

FASHIONS OF LONDON.

THE CLOAK REVIEW SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER.

Enormous Work That Devolves Upon a Minute Fashion Writer Now-a-Days—The Latest Mantles and Jackets and the Correct Vogue.

In writing of styles it should be remembered that more interest is centered in what will be worn the next few months than a post-mortem on the vogue a score or more of years ago. The writer who undertakes to describe in minute detail the styles of to-day finds an enormous task confronting him, and nowhere can this be more so than here in London. It has been our pleasure to visit some of the warehouses, and a few notes taken en route may interest you.

Although the credit for producing the styles is often given to certain social leaders, this is more frequently due to the ingenuity of the manufacturer. The effect of certain leading retail establishments adapting like styles of garments and displaying the same, has more to do with defining the fashion than is generally supposed.

The tendency here is toward plainer materials, and the desecration of the gaudy patterns makes the work of designing more particular in producing effective combinations. Heavy braiding, which was so popular last season, has given way to the strap of the same material as the garment. Applique is very popular, and its scope knows no limit, being from the most unpretentious to the most elaborate.

The jackets generally are longer in the skirt and the sleeves also have gained in dimensions. Jackets of covert coatings are very popular and fawn color seems to be a leading favorite; tight-fitting jackets of frieze cloth are extensively shown. Besides these, tweeds, serges, amazons and chevots are popular materials, while a new cloth showing a brilliant ground of color over a camel-hairlike material is in the ascendency. Velveteens also promise well. There is a marked tendency toward the return of the long palette. The favor shown capes is more marked this season than ever before; the popularity of the golf is so great that doubts are freely expressed as to its continued success. Another noted feature is the re-appearance of elaborately designed buttons. Cornflower blue, with reversible checks, is a favorite color for capes, and black plush seems also to be reviving. In long ulsters for children's wear the Dorothy shape is in the lead.



THE LATEST MANTLE.

The silk waist, or evening blouse as it is called here, bids fair to be an attractive feature; they have full bishop sleeves, while the front and back epaulettes are trimmed with black lace insertion.

The outlook for a large demand in fur garments is very promising. The low prices brought at the recent sale have placed this fur within the reach of popular demand and the result has been a revival. The three-quarter seal jacket will be a strong rival of the full length garment; full sleeves generally prevail. Necklets of sable are popular, and black fox is considered a fine trimming for cloaks and capes. Of trimmings in general a large assortment is seen in coque and ostrich feather strips, the coloring of which are in plain and many fancy mixtures. Beaver and astrakhan also remain in favor.

A French coat, similar to the men's smoking jacket, is a novelty. It is made of velvet and has an accompanying vest of the same or lighter material; the front is finished with box pleats and is closed with three buttons. Another stylish garment is a brown beaver coat trimmed with skunk, showing collar and cuffs of the same fur; it has pearl buttons, striped seams, and at pleats on the sides are the pockets.

One of the children's coats shown was of velvet in a new shade, trimmed with fur, showing a large collar and full sleeves. A red serge was also marked; it has the Camille collar. Another very stylish garment for a little girl is made of cream corduroy, and has a single cape trimmed with mouton or a double cape of pique cloth.

The tight-fitting palette will grow in favor as the season advances. One of the leaders shows a new sleeve pleated to the elbow, the collar and revers of which may be sable, skunk or black fox. A fine plush jacket has the upper cape of fawn, more trimmed with ostrich feathers and jet passementerie. Another is the dolman shape, with the back fitting to the figure and a deep pleated cape, the long ends of which are trimmed with jet and passementerie. In seal jackets is a three-quarter with sable trimming; some are tight-fitting around the waist, with full skirt, while others fit close to the back and are open in front.

Capes are seen in unlimited variety. A pretty one is of soft tan beaver color, trimmed with blue fur; this trimming is also popular for a variety of checked back cloths. A cape characterized as the "Three Decker" is also very widely shown. A pretty golf we saw was made by trimming a gray tweed or beaver serge with black fox fur. The Cavalry Capes in French gray, black, tan, brown and navy, showing fur collars are very popular with the young ladies, as are also the Broche vienna cloaks lined with colored shot silk and trimmed with jet. A striking fur cape is in the butterfly shape, showing a high collar made of beaver, skunk, sable or otter. Leopard's hair in gray colors, spotted to represent the animal, is another novelty. Still another has a shoulder circle of different furs such as otter, etc., with the head of

the animal at one end and several tails at the other.

