten up a little costume of black zibeline or panne marvellously, a touch of old lace being frequently added discreetly to the three "objects d'art."

At the very first note of spring Parisians fly to summery hats, and already some alluring shapes have appeared in black crin and lace slaves. These slaves are crowding by the million metres into the millinery houses, for as you know the best milliners make up all their own fascinating shapes, just as they want them, evolving new and novel ideas with fairy facility. We are told that many spring hats will have curtains, made in the same straw or in another material. Of course, for some time French women have had a leaning towards things dropping from their hats, ribbon and velvet ends, lace scarfs, etc., have sometimes reached the shoulder, and look graceful on a

Prettily Set French Head. They must be arranged with taste and discretion, however, for it is a fashion which may easily enough be caricatured or vulgarized. The curls I have seen are really pretty; they are lined beneath, like the brims, with drawn tulle or gauze. The crowns are low and have flower branches round them, resting over the curtain or a swathing of tulle with narrow gold ribbons or ribbon and tulle, and round it at intervals. Jewelled buttons are placed wherever it is possible on hats, and make a sparkling centre to the tulle or panne choux under the upturned brim. The newest straw hat is the chrysanthemum straw, which comes in a variety of lovely tones, and will make most airy becoming hats. I think it must be of Italian growth, for it has a soft, satiny look, and is composed of delicate spikes and petals. It has the lightness of tulle, with more durability. I saw a hat of scarlet chrysanthemum straw, which would be perfect for a brunette; it had a couple of black angel's wings (except the contradictory term) as its trimming in front, and a tulle bow of scarlet catching up the side, which was raised off the hair. I am told that there is a chance of

Powdered Hair following in the wake of the Louis XV. style of evening dress; it might be appropriate, and a dash of white or gold powder in the hair, or a comb, but to me it savors too much of theatricals and fancy balls, and I have not come into my social horizon as yet.

The newest hankers of bags, sacs a mains, are long and narrow, not so long or narrow as fan bags, but more of that style. They are embroidered and stungled and set into quaint fastenings, which you may, with a little "poking about," pick up in the Rue du Bac, or other curio localities. Some of the mounts are in antique silver or ornolu, with little snake's heads to fasten them. The small little serpent is having great popularity as an object of jewelry. Sarah, the artist, who painted the compliment of introducing him in "Theocora"; in all his undulating "supplicious" he is seen in her much-talked-of

Ring and Bangles, he is covered with little red and blue enamel spots, his eyes are red Mexican moonstones; you may find his cousin in the Rue Royale, but I warn you you will pay dearly for copying the "divine" Sarah, who has an old wives in the luck-bringing propensities of her little snakes. People are decorating themselves with antique miniatures of their ancestors, or other people, which they wear on the end of a long watered ribbon. A girl I know had the clever inspiration of taking her great-grandmother's miniature from its faded little red frame and having a tiny mirror set into the back. At the end of a black watered ribbon she finds her ancestors both useful and ornamental! With a white gown, an old pearl-rimmed miniature hanging on a ribbon of Poncey-blue, looks very picturesque and uncommon. But, I think, that for this week, my tale is told, so— to our next merry meeting!

Chante-Choir. Only a Substitute. Mrs. Knice-Bridget, I was surprised to see you wipe a plate last night. Bridget—That wasn't my handkerchief. You must never do such a thing as that again. evening upon your pocket handkerchief, mum; it was one of the napkins that I have been carrying for a day or two; all my handkerchiefs are in the wash.—Boston Evening Transcript.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. MARCH 9, 1902

The Disciples Sate.—Acts 5:27. Commentary.—Saul made havoc.—The Greek word means to "destroy," "ruin," "devastate," as a ferocious animal would destroy its prey. Saul did his utmost to ruin the church. He was mad against the Christians and set no bounds to his rage and cruelty. He did this under the sanction of the rulers. Every house—He searched everywhere that he might escape. Hauling—An old English word for hauling. And woman—His fury knew no bounds. He arrested the innocent women and "dragged them forth" the same as the men. To prison—So many were arrested that it was impossible to bring them to trial at once.

4. Scattered—Hereofore the work has been centered in Judea, but now the persecutions drive them out, and the church enters upon a new epoch of expansion. Everywhere—through Judea and Samaria. Preaching the word.—The word which the disciples were like so many itinerant preachers. It is the "word,"—plain, simple, gospel truth—that reaches the sinner.

5. Philip.—The deacon, mentioned in chap. 6, now advanced to the degree of an evangelist. Samaria—Our Lord commanded them to bear witness of Acts 1:8. "I will furnish the witness to Jerusalem and the world."

6. With one accord.—The original words imply that crowds of people gave their faith and consent to the new teaching.—Cam. Bib. When they heard, etc. (R. V.)—They heard what had been done in other places and saw what Philip was now doing.

7. Simon.—Much has been written regarding this man, although little is known about him. He is usually spoken of as Simon Magus, Sorcery.—He practiced magic, "exercising the arts of the wizards and magicians" and the name Simon Magus, "The sorcery which Simon used was probably no more than a greater knowledge of some of the facts of chemistry." Amazed the people (R. V.)—By his magic and lying wonders, which seemed to be miracles. Modern Spiritualism is very largely on this order.

