How They Are Attired When Married at Home or at Church—But the Poor Groom Wears Conventional Clothes and a Har-

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and gone. Balls, receptions, teas and weddings—all have new dresses, new goods, new designs and new styles, and all that means business for many. The newest ball gowns are very pretty, and in them the 1830 styles find their prettiest pictures. But modistes try to give each gown something individual to adapt it to the one who is to wear it. For some persons these fashions are like fairy gifts, for they can be made high in the neck if the neck is not pretty, or they can have long sleeves and low neck if the neck is round and white and the arms ugly or thin. The neck can be cut pompadour or square across the be cut pompadour or square across the bust, or drooping down to show the rounded and prettiest part of the shoulders. It can be half low or very low if so desired and be quite in style, however made.

One very pretty gown for a brilliant young society leader was of pale sage green chiffon, with five gauffered ruffles of white tulle sewed in such a way as to suggest a tablier front. The waist was suggest a tablier front. The waist was of surah of the same shade, made seamless front and back and fastening under the arms. There was a sash of surah drawn around and tied in a large bow and having the ends fringed and knotted. The sleeves were large puffs, with jockeys of vandyke lace. A puffed bertha was drawn across the bust and made of the tulle. It made a very attractive gown. With it were worn mousquetair gloves of the same shade of green.

Another very novel dancing dress was of silvery white satin, princess shape in the back. The front breadth was left the back. The front breadth was left open to allow two insets of silk fishnet lace over cherry satin. The sleeves were puffed high, but were otherwise untrimmed. The back of the corsage was cut V shape and had one very narrow piping of cherry satin to outline and finish the edge. In front there was a surplice drapery of the fishnet lace, covering the entire front, which had a short point. There was a large bunch of noning the entire front, which had a short point. There was a large bunch of poppies. Around the neck was a dog collar of white tulle stitched here and there with knotted cherry colored floss. The gloves were white mousquetaire glace. Each of these gowns had a dainty little collet cape just large enough and of the right shape to cover the bare portions of the neck and made of the dress material, daintily trimmed. These are to slip on when standing in a quiet but slip on when standing in a quiet but generally cooler spot than the heated

Bridal robes are of white silk, satin, veiling or muslin, with such garniture



NEW BALL DR

may allow, but when there is a wedding the bride gets so much of the attention that the bridesmaids are left out. Yet there is much to say about bridesmaids' gowns. In the first place, we want to edding or a morning or evening cere-ony—a formal or informal one. If it mony—s formal or informal one. If it is to be a grand church ceremony, the bridesmaids may be as many as one likes, and they should be dressed so that each shall enhance her own loveliness as well as that of the others and the bride. To do this each should be dressed in a different color. One should wear role hive one right one mains and so pale blue, one pink, one maize and so on, but none should wear white save the bride. When two of the bridesmaids are becoming, and the blonds must decide

becoming, and the blonds must decide amiably between them which is to wear blue and which green.

These gowns are generally intended to wear but once and are made walking length and of not very expensive material. Veiling and crepon are suitable and very pretty when trimmed with lace and ribbon. The 1880 styles are very well adapted for this kind of a dress. Hats with lace feathers and flowers to match the color of the gowns are worn, and they are intended to look as picturesque as possible. Dainty little hand-kerchief bags of silk or crape to match the color in the dress, bordered with lace and tied with ribbons, are worn with these costumes. The bag hangs over the right arm. The bridesmaids, no matter how many, wear pretty pins or lookets. right arm. The bridesmaids, no matter how many, wear pretty pins or lockets, the gifts of the groom. These are sim-ple or valuable according to circum-stances. It is quite permissible for the

PRETTY AS A PICTURE | brids to present her bridesmaids w

brile to present her bridesmaids with their gowns for the occasion, but not obligatory. All dresses to be worn in church are made high in the neck.