We remark upon the cleverness of a tea gown shown us. It is made of scarlet cashmere with a gathered black silk yoke, draped back and front with lace; the full front is ornamented with a bow and ends of black ribbon. A distinctive feature is the sleeve, which shows a full gathered puff to the elbow, then two frills and a smaller puff of black silk and light scarf cuffs to the wrist, the cuffs being turned back and faced with black silk.

A late novelty here is the handkerchief satchel, which is filled with these necessary articles ready for use. Also one in gloves, made in all shades with points and buttons to match. The chief feature is three small cords corset around the wrist, to match the buttons.—London Correspondence of the Cloak Review.

USED TO FORGET LETTERS.

A New York Man Invents a Device to Assist His Memory.

I saw something in the paper the other day about a man forgetting to post his wife's letters. Now, I used to do that and it filled my life full of lies. I even went so far as to jump on the postmaster-general and the entire post-office department three



THE MEMORY AID.

or four times a week for nondelivery of letters sent by my wife, inditing frightfully confagatory letters to the officials—which I never posted either. Now I am different. I have invented the "always-before-his-eye-wife's letter rack," which hooks over the ears, rests on the chin, and supports one or more letters on a line with the eyeballs, so that a husband provided with the device is glad to mail all letters entrusted to him in the first mail box he meets, says a New York Evening World correspondent. I contend that this "always-before-his-eye-wife's letter rack" is a boon. No husband with deep car pockets and a poor memory should be permitted to roam around without one.

For the Health of the Eye.

Everybody should have his own bed, towel, sponge and soap, make his hand toilet in running water, live and sleep in well-ventilated rooms, and come under the cleansing, refreshing influence of outdoor air and sunshine at least one hour every day of his life, for the health of his eyes. Roller towels, family wash rags and the habit of using a bath or basin of water a second time produce more diseases of the eye and ear than all the fevers on the list of plagues. There are forty-three diseases of the eye and more than half are contagious. Fully twenty-five per cent. of the sore eyes among babies and young children, and eleven per cent. among adults, are preventable. The most common disease, granulation of the lids, is contagious, and should be quarantined. In the surgical wards of public and private institutions towels are frequently burned, and bandages and dressings always the most recent. Cataract patients are put in separate rooms in isolated wards. In all serious cases surgeons change their clothes, and often wear inclosed spectacles. Considering the pricelessness of sight, too much care cannot be taken of the eyes.

A Pleasant Occupation.

Those who are much at home and have plenty of spare time will find an interesting occupation and a capital way to utilize old carpets by converting the pieces into mats. First cut the pieces of carpet about two and a-half inches wide, any length, just as your pieces will best cut. Then ravel out all the wool from the cotton very carefully, so that it will retain the crimping effect. Of course, the pieces of wool will be the same length when raveled. Then take a piece of felt the size of desired mat and a good stout thread. Now take enough of these pieces of wool to make quite a bunch, perhaps eight to fourteen, and fasten them on by sewing over and over in their centre, letting the ends stick up. Crowd these bunches together rather closely and when you get it done you will have a rather pretty mat. You can make many charming designs, using different colors, or if the colors are put all together, just as it happens, it will still be very pretty.

Machine and Hand Needlework.

The difference between hand-wrought needlework and that done by machinery is regarded by most women as the difference between an art and an industry, and each is valued accordingly. The machine work, of course, approaches nearer to the model of exactness in execution, but it entirely lacks the impress of refinement and individuality of its creator, to which whatever artistic value handwork may possess is due. There are vulgar souls who value such work solely because of its greater cost and because it cannot be afforded by many, but there are certainly others to whom the real artistic quality of hand-wrought embroidery laces appeal and to whom they give a delight impossible to machine-made articles. An engraving, if finely executed is beautiful in its way, but can never possess quite the significance and value of its personally wrought as well as personally conceived original.—House and Home.

Recipe for Julienne Soup.

