#### Latest in Fashions.

Mate Leroy Discusses the Novelties of the Season,

VARIOUS NEW DRESS GOODS.

A Rage For Pinhead and Other Very Small Plaids Predicted-A Number of Spring Dresses Described-The New Spring Silk. Forecast of Summer Fancies.

(Copyfight, 1897, by American Press Associa-

woman can have anything she likes this week. She has only to pay her money and take her choice. Does she want rich and ample fur wraps and mantles? There are plenty of them, and we are sure of enough cold weather to make it genuine omy to get one. Does she want fancy little devices for her neck of fur and vel-They are plentiful, and each prettier than the last. Cloths she may find almost as thick as kersey, with a gloss on them like the heaviest satin, and such an array of canvas effects and rough crash and jutelike stuffs, but of wool, one could not enumerate them in an hour. The coarsest and most open is considered the handsomest. Some of these canvas weaves have a check of quite large size and wrought only by the crossed threads. The lining of a gown of this kind of canvas would show

There are several novelties in silks, too, the most notable one being a taffeta, with cheney figurings. But these, instead of melting away in a soft haze, have the outline of the design, whatever it is, raised in crisp, little ridges, not exactly brocade and not crape, yet raised above the surface. It is very crisp and pretty and is also artistic, from the delicately chosen colors.

One very elegant gown made of this kind of taffeta was of pearl gray ground, with hazy black figures "pinched up" at the edges of the design, with an occasional suspicion of gold color in it. The skirt ned over a panel of rich peau de soie in an iridescent mixture of brown, black, tan and corn color, altogether having a regular old gold color in some lights. The waist was very ornate, having a guimpe and pierrot collar of white lace, then a high vest of the peau de sois hetween the

of purple and black, green and vellow, new blue and black, green, black and own. There are also some pretty nevelty bourrettes in mixtures of green and black

which is indescribably beautiful, and also in rich plum and black. Aside from these "novelties," there are some new effects in diagonal serges, very fine and lustrous; also rock suitings in the new colors, silk warp henriettas in many colors, but prettiest in the shades of gray, and the black. sicilienne mohair, as mentioned above. This is exceptionally good value, as it sheds dust and dirt so well. It is excellent for the house and for traveling, and it will be many a day before it will be superseded for these purposes.

There is a new bourrette of silk and wool which is beautiful. This is intended for tailor suits and comes mostly in rather sober colors, yet the admixture of the silk makes it glossy and beautiful.

The new spring silks are bright and attractive, though not differing very greatly from those of last season. The silks have new shades, among them the kashmir and directeur green, caspian blue and egyptian gray. This last looks much the color of a camel. There are many dainty and artistic designs in printed india silks, and in French foulards; also in Japanese silks. These are the best silks for wear. Some of the Japanese silks are twilled this season. There are also many varieties of wash

silks, some of them corded and some smooth. The variety in colors and designs in unbelievable. The printed corded silks look so like the cotton organdies of last summer that it is necessary to touch them to be convinced that they are silk. The satin duchess and pure silk taffetas are very fine and solid in quality this spring, and the black silks are shown in great abundance. Much of the black silk is in fancy weave. I also noticed a line of black silk grenading in plain canvas mesh, and iron frame grenadine done with twisted silken threads. All these open meshed goods make bright silk linings necessary.

For summer days we see a new lot of designs in organdies more quaint and old timey than ever, and no end of printed dimities. The flowers on these dimities are almost as perfect as nature itself. The ground is either white or light pearl gray or cream, with small detached flowers or small bouquets scattered irregularly all over it. The floral design is one that permits the use of the new colors. Purples, greens, caspian blue and pimpernel pink



FARLY SPRING DRESSES.

fronts of the taffeta, which were given the appearance of a pointed figaro by means of the swathed girdle of peau de soie. The sleeves were laid from the elbows to the top in a series of round folds and were of eta, with lace elbow ruffles. The top had two puffs of the heavier silk brought to the center under a fancy little epaulet of lace. This was a very becoming model and was elegant and dressy as well. In no kind of the taffeta silk does the bright crispness of that popular silk show up better than in this new fancy.