When a grand wedding takes place at the bride's home, the bride may have her corsage cut pompadour or V shaped in front, though it is considered rather more suitable to have the dress cut high, but the bridesmaids can have their frocks cut low if they all agree. The dresses for them should be all made alike or differing but very slightly.

For grand home weddings the bridesmaids can wear silk or satin, but the most refined taste would suggest simpler materials. A very pretty general style to follow would be to have plain skirts, with two or three narrow chiffon ruffles, the sleeves to come to the elbow in two or three puffs of chiffon matching the color of the dress and tied with ribbon. The corsages could be draped with chiffon and ribbons.

The poor bridegroom has no show at all to distinguish himself. He is what the French call "the turkey in the farce." He is there just for the looks of it. His best man and his friends are dressed exactly as he is, and the chances are that one or two of them are better looking than himself. He wears his black prince albert if it is a morning wedding, his dress suit if it is evening, and a white tie. He usually wears a harassed and most miserable expression, so that he is an object of sympathy to all.

A CUP OF TEA.

A CUP OF TEA.

How to Make It and How to Serve It or

The old saying, "The cup that cheers, out not inebriates," which has been repeated in season and out until it has bepeated in season and out until it has become a dull platitude, must now be relegated entirely to the past, with its delicate blushing maidens and prim and ancient spinsters. Old maids are no more, and the gay girl bachelor flavors the cheering cup with whatsoever beverage she likes best. Not that it has ever been known to exert any disquieting influences. Still it has possibilities of a distinctly bohemian tendency.

"Shall I give you just a wee drop?"

"Oh, you needn't trouble to measure it."

fern. They can be bought for \$10, but the material hardly costs an eighth of that sum. Green is the predominating color in the newest designs in china this year, and a teaset shaped like those of our grandmother's days, low and oblong square, with green and gold decorations and here and there a pink rose, is quaintly profits another as charge.

long square, with green and gold decorations and here and there a pink rose, is quaintly pretty enough for a queen.

There is an old fashioned tea caddy exactly the shape of our grandmother's, with a cover holding just a drawing of tea for one person. It is in the same colors in the old imperial ware copied from the Dresden, with a Wattean decoration. There are the prettiest little cups imaginable, with designs of the maidenhair, but every one has cups and of all shapes and patterns. There is an endless variety to be bought, and at all prices. The most exquisite are of the first empire design, with charming portraits of Josephine Bonaparte, Mme. de Stael and other first empire celebrities adorning the sides. In shape they are tall, like the chocolate cups, but at the price, \$9 apiece, no one would hesitate to take either tea or coffee from them.

In viands for the tea table there is but little variety, but the owner of the green and white table has made an innovation. She has a loaf of bread steamed instead of baked until it is thoroughly done.

ed instead of baked until it is thoroughly done. Slices are cut of waferlike thickness, made into sandwiches, with a delicious pate de foi gras filling, then rolled—the bread being a little tougher than when baked—and tied with a narrow green ribbon that exactly matches the rest of the decoration.

These ideas could be carried out in other colors, for there are charming teasets with dull gold edge and a border of blue forgetmenots that would give the motif for a blue tea table and still others—though not so pretty—strewn with

motif for a blue tea table and still others—though not so pretty—strewn with violets. There are odd little tea sets in pink, heart shaped, and the handles forming a figure five. With them are cups and sancers to match, and in the center of each sancer is the face of a clock with hands pointing to 5. They are curious—yes, and pretty—but curiosities are not always in good taste and soon become wearisome.

M. A. TAFT.

nan's Work of Education and Cul-A Woman's work of Education and Cul-ture In the Tenement District.

Although societies for doing good multiply with the growth of cities, now and then a field is overlooked until some ealous heart, boldly scouring the byways and hedges, discovers a neglected element. Philanthropy takes kindly to well worn paths.