The preparation of the vegetables is the most important point in this favorite soup. Take one-fourth of a pound each of carrot and turnip, half an ounce of celery and two ounces each of leek and onion. Cut these in thin shreds and fry them in butter until they are brown. Drain off the butter, cover the vegetables with broth or stock and let them boil about two minutes; then add them to three quarts of good soup stock and boil gently for two hours.

Let in the Sunlight.

There ought not to be a dark room in any human habitation. To have too much sunlight for health is not possible. Its intensity under exceptional circumstances can always be moderated as occasion may require.

A Household Hint.

Blankets and counterpanes should not be included in the general washing. To give these articles the care they require a special day should be set aside for them.

ABOUT EATING SLOWLY

JEAN W. WYLEY WISELY DISCOURAGES IN HOUSE AND HOME.

The "Wonderful" Digestive Organs All Succumb in Time to the "Gulp" Process of Eating—The Health and Culture Reasons for Eating Slowly.

There is much truth in the homely adage "one man's meat is another man's poison," says Jean W. Wyley in House and Home. Beyond all dispute the same things do not agree with every person, and one way of living certainly does not suit all equally well. And yet, after all, there are many things that are quite as beneficial to one as to another, at least would be if we only gave them a fair chance. And here we state positively that there is no one in the world who can "gulp" down either food or drink with impunity, although kind Mother Nature does sometimes seem slow in inflicting punishment for violating her law in this direction. We have heard more than one person asseverate in the strongest terms, "Oh, but my digestive organs are simply wonderful; I can eat anything and everything, and when and as I choose." In course of time, however, we have heard the same persons modify this statement very decidedly and bewail the fact that the "wonderful digestive organs" had at last gone off, as it were, on a strike and refused to work till they received better pay in the form of better treatment.

We have seen, too, both men and women literally rush in from work, seat themselves at the dinner table and make away in a few minutes with a startling amount of food, and then rush back in similar haste to the office, store or school. And here again we have frequently been amazed at the wondrous long-suffering of Mother Nature, though in the end she was sure to give expression to her disapproval of this cruel treatment of the digestive organism.

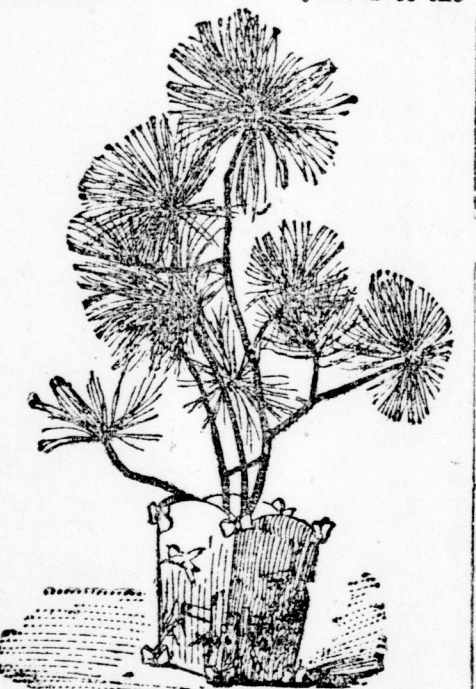
In order to derive the full and proper benefit from our food, there is but one course to pursue—it must be thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva, and to do this it is absolutely essential to take only a small quantity into the mouth at once, and to chew it slowly. There is no exception to the rule: in this, as in all other cases, hurried work is poor work.

Childhood—early childhood—is the right time to begin the performance of this part of our daily task carefully, and every faithful parent should insist on each of his or her little ones eating slowly and chewing its food thoroughly. How much stronger and more durable the teeth would then be and how much less pain and suffering they would then cause. Apart, too, from the hygienic side of the question, how much prettier and finer the table manners of "the great majority" would be.