There is a new mohair sicilienne, with very coarse threads woven in canvas designs. This glossy and brilliant wool has looked best when closely woven until now, and as one looks at this new weave one wonders how it was ever possible to think the fine weave pretty. It will be mostly worn for home gowns until real warm weather comes on and then will blossom out of doors. Fine checks in shopherd designs are great favorites for the runabout costumes for early spring for young ladies. Indeed, I think one may predict, from what is now being unfolded to our entranced gaze, a rage for pinhead and other very neat and small plaids. I noticed one very pretey gown today just finished. The skirt was of a plaid of alternate gray and pale green over cream white. It was exceedingly neat and novel. It was worn a greenish gray whipcord jacket. which fitted the trim little waist admirably. Around the neck the youthful wearer had a novel collarette made of sable tails out on in shape of a victorine. There were wo little sable heads, supplemented by two ink velvet rosettes, and a stiff ruffle of toubled brown velvet around the neck and standing upright. To be sure, there was little real warmth in this, except what came from the inner knowledge of looking

extremely pretty. There was a very handsome walking costume, which had the inner chamois vest and the outer trimness that nothing but the tailor gown can give. This was of rush green broadcloth, trimmed with narrow bands of sable. The sable was put on the skirt in form of a pointed tablier. The waist was smooth and plain, save for a voke of ecru lace laid flat over the upper part. A band of the fur went around the neck and reached to the belt in a point. There were bands around the wrists of the wrinkled sleeves and two around a little muff of the cloth, and a bunch of violets pinned on that gave a touch of the grasusness of spring to it.

In the colored dress goods departments one sees a number of novelty mixtures in the newest designs and colorings. Novelty goods are, as a general rule, a little passee, but these are too novel and too pretty to surprised if they became popular. These mixtures are of loose, sleazy, canvaslike It requires so little trimming, yet will take They are in the newest blendings snything.

strong and summery dresses, and they launder well. The challies both in cotton and light wool are all here. There are both dark and light grounds, with dainty flora' designs. Some of these challies, and the prettiest ones, have a delicate floral pattern on a white ground, with satin stripes over all. These are in some delicate tint, in contrast to that of the flower in the de sign. Sometimes these lines are crossed, making a plaid of it. Batistes will be as much liked as they were last summer. They vary from those only in coloring and perhaps some minor details. There are plumetis, and the fine and exquisitely delicate lawns, and no end to the new

are all favorites; so are coral and myosotis.

The dimities are all pretty and make

ideas in zophyr ginghams. Plaid in the old designs, as old as the hills of bonny Scotland, will be seen everywhere. Those where the ground is white and the colors are from pink to red, with black to define them, are going, to be favorites, trimmed with harness of black ribbon, velvet preferably. Velvet ribbon always looks well over plaid, and no other kind seems to tone down the bright colors quite so well. There are also striped zephyrs, and some so soft that it feels almost like crape. This is generally in one solid color. All these ginghams are so pretty that one feels like

dwelling upon them to the exclusion of I find on looking backward that I have omitted to mention the richer silks and fabrics, which will be worn quite up to Lent for all the great social functions. There is a superb pale blue moire with silvery white brocaded figures. When this lovely silk is made up, it is generally combined with plain satin in the same shade, with lace and perhaps jewel trimming and sometimes a bit of velvet in similar shade. There is liberty satin. This is shown among the prottiest of evening dresses. In yellow, with velvet trimmings in different shades, it makes rich and becoming gowns. Liberty satin looks well accordion plaited. and that plaiting is quite revived again There is white miroir velvet as one of the season's stuffs, black setin and moire. sometimes threaded with lines of vivid red or electric blue or silvery white. Some of

It is embossed with flowers, stripes or chevrons. Velvets in the light shades, like mauve and violet, also in the different shades of yellow, are worn by all who can afford them, sometimes singly and sometimes in combination. Rich plain satins and satin duchess are among the handsomest of the heavy fabrics. Myosotis blue is beautiful in mingled satin and velvet. Among all the colors for handsome outdoor dresses the most popular is plum.

There are three shades of plum, but they pass over slightingly, and I should not be all make up handsomely, and when in broadcloth scarcely any gown looks better. MATE LEBOY.

## Wearing Veils.

Warning to All Women of Fashion by a Leading New York Eye Specialist-Every Description of Veil Affects the Eye.

The wearing of veils and the consequent loss of evesight sometimes ending in total blindness, has often been a theory. Now it is a definite fact, scientifically proved

The physician who has studied the effect upon the eye of the constant wearing of veils is Dr. Casey A. Wood, professor of Ophthalmology at the Post

by authentic tests.



surgeon to the Parrayant Memorial Hospital, in Chicago. He is one of the most eminent eye specialists in the United States. He has done much in the way of determining the exact degree of interference with vision which these ornamental

protectors bring about. It has been determined that a person having a normal vision is able to distinguish with each eye, separately, capital block letters (bold faced type) a quarter of an inch square at a distance of twenty feet.