Three or four years ago one of New York's active women, living in an old aristocratic quarter, toward which the aristocratic quarter, toward which the tenement population is ever, ever advancing, began to notice on her daily stroll through the park in front of her home numbers of little girls of 8 and 10 years, bearing about babies from 6 months to 3 years old, which they cared for with all the solicitude and tenderness of motherhood. Inquiry showed that the nurses and their charges come from the homes of the tenement districts, where the real mothers were compelled by the necessity of their labors to shift part of the household burden upon those of their children who were too young to go out as wage earners. Hardship, wrong, temptation, evil, lay behind the not wholly unpleasant pictures. The fathers and mothers of these groups, it could be supposed, were as well provided for in life as could be expected, perhaps fathers and mothers of these groups, it could be supposed, were as well provided for in life as could be expected, perhaps as well as they deserved to be or cared to be. The infants were faring much better in the park than they would if left in damp and cheerless, not to say noisy and reeking, kitchens. But the "little mother" understudies, the future real mothers and homemakers, with childhood slipping homelessly away who real mothers and homemakers, with childhood slipping hopelessly away, who was caring for them? In tatters often, robbed of brightness, of advantages, of school life and cheer, slaves perhaps to hard taskmasters, whither were their young, unwatched, unguided footsteps tending?



chaperoned by volunteers, who also visit the tenement quarters to acquaint them-selves with the home surroundings of every girl under protection of the society.

ery girl under protection of the society. The most needy are supplied with presentable garments out of a stock gathered by the associated workers from friends and patrons.

The "little mothers" who fall sick receive constant relief through the watchfulness of their chaperons, and a corps of teachers meets the girls at stated times to give instruction in sewing, cooking and other household labor.

The work of the Little Mothers' Aid

The work of the Little Mothers' Aid ssociation is not alone unique; it grap-les with a great social evil and serves o humanize and Americanize forces which else might tend toward anarchy

and crime. The founder of this noble charity beys the Scriptural injunction, "Let tot thy left hand know what thy right and doeth," and avoids publicity.

I will simply say in way of her identity that some years ago a well known publishing house in New York brought out a novel frem her pen bearing the signature Alma Calder, her maiden name.

THEO. HOLLAND.

Her Fertile Mind.

A strange and pretty portiere was de-sed by a fertile minded young woman. A strange and pretty portiere was devised by a fertile minded young woman. Last summer on the sands before her seaside home she gathered the smallest and daintiest shells she could find until by the autumn abe had a large collection. These she had strung together, every few divided by a string of beads, until there were about 15 long rows. These fastened to a rope and mounted made a portiere prettier and more orig-inal than the bamboo and so much

Wash silks were never so cheap as this season. A pretty gown of this clinging material can be had now for what one would ordinarily pay for a gingham.

SAMOA AND THE SAMOANS.

A Returned American Engineer Chats Pleasantly of the People Now So Much Discussed,

Extreme Dislike for Labor-An Oppon ent of the Head Hunting

Just home again after a three years' stay in Samoa is Mr. T. M. Heard, whose return recalls that memorable time five years ago, when in the midst of a fearful storm that suddenly burst upon the shores of the island, three American and three German men-of-war dragged from the anohorage and were driven upon the corat reefs, while H.M.S. Calliope was only saved by the efficiency of her officering and her powerful machinery enabling her to make almost imerceptible headway against the hurricane. Mr. Heard for three years past has been

Mr. Heard for three years past has been smployed as engineer of wrecking machinery by Whiteman & Ford, of San Francisco, who only completed in March the task of dismantling and saving from the aunken warships whatever was valuable. Of these vessels there were four, the U. S. S. Trenton and Vandalia, and the German warships Adeler and Eber, the U. S. S. Nipsic and German Olga, which went ashore at the same time, having been successfully floated off again. The wreoks lay in four fathoms of water, the Trenton's hull showing above the surface pretty much like that of the San Pedro, while the Vandalia lay alongside, but completely covered. The depth of water was not sufficient to render the work difficult, but the immense quantity of material to be lifted to the surface and the breaking up of the hulls made the task occupy so long a time.