Everyone at the table should feel it his or her duty to take part in the conversation and to endeavor to make it cheery, entertaining and instructive. There is much criminal neglect in this direction. When scarcely a word is spoken save a request for more vegetables, another slice of meat, a little more tea or a cup of coffee there is really a strong temptation to hurry through with the routine of eating and drinking, and get away from the table as soon as possible. Such ill-bred haste, however, is never a gain—even of time—but in the end a genuine loss. Never be in such a hurry that you cannot do your part toward enlivening the meal with some interesting news, an amusing story or a flash of wit. Try it, and you will ere long find yourself falling into a more rational and much more polite way of eating, and you will be amply repaid by the pleasure you give others, as well as yourself, and the improvement you will notice in your health, even though you considered it good before.

Flowerpot Holders.

Many and varied are the flowerpot holders and covers offered for sale; but, alas, very many of them are injurious to the



FLOWERPOT WITH CARDBOARD COVER.

plants, and those who prefer thriving flowers to decorated pots never allow anything more than paper covers! Here again being of good taste, so we are pretty sure the following exception to the general rule here reproduced from Golden Days will be gladly welcomed by many readers. The cover in question is made of cardboard divisions, each 8 inches high, and 5 inches wide at the top, and 3 1/2 at the bottom. These dimensions can, of course, be proportionately altered to suit any size of flowerpot. The divisions are united with bows of ribbon saved from cigar bundles. Each bow requires 11 inches, and a little Japanese picture is painted in water colors on the separate parts, black and white, with just a touch of red, being the prevailing tones. When one is not enough of an artist to make a water color sketch, the decoration can be applied by neatly pasting on each division an unmounted picture.

Sweet Herbs.

The belles of a century ago washed their faces in buttermilk in which tansy had been steeped to drive away freckles. Chamomile and life everlasting and the elderflowers are prized for their medicinal effects. Chamomile tea will relieve the hardest kind of cramps and pains in the bowels; the elder leaf tea will induce perspiration in fever when almost everything else fails. The different mints are very valuable medicinally, and are relished by the majority of people as flavoring in piquant sauces for meats, fish and fowl. Sage is also valuable medicinally.

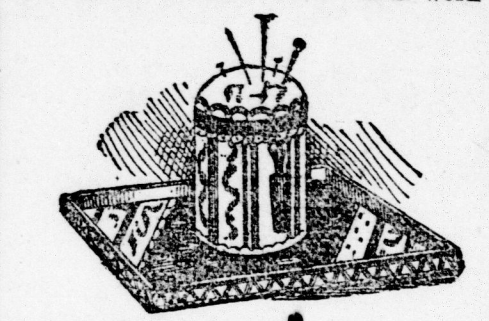
A Fish-Bone Remedy.

A raw egg swallowed immediately will generally carry a fish bone down that cannot be removed from the throat by the utmost exertion and has got out of reach of the finger.

ALMOST A NECESSITY.

How to Make a Dainty and Artistic Toilet Tray Pincushion.

Very often while dressing it becomes necessary to do a little repairing before one can go on with the toilet—a small rent, a button gone or going, which can readily be attended to, but if left is likely to become worse by another day's wear. For this purpose a tiny convenience for one's dresser is nice to have. Your work-



TOILET TRAY PINCUSHION.

basket may be downstairs. Who wants to run down for it.

Take a convenient-sized box-lid, cover the inside with velvet sewed over a stiff paper to fit the bottom, putting cream lace over the corners. Draw a ribbon around inside and out, fastening it at the corners. A lace insertion around the outside is a dainty finish.

A small, round box is covered and a small pincushion fastened on top. At the side arrange a band to hold a pair of scissors, which are almost a toilet necessity. With this always ready one could keep pretty well mended up.—Farm and Fireside.

How to Repair Floors and Woodwork.