With this as a standard, the results of Mr. Wood's experiments were truly re-

The first test was made, with a fine black net veil, having small black dots two inches apart and white flowers three inches apart. There were one hundred meshes to the square inch, with the dots one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. It was found that almost immediately after putting on the veil, distinct vision was reduced in each eye by two-thirds.



Diamond print was read with difficulty through the meshes. When a spot was presented before the pupil, burgeois was the smallest type which could be de-

A black dotted threaded net was used for the next experiment, with dots onequarter of an inch in diameter, and numbering nine to the square inch. 'With this,' Dr. Wood says, "the distant visual acuity is reduced from two-fifths to one-fifth, and the print from Small Pica to Long Primer according as the object is seen through the open meshes or around a spot. All prim is greatly

The finest plain black Brussels net was then tried, with the result that the vision was reduced to three-quarters, and fine print was blurred. The same veil, effect, but a test with plain black chiffon



and raised the type for the reading from diamond to Minion.

Dr. Wood's conclusions are:-

That every description of distinctly both in distance and near at

2. The most objectionable kind is the dotted veil, although the influence of this variety for evil is more marked in some samples than others. 3. Other things being equal, in undotted and unfigured veils, vision is interfered with in direct proportion to the number of meshes per square inch.

Another evil of veil wearing is the practice of putting them on the faces of pables when taken out for an airing. All specialists agree that this practice is alnost criminal, if continued after a knowledge of its ill effects.

Real Enjoyment in Truth Only. Praise, honor and respect-these are sweet to all men. It is not surprising to us that they are sweet to the man who three or four times a year, the skin of the deserves them. They are the rewards of eye comes off with the rest. noble action, high character, real worth. As the laborer is proud and happy at the close of the day to receive his wages, feeling that he has earned what he receives and that it is all his own, and honorably his own, so the man who has, and knows he has, the honor and respect of the community, and who receives the

justly his, cannot but be delighted.

Her wit is like some diamond bright Wherein rere powers comb Tis brilliant as a flash of light; Twill cut as well as shine.

Her eyes are like her wit, I swear: They also play rare parts, And love holds brilliant jewels there

She reigns a queen in fashion's court,
But wisdom breathes: "Beware!
A shattered heart is not my forte." And prudence sighs, "Take care!" Alas! alas! She's too refined:

'Twere vain in me to try

To keep thy hollow, fickle heart— I give it up! Goodby!

Her wit and charms are all designed To dazzle and to wound. So, levely lady, we must part.

MILK A NUTRITIVE.

Chittenden, "Poet Ranchman," in

Medical Man Who Existed For Thirty Days on Sweet Milk.

A medical man expresses the belief that a person could live for any length of time and take heavy exercise all the while on no other food than sweet milk. His conviction is the result of personal experiment. He wanted to establish the fact that persons convalescing from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk and that they are not obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. He helds that many a convalescent has gone into his grave as a result of overtaxing his weak stomach by putting "solid" food into it, and he maintains that the old belief as to bread being the first essential of human life is shown by his experiment to be erroneous.

His test was to live 30 days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. In the whole time he lost 51/2 pounds in weight, but no strength. He even attributes the loss of weight to the warmth of the weather and to excessive exercise on the bicycle and the daily manipulation of 16 pound dumbbells and other heavy weights. He took more exercise than usual in order to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment he ran several fast races in a skillful manner, but was beaten in each

On the thirtieth day he again pitted himself against the same runner and got the best of his opponent, which certainly would tend to confirm his statement that he lost no strength during the 30 days test. He drank four pints of milk daily for the last week. He thinks a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. His practice was to drink milk at intervals for two hours during the day, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 10 at night. After that he would take no more until the next morning.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"That trouble I could have averted from my friend by a bare turn of my hand; that nistake one thoughtful word from me would have prevented.

That is the kind of self torture every human being has more or less to undergo who has any influence whatever in the world. How much more deeply may the responsibility bite when the sorrows of a whole family-those who are the nearest and dearest-hinge on the folly of a deliberate act of perhaps many years back, when two people, choosing each other for better or worse, have built up a home and housekold to depend on them and their relation unbroken!