On his way home to Westminster, where his father resides, Mr. Heard with his wife stopped over in Victoria, putting up at the Oriental, until he took the Fraser river steamer yesterday motning.

"The Samoans are a queer lot," he said

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—"Women and the Sciences" was the subject of discussion at this morning's session of the Women's Congress. Papers were as follows: "Women in the Medical Profession," by Dr. C. Annette Bucke, Oakland, Cal.; "Botany," Mrs. J. G. Lemmon, Oakland, Cal.; "Poetry of Archaeology," Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, president of the Illinois Wozzen's Preus Club; "Our Place in the Study of Infants," Miss Rose O'Halloran, San Francisco; "Astronomy," Miss Dorothea Kulumpke, Paris Observatory, France.

At the afternoon session, "Nocial Science" was discussed, the following papers being

presented: "The Future of the Family, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Stanford university, Cal.; "Is Sickness a Crime?" Mrs. Dr. Marion Thrasher, San Francisco. "What Socialism is," Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Oakland; "The Genera Condition of the Working Women and Chaldren in the United States," Mrs. Helet Campbell, New York.

Children in the United States," Mrs. Helen Campbell, New York. "Pioneer Women" was the topic at the evening session, Mrs. C. H. Dye, of Oregon, reading a paper on "Women's Part in the Drama of the North-west," and Mrs. James Neill related "Her Own Experiences" in her paper.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL; May 3 .- Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, who is in the city, gives an emphatic denial to the story published by L'Electeur, of Quebec, that he had said in the lobby of the House that Sir John Thompson's speech on the Northwest school question was a shame, and that he never heard a man tell a lie in such an impudent manner. The Beaver line steamship Lake Huron sailed for Liverpool yesterday, being the first trans-Atlantic steamer to leave port this season. She had a very heavy cargo, i isoluding 675 head of cattle and 70,000 in bushels of grain. Chapleau, who is in the city, gives an em-

and come and control until if has be come a charactery with the control of the ways comprised to the control of the control of

wong to the fact the Victoria left port only a day behind the Empress. Among the Victoria that office, being a religious sort of fellow, didn't approve of this sort of thing. He couldn't stop the fighting but thought he could draw the line at heads, so he sent forth a manifesto forbidding any more head chopping. It didn't have any religious scruples on the matter.

"There was a big fight just the day before I left Apis. It was at Mulafunus, 24 miles from there. The rebels had some 1,200 men engaged and Maleton 1,500. The rebels put up a lot of earthworks, but got driven out and defeated. There was more fighting going on the day I left, but what the result was of course I don't know.

"With all their troubles among them selves, however, the Samonan never think of molesting a white man. They are the kindest, most amiable people I ever came in contact with. They don't care for whiskey like other uncivilized people do, but they have a drink called thave which has a strange effect on a person. I can'ts just explain what It tastes like. It is made by spreading a kind of roots and steeping it in water, and is grand stuff for quenching one's thirst. Take a little too much however and down it goes mot your legs, and though you feel perfectly sober and your head is not in the least affected, you simply tumble down when you stempt to walk.

"How is the work on the coffee plantations done? By 'blackbirds.' They are natives of the Solomon islands and New Hebrides, and are quite black, unlike the former than the season and are paid the munificant mun of one shilling a month, but of course they are to all intents and purposes alaves out and out."

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.-Jacob S. Coxey, Washington, May 3.—Jacob S. Coxey, who had been arrested with several of his officers for viciations of the law, and was subsequently released on hail, denies that he has been guilty of law-breaking. The regulation he declares to be unconstitutional which forbids appeaking at the Capitol grounds, and he proposes to test it. He says he will remain in Washington. He has elected to be tried by a jury, the hearing of his case being fixed for to morrow (Friday), the specific information laid against him being that of unlawfully displaying a banner or device.

It is estimated that the American Behring sea patrol fleet have during the past tornight spent over \$1,000 a day in out.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

nclusion of the Period Allowed for Chinese Enrolment in the United States.