Your floor has great wide cracks and rough places. Such a floor is better painted than stained, although it is more trouble to fix it in the first place. Large cracks should be filled, and this is tiresome work. Putty is cheap and easy to get, and you can press it in with an old case-knife. If the blade of the knife is broken off half way it will be even better. Plaster of paris fills cracks, too, and when freshly wet up spreads like putty. Mix it up with a little cold water and it is ready for use, but mix only a little at a time, as it hardens rapidly. There is yet another mixture which you can make yourselves, and which is excellent. Shred up paper—newspaper or common wrapping paper—into bits, and pour boiling water over it. When it is soft stir into it a paste. Drain out the surplus water and add some glue—about two or three tablespoonsful to a quart of the paste—and fill the cracks with it, being careful to trim off the tops smoothly. Otherwise your cracks will make ridges through the paint. When any of these fillings are dry, your floor is ready for painting. It is best to get the mixed paints that come prepared for use, or else get some kindly painter to mix it for you. It takes quite a little judgment and experience to know when paint is of the right thickness to spread well. Get the same painter to select your varnish, for there are many poor varnishes that will not dry, and you do not want to get into any such trouble. Dark brown or red paint make the prettiest floors, as the tints can be made to look like black walnut, or cherry, by cautiously adding lamp-black. Be sure you wear your oldest clothes when you are painting, and do not scatter your paint, brushes and pails around. Keep them as far out of the way and as far out of the smell as possible. Else everyone will wish you had never begun to decorate your room. Wear old loose gloves. They will keep your hands clean, and perhaps save blisters.—Harper's Young People.

Is.

If you go out in the rain, come in with wet feet and sit down to work without changing your shoes, expect to take cold; you will be almost certain not to be disappointed.

If you are always finding out the faults and weaknesses of your companions and associates instead of their virtues and their lovable points, be very sure you will not be greatly admired or beloved; the world does not care much about cynics and fault-finders!

If you carry sunshine and cheer with you and help daily to lighten the loads with which you must constantly come in contact, you may look for friends on every side and you will be sure to find them!

If you persist in eating and drinking what you know does not agree with you, or if you will not take time to masticate your food properly, you may expect to have dyspepsia of every kind, the ordinary varieties of mental and spiritual as well, with all their concomitant evils!

If you really want to help reform the world begin with yourself!

How Colors Are Obtained.

A well-known artist has given some curious information regarding the sources from which the colors one finds in a paint box are derived. Every quartet of the globe is ransacked for the material—animal, vegetable and mineral—employed in their manufacture.

From the cochineal insects are obtained the gorgeous carmine and purple lakes.

Sepia is the ink fish discharged by the cuttle fish to render the water opaque for its concealment when attacked.

Indian yellow is from the camel.

Ivory black and bone black are made out of ivory chips.

The exquisite Prussian blue is obtained by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. It was discovered by an accident.

In the vegetable kingdom are included the lakes, derived from roots, barks and gums.

Blue-black is from charcoal of the vine stalk.

Lampblack is soot from certain resinous substances.

From the madder plant, which grows in Hindoostan, is manufactured Turkey red.

"Gone, Sir, Gone."

Landseer, the wonderful animal painter, often told an amusing story, of which he was the hero, to illustrate that a man must go from home to learn the news about himself.

One day, while walking in London, he saw in the window of a picture-dealer a good specimen of his own work. Stepping inside, he asked the name of the painter.

The salesman said the picture was a genuine Landseer and one of the best he ever painted. Taking up the picture and critically examining it, Landseer asked if the dealer would warrant it.

"Most certainly," replied the salesman, "and what is more, he'll never paint another."

"How's that?" asked the painter.

"Gone, sir, gone," answered the man, putting his finger to his forehead; gone, sir, completely off his head, and not likely ever to recover."

Landseer hurried out that he might have a good laugh without betraying his identity.—The Household

