White many

Na dreams disturb their cleen In the auld khayard. They hear mae kindred weep in the auid kirkyard. The sire with silver losir. The mother's heart of care The young, the gay, the fair Crowd too and kirkyard.

Who heart's sad beatings conso in the auld kirkyard. And allens rest in peace in the auld kirkyard. Where, chied dark hoods of strife, Plants the broken branch of life In the auld kirkvard.

SOMETHING IN SLEEVES.

One of the most charming modes is the one that is most frequently seen. It consists of a sleeve that is tight from the shoulder to the lower arm, where it is cut off and finished upon a little cuff. Belows this comes the deca little culf. Belows this comes the dec-orative part of the sheove. This con-sists of a big puff of slik or volvet, which is again brought into a culf at the wrist. The lace puff is also used sometimes instead of the heavier one of slik and velvet. Another way to make these eleves is in the double bell. This sort of a sleeve ends at the bellow in a big round hell. Below thus is a pair, which in turn bells out around two hand. Another style is the around the hand. Another style is the double cuff. Tals is sometimes called the Robesplerre steere, although Robesplerre never wore such a one. Others is a cuff at the elbow turning broadly back. Below the elbow comes the puff which terminates in another out at the wrist which turns sharply back, making a genuine Robspierre cuff. The puff is not absolutely necespary. The sleete may have its cut-off at the elbow and be continued be-low it, along the plainest lines without the suggestion of a pull. At the wrist comes another cull, so that the sleeve has two culfs, one at the elboy and another at the wrist. The old fashioned flowing sleeve is becoming very fashionable. The "flow" may be as deep as the floor and is very fashionable. The "flow" may be as deep as the floor and is so seen on some of the newly imported gowns. Others have only a sweep of a few inches, but the cuff, far from being bell, is cut decidedly on the shanting lines of the flowing sleeve. It is flat to the wrist, but suddenly flares under the hand any widen. the hand and widens in a way to trail made in all varieties You see, the sleeve of sealskin, cut off far above the wrist. Below it there is the puff of black satin, with its straight cuff of sealskin. Fur sleeves are made, fin ished with sleeve puffs of green satir dark red, all colors be with the different varieties fur. In some of the newest gowns the es are wonderfully ornate. In a n of vicuna camel's tair, which has s furry surface with long white hairs a surry surrace with long white hairs falling lastly over, there are sleeves shat are full all the way down, until the wrist is reached, when they are gathered into a velvet oulf in plainest fashion.

THE BEDROOM.

Women nowadays not only must have the chilutz furniture coverings, the window draperios and the painted furniture of their bedrooms match in floral design the flowered paper on the walls, but they make the comfortables and wool quilts match as well. When lets in the fall a women is seen on route to the shop with a bit of well paper in her hand, it he pretty certain that she is going after a gay comfortable, or perhaps half a josen of them.

comfortable, or perhaps half a foren of them.

Down or wool quilts form the pretitest as well as the most serviceable furnishings of a comfortably arranging of seeing room. The wool quilts, which come in all the shades of plain colored siles, and in all the desirable flower patterns, are taking the place of the down to a great extent.

"I have a dosen down quilts packed away," said a wealthy woman the other day, "and I am getting a supply of wool quilts to take their place. The down is altogether too warm in a.

altogether too warm in a ted bouse and I can's use

a."

is wool quiit has all the advantage

the down, with the additional
if one looks upon it from that
ghoint, that they are a little
per. They ner filled with a fine
ity of Sheriland wool, are soft and
y, covered with the pretitlest of
and satins and they make an
led overline.

with the flowered silk covers lost \$15, and the prices range appeared to \$21, or even more, for some of the

\$21, or even more, for some of the fluor coase.

The fluorst covers are, as a rule, to be found on the down quilts. A blue sath can for instance, has the whole content govered with a handsome square of white lace and a boarder of the face around the edge. A quilt fluor this costs \$40.

Blankels can be found now that are

Blankets can be found now that are nearly or light and soft as the down on wool quilts. The best of these are the French blankets, thick and soft, which have the warmth of two ordin-ary blankets. They do not come in pairs, and onch blanket is bound at bound at both ends with a wide sath blading. Those sell for from \$10 to \$118 a blees.

blading. Those sell for from \$10 to \$18 a piece.

A new lot of blankets just opened for the fall, are the French campling blankets. These come ein dark colors, in browns and mixed blues, are sold singly for \$16, and are too warm for anything but the hunting camp. The Austrian blankets, which sell for \$10 and \$2, come with all-over designs in figures in pretty delicate colors, and make delightful bath wrappers for women.

TO BECOME PLUMP.

There is for emaciation as success ful and simple a treatment as for obesity. You need not be thin any more than you need be fat.

If one's system is run down from

more than you need be fat.

