

THE FASHIONS.

[From New York Post.]

With many of the new velvet boleros and jacket-bodices will be worn lovely broad collars of Venice point, point applique, or of very sheer batiste embroidered in quaint and beautiful Flemish or Renaissance patterns or old Roman arabesques, with deep cuffs to match, turned back over the close coat-sleeve, or edging in dainty frills, the mousquetaire point falling over the back of the hand.

Many of the autumn silks have a faint mottled ground figured with small brilliant Persian designs. This mottled effect is very pretty—"Hambli," the Persian silk manufacturers call it, obtaining the name from the technical vocabulary of the French glass-blowers. There is a growing favor shown for rich Oriental designs in place of the Dresden and Pompadour patterns that have reigned for two seasons past. These effective devices will appear among the early importations, also, for tailor costumes, very pretty silk and mohair novelty Jacquard goods crossed with black. These fabrics will be trimmed with black satin or with black velvet either wide or narrow. Paquin and Rouff are making great use of these ribbons, also satin striped patterns on the large ribbon ruches and sequins, which they add to gowns of mohair, canvas, ladies' cloth and repped silk.

Some new gowns from the noted houses of Felix, Pasquier, and Sara Mayer are in princess style, open at the back and finished either with full elbow sleeves and bodice part cut out square in the neck, or cut half low and sleeveless to admit of a pretty French guimpe and sleeves of some elegant material either very rich and heavy or very diaphanous. On the latter gowns a series of very frilly caps standing out exceedingly full, one above the other, finish the armhole. On still other gowns the bodice portion is high in the neck and richly decorated on its entire front and over the shoulder. The sleeves are in the long mousquetaire style, flaring at the wrists, with a full short puff at the top. These new princess dresses are either of velvet, black brocade, striped satin, or some of the handsome textiles in fancy silk or satin.

The new Louis XV. coats are made with short basques, elegant waistcoats, high standing collars, and deep gauntlet cuffs. The Louis XIV. models have revers, wide hip pockets on the waistcoat, and show no cuffs. The cloth models are elaborately braided, the brocaded coats have revers of embroidered satin, the velvet models have waistcoats of Persian-figured satin, or plain satin nearly covered with iridescent bead passementerie. For very special wear, the vest of the velvet coat, also the revers and deep cape collar, are decorated with elegant applique designs in Honiton, Venetian, or Russian point lace.

The silk waist, as a set-off and complement of a separate skirt of some handsome description, has taken another lease of life and will retain its present popularity through the autumn season at least, spite of opposing prophecies and declarations against its continued vogue. For autumn it is proposed to make it chiefly in rich dark silks—the heavier qualities of fancy taffeta, plain lustrous, fine repped faille, unpatterned or woven of two colors, velvet, striped Liberty silks and satins, fancy satin surahs in Oriental effects, etc., and to harmonize them as much as possible in point of color with the skirts they will be worn with.

Fawn colors, silver grays, and soft sun's grays with a touch of cream in them appear among the fall sample lists of some of the most beautiful taffetas, Liberty satins, lustrous corded silks, mohairs, alpaccas, and sheer silkwrap wools. Formerly gray was looked upon as a color for elderly women alone, but fashions, like customs, "change with times and climes," and now gray in endless tints and tones, in lovely monochromes, is chosen by girls scarcely out of their teens, and is worn by fair and dark alike. Pink or violet chiffon is used with good effect on the bodices of gray gowns, and a very stylish dress included in the trousseau of a prospective St. Louis bride is of silver-gray crepe de Chine over gray taffeta silk trimmed on the bodice with gold and silver gimp and pale yellow mousseline de soie, dotted with gold and silver sequins and beads.

Liberty silks and satins have found such great favor with French ateliers on account of their pliable texture, light weight, yet rich, lustrous quality, that they are becoming universally favored for entire gowns, as well as for the accessories of bodices and fancy wraps for evening wear. They make lovely dresses for young women and charming tea-gowns for matrons. They come in exquisite evening tints and in medium shades in flowered stripes, with satin bars or glaze, with two colors beautifully blended, with crossing satin lines of a third shade contrasting with the background. Many of the prettiest fancy wools for autumn are in mixtures of fawn color with stem green, brown, or blue. Gowns of soft gray blue and glowing pansy tints have vest, revers, and collar of heavy corded silk, edged with glittering metallic gimps showing a blending of rich Persian colors. Hyde Park woollens are among the early fabrics designed both for tailor-gowns and coats. They are of medium weight and show irregular woven threads in light gray, green, or brown mixtures with white, or in cream and chestnut shades woven in wide diagonals. For those who have tired of the blue and black mohair costumes for utility wear, one of the stylish tailor-gowns for early fall wear will be of Oxford-gray suiting, in which only a little gray is woven with brown, yet every atom of the gray is visible. The autumn covert suitings differ from the familiar French covert costings in being very much less weighty, and therefore more desirable for making an entire

costume. These have tan, gray, green and blue grounds, also a warp of tan and white that is of ten crossed with a weft of Russian blue.