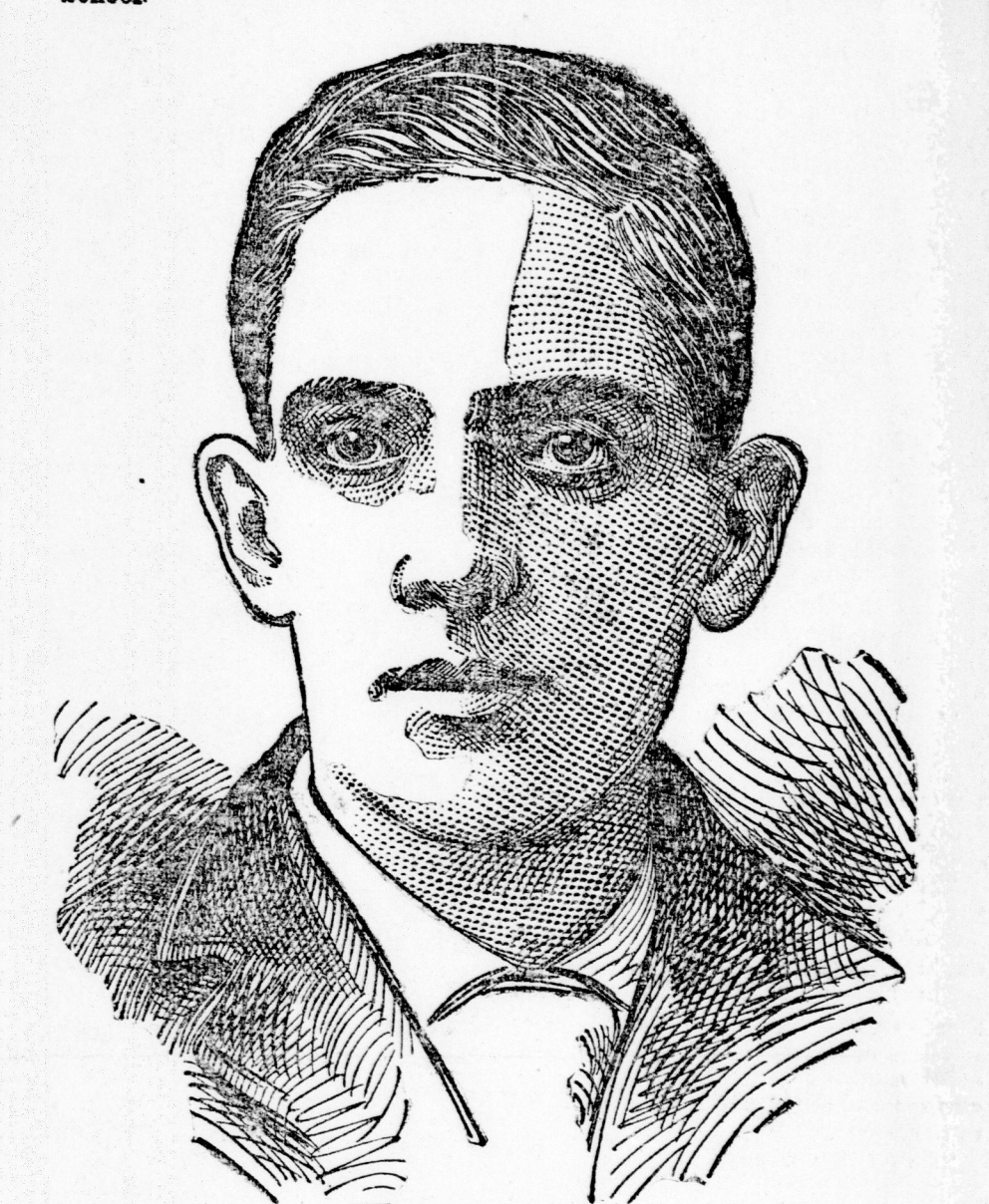
The City of Hamilton Stirred Up.

An Interesting and Well-Known Lad Taken Home from St. Joseph's Hospital to Die.

The Whole Staff of Physicians and Trained Nurses Declared His Case To Be a Hopeless One.

At the Point of Death, Paine's Celery Compound Cures Him.

One of the Most Desperate Cases Ever Known—Limbs and Body Swollen—An Unrecognizable Piece of Humanity—The Boy's Body is Tapped and Two Gallons of Water Taken Away—After Medical Skill Failed, Paine's Celery Compound Works Miraculously—All Statements Vouched for by Geo. LeRiche, Esq., Late of J. W. & Co., and David Morton, Esq., Superintendent of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Sunday School.



ALEXANDER MCINTOSH, HAMILTON, ONT.

Young Aleck McIntosh, interesting, bright and good-looking, is a lad in his teens, and resides with his parents at No. 107 Catherine street south, Hamilton, Ont. The members of the family are well and favorably known, and attend St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, LL.D., is pastor.

Some months ago, to the great grief and consternation of Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, their son Aleck was stricken down with a terrible swelling of the limbs and throat. Notwithstanding the fact that the boy was under the care of an able and experienced doctor, his condition became most alarming. At this juncture a consultation was held by three of the leading physicians of the city, and the result was that Aleck was sent to the hospital, where he might have all the advantages of medical skill, and the constant attention of trained nurses.