Those who marry despite remonstrance, saying, "It is no one's affair save ours," speak in the obstinacy of an almost intentional blindness for they have only to look back and forth-in the family history perhaps -to see where here and there and in the other place the deliberate infusion of bad blood or weak will or victous instincts has swept a whole generation out of its inherited place. No man may live or die alone, and least of all may a man marry alone. In that one tie are twisted strands that run back into the past and forward into the future. When the unhappily married begin to see miserable and farreaching conditions arising, it is impossible that they should not remember that all is resultant upon their own act, which need never have been, and with the thought the iron enters more deeply.—Harper's Bazar.

An Explained Ghost.

This is a true English ghost story of an unconventional kind. A young lady arrived late at night on a visit to a friend. She awoke in the darkness to find a white figure at the foot of the bed. While she watched, the bedclothes were suddenly whisked off and the apparition vanished. After an anxious, not to say chilly night. the visitor went down with little appetite to breakfast. At the table she was introduced to a gentleman, a very old friend of the family, who had, she learned, also been sleeping in the house. He complained of the cold. "I hope you will excuse me," he said to the hostess, "but I found it so cold during the night that, knowing the room pext mine was unoccupied, I took the liberty of going in and carrying off the bedclothes to supplement my own." The room, as it happened, was not unoccupied, but he never learned his mistake. - San Francisco Argonaut.

The Ladies of Llangollen. The ladies were of unusually fine ap-

pearance. Lady Eleanor, the stronger minded of the two, is described as being small, brisk, plump, with a round, fair face and glowing health, when they first came to Llangollen, while her friend was tall and fair, with a graceful, elegant figure, a beautiful face and sweet, womanly features. They adopted a costume at once comfortable, serviceable, and at the time becoming, from which they never varied. Each wore a heavy dark blue riding habit. with stiffly starched neckcloth, a gentleman's hat and boots, and a profusion of rings and brocches. On special occasions Lady Eleanor wore somewhat conspicuous ernaments-the cordon of the Order of St. Louis and a golden lily almost of natural size, presents from the Bourbon family .-Helen Marshall North in Century.

The serpent is peculiarly liable, crawling as it does on the ground in sandy and dusty localities, to injuries of the eye, and this organ is therefore protected by being placed under the skin or outer epidermis. When a snake sheds its skin, which it does

The willow has such wonderful vitality that, even when the interior is so far gone from decay that only the shell of the tree remains the appearance of life in green leaves and foliage will still prevail.

It is said that by a blunder of the maker praise of his friends, and knows it is the standard yard of the United States is one-one-thousandth of an inch too long.

ORAL TEACHING FOR THE DEAF.

System of Instruction. The public is always interested in re-What, then, is a conservative statement of the results obtained by the oral method aside from the general education? It gives to those deaf from infancy a speech that is intelligible to their immediate friends and in varying degrees to strangers. It enables them to understand conversation on ordinary topics wherever the lips are clearly visible. It restores them to the society of their fellows in very much larger measure than is possible without speech and speech reading. I do not claim that they are on the same footing as hearing people. They cannot be. Their speech is never perfectly natural, and they can never take part in general conversation as those in the possession of their hearing. The orally educated deaf are found in many of the callings of life, such as journalism, civil engineering, architecture, designing, business and the trades. They have written for publication on various subjects in a clear, forcible and interesting style. But I am not aware that any of them have ever attained literary prominence. The realm of poetry is practically closed to them. They appreciate the heauty of its expression; but, though they are frequently quick to catch the rhythm of motion and are fond of dancing, the rhythm and swing of words seem to escape them. There has been, I think, but one deaf poet, and his poems were chiefly remarkable in the light of his infirmity. So much for the most conservative view.

MARVELS OF THE OCEAN.

Many Strange Things That Have Puzzled the Mariners.

The makers of ancient mans were ac customed to introduce pictures freely. In deserts there would be drawings of lions, and along rivers they made "river horses -which is the meaning of the Greek words that were put together to make up hippopotamus. As for the oceans, they were filled up with any queer monsters that came to hand. Of course these pictures helped to hide great spaces that would

Besides men understood very little about the strange happenings in the world around them and invented fair tales to explain these mysteries. It is not remarkable, then, that so late as Columbus' time his sailors did not at all like to think of sailing westward into the unknown ocean full of fabulous creatures and magic happenings. Even with all that wise and studious men have learned since there is enough to be met with in a long ocean

voyage to excite wonder and alarm. same. - Tudor Jenks in St. Nicholas.

Tales of Temple. Hera are two stories concerning the archbishop of Canterbury. The first Dr. Tem-ple tells of himself. He entered during a popular service in an east end church one night, and standing in a back pew joined in the singing of a Moody and Sankey hymn. Next to him stood a workingman who was singing lustily in tune. bishop sang lustily also, but not in tune. The workingman stood the dissonance as long as he could, and then, nudging the bishop, said in a whisper: "Here, dry up.

your aunt."-St. James Gazette.