Many of the double-width soft woollen fabrics to be used this autumn again show the effective close fleecy surface woven on the reverse side that makes them most appropriate for jackets and capes, with gowns matching them in color, but of lighter material. Some of the goods for cold weather garments are thus fleecy woven. They are as warm and durable as beaver cloth, yet extremely light and pliable, and of the best quality and purest dye. These are called "special goods," but German experts manufacture them in this country.

Most of the new tucked evening gowns of gauzy material have rows of handsome lace insertion between, and this forms an exceedingly pretty addition. Other charming toilettes are made with full skirts of diaphanous fabric, with Gainsborough fichus of tulle or mousseline de soie crossed over the corsage, passed under the arms, and tied at the back; and another very noticeable fancy is the Rubens cravat of white tulle, finished with a broad hem edged with Valenciennes or Honiton lace, and fastened in a great bow under the chin. This is worn, not only with all sorts of picturesque house dresses for day and evening, but also with the little boleros, the Louis coats, jacket bodices, with church and theatre costumes, tea-gowns, dinner-dresses, and particularly with the new Empire coat—the saque shape so popular in Paris this summer. This coat falls straight and loose, the pleats keeping their outline for a few inches below the shoulders and chest, then falling in unconfined fulness to the edge of the garment. On a slender svelte figure the saque looks very chic and rather striking. A stout woman can very well select it, not so much to greatly enhance as to nicely conceal the expanse of her figure. Not a few adipose women have this summer worn these Empire coats made in pique mohair, linen lawn, etc., at fashionable summer resorts, but if they selected them for good appearance alone, a half-fitting jacket-bodice would have been the better choice. Some of these loose coats match the autumn costume made of silk and wool novelty goods of high price, of tweed, chevrot, mohair, both plain and fancy, etc. Other distinctive suits show gored skirts of moderate width, bolero jackets with revers, and a very high ceinture of black satin. These jackets and ceintures are still the rage in Paris, and the girdle made in satin or velvet is likely to continue in favor throughout the autumn season. It is worn, not only under the bolero and French guard jackets and open-fronted basque bodices, but above the princess gown of tulle, Henrietta cloth, mohair, or brilliantine, and the ceinture thus far has been invariably of black satin.

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TRAINING SCHOOLS IN BELGIUM.

BY ADA M. FRIEDRIKSEN. [American Kitchen Magazine] While in America and in Paris cooking schools are trying to teach on a scientific basis economic and hygienic cooking, preparing girls for positions as housekeepers and cooks, Belgium has started a practical sort of training schools for the workingman's children. In the few public cooking schools in Paris the girls and young ladies are taught several hundred different dishes and entrees. In Belgium all such things are excluded. The object of the schools would be defeated if the girls went into service.

A teacher who exultingly told the inspector that one of her pupils had been engaged at high wages at the chateau, and gave satisfaction, was severely reproved, and told that if such a thing should happen again she would be dismissed. The working classes' homes were rapidly breaking up in Belgium, especially in factory towns where father, mother and even the children go to work as early as possible. The meals are rapidly prepared and quickly disposed of, the family goes to bed or takes a walk in the evening. Cheap clothing, so cheap that it does not pay to mend it, is the rule. The children are very independent and self-willed, considering work at home mere drudgery.

They have learned to sew in the schools, but are too tired after their day's work to want to do anything; then they just take a walk after dark and are often led astray; married, they do not take any pride in their homes. When Mr. Rambout first started these schools the committee intended to take in pupils as they left school, at an age of fifteen or sixteen, but they soon found that there were few of the girls that had time or inclination to attend steadily. Numbers came in, but soon left. The committee then decided to take the pupils while still in school, from eleven to twelve years old, and this plan met with success.

Housekeeping classes were also formed, meeting four times a week, two hours at the time, twice a day. These classes have to be very elastic and vary in almost all the districts; they are held when the children can come, and depend upon the school hours. They are generally held mornings and evenings in some house near the school. An ordinary workingman's home is rented and furnished decently, in order to give the children the surroundings they are used to and that they will have to work in later, with a large room or shedded for the laundry work. When the house is ready it is furnished neatly as a workingman's house, only with a profusion of kitchen utensils. Here twenty-four little girls go to work in classes of six—the usual number in a family. They go to the market, learn to buy and to choose to make bargains. When they come back they prepare a meal, set the tables, and eat. The table is set neatly, and good manners are taught. The girls like this first-rate; to them, especially to the younger ones, it is "playing at house-keeping," and they try to make their table as attractive as possible. Having the same sum to spend on the meal, under the direction of the teacher, the stimulation of doing better than the others gives a certain zest to the work, even to the dishwashing.