Long List of Entries-Judgment Which Has Created Consternation Among Celestials.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The work of registering Chinese will close at twelve to-night. Between 46,000 and 48,000 have availed themselves of the opportunity. "The last census shows that there were 51,000 Chinese here," said Collector Welbran to-day. "If we have registered 48,000 of them, with an allowance of say 2,000 who are merchants, there will not be many to deport. We shall close down to-night and then

The Beaver line steamship Lake Huron sailed for Liverpool yesterday, being the first trans-Atlantic steamer to leave port this season. She had a very heavy cargo, iscluding 675 head of cattle and 70,000 bushels of grain.

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TIRED OF TAMMANY.

New York, May 3.—The firm of Cochrane & Clark is no more. It consisted of Congressman Bourke Cochrane and Corpora-tion Counsel W. H. Clark. Employed by tion Counsel W. H. Clark. Employed by them were Edward Clark, brother of the corporation counsel, and Wales F. Severance. The Clarks were notified by Mr. Cochrane the last time he was in the city that the partnership would be dissolved on May I, and that he would form a partnership with John C. Tomlinson. The information surprised both Clarks, but they immediately formed a new firm, Clark & Severance. It is said that the sudder dissolution of his old relationship with the corporation counsel on the part of Mr. Cochrane is another step towards breaking similar ties with Tammany Hall early in the coming campaign.

SPOKANE, May 3 .- The Great Northern brain for the West left this morning, busicess in all the branches being resumed. The bridges burned are in process of contraction, and in two or three days Eastern massenger trains will start on their regular chedule.

Joy Inexpressible

Another Boy's Life Saved Health Blighted by Scrofula and Hip Disease

Perfect Cure, Happiness and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Exeter, N. H.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for my boy. Some four for what it has done for my boy. Some four years ago, when six years old, George was attacked by hip disease in his right leg. We had toget him a pair of crutches, with which he was able to move about, but became badly deformed. We had to have his right leg lanced just above the knee. In a few weeks a second sore broke out, both discharging freely. Agonizing pains afflicted him, he could not bear to be moved, his growth was stopped and

He Was a Mere Skeleton, He Was a Mere Skeleton,

He had no appetite, and it was hard work to make him eat enough to keep him alive. A few weeks later we had his hip lanced, and following this five other eruptions broke out, making eight running sores in all. We did all we could for him, but he grew weaker every day, although we had three of the best physicians. As a last resort we were prevailed upon by relatives who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with beneficial results to give the medicine a trial. We got one bottle about the first of March, 1892, and he had taken the medicine only a few days when his appetite began to only a few days when his appetite began to improve. When he had taken one bottle he could move about a little with his crutches, which he had not been able to use for the preceding three months. We continued faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in 6 months he was

Able to Be Dressed and go about the house without the crutches. He has now taken Hood's Sarsaparilla regularly for eighteen months, and for the past six months has been without the crutches, which he has outgrown by several inches. The sores have all headed with the exception of one which is rapidly closing, only the scars and an occasional limp remaining as reminders of his suffering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla lake acceptance with done

Hood's Sarsaparilla in his case has truly done wonders, and he is daily gaining in fiesh and good color. He runs about and plays as lively as any child. We feel an inexpressible joy at having our boy restored to health, and we always speak in the highest terms of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mass. Hanny W. MURPHY, Excter, New Hampshire.

SEALING REGULA

President Cleveland's Proc Govern Vessels Engage Taking of Seals

British Government to Issu Instructions Both in Pr and Detail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7 .dent has signed and promulgate lations to govern vessels emp seal fishing during the closed sea They are

"Article 1. Before the issuance cial license the master of any se proposing to engage in fur seal produce satisfactory evidence to tor of customs that the hunters e him are competent to use t

him are competent to use the authorized by law.

