TAINTY AND ACTIVITY.

In Blouses — Trimming For Cotton Dresses-New Developments In Bonnets.

Woman being a creature of changeable mind, it keeps the artists and de- goods. signers in a continual state of mental activity to evolve something having new ments in bonnets destined for late ed hall which no other part of the house features, at least for every day in the spring. These are hats and bonnets, posses year. It was not enough for them to both made over very light wire frames, embroidered Spanish jacket and the dainty and delicate flower, like velvet combined, a chair, a few prints on the Russian blouse effect all together. The forgetmenot, bluet or perhaps a scarlet walls and a rail for hats and coats put waist has a pointed velvet belt of a rich geranium. Whatever it is it will be around a corner or in a cupboard out of dark blue, a velvet jacket almost covered with gold embroidery and a double plait hanging over in the approved be said to be three leading styles. The fashion, with four dull gold buttons. The plait itself is of old gold armure. There are blue velvet ribbons carried are their names. The Napoleon and Conaround the arm sizes and tied in little tinental are very chic and stylish, but bows apon the shoulders. The collar is the close little bonnets that have flat



SPRING COSTUMES.

embroidered stiffly with gold. The sleeves are of the deep naples blue poult de soie, with cuffs of the old gold. The skirt is like the sleeves and is cut medium wide. The front seams are left open over a dark blue velvet inset, and this is heavily wrought with gold. There are 36 dull gold buttons on the skirt and buttonholes simulated with other patterns printed on. There are dark blue twist. Bat wing bows are set also many with woven figures. at the top. These insets are very pretty and afford a means of widening any dres, plaid taffetas, silk crepon with bookcase, a few chairs, etc., should be skirt that is scarcely as large around the bottom as might be desired.

Another novelty in the blouse effect silk is pale pinks and greens. There is a stock of dark green velvet and a small double rosette at the belt on the left side. The skirt worn with this was of fancy striped taffeta in greens and russet reds over smoke gray. The skirt was plain, but exquisitely finished and graceful. The stylish young possessor of this pretty spring suit had a hat of dark green French chip, with half a dozen ostrich tips and an aigret showing above its enormous brim. On the left side there were three tiny bows, one of rose leaf pink and two of green. There was something deliciously springlike about this whole costume.

It is quite possible with the new fashion to transform a plain corsage into Russian by means of the addition of looped straps. I remember a case where the waist was of olive green velvet and heliotrope satin duchess. The sleeves and lower portion of the waist were of the pale heliotrope, while the deep belt and yoke were of the velvet. On the front of the waist were fastened three straps of rich heliotrope satin, with an arabesque pattern of the velvet applique and set with an extremely narrow gold cord. One of the straps was simply donbled over and reached the belt. The other two had fancy gold and green passementerie knaments at the head. Two bands were laid down the front of the skirt, and another one bordered the entire skirt, which was cut with a demi-

Cotton dresses are made and trimmed with quite as much care as woolen and silk ones, and they certainly pay for the trouble. One can tell at once whether a cotton gown is made for a lady who re-



RUSSIAN BLOUSE, spects herself or not, and a really well look at. There is a new linen brocade silk, which lightens it up wonderfully. This linen stuff will be much employed in the making of the shirt waists which of a dark blue linen was cut so as to linen collar. There was the plaited these shirt waists made of madras plaids and cotton cheviot; also the pretty cot- experienced housekeeper with unpreton pelisse. There will also be shown pared for guests to entertain!

blouse waists for children with three box plaits down the front, edged with white or black soutache, according to It Ought to Invite Inspection and Convey THAT CREATURE OF MENTAL UNCER- the color of the blouse. There are buffs, flax, pink and blue piques used for this purpose. Nearly all of these will have a nized. It tends to be an index of the Bemething New For a Waist—A Novelty Wide sailor collar, but the necks will be Whole house, and it should, however high. Skirts to match will be the rule. small, have an air of comfort. Articles Bishop sleeves, with deep ouffs, are the should be there displayed to invite inonly suitable ones with these. The same spection and to convey generally an air style of making will be followed in the linens, galateas and other strong cotton goods. those in the country, the hall makes one of the pleasantest lounges. There is an

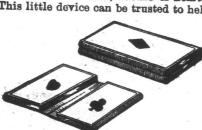
There have been some new develop. air of freedom in a comfortably furnish-

For more immediate wear there may power of man to give any artistic effect Napoleon shape, the Continental and the queer but cute little Dutch bonnets tops and fussy little rosettes at the sides are most becoming. The Dutch bonnet, as it is called, is flat on the top and often has no trimmings at all beyond the rosettes. It is intended to set far back on the head, and for that reason it is much affected by those who wear their hair in the loose bandeaux. Some of these hats have the crown of shining straws, others a mass of spangles of different lusters. All of them are oddly and quaintly pretty. I will mention one more oddity in the way of hat trimming, and that is the bunch of emu feathers that one often sees standing up on one side. Some 20 years ago there was a rage for emu feathers for not only millinery, but for dress trimmings as well, and pretty muffs and collarettes were

some of these with flower designs and ering hatrack.