If one's system is run down from
hard work and worry of course, there
are two things that must at once be
done before the treatment is begun.
First, take a tonic, and build your
system up as well as you can. Second,
join the "Don't Worry Club" at once.
Then you may begin the treatment for Then you may begin the treatment for amaclation.

Don't you may begin the treatment for emeelation.

Of course you must diet, and avoid all acids as much as possib'- that is acids like lemon, vinegar, etc. Drink plenty of milk, eat cereals, good steak, reasts and all neurishing foods took, reasts and all neurishing foods took, reasts and all neurishing foods took, reasts and all neurishing foods when arising in the morning, take exercise with duabells and Indian clush, shore taking a both, then use friction with rough towers until you are in a perioet glow. Then you are ready to sit down and partake of a good breakfast.

After this if you work, walk to your place of business. If the distance is too great, walk part of the way anyway, and do so night and morning. When luncheou time comes don't cit in the office all noon but take a walk oven if it is only around the block and back, walk briskly with head erect, shoulders thrown back, and phest out.

dinner and retire on weak from overwork

One who is weak from overwork is in need of rest, and abuild sleep as long as possible.

If you have a wheel spend what time you can on it, but remember in riding to bit eroot, and breathe through the nostrils. One hour of rid-ing and breathing through the mouth is worse than none at all. The nose, with its lining acts as a filter of the

If possible take exercise in a gym-masium, but if a gymnasium is not available, there are good exercises to practice at home. practice at home

Stand by a chair, resting one hand on the back of it, then, with the heels ogether and the toes turned out, bene the knees and slak toward the floor bring the arm that is free forward with every sinking and rising. Ten of ovements will tire you a good deal at first.

Place the hands on the hips and bend back as far as you can without hurting yourself. Bend forward, keeping the knees straight, touch the

Raise the arms, above the head, palms back to back, lower them to the side and try to touch them in the back, hold them straight to the sides describe small circles with them. ulders, and then straighter arms. Breathe in when you bring arms up to the shoulders, and ex-

exercises are practiced, and regularly maintained you will find an increase in your weight be-fore a month. Exercise is peculiar. While it dimussies the weight if one While it diminstes the weight if one is too stout, it increases it if too thin. No one can hope to add flesh, unless the circulation is good, and to make it all that it should be, it is absolutely necessary to exert the muscles and get a good free breath; of all. Few people are aware that it is necessary to breathe well to have good health; and few have any idea how badly they are breathing. A full deep respiration is like a tonic to any one.

GOWN FOR HOSTESS

The hostess at a dinner party—who roust dress very simply so as not to outsides ther guests—is wearing the drape agover or a revival robs. You see her in a Josephino, belted under the

bust with a broad metal gladic. You beloid her is a Choostra robe, with a girlio Unit dips like a helmel; you see her in the Trincess, that mosteral, each version of the Greek robe, and you see her in the Marie Antonotte which is onight absolute and shirt, one carp points, the other very long, For the dimer doctors there are the Perchan silke, all strangly figures, with truceries in braint gold. Those are inexpensive underfor no effective Them there are the crope do chines, which come in the cheapon grades and make heautiful gowie. The dimer bostess must take eare not to outdress bust with a broad metal sirdle, You tess must take care not to outdress her guests, and, for that reason, she cannot wear the fine laces, and elegant weaves in which host guests may revel. Crepe do chine comes in all the new colors, one of the prottlest be ing a gan metal gray which combines so well with white. With the simp-lor laces, gan metal gray, crope de chine makes a garb almost quakerish and decidedly becoming to nearly all styles of beauty. Gray and white soften the too hard lines of the bru-nette and make the blende absolutely notte and make the blonde absolutely silvery. At times in Gotham there is an absolute craze for gray, and you will see alne women out of ten dressed in its soft folds. For dinner it is restful its soft folds. For dinner it is restful and, placed as it is sure to be, next to some fluring color, it serves to accontuate the delicacy of the woman who wears it. A di-ner gown par excellence, for those who can wear it, is the tomato red crepe, which came in with this season an dis so fashionable. It is not of the duliness of the old anto skin shade, but the brightnes tomato skin filade, but the brightness of the inside, just where the tomatoc drips its bright blood forth, Under the gaslight it is flaming, yet with a rich ness that is not found in the flam red that was worn two or three years ago. If you want to applique a flowe spray upon a not gown, you must first buy the silk flowers. These come in buy the silk flowers. These come in the natural colors, very dollactely excuted in silk; they are line and soft and very thin, and can be appliqued to the fines tlace or net. You will be successful with them, i fyou attempt to use them. Under the net gown there was a lining and to the lining langs the story of the grown. Taffetin, which was considered all sufficient last season, is not used at all forcus purpose. Instead the is relegated to the inner depths of the dress, the purpose. Instead it is relegated to the inner depths of the dress, the part is which seams and boning play a part. But the material that shows under the X-ray design, under the tullo and the net, and the mousseldine, must be a broade. All sorts of lovely fabrics come for this purpose. There is what the French call crystal velns what one French can crystal vol-ours, which is admirable, beling a very shiny satin with almost a velvety finish, and there and the broaded silks with their raised satin figures and the satins with their velvety forms. The Persian satins are used for this purpose. They are figured sating of light weight, coming in all colors They are excellent for wear with a net overdress, but, sometimes, unless the election is made with excellent taste the colors in the silk lining do not har the colors in the silk inning co not har-monize with those of the outside, pro-vided the outside has a color. You can easily see how confused a brocaded lining would be under, samet overdress with colored figures appliqued on it.