8. Great joy.—This joy arose (1) from the more certain faith that the New Testament writers mean real diabolic possessions, by the terms unclean spirits, devils, etc.—Clarke.

9. Had regard.—"Gave heed"—R. V. In the hope that he might be the deceiver for whom they had long been waiting. Of long time—His birthplace was in Samaria, and it is most probable that he had lived there a great part of his life.—Cam. Bible.

10. They all.—Both old and young were carried away with his deceptions. The great power of God.—See R. V. here. They believed him to be the one invested with the power of God, and they were directly and apart from human agency. Probably he used the human means in order that the source whence the gifts came could be recognized and man should not treat it as an accident.

11. Had regard.—"Gave heed"—R. V. In the hope that he might be the deceiver for whom they had long been waiting. Of long time—His birthplace was in Samaria, and it is most probable that he had lived there a great part of his life.—Cam. Bible.

12. Believed.—Where God's truth arises, the kingdom of lies must wane.—Lange. When they saw the true light, they turned from the feeble, worldly light. Philip's teaching met their needs, and brought them to Christ. Philip preached the "gospel," which means "glad tidings." Kingdom of God—Defined by Paul (Rom. xiv. 17) as being "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

13. Then.—Simon simply drifted with the popular tide. Men often profess religion in order to gain a better standing in the community. Himself believed.—It would appear to be a great triumph to have the leader of the opposition speak out boldly in favor of the truth, but the narrative shows (vs. 18-24) that his heart was not in the matter. He perhaps believed that Jesus had wrought miracles and was raised from the dead, but he had no thought of renouncing his sorcery.

14. Peter.—John—We gather from this that there was no special pre-eminence assigned to any among the apostles in those early days.—Cam. Bib. They were so used to assist Philip in his underground work that he so quickly opened up before him. The "harvest" the Saviour saw (John iv. 35) was being gathered. The apostles had greater authority than Philip, and the results show that they were especially needed at this time.

15. Prayed for them.—Instead of at

can exercising their own authority they seek (objectively) to be ruled by the Holy Spirit. They at once turned into a deeper Christian experience.

16. Was fallen.—The expression is several times applied to the Holy Spirit. It means that he comes from heaven and denotes the reality and suddenness of his coming.—Barnes. In the name of Jesus Christ means the same as Jesus Himself.

17. Hands on them.—The blessing came from God through the apostles. Received the Holy Ghost.—We have here as at Caesarea (chap. x. 44-48) and at Ephesus (chap. xix. 5-7) a miniature Pentecost.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Saul the persecutor. This view of Saul, though brief and passing, is very enlightening. He was party to the execution of Stephen. Saul was full of ignorance and blind passion. What he afterwards felt about his conduct is thus expressed in his charge to Ananias: "Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious." This example should be a standing warning to us against trust in mere feeling and Christian sympathy. The effects of persecution. It led to dispersion and the dissemination of the truth. Through the country of Judea and Samaria the scattered churches were strengthened, and new thoughts, stirring memories and new thoughts. There is a general historical lesson here. The old religion is ever ready to devour the child of the woman, the heathen Pythion would wrestle with the glorious Apollo, Herod would put to death the child Jesus, Saul would slay the infant church; but the victory of eternal light and love is not doubtful.

The work of Philip. Well does it stand in contrast with that of Saul in this glimpse of early Christianity. Saul, the wolf, amidst the fold, breathing out threats and slaughter; Philip, as the shepherd, feeding and healing a comfortable flock. Again and again we have the repetition of the true effects of Christianity. Good words are spoken, good deeds are done, and joy breaks out in every city.

Simon's mistake in professing belief in Christianity. Because true discipleship is not a matter of sudden, excited impulse, no vanishing sentiment, but a sober, calm, judgment, a full and hearty surrender and entire consecration of heart and life to Christ. Simon did not sit down first and count the cost. He had no idea of taking a lowly place in Christ's service. He wanted still to be some great one.

The object of the gift of the Holy Ghost. In relation to the apostles as agents, they never assumed that the gift came from God. It only came through them. God might have sent his Spirit directly and apart from human agency. Probably he used the human means in order that the source whence the gifts came could be recognized and man should not treat it as an accident.

ORIGIN OF A SLANG PHRASE.

"The popular phrase, 'Go way back and sit down,' has been credited to many sources," said a music publisher, "but the true story has never been printed.

"One night, about a year ago, several colored sports gathered in a saloon in the Tenderloin owned by a negro, and patronized chiefly by men of his own race. In the party were Smithy, the tenor, and Bully, the tenor. Smithy came from the west and dressed in the height of fashion, while Bully's home was in the south. Bully had had quite a turn of ill-luck, and his attire suffered in consequence. Smithy began kidding him about it. Finally Bully got angry. He sized Smithy up from head to foot for a few seconds, and then he hailed in.