The cheney taffeta and gros de lon-There are two straps laid like bretelles for full gowns and waists. The swiss limited in number. from the front to the back over the belts in fancy stamped and perforated shoulders. These are piped with emer- leather will be worn by young people assist in giving light, and the ceilings ald green silk. The general tone of the with light gowns. Dotted swiss is a should be light. If paneled with mold-

> A Practical Case For Playing Cards. neat and clean, with smooth edges, is essential to the comfort of the game, whether it be whist, euchre or hearts.



to that good end. It can be made with tractive as to be an addition to the taste, besides serving its more prosaic

To make it select a piece of soft gray chamois skin, or, if that be too quiet for your taste, any color you prefer. Out a section a little wider than your cards are long and as long as four times their width, plus the exact depth of the pack when piled one upon the other.

Turn over at each end a piece the exact width of one card, so as to form two pockets of equal size. Cut from the chamois four strips, each as long as the pockets are deep and as wide as half the depth of the entire pack of cards. Leave one end of each straight and round the others slightly at each corner. Then, with extreme neatness overhand one to each end of each pock et, so as to close the openings, letting the curved end form the back. When that is done, paint upon each pocket a heart, a club or any one of the symbols used. Close the case and paint a similar design on the outside. Then follow all

the edges with a double line of black. You will find the case a most complete and practical one, besides being a real economy, for it keeps the cards in tact and in perfect condition. Slip half the pack into each pocket, then fold it, one over the other. No dust can enter. No cards can slip out. The case is orna mental and can be kept always within reach. A more complete trifle it is difficult to find, and from the testimony of an enthusiastic card player it would seem to fill a long felt want.

The illustration shows two views, pen and closed. CLARE BUNCE.

Cooking to Order.

More attention every year is given to cooking in our large cities. In New York there are several excellent cooking made cotton dress is a pleasant thing to schools where ladies not only go themselves, but send their servants. A sowith here and there a thread of pure ciety has been formed this winter by some of the active workers in these of net closely spangled and trimmed schools to have depots, usually at the women's exchanges. There daily well will soon be seen everywhere. One made | cooked fancy dishes of all kinds can be had at moderate prices. If the goods show a white chemisette front and white continue to be as well prepared in the future as they have been thus far, there blouse effect. There will soon be shown is no doubt as to the success of the project. And think of the relief to the in-

FURNISHING THE HALL

an Air of Welcome. The importance of the hall is recog-

Most halls, even the smallest-indeed bring out the Russian blouse and then and are of lace, chiffon, silk, tissue, net when they are little more than a passage rest upon their laurels. There must be and mull. These delicate materials will —may be made to look cozy. A dark something a little different, and so the be puffed and shirred and made as light stained floor, with a suitable oriental queer "nor fish nor fiesh" waists now offered as novelties. There is one which lightness will be gathered and held with addition of a curtain at some convenient offered as novelties. There is one which lightness will be gathered and held with addition of a curtain at some convenient smbodies the pointed waist, the heavily sparkling buckles, and occasionally some point; a small table and umbrella stand

sight if possible, for it is beyond the



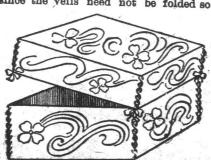
HALL TABLE AND UMBRELLA STAND. to the ordinarily loaded hat and coat There are fewer new dress materials stand, will be found a great advance displayed now than at any other time upon the usual oilcloth and cocoanut this season, still there are very many pretty designs of mohair figures. These ed marble paper, which still obtain in mohairs and brilliantines are shown in many of the smaller houses, says Decora. all the brilliant tints of the season, and tor and Furnisher, which illustrates a they are especially valuable for house combination table and hat stand that afgowns, as they are bright and showy fords a pleasing substitute in narrow and never catch dust. I have also seen halls for the more pretentious and tow-