A Real Horned Snake.

What Has Been Accomplished by This

ing 1297. 10 First Prizes, \$100 Stearns' Bioycles, \$1,000 25 Second Prizes, \$25 Gold Watches, 625 Bicycles and Watches given each month. 1,625
Total given during year
1897 \$19.500 OT WOH OBTAIN THEM. many "Sun-light" Soar Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper—that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent enclosed with a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of coupons sentin, postage paid, to Messrs. sentin, postage paid, to Messrs, Lever Bros. Lid., 23 Soott St., Toronto, marked on the posta wrapper (top left hand corner with the number of the district competitor lives in. The dis-tricts are 25 follows; Weatern Ontario, consisting of Counties York, Simcoe and all Countie W. and S. of these.

On the other hand, there are many deaf people in this country who have acquired all their speech and speechmaking by instruction after becoming deaf, who go into society, entertain in their homes and are entertained in the homes of others as freely as any members of the community. There are many with whom a stranger might talk for an hour without suspecting that they were deaf, accounting for their slight peculiarity of speech by supposing all the time that they were foreigners. Methods are being constantly improved, and it is to be expected that still better results will be obtained hereafter. Mean while experience has demonstrated that by the use of speech as a medium of instruc tion the deaf can be successfully educated and taught to speak and understand the speech of others, and I believe the time is coming when this will be the only way in which they are taught .- John Dutton

otherwise have been staring blanks.

Sailors may see auroras, the strange northern lights, the cause of which is even now little more than guessed at, They may be surrounded by watersponts. which are not entirely explained as yet. They may meet tidal-that is, earthquake -waves, that rise from 30 to 60 feet, or even more above the surface. They may be amazed by St. Elmo's fire, the sparkling flames that play about masts and rigging. They may behold lightning in globe form, sheet flashes or forked bolts. They are sure to sail through the phosphorescence that has but lately been traced to animal life. Then, too, storms and calms, fogs and moonlight, bring strange sights. Altogether the ocean is a wonder land that has new marvels every day. The very color of the sea is hardly twice the

mister. You're spoiling the show. The second story is less authenticated. It dates back to the Exeter days of Dr. Temple, when he was suspected of hetero doxy. A young curate came to him one day and said, "My lord, it is rumored that you are not able to believe in special interpositions of Providence on behalf of certain persons." "Well?" grunted the bishop. "Well, my lord, here is the case of my aunt. My aunt journeys to Exeter every Wednesday by the same train and in the same compartment of the same carriage invariably. Last Wednesday she felt a disinclination to go, and that very day an accident occurred by which the car riage of the train in which my aunt would have traveled was smashed to pieces. Now. was not that a direct interposition of Providence on behalf of my aunt?" "Can't say," growled the bishop. "Don't know

Science knows nothing about boon snakes, joint snakes, sting snakes and such like critters, but there is an old settler or two in every neck of the woods who has fought his weight in such varmints more than once. It is true that the books know nothing about hoop, joint or horned snakes, but Mr. L. A. Duggan of Cuthbort, Ga., can tell you all about a species that goes directly contrary to everything the snakeologists ever read about. He is the owner of the end of a'snake's tail which is tipped with a perfect horn about 2 inches in length. Mr. Duggan keeps this curiosity carefully preserved in a bot-

Pillow and Bolsfer Sline Pillow and bolster slips are generally nade of linen or cotton, but some people like washing silk for them. The holster covers are made of a long and narrow piece oined into a round and gathered at one end into a circle of linen the size of the and of the holster. The other end is hemmed and drawn up with a tape string. They are not usually trimmed, though a frill may be added some two inches above



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The Straight Ribbon of Steel and Its Value