So much depends upon the woman's individuality obat, beyond a general idea in materials and colors and the widest range of fashlonable possibility, no hat advice can be given. There are always bowever, the carmarks of style to be observed in a bat. These must absolutely be present. For example, every fashlonable hat this year has its two materials. You will see velvet and chilfon, silk and grenadine, for and taille. The two margenadine, for and taille. The two margenadine, for and taille. The two maight year has its two materials. Acquill see evivet and cilifon, slik and grenadine, fur and taile. The two materials are cunningly combined, with the velvet placed at the fore and the softer material filling in. Lace and fur are not new with the season, but the pleutiful use of lets and fur, both in one small toque, has not been so much observed until this year. Some of the fashionable milliners of Gobhan are playing an amhable trick upon their patrons. They are making th clusta which they had left over from last cesson's stock and removing the top trimmings. These hats, if you remomber, were of circular shape. Now with the top trimming removed, they still dave a round int. This they take and retria a little more flatly. An example of the retrimming of a tail stat of last reasons and patricular bat of last year was of black moline, over crinole and there are tiltening substances, it was a "made" that and when completed was a round turban; the whole structure consisted of heavy folds of the moline, and was wound one fold inside the other, until the last was formed. The folds were very blick, and the outside one was fully two lockes thick. The top, a season ago, was croward with two broad indemental breasts which it was the first. The first was made a little last in the season and readine, fur and talle. The two me three tall algrettes stood proudly uloft at the front. The hat was made a little late in the season and re-

malno! moveld. This year the fashion nathor model. This year the fashion hilds bettern brought it out, removed the algorithm and trimmed the entire but top with three double felds of tomate red velvet, high at one slide and low at the other. This, with the black nodine, is very effective, and in the transferrention of the nat you got an idea of low the fashion has a channel. Form lost very the fashion has got an like of how the fashion has changed from has year to this. Yet there are some tail hats. Some of the walking scapes modeled upon the lines of English walking hats, are very tail indeed. They are trimined with masses selvet at each side, caught with a handsome buckle in front. But but triminings are for the most part es centrio.

With the Children.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO.

A boy can make the world more pure By kindly word and deed; As blossome call for nature's light, So hearts, love's sunshine need.

A boy can make the world more pure By lips kept over clean; Silonce can influence shed as sure As speech-oft more doth mean.

A boy can make the world more true. By an exaited aim; Let one a given end pursue

Others will seek the same.

Full simple things, indeed, these three Thus stated in my rhyme; Yet what, dear lad, could greater be What grander, more subline?

Boquet.

THE KIND OF BOYS NEEDED.

"What kind of a boy does a business man want?" repeated a practical man of many concerns, the other day.
"Woll, I will tell you. In the first place
he wants a boy who doesn't know tee much; business men generally like to run their even business, and profer one who will listen to their way rather than try to teach them new kinds; secondly, they want a prompt boy— one who understands seven o'clock as one who understands seven o'clock as exactly seven, not ten minutes past; third, an industrious boy who is not afraid to put in a little extra work in case of need; fourth, an honest key—founds in his service as well as in dollars and cente; liftle, a good-natured boy, who will keep his temper as on if his employer looses his own now and then!" "But you haven't said a word about his being smarth' was suggestthen!" "But you haven't said a word nbout his boing smart!" was suggested. "Well, to tell the truth," was the rather hesitating answer, "that's about the last thing we worry over. The fact is if a boy is honest, prompt, pleasant, industrious and modest, be's quite as smart as we care about —and Unit's a fact."

NIG AND THE CLOCK.

