

LADIES' JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, FASHION, DOMESTIC MATTERS, &c.

VOL. 5. NO. 7.

APRIL, 1881.

(Single Copies, 5 cents.
(Per Annum, 50 cents.)

Illustration



SHARBOROUGH ULSTER.



PALETOT VISITE.

Review of Fashions.

The new departure in fashions which gave us color, and a great variety of figured fabrics, in place of the self-colored materials which had so long been the main dependence, was too marked to admit of very great and essential changes almost within the same year.

In fact, though the new things have been talked about, the majority have

hardly as yet adjusted their wants upon the basis of the new supplies, and there is still a field hardly yet explored, which will furnish abundant and suggestive material to the worker.

Changes therefore at present must be mainly in matters of detail, and some of these may safely be considered as improvements. Color is less striking in its general effect. It is introduced into serviceable materials in the smallest quantities; and the general

tendency is to make and keep the street dress plain and free from encumbrance, while the imagination and fancy expend themselves largely upon house dress, and such costumes as are intended for society display.

It is always a matter for congratulation when the simple and serviceable materials receive such attention as makes them attractive.

This season they are particularly well adapted in style and color to the

useful purposes of street, traveling, and daily wear. The fine all-wool tweeds are in mixtures of olive, brown, gray, and *ecru*, with a slight infusion of color. They are the most suitable materials for spring street costumes, for though light in texture, they bear a touch of warmth, and are useful for traveling and cool days throughout the summer.

There is an actual idealization about the fine wool and cotton textures

which is captivating to women of refinement. They are so fine, so soft, so dainty, so easily worn, so free from anything like display.

The tweed costumes need no trimming, but are sometimes mounted with satin in the form of collar, cuffs, plastron, and bands, or *pattes* upon the skirt.

The new cottons consist of Scotch zephyr gingham, cotton batiste, satines, and percales. The large plaids are selling in gingham, but the newest styles are in wide clustered stripes.

The momie cloths do not appear among the finer cotton goods, but the bordered cambrics are very charming, and show lovely designs in clustered leaves and wood berries in natural colors, upon the delicate ground tints in the borderings, which greatly enrich the pure, suggestive, and dainty flower and leaf patterns of the design in the body part of the goods. These are pretty enough for any purpose in summer; and much more suitable than light silk for hot weather.

There is no evidence of any waning in popularity of the short dress; on the contrary, it is more firmly established than it ever has been, because it is more sensible in its style, and more exact in its proportions.

When the short dress was introduced some years ago, it quickly ran into a semi-mountebank costume, which was half Swiss peasant, half "Dolly Varden," and wholly unseemly for ladies of character, position, and refinement. The short dress of to-day is not too short, and is every way a suitable and sensible street dress, and it is to be hoped that its comfort will insure its continuance.

The "poke" reappears in straw, and its quaintness makes it attractive to many. It is always tied down at the sides, and the brim is faced with a shirred lining of silk or satin.

Jackets and capes are largely used for out-door wear, made *en suite* with the dress; but there are a vast number of these made up as independent garments in cloth, plush, beaded lace, and various combinations. The black lace capes are very pretty, and will be in great demand when the warm weather approaches. The novelty is the lace cape with hood lined with a delicate color; a very welcome change from the rows of beaded lace or fringe, and one that adapts the light, dressy, and convenient little garment to summer lawns, muslins, and cambrics in delicate tints and patterns.

The new silk muslin is much used for evening dresses at watering-places, but it must be made over a slip, and is therefore less ready than the artistic India and Chinese silks, which make up most charmingly, are cool and fresh as muslins, and when wrinkled, easily ironed out; of course they should be simply made; a conventional style is wholly unsuited to them.

ONE of the most beautiful models in Paris is a young woman who comes from the blue-grass region of Kentucky. She was deserted by her husband abroad, and she now supports herself by posing.

"I suppose that you are very glad that your husband is entirely cured of his rheumatism?" said a doctor to a fashionable lady. "Yes, I suppose I ought to be, but from now on we will have to guess at the weather or by a barometer, if his bones quit aching before a damp spell."

Paletot Visite.

Gendarme blue and golden brown plaid camel's-hair cloth visite, in sacque shape, but having the outer parts of the sleeves cut in the same piece as the back. It is ornamented with a capuchin hood lined with *gendarme* blue satin on the sleeves. The front is closed under *brandebourgs* of satin *passementerie*, corresponding ornaments of *gendarme* blue satin are placed on the cuffs, and a tied *cordeliere* to match finishes the hood. Hat of yellow Tuscan and lace straw, a scarf of blue and golden-brown plaid Surah arranged carelessly around the crown, and a long golden-brown ostrich plume drooping over the side and falling on the hair at the back. Pattern of the "Paletot-Visite" in two sizes, medium and large. Price, thirty cents each.