They learn to make a bed, to dress and undress little children by the means of a doll, when no little sister or brother can be had. They learn to make blouses, children's clothes, to darn and repair. The family mending is always done at school, together with the laundry work. At first they did not like to bring their clothes, but as they had to, and the mothers soon found out that the quality of the underwear was about the same, they found, too, that it was "handy" to have the work done gratuitously. The difficulty is, not to teach too much. These schools and classes are not industrial schools and are not intended to turn out cooks or seamstresses; but to train the girls to be good housekeepers and take pride in being so.

Strange to say, the opposition to the schools came from the mothers who did not care to see their daughters leave the home such as it is. "We then addressed the fathers," said Mr. Rambout. "Ask your father to let you cook next Sunday and let him give you a certificate to tell us if you did well." Next Monday the girl brought a letter praising her work; we had it framed, and soon we had all the girls cooking on Sundays, and voluntary certificates coming in. The cost of the meal for each child is twenty-five centimes, the cost for each group one franc, twenty-five centimes. The bill of fare is, soup, meat and a dish of vegetables; the ordinary bill of fare of the people. They prepare the same meal four consecutive times, so as not to forget the different dishes. In the country the girls learn to milk, to work in the garden and to take care of poultry.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen visits the school regularly. Generally this committee has had part in the foundation of the school. The commune that wants such a school sends in its programme and the names of the members of the committee. There are no set of rules for the work, no rules for the teaching; everything varies with the locality as does also the budget of the school. In an industrial district the commune generally pays two-thirds of the expense, the state one-third. Belgium is doing a good deal for public education; it has a work of peace and is rapidly progressing. "This work began five years ago—and there are now 230 schools. In one or two years more we shall have 400," said Mr. Rambout. The schools were entirely free at first; now a small sum is paid on entering the school and forfeited if the pupil leaves the school or classes before graduation, it is divided among the other pupils at the end of the year. A child of an average intelligence graduates after one year's work in the classes. There is something extremely conservative about these schools. Girls of some ambition will want more, but it is a good foundation for other work; and nothing hinders the children in entering an industrial school after graduation.

quarter of a century the fleet for the White Star Line has been launched there, and two of the greatest achievements of the firm have been the building of the Majestic and the Teutonic. The decisions of the Land Sub-Commissioners, who heard applications to fix fair rents on a large portion of the Colclough estate, demonstrate the extortionate character of the rents exacted from the landlord's victims. The total sum paid per annum by the 155 farmers was £2,959 9s 4d. For years they have been agitating for reductions, and more than once during the past decade public attention has been called to their grievances. Just as frequently were they blamed for their persistent efforts to have these redressed. That they were justified in their action is now proved by the fact that from the total rental named, the Land Commission has taken off £1,036 2s 10d., or more than one-third, fixing the future rents at a total of £1,823 6s. 6d. For many years past the language of Ireland has received special attention in the Diocesan Seminary at Letterkenny. It is carefully taught by masters in St. Emmons; and every candidate for entrance into any of the ecclesiastical colleges is examined orally by the Bishop on his knowledge of the native tongue. On public occasions, whether social, political or religious, the Irish language is not forgotten. Rather, it holds the place of honor, as it ought. Then a still more hopeful indication is given by the fact that the teachers in the primary schools have joined the preservation movement with great earnestness. As one result of their action the board of education may be expected ere long to give the Irish language a far more prominent place on the school programme than it hitherto occupied. A few days ago the Right Rev. Monsignor Walker, P.P., arrived at Burtonport to take charge of his new parish. Notwithstanding that he came unexpectedly, the news of his arrival soon spread throughout the parish, and numbers hastened to give him a *cordiale parrade*. Were it not for the death of his brother, the late beloved pastor, Father Bernard Walker, the hills would have been ablaze to express delight at Monsignor Walker's appointment to the parish, as it is certain no other is more worthy to fill the place of him whose demise is so deeply mourned. On Sunday, both at Burtonport and Kinasslagh, the new parish priest referred in feeling terms to the marks of sympathy manifested on the occasions of the funeral and Month's Mind of his late brother, and he expressed his gratitude to the priests and people. Monsignor Walker only returned from America a few weeks ago, where he had been collecting funds for the erection of the Letterkenny Cathedral, and he has left on a well-deserved vacation after his arduous work in the United States.