Nig is a fine, large black cat owner Mg is a line, large black at owned by auntio, who often says he is more like a monkey than a cat, he is so very mischlevous. One day my uncle was repairing a clock. After he was through he started the clock striking the tours until he got the correct time. The cat sat or the table watching blan. Lifting his paw, he raised the little harmor and at he clock the little hammer and made the clock strike one. We all thought it was very cute of him. Christmas he climbed the Curistmas tree and knocked off a lot of the balls. He would tap them with his paw till they would fall. Auntible could not think what it was till she went close to the tree and saw his little black head and oyes. He is his little black head and eyes. He is very fond of oysters, and whenever they have them Nig has to be shut up in the cellar, as he does not tylro them any peace, but goes from one to the other and tape them with his paw as shough he would say; "Why don't you give me some?" He lidds everything he gets hold of. He hidds corks up the rainspout and spools of cotton and all such things under the sideboard. He is not afraid of anything but the leman, and he soampees off as fast as the can go when he hears him coming.—Sp itual Boquet.

FRIENDSHIP.

A lady tells w true story of two four-footed wagabonis; "One day at the rallway station I met a wrotched little white cur, and I told him I would give him something to eat. We went together in a dining-room, and after he had eaten a good meal off he went in a great hurry. He is not very grateful. I said to my hushand But much to my surprise in a few minutes, there was a little scratch at the door, and when it opened, in walked my small friend accompanied by a more fourt and mearable smooth. ed little white cur, and I told him I a more lean and miserable at on than himself. He seemed to men than timself. He seemed to say, 'Please feed my poor friend, he is in as much need as I am.' Needless to say they both had a meal which doubtless they remember to this day; after which they trotted away together, wasging their talls, as happy and the say they are the are they are the are they are they are the are the are wagging their talls, as -rateful.as dogs could be."

HORSE TAKES PRISONER.

Ouring one of the outpost skirmlehes

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Beers, one of the latter had his horse shot under him, says a correspondent of the Washington Post.

Seeing a British cavalry horse with out a ridor, he capatized it and was riding away when a bugler caught slid to him and putting his bugle to his hips blow a shrill hisst.

The horse wheeled sharply around and, despite the strenges greater was a single property of the property of

and, desolte the strenue and, despite the strenuous efforts of his rider, galloped madly back to the British lines, where the Boer was taken prisoner.

I MEMORY OF A FISH.

M. Sonon in his recent voyages has observed an interesting fact which shows the large development of the memory and faculty of observation of a certain fish called the celelends remova. It is known that this fish is provided with a kind of sucker on top of its head, which is uses, in order to attach theelf to hulls of vessels, the sholls of toxtolses, and even to fish larger than itself, such as the short, says the then itself, such as the shark, says the than itself, such as the shark, says the Scientific American, one day, during a voyage hear Australia, M. Semen, having cooked some crabs of a very savery odor, the renains of the re-past were thrown overboard. Each fragment as it fell was seliced by a Tish ulne or ten inches love. M. Semon rec ognized the echelusis, and wished to Drocure a specimen.

ulne or ten luches low. M. Somon recognized the cchelusle, and which to procure a specimen.

The first fragment of crai which he threw into the water was baited to a hook and line, and a specimen was caught at once. The line was again thrown, under the same condition, but not a slugle echonels would touch it, nor even fragments not so attached. During the whole day the fish declined to cat anything that was thrown to them. Evidently they had seen one of their comrades disappear and become distrustful on this account; thus they remained attached to the bottom of the vessel without allowing themselves to be tempted. This same observation was repeated on different occasions. M. Somon could easily take one spectmen of cchelusl, but never two of the same band in one day.

These fish have evidently a power of observation and a memory not possessed by most of their kind as everyone knowns that at the same spot one may catch any quantity of fish of the same kind, who nevertholess see their companions disappear in a mysterious manner.

HOW SUGAR IS MADE WHITE.

The way in which sugar is made per foctly white, it is said, was found out in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay mud puddle went with her muddy feet into a sugar house. It was observed by some one that where ever the tracks were the sugar was whitened. This led to some experi-ments. The result was the wet clay came to be used in relining sugar.

It is used in this way; The sugar is put into earthen Jars shaped as you soo this sugar loaves are. The large ends are upward. The smaller ends fave a hole in them. The Jar is filled with sugar, the clay put over the top and kept wet. The moisture goes down through the sugar and drops from the hole in the small end of the Jar. This makes the sugar perfectly white It is used in this way; The sugar !

BE GREATER THAN YOUR POSITION

A distinguished theological prof once cold; "If I had a son, I should tell him many times a day to make himself as big a man on the inside as

Young men too often want to be big men on the outside; to occupy positions which fit them as a durtle's shell fite clam

a clam.

Never mind your position, y
man. Whatever it may, be, try i
it. The duties which you have t
form may meen trivial; but be
to is a small justitor is no reason
you should be a' small man. You
be big inside, you know, if you
small outside. mall outside

Haall outside.

The young man who applies himsel
to internal growth, as it were, i
bound in time to find a place wher
he will be able to use every powe

he possesses.

At any rate, better be a big man in a small place than the opposite. A pinch of powder in a small nerticing can make a deal of noise self-strive a bullet a long way, when the control of the control of

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