Where space permits the addition of a few pieces of furniture, such as a tall clock or oak buffet, a china cabinet or pompadour figures and corah cashmere introduced. In the larger halls, with are all extremely fine and elegant and galleries and passages opening out of are used for both waists and skirts-all them, where light is abundant, the has a snug lining, over which is laid a but the plaid. There are some very whole should be drawn together by keepwaist of cheney silk, with a slight droop dainty cotton homespuns in dull and ing all details of much one depth or exactly in front, over the round belt. bright colors, and they will be employed tone of color, and the colors themselves

In dark halls a yellow paper would

It is seldem but a curtain of some kind can be introduced, and it is always of That playing cards should be kept otherwise hard lines of the architectural details. Anything, in fact, that will soften outlines and give a few shadows may and should be introduced, such as This little device can be trusted to help palms, ferns, or even porcelain jars, with a few dried grasses or reeds. In a large hall a screen near the fireplace is almost a necessity. Too much attention cannot be paid to apparently trifling details, such as lighting up a dark corner with, for instance, a bust, a figure or a light porcelain vase, or the judicious prominence being given to some particular piece of furniture, or the placing of a picture on an easel in front of some piece of drapery, says the authority very little trouble and is really so at- quoted. In fact, let the decorator do his work ever so well, the general good effect may be lost, to a large extent, by want of taste and purpose in the disposal of the furniture by those who come after him.

A Receptacle For Veils. A pretty little box for veils may be made of heavy water color paper. It will be found much better than a case, since the veils need not be folded so



BOX FOR VEILS. tightly as to crush them. To make the box take a piece of paper 18 inches long and 10 wide. Cut out squares of 21/2 inches from each of the four corners and carefully fold down the projecting sides, in order to make them stand up evenly and smoothly when bent back and upright. Thread a large needle with silver cord, and lace up the corners. Make the cover a trifle larger than the bottom and the sides an inch in depth. Lace the corners and tie in long loops. Decorate the box in water colors, and on the top print in fancy letters, "Trifles Light as Air." A little pad of china silk should be made to lay in the bottom of the box. This plentifully sprinkled with sachet powder will give the veils a delicate perfume. - Modern Pris-

The Latest Bonnets

The most recent styles for evening and afternoon occasions are all black bonnets made with flat crowns or shapes with rosettes of net or mousseline de sole beaded on the edge, and ganzy wings of wired mousseline, with spangles. Where flowers are used they are made in the form of rosettes.

Artificial flowers in millinery include violets and primroses and large silk peonies, but roses occupy the prominent place. Foliage without flowers is a ashionable garniture.

Old Lady of Over 80 Years.

HER RIGHT SIDE WAS BADLY PARALYZED.

Sufferings Were Such That She Wished to

Paine's Celery Compound Saved Her Life and Renewed Her Strength.

BEST MEDICINE FOR THE OLD AND YOUNG.

and their years made happy and joyous lauding the strengthening and rejuvenaby the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Many old people suffer from nerve Mrs. James Cain, of Perott Settle-Many old people suner from nerve menl, N.S., now in her eighty first year, health, strength and flesh, and my complaint, sleeplessness, and terrible paralysis. With such dangerous ditestimony regarding the value of Paine's though in my eighty first year, my limbs to drop off at any moment.

If we are truly and honestly interested in the welfare of the old people, we will anxiously seek to use the agency that will best meet their troubles. In the past, thousands of our aged people have take much medicine; I managed, howbeen rescued from death by Paine's Celever, to use a little, and was able to sit pound, and if properly used, they will ery Compound, and are now enjoying up for a short time, but felt so bad, that surely cure."

It is now an established fact that our a happy old age. Every week new testi- I wished to die, as I thought death would dear fathers and mothers and our grand-parents can have their lives prolonged, well as from their friends and relations,

"I am happy to state that Paine's to be quite myself again.

"In my weak condition I began using Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle gave me relief. I continued to eases clinging to them, they are liable Celery Compound; she writes as follows: are getting stronger, and I hope soon

I would advise all who are suffering from paralysis and other troubles to use Paine's Celery Compound and the Wills'

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNS.

Interview With Hon. J. H. Turner-The Policy and Prospects of the Province.

Mining Development - The British Pacific Railway-Grievances of the Sealers.