"'Yo' am er dude, yo' am,' he began, contemptuously. 'Yo' done come 'round here an' try 't let de folks know dat yo' am livin' on easy street. 'Don't yo' fink, man dat dem horses am a-gwine 't run 't yo' in de snow dis winter. Yo' ain't no steel rod. Yo' kin git broke.

"'Say, nigger, do yo' see dat chair under de cot dere?' Take man an' vice an' go 'way back and sit down, an' wen yo' git dere stay dere, an' don't come back no more to-night. Understand, honey?

"'Sushy did go 'way back and sit down and was not heard of the rest of the night. Al Johns, a colored musician, who was present, thought the phrase was unique, and the next day he told Elmer Bowman, a negro song writer, about it.

"Johns thought it would make a good title for a song, so Bowman wrote some verses, which Johns put to music. In the story of the song Bowman stuck to the incidents that took place in the saloon that night, and when the song was published it at once became popular.

The phrase was used a good deal by the opposite political parties in the last campaign.—New York Sun.

THE MARKETS

March 3.—There is still nothing being brought to market. The wretched roads are keeping the farmers at home. There were ten loads of hay offered, and sold at \$12.50 to \$14.50 for timothy and \$9 to \$10 for clover. Straw receipts were not. Prices nominal. Wheat, white, 70 to 77c; red, 70 to 72c; rye, 60c; spring, 70c; rye, 59c; barley, malt, 59 to 60c; oats, 46 to 46 1/2c; peas, 58c; steel, 36.50 to 38c; red clover, \$1.50 to \$1.60; timothy, \$2.50 to \$2.35; hay, timothy, \$13.50 to \$14.50; clover, \$9 to \$10; straw, \$10; butter, pound rolls, 16 to 19c; crocks, 15 to 19c; eggs, new laid, 25 to 27c.

Toronto Live Stock Market. Export cattle, choice, per cow, \$1.80 to \$2.25; do medium, 1.50 to 1.75; do cows, 1.00 to 1.50; Butchers' cattle, picked, 4.00 to 4.50; Butchers' cattle, choice, 3.65 to 4.40; do common, 3.00 to 3.35; do cows, 2.25 to 2.75; do bulls, 1.50 to 1.75; Feeder's short-horn, 3.00 to 3.75; do medium, 2.00 to 3.00; do light, 1.50 to 2.00; Stockers, 1.00 to 1.10 lbs., 3.00 to 3.75; Milch cows, each, 25 to 30; Sheep, ewes, per ewe, 3.50 to 5.00; Lambs, per ewe, 4.00 to 5.00; Hogs, light, per cwt., 5.75 to 6.00; Hogs, fat, per cwt., 5.75 to 6.00.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today: Cash. July. New York 82 3/8 82 1/2; Chicago 74 1/4 76 7/8; Toledo 84 80 1/2; Duluth, No. 1 Nor. 73 5/8 76 1/8; Duluth, No. 1 Hard 76 5/8.

British Live Stock Markets. London, March 3.—Here and at Liverpool prices are unchanged at 12 to 13c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is 9 to 10c per lb.

Bradstreet's on Trade. At Montreal this week there has been considerable activity in wholesale trade. There is a good demand for money, and rates are steady.

More buyers have been in Toronto this week than at any time since the first of the year. Travellers have been doing well on the roads with spring samples, and in some departments of wholesale trade sales for this month will show a large increase over last year. Business at the Pacific Coast the past week has not been very active. Business at London this week has improved some. The country roads are better and there has been more farm produce coming out. Hamilton wholesale firms are busy with spring shipments now. The travellers are sending in liberal orders for the spring, and reports, so far as learned by Bradstreet's, are exceedingly encouraging. The western business of Hamilton firms is expanding, and a large increase in the season's sales is looked for in the west this year. The condition of the market for staple manufactures is very satisfactory. Manufacturers are filled up with orders, and are very firm in the matter of prices. Country remittances are very fair for this season. March payments are expected to be quite as good as last year.

Fully Define. "Father," said his son, looking up from a book with a puzzled expression in his face, "what is pride?" "Pride" returned the father. "Pride! Why—a—oh, surely, you know what pride is. A sort of being stuck up, in kind of God, prouder, you know, I get the dictionary; that's the thing to tell you exactly what it is. There's nothing like a dictionary, Johnny."

"Here it is," said the latter, after an exhaustive search. "Pride, being proud."

"Um—yes, that's it," replied the father. "But—" "Well, look at proud!" "That's the way you have got to hunt these things out, my lad."

"I've got it," answered Johnny. "Pride—pride—why—?" "What does it say?" "Proud, having pride."

"That's it. There you are as clear as day. I tell you, Johnny, there is nothing like a good dictionary when you are young. Take care of the binding, my son, as you put it back."

Apply This Test to the Nerves

If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves Are Weak and Exhausted—You Can Get Well by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been enshrouded in more or less mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis, or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again—so indolent is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse. Such are these symptoms. They are, for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall. Involuntary motion, noise, and light; twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep; sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life. So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force can best be accumulated by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored. No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement as both physicians and people have given Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Eimannson, Bates & Co., Toronto.