In Lumber Working. The first attempt in the United States ta turn out lumber with a band saw was made about 20 years ago. The saw then used, however, while excellent in cutting on a beautiful wave line, scorned the inar tistic mechanically straight one. The true theory in regard to the nature and treatment of circular saws, which were then in well established use, was only beginning to be understood, and ten years elapsed be-

fore it was understood in reference to hand saws. The circular saw was treated as a disk of tempered steel, was ground flat on one side and slightly convexed on the other. Such a saw did fair work at a low or moderate speed, but an increase of speed resulted in crooked lumber. But some wise filer conceived the idea of treating the circular not as a flat disk, but as a ring of steel, connected to its center by an easy filling of the same material, forming, of course,

one disk. It was not absolutely flat when at rest; but if set up in position, as in the mill, it would be found to be slightly convex on one side and concave on the other, and this convexity and concavity could, by a little pressure, be easily made to change sides, acting the same as when pressure is exerted on the bottom of an old tin pan-

it pops in or out as required. A circular saw in this condition, which is obtained by hammering the central part, when placed on its arbor and set in rapid motion, straightens itself. The centrifugal force of the whole blade is conce trated in the rim, which slightly yields, allowing the saw to run in a beautifully true plane, which it has both the disposition and ability to constantly preserve. In this condition, when suitably dressed for its work, the circular saw is a perfected piece

of machinery. After the first introduction of band mills many years passed before this constructive principle was applied to them. As soon as this took place the band saw began to take rank in speed of lumber making with its powerful rival, which hitherto held the field.

Tension in the cutting edge of the blade is the principle referred to, which all saws must possess in order to do their best work. In the circular saws this is obtained by hammering the central part of the saw. In the band saw it is by rolling the middle portion of the blade-that is the saw is passed through a machine between two small steel rollers under heavy pressure, which expands the middle portion of the saw throughout its entire length. Applying a straightedge to the side of a saw, either longitudinally or transversely, will show convex and concave places alternating all along the blade. But when placed on the wheels of the mill under a four ton strain, all these kinks disappear. It then becomes one straight ribbon of steel, with its edges so tight that there is no chance for deviation in sawing. It cuts straight .- W. H. Trout in Cassier'

Humors, pimples, boils are very annoying. They quickly disappear when the blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

South India the collection is taken up by an elephant that goes around with basket. Everybody contributes.

How to Cure Skin Diseases. Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are ssessed by no other remedy. ment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,

STYLE IN LITERATURE.

It Gives a Flavor of Its Own to Every

"Not only is their thought so much better than your average thought, but their language is so much better than your average language," says Droch with reference to standard fiction in The Ladies' Home Journal. "I do not mean." he adds, "simply correctness of speech, but something finer than is called style. Style has been written about very learnedly by learned men. In its highest development it is a very complicated thing. It is the very essence of culture, knowledge and artistle temperament, that gives a flavor of its own to every sentence that an author writes. But without entering into the subtilties of style, it is surely evident to every reader of average intelligence and sensi bility that there is a great difference in the manner of telling a story, for instance. It does not require a subtile mind to feel the difference in the telling of Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter' and Hugh Conway's 'Call-

ed Back.' 'By common consent Hawthorne is acknowledged the best master of style that America has produced. When you have read one of his stories -- no matter how dark the crime that he has studied in it-you never feel that he has dragged down your thoughts. It is not only because he is a great moralist in his stories, but because he is a great master of style also. His language is elevated, poetic, fascinating. It makes the appeal to what is fine in your

nature rather than to what is gross. The Value of Minutes In Battle.

While Generals Grant and Meade were talking with General Johnston by the campfire a dispatch came in from Hancock saying, "I have finished up Johnson and am now going into Early." General Grant passed this dispatch around, but did not read it aloud, as usual, out of consideration for Johnson's feelings. Soon after came another report that Hancock had taken 3,000 prisoners, then another that he had turned his captured guns upon the enemy and made a whole division prisoners, including the famous Stonewall brigade. Burnside now reported that his right had lost its connection with Hancock's corps. General Grant sent him a brief characteristic note in reply, saying: "Push the enemy with all your might.

That's the way to connect." The general in chief showed again upon that eventful morning the value he placed upon minutes. Aids were kept riding at a full run carrying messages, and the terseness, vigor and intensity manifested in every line of his field orders were enough to spur the most sluggish to prompt wotion. -General Horace Porter in Century.

Rightly considered, a spider's web is most curious as well as a most beautiful thing. When we were children, the majority of us supposed that the spider's web was pulled out of his mouth, and that the little insect had a large reel of the stuff is his stomach and that he could almost instantly add feet, yards or rods to the roll. The facts are that spiders have a regular spinning machine-a set of tiny tubes at the far end of the body-and that the threads are nothing more or less than a white, sticky fluid, which hardens as soon as it comes in contact with the air. The spider does not really and truly "spin, but begins a thread by pressing his "spinneret" against some object to which the liquid sticks. He then moves away, and by constantly ejecting the fluid and allowing it to harden forms his ropes or wonderful

geometrical nets.—St. Louis Republic. Every noble work is at first impossible.--Carlyle.