(From the Canadian Gazette.) There is no secret about the main object of Mr. Turner's visit to London. At the last session of the British Columbian legislature a loan of £420,000 was authorised, to bear interest not exceeding 31 per cent.; and it is Mr. Turner's purpose in visiting COUNTRY to surrery the greatest assistance in softening the from official cares. For seven successive and, at the same time, to enjoy some respite | want?" the chief justiceship of the province, he also took upon himself the duties of the premier-

THE DEPRESSION. "Times are not at their best with you in the Pacific Province," remarked a Canadian Gazette representative to Mr. Turner on Monday.

"No; times have been very bad with us. One of our chief industries—the lumber business—has been and is depressed, and the fishery business has been bad, too. The depression has been general all along the Paci-fic coast and throughout the American con-tinent, and, indeed, throughout the world. We did not feel it in British Columbia until a year or so ago, but we have felt it since, especially in the lumber business." WARS AND TRADE.

"They say that a depression may be expected to strike Canada a year or eighteen ionths after it strikes the States." 44 Yes, that is curious. The depression in lumber began before the trouble in Valparaiso. That country is a large customer of ours. The war stopped exports, but when the war was over we all thought there would be a large demand. The country was, howver, so disorganized that the demand did not arise as we expected. Then the war between China and Japan upset another branch of the lumber trade, but we are now just beginning to ship lumber to Europe, and—a new departure for us—to Egypt, too. The Australasian trade is very poor as yet; you know how depressed all busifor heavy works are certain to be undertaken there, and ours is the lumber for shipping, building, and the like. We have always one a little with Japan, and that too has, of course, ceased, but a large demand may

be expected now." THE JAPANESE TREATY.

Columbia. It is, of course, possible that those who are opposed to the cheap labor which the Japs and Chinese bring to the Pacific coast may have apprecched the ministry since I left, and asked that the Canadian government he mattheward to british when I left, returning to montana or Dakota to bring 100 more to the settlement."

"You, too, like the Northwest and Ontario and Quebec, are settling your vacant lands with colonists from the United States?" dian government be petitioned to oppose Canada's inclusion in a treaty which would tend to encourage the infinx of that cheap couver island also of Norwegians and also the states and they will like the labor; but the question is one requiring careful consideration, and it had not really ome before us when I left Victoria." "It mast, of course, be decided upon broad national lines—from the point of view

not alone of one province but of the whole Dominion." Quite so; that is natural. Canada as whole, and British Columbia in particular, would, presumably, derive great commercial advantages in Japan under the treaty, and against these advantages would be set this very difficult question of Asiatic immigra-

AGAINST THE ASIATIC. AGAINST THE ASIATIO.

"But surely, Mr. Turner, you differentiate between the Japs and the Chinese.
Upon the Chinaman, I know, you put a politax of \$50 on entry, but not upon the Jap.
The Chinaman looks upon British Columbia and all white man's land as a place for money-making, not for home-making. China remains his home, and there he takes his savings and dies. Not so the Jap."

"No doubt that is so, and until the ses-

sion before the last no attempt was made to is more traffic than it can carry." legislate against the Japanese in British Columbia. But the question was raised in that session—upon some railway bill, I think, when a clause was under discussion forbidding the employment of Chinese labor—and someone then said that the Japs

NO RAW YOUNG MEN WANTED.

from official cares. For seven successive "None, unless they have money or are years Mr. Turner has held the portfolio of hard workers. Business is, as I have said, finance in the provincial cabinet, and last month, upon the elevation of Mr. Davie to the chief instance has not been paynot what it was and what it will be again. We have been overrun with young men who want situations. Now, we really have no room for them as things are."

" Not even if they mean hard work on, say, the land?" Ah, they say they will do anything, and they are willing enough. They set to with tremendous spirit, and work splendidly at the outset, but from want of experience miles, and the other eight or nine miles.

they may not use the best judgment, and seeing little progress made, especially in some of our heavily-wooded sections, they give it up in despair. They have not enough grit and persistent patience for a new country, and it is better for them to stay here at ne in England and do the best they can." EXPERIENCE AND CAPITAL.

"Whom then do you encourage?" "Men with some experience and capital, who will be satisfied to go into mixed farming on our coast lands especially, or in the interior of the island and the mainland. where there are splendid fruit-growing and general farming tracts. We import one from Victoria across Seymour Narrows to million dollars worth of dairy products in the Yellow Head Pass, is it not? Are you the year. Did you ever hear of such a thing for a land so abundantly endowed as British Columbia is ? and yet it is not everyone that can farm. We want, as I say, men with experience and some capital; not raw youths

ness has been in the Australasian colonies.

Of course, the opening up of China as a result of the war should mean much to us, for heavy works are certain to be undertaken.