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IRISH NEWS ITEMS. Belmullet has lost a familiar figure by the death of Bryan Carey. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Carey had been long in business in Belmullet, and his death severs perhaps the connecting link between the first business people of that town and the present generation. He and his brother the late John Carey, did much for the town in building, in creating and extending trade and otherwise. A company is being formed to provide high-class amusement of a varied and novel character for Tramore's frequenters. An hotel of the most improved description will be erected; the race-course will be taken over and carried on, as hitherto, in a thoroughly up-to-date way, and commodious gardens will be laid out. Mr. Murphy's lake at Kettlewells, now in course of formation, and the golf links will be absorbed by the company.

The Rev. William O'Callaghan, parish priest of Lixnaw and Irremore since October, 1894, up to which time he had been administrator in Tralee, went to Tralee on the 10th ult. to visit the prisoners in the county jail in his capacity as chaplain. Having completed his visit he left for the town, but had only gone a short distance when he became ill. Dr. Hayes drove him to the residence of Mrs. O'Sullivan, on Nelson street, where he died two days later. A branch of the Irish National Foresters has been formed in Enniskillen. The officers are: Chief Ranger, P. McGoldrick; Deputy Chief Ranger, Michael Flanagan; Secretary, Francis Creegan; Treasurer, P. Toner; Woodmen, Edward Brady and Meehan; Beadles (or doorkeepers), Jackson and Gormley. A committee to draft rules, subject to the approval of the central branch, consisting of Henry Duffy, James Gallagher, Thomas Smyth, Wm. McLaren and Charles E. Healy, was appointed. The most destructive fire which has been experienced in Mullingar for several years broke out on August 10 in the licensed premises of Owen Sullivan, the Town Commissioner and Poor Law Guardian. The premises were reduced to ash-heap as were a number of stores adjoining and also some houses in the same block, the locality being the Fair Green and adjacent to the military barracks. The damage is estimated at about £2,000, whilst the premises in which the fire originally broke out are insured for upwards of £7,500. Between eight and nine thousand men found employment in Harland & Wolff's shipbuilding yards, at Belfast, which received such serious damage from the recent fire. A large proportion of this number will be unemployed for some time. For four years in succession the tonnage output of Harland & Wolff's has exceeded that of any other firm, for while other yards produce more vessels the Belfast firm make up for it by the size and weight of theirs. For nearly a

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and Assessment shall constitute the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The board shall meet annually, between August 1 and November 1, and by affirmative vote of all the members make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city of New York. The Commissioner of Taxes is authorized to change any entries of taxes where such change is necessary for equalization. He will appoint three persons, known as judges of appeals, to hear all objections by property-owners or taxpayers to any of the acts of the Board of Assessors. The usual exemption is made for churches, religious institutions, school-houses, etc. It is provided that when any of the land owned by the city of New York is required for any benefits or improvement such land may be taken, but the city shall be entitled to compensation for any damage done or loss suffered. The Board of Education is to consist of forty-two commissioners appointed by the Mayor, the present commissioners in this city being legislated into office by the charter, and there are to be also a City Superintendent of Schools, a Superintendent of School Buildings, and Inspectors of Common Schools, to be appointed by the Board of Education. The chapter on education deals with the public schools and their management, the College of New York, and other institutions of learning in the city.

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations. MEAT EATING AND BALDNESS. A new idea is that meat eating and baldness go together. A diet of milk, eggs, and fruit, combined with local treatment, has checked cases of falling hair. Rustics who live on bread-and-milk diet nearly always have heavy hair to an advanced age, while people who lunch and dine on meat are often bald at twenty-five. In the Italian parliament nearly all the members' heads are as bald as billiard balls, while the peasants of Italy rejoice in heavy growths of hair. The men peasants of Brittany have hair almost as long and heavy as that of the women. A man in the South of France, who was abstemious as to food had a head of hair, made up of close curls four or five inches in length, but when stricken out they were a foot long.—New Moon.

TO THE POINT. Lord Charles Bressford is a man of few words, and those very much to the point. Speaking in the House of Commons one day, in reference to the Arab slave-dealers, he said, with great emphasis: "Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give 'em a fair trial, and then hang 'em." Receiving an invitation to dinner at Marlborough House one evening, he replied by wire: "Sorry can't come. Lie follows by post."

DANGER IN CUTTING CORNS. At a recent meeting of a county medical society Dr. Salling reported a case of gangrene in a person suffering from diabetes. The slightest injury to the feet of individuals afflicted with diabetes is liable to cause fatal gangrene, and such persons are especially warned against allowing their corns to be cut or pared. Oxygen was used in this case with partial success, but death finally resulted from a second injury.

Father—Wait a year, my son, and you may feel very differently. Son (confidently)—I've tested my love for Miss Higgins thoroughly, and I know it cannot change. I've played three games of golf with her, and I still want her for my wife. HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.