At the end of four weeks Aleck's condition was more alarming than ever, and his parents were assured that there was no possible chance of recovery for their dear boy. He lay on his hospital bed perfectly helpless, and so swollen from head to foot that he was unrecognizable.

The sorrowing parents, feeling that there was no hope, and that the hand of death had securely grasped their loved boy, wished to have him die in their home. As he was being taken from the hospital, those in charge expressed sorrow that nothing more could be done for the dying lad.

While at home, and at the point of death, a kind neighbor called to see him. A thought—a revelation—came to her mind. A joyous hope filled her motherly heart as she gazed on the dying boy, and witnessed the intense grief of the parents. She remembered having herself used in an extreme case that great life-giver and health-restorer, Paine's Celery Compound. Would it meet this case where the vital spark was almost extinguished? Yes, she had faith that it would. The use of Paine's Celery Compound was suggested to the parents. "Ah! yes, try it—anything—if dear Aleck's life can be saved."

The wondrous Compound was immediately procured and properly administered. The first dose produced results that gave the parents hope. There was a virtue in this medicine that no other remedy ever contained. The boy lived, and the medicine was continued from day to day with results that gave joy and gladness. By the time the fourth bottle was finished young Aleck McIntosh was well, and all his troubles banished. To-day he is as strong and robust as any boy of his age in the city.

All the physicians look upon the cure as a marvelous one, and the whole staff of St. Joseph's Hospital rejoice at the lad's restoration to health.

Scores of Hamilton's best people can vouch for every statement made in connection with this unparalleled case. The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McIntosh, the boy's parents, are amply supported by two of Hamilton's leading business men.

Such sterling proof of the value of Paine's Celery Compound should strongly convince every sufferer, and all who have suffering and diseased friends, that there is no other

medicine known to the medical profession and the public, that can so effectually and honestly meet the needs of all.

It is the only medicine in the world that saves and cures the sufferer when he or she is given up by the doctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McIntosh write as follows:

"We are willing and anxious to give a testimonial letter in reference to the marvelous cure your Paine's Celery Compound effected for our son Alexander."

"The case is such an important one, and has attracted so much attention in the city, we would like it to be as fully communicated to you and the public as possible."

"Our son Alexander was taken with swelling of the limbs, and in a few days after the throat was similarly affected. At this stage he was confined to his bed for about two weeks, when he became somewhat better. A short time after he got worse, the swelling affecting his whole body and limbs. He continued in bed under the close attention of one of our best doctors, when a consultation of three leading physicians was held and we were informed that the case was so serious that Aleck would have to go to the hospital where the experience and skill of the whole staff of physicians could be employed, and where trained nurses would be in attendance day and night."

"For four long weeks our boy suffered and battled heroically with his disease. At the end of that time we were assured that there was no possible chance of recovery. Everything had been done that could be done, even to tapping, under which operation two gallons of water were taken from the body. For two weeks after this operation he lay perfectly helpless and so swollen from head to foot as to be unrecognizable."

"That he might die in our midst, we made arrangements to have him conveyed to our home. As we carried him out of the hospital the good people in charge remarked, 'they were sorry that nothing could be done for our poor dying boy.'"

"While Aleck lay in bed in our home a friend and neighbor called. She had used Paine's Celery Compound successfully for an extreme case of neuralgia. Our friend said she would write and ask you if it would be advisable to use Paine's Celery Compound, even in this terrible case of kidney trouble, attended with the worst form of edema. You replied that it was very advisable to try the Compound and kindly sent us four bottles free of charge."

"God bless you for the good advice and the gift. He used the four bottles and no more, and to-day Aleck is as well as ever before, a marvel to his physicians and the whole staff of St. Joseph's hospital, and large circle of friends in this city."

"The above testimony of Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh, is vouched for by Geo. LeRiche, Esq., and David Morton, Esq., as follows:

"The testimonial letter from Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, in reference to the cure of their son Aleck by Paine's Celery Compound, has been submitted to us as neighbors and friends. Having visited this hospital during Aleck's illness, we willingly testify to the truthfulness of the statements made."