COLONIZATION NOT ISOLATION.

"Experience has also brought home to us the great benefit of settlement in colonies as opposed to settlement in isolated items. We have, as you know, drawn up and the colonies. COLONIZATION NOT ISOLATION. encourage settlements in colonies so that settlers may not be shut out from one another, but may have their schools and churches and social organizations."
"These colony regulations are not, then, applicable only to the Norwegians at Bella

"But the cable tells us, Mr. Turner, that your government is determined to do all it can to check the development of Canadian trade with Japan by opposing Canada's inclusion in the benefits of the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

"I knew nothing of any such government opposition. No step of the kind had been taken or even thought of when I left British Columbia. It is, of course, possible that

from the States, and they will, like the Bella Coola colonists, attract fellow-country-men from Scandinavia."

"The country suits them?"
"Yes. The leader of the Bella Cools settlement amused me the other day. When he was in the middle of negotiations with he was in the middle of negotiations with the government some persons interested in other parts sought to dissuade him from Bella Coola. 'Poor country, that,' they told him; 'rains 100 days out of the 365.' And did that frighten you?' I asked. 'Well,' he replied, 'I told him that in our country we had rain for 200 days out of the 365.' As a matter of fact, the Norwegians do not find the rain at all excessive at Bella Coola."

MINING PROGRESSES. "What about the mining prospects in the "Very promising. You may remember that we guaranteed the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The line was opened at the beginning of the year, and is eminently successful in taking out ore; in fact, there "Where does the ore go?"

"Ah, I thought you would ask that. At present it goes to the United States, to Helena, to be smelted. It has to be picked, and only the richest is sent away. It must run \$160 to \$200 to the ton to make it worth would be just as troublesome to workingmen as the Chinese."

"Yet what would you do without the Chinese and the Japs?"

"It is a difficult question. They certainly are our market gardeners, our washerfolk, and furnish our cheap labor. A few white men have of late taken up market gardening, and there are good openings in that way for men with capacity and small capital."

NO RAW YOUNG MEN WANTED thousands of tons of ore, mostly silver, have Creek, Kootenay, a mining railway is being built."

" Also with United States money?" "Also by a United States company. deed, the whole of the Kootenay without exception shows great signs of prosperity

this year." "And what of Cariboo gold?" "Great developments are in progress there in the way of hydraulic mining. A clean up was reported last autumn said to have been the result of a few days' working, the nett result of which was somewhere about \$5,000 or \$6,000. The ground is very rich, but the difficulty has been to get enough water. They have now completed their ditches—the Quesnelle one is sixteen bandoned many years ago after the miners had got out as much as they could of the surface gold. One of the mines held by the widew of an old-time miner and unsaleable

before, has just been bought by the com-pany for \$30,000, so that the outlock in Cariboo is most promising." BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY. "The talked of British Pacific railway is lanned to run through that Cariboo country as a government helping the road?"
"It has a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile for its length, which would be 500 to 600 miles; that is a large grant."

"And also a money subsidy?"
"No, none has been asked for; and seeing this large land grant and the position of the province, it could not be expected at present. Mr. Rithet, M.P.P., who is largely interested in the project, has spoken of some proposal he may put before the government for aid at some future time; but nothing is in contemplation at present. The present loan is not for the purpose of aiding railway undertakings, but for public works and roads."

THE SEALERS' GRIEVANCE. "I suppose, Mr. Turner, you feel sorely in British Columbia the action of the United States Congress in throwing out the sealers' award ?"

award?

** It is a great injustice to the sealers; and we think, in view of the great hardship to these deserving British subjects, the British government should advance the \$425,000 which the United States govern ment agreed upon as reasonable compensa-tion for the injury done them and their industry by the unwarranted United seizures. An international court of arbitraseizures. An international court of arbitra-tion has declared that they were pursuing their lawful calling on the high seas. They were flying the British flag, and they look for the protection of that flag. It is nonsense to say, as Senator Morgan does, that the claims are made by United States citizens. The British Columbia sealing fleet consists of about sixty-five vessels, and of these two or three may be owned by United States citizens; the rest are owned by British subjects, and they look to England for justice."

Rev. Mr. Fairbanks, an American missionary in India, attributes a large part of his success to the use of a bicycle. Not only is he enabled to cover a more extensive territory with it, but the natural curiosity of the natives brings large crowds to see "a horse that needs neither grass nor grain."

BLOOMFIELD, May 11.—Reuben C. Gor-sine died this morning from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday last by being knocked down and gored by a bull.

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