"Article 2 Firearms, nets or shall not be used for taking or seals in that portion of Behriescribed in the act approved April "Article 3. Any vessel having hunt fur seals in the North Behring Sea, east of 180 degrees shall before entering Behring Unaleska report to the onetome the United States navy and have and ammunition on board seen seal, and such seal shall not be bing the time fur sealing is prohi order to protect vessels within the award between April 13 and but which have not violated the but which have not violated the reproper seizure or detention, the contract may by applying to the or of any cruiser or a customs officer that she intends to proceed to a k have her sealing outfit secured it and the offiser placing this seal a the date of the same on her log the number of sealskine and bodie then on board, and the said seal a broken during the time fur sealin hibited, except at the home port.

"Article4 Vessels now in Japan or on the Siberian coast west of 18 longitude, wishing to return to a

ngitude, wishing to return to a l may enter the port of Attous and their sealing outfit secured under the fact entered on their log bool seals shall not be broken except at port, and such seal and entry sha tute a sufficient protection agains while within the area of the award direct passage to the home port. withe within the area of the award direct passage to the home port. I sealing vessel, as described above, fore leaving a Japanese port, declatention of returning to a port of the States, the United States consular the port may, upon application of ter, secure her sealing outfit as above. Any vessel as described a obtain special license to hunt for Behring sea upon application to the States consular officer at any port or from the customs at Attona, after ing the evidence required in article "Article 5. Any vessel in a following the evidence required in article in Behring Sea shall obtain a specifrom a customs officer of the Unite if in a home port, and from a officer if in a foreign port. Before the sealing outfit of such vessel secured under seal upon application in before provided, and the fact her license. Such seal shall not be during the time fur sealing is prohiff Article 6. Vessels now at sea pursuit of fur seals and found not violated the law in reference to the of fur seals, and who have not clear

violated the law in reference to th of fur seals, and who have not clear any port on or after May 1, 1894, we seized wholly on account of not h special license or distinctive flag. "Article 7. Every vessel employ seal fishing as described above, she

in addition to the papers now required law, a special license for fur seal fise "Article 8. Every vessel provid ial license shall show under solor a flag not less than four feet composed of two equal pieces, ye black, joined from the right har corner of the fly to the left hand up ner luff, the part above and to the l black, and the part to the right ar

"Article 9. The authority here granted to the United States cons cers, customs officers and the officer United States navy may be exer like officers in the service of the got of Grant Britain except in very of Great Britain, except in ports

United States.
"Notice. The officers herein a to carry out the provisions of the proved April 6, 1894, will observe objects of the foregoing articles are vent from unnecessary seizure a sealing vessels already at sea in ig of the pravisions of the act, or u strictly comp'y with its requir Should cases occur which are not do provided for, they must be dealt the officers with the above mention jects in view, and as nearly in account the law and regulations as These regulations are intended to only to the closed season of 1894, and to be regarded as a complete execute authority conferred on the execute

the authority courses, the act of congress. These regulations are in principle tails substantially the same as the British Government will issue.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 7.—Congres ed to-day with Dr. Prudente de M President of the Senate and Preside of the Republic, in the chair. P Peixoto's speech to the members Peixoto's speech to the members upon many questions relating to the rection. He said that he regarded surrection as squelched. The few beinsurgents still remaining defiant he sed as weak and insignificant. The relations of the country he said were relations. factory, although the Government awaited Portugal's decision as to give conquered insurgent officers an asylu commercial outlook was good. The (ment expected that commerce wi United States would develop rapidly treasury deficit was \$97,000,000.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTIO

New York, May 7 .- A special fr Johns, Newfoundland, says : Nine de vote is what it cost Sir William Wh the Hon. Robert Bond and their col the Hon. Robert Bond and their col-James Watson, to be elected for Trin trict last November, as revealed by to they are now undergoing for corrup-tices. They spent \$18,000 and re-2,000 votes. The case was adjourned Wednesday next, owing to the ill Chief Justice Carter, and the Whites are jubilant as this adjournment ren impossible to finish the case by Manual the legislature re-opens. The