GLOVES FOR FALL.

Colored gloves are again the fashion, and in the latter part of the season will be seen some extreme novelties, which, however, are certain not to be admired by women of good taste. The first to be noticed among these fancies are those gloves of grass green kid that flaunt themselves side by side with gloves of royal purple, that are, if possible, a trifle uglier. Then there are bright heliotrope and vivid blue novelties that attract much attention, if not admiration. Some peculiar new shades are to the front which wi'l probably be more successful than the green and purple varieties; they are hussar blue, lettuce green, peach and pale gooseberry. Handpainted gloves that were heard of, but not seen in the spring, will wield the sceptre over the fall novelties; they are of suede in delicate colors with tiny, carelessly strewn blossoms painted over the backs. In illustration of this is a glove of pale heliotrope suede with violets painted in dark purple. Pink gloves stitched with black will be offered for evening wear.

For street wear a heavy kid glove of the four or five-button length is very fashionable, and is recommended for its neatness and durability. They are made with lapped seams and are finished with welts and large bone or brass buttons. For these gloves tan and deep gray are the chosen colors; these colors cannot be replaced by any other colors, although dark red and brown are receiving much attenion.

COTTON MILLS IN EGYPT.

The negotiations now going on for the establishment by English capital of cotton mills in Egypt, reminds an exchange of the failure of former efforts in the same direction. Some thirty-five years ago, an attempt was made by Said Pasha, but like other enterprises of that government, it came to nothing, and the machinery was broken up and sold for old iron, or stolen by the natives. It bad been found impossible to keep the operatives at work, industry or thrift to the poor. To such a all year, as they were, for the most part, state has fallen a people whose ancestors small land-holders, and deserted the mill for the farm. Mehemet Ali also made an effort to establish the textile industries, and on a much more extensive scale. He seems to have made a most careful study of the economic and industrial life of the different European countries, and was much impressed by the benefits con-ferred on England by her extensive manufactures and wide-spreading commercial connection. A large cotton factory was started near Cairio, one hundred mules being imported from Europe. Five different mills were established, and printing was carried on in connection with some of them. Italian operatives were brought over to introduce the silk industry, and finally a huge building was erected in Boulaq for a woolen factory, workmen being brought from France and Belgium. Though it has been estimated that at this time there were 2,459 spinning jennies, and 1,215 looms in use, yet complete failure was the result, and the labor and capital were expended in vain.



This Company have the Largest and Finest Stock of Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons in the City

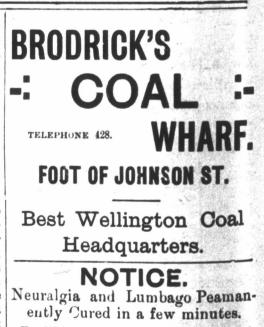
Strangers and visitors will find it to their advantage to employ our Hacks the rates being uniform and reasonable.

First class double and single Buggies and Phaetons can be procured at our Stables at Moderate Prices.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO AND FROM STEAMERS.

A. HENDERSON, Supt. F. S. BARNARD, Presd't. ALEX. MOUAT. Sec y.

manufacturing in Egypt, many points must be considered. The natural charac-ter of the people must be noticed. As a race, they are indolent and cowardly, the lower classes being practically savages, while the wealthier are ignorant, ridiculously vain, and set no good example of state has fallen a people whose ancestors were skilled in the weaver's art and cunning in the use of indigo and the purple dyes of the Mediterranean. Now that Egypt is once more what it was in ancient times, the highway from east to west, the people may be expected, perhaps, to rouse themselves from their lethargy. Aside from racial obstacles, there are serious economic difficulties in their way of an efficient supply of labor. The mills, it must be remembered, will be established in an agricultural district where there is no skilled labor; adult female labor is scarce, and the training of the girls is wasted by their early marriages; nor does it follow necessarily; because Egypt is a great cotton producing country, that cotton can be ob tained more cheaply there than in Manchester, as is shown, for example, by oil seed, an Egyptian product, which is often higher priced in Cairo than in Liverpool-an illustration of the tendency of traders to concentrate their produce in the largest market. The matter of power, also, is a problem to be When discussing the practicability of faced in a country destitute of fuel for



Eye Water Formula by late Sir Henry Marsh Her Majesty's physician, better than any eye glass; sure cure. Price: 25 cents.

Toothache (Hollow Tooth) Cure, almost instantaneous and permanent, no pain. Price 50 cents. Apply to Prof. Tottenham, 56 Pardora street Victoria.

steam generation, and also without natural water-power, except to the most limited extent. The old ox treaders on which Mehemet Ali depended for power in the early days of the century, are not sufficiently economical for to-day, and the importation of English coal would be a serious item to the Egyptian manufacturer.