Scarborough Ulster.

This stylish ulster of *loutre* diagonal cloth, ornamented with a rolling collar and a capuchin hood lined with Vandyke red *satin marveilleux*, is worn over a traveling costume of dark-brown camel's-hair cloth. The design illustrated is the "Scarborough" ulster. Bonnet of old-gold rough-and-ready straw, with strings of *loutre* Surah and shaded brown and yellow ostrich tips. Patterns of ulster in two sizes, medium and large. Price, thirty cents each.

A Dinner in Java.

This meal is served in Continental style, and cooked in a French manner as a good Malay cook, under the leadership of a lady knowing all about it, can do it. Coconut oil is liberally used in the preparation of numerous dishes, as butter is too expensive for all cooking purposes. Some things I noticed that can be mentioned here. Never do the host and hostess take the top and bottom of the table. The latter assumes the place sacred to the father of an English family, the former sitting at the side. I, however, saw this arrangement exactly reversed in one or two households. Never have I seen saltspoons or fish-knives on a Dutch Batavian table. One helps one's self to salt with the point of one's knife. Finger glasses are not brought on at dessert, but are before you all dinner time. A dinner party is neither a stiff nor a solemn affair (though I have been at one that was rather silent), and I only found it differ from the every day meal in there being a finer display of flowers on the table, a great number of dishes (far too many), and in our having escorts to and from the dining-room.

The ladies were not in "dinner-dress," but wore comfortable visiting or driving toilet; gentlemen, their cool white suits. The host did not ask particular male guests to lead in certain ladies. He himself walked away with the oldest friend, perhaps, or chief lady guest, and the gentleman who thought himself entitled to do so took the hostess. The rest followed as they thought proper. At table our places were indicated by cards on our plates, and care was shown by the hostess in placing sympathizing partners together. The married guests occupied seats near the host and hostess at one end of the table, and the other was devoted to bachelors and maidens. *Cassel's Magazine.*

THE Empress of the French gave \$250,000 for Mr. Longman's villa, which is to be her future home. The house is a good one, and stands in very pretty picturesque grounds, but there is only a small quantity of land attached to it.

When the twenty-four hours of each day and night are numbered from 1 up to 24, as proposed for the benefit of clockmakers, and to do away with P. M. and A. M. of time tables, 21 o'clock will be considered as the shank of the evening, and 17 o'clock will be considered as the proper time for dinner.

A Lady of Lyons.

Jules Gerard is dead, ignobly drowned in an African river, but Bombonell lives, and the lions of the dark continent have long trembled at his name. A sister of Viscount Mandeville, Louisa, countess of Gosford, now divides with Bombonell the laurels of Africa. The International Yacht Club, which started from Lisbon on a yachting tour and included Algiers in the list of its stations, procured its members the long looked-for opportunity of having a shot at lion under Bombonell's guidance. The most enthusiastic members of the expedition were ladies, among them the countess of Gosford. Bombonell received the members of the yachting clubs as old acquaintances. Almost the first question put to him was: "Shall we go lion hunting?" Now it must be borne in mind that Algeria is no longer the hunting-ground par excellence it used to be, and one has to travel a good distance nowadays to reach some Arab tribe in whose neighborhood lions are to be met with. Bombonell knew of two tribes to whom he had addressed himself in anticipation of his expected visitors' clamoring. Vainly did he try to dissuade the ladies from taking part in the sport. Nothing was left for him but to take the greatest possible precaution against any accidents that might befall the fair portion of the party, all of whom, after an early start, reached the promised land in safety. Without much loss of time the beaters set to work and promptly succeeded in rousing first a lion and next a lioness. Unfortunately the lion after being wounded began to make in mighty leaps straight for the vehicle occupied by the ladies. The driver seeing him approach, jumped off his seat and disappeared in the bushes; the horses became uneasy by the firing, and instinctively frightened by the lurking enemy, dashed off, but were soon brought to a fatal end for them—a fortunate one for the ladies, as it turned out. The lion came up with the horses in a few leaps, struck his claws and teeth into one of them, throwing it to the ground, thereby not only causing the other one to fall, but upsetting the wagon at the same time. Quick as lightning Lady Gosford was on her feet again and, almost touching the lion, fired at and wounded him so badly that the animal was unable to renew the attack. Bombonell came to the rescue, and with a couple of shots from his revolver gave the lion the *coup de grace*. It is needless to say that the hunt was brought to an end, and that Lady Gosford is now the heroine of a lion hunt, envied not only by many a sporting lady, but by all the tourists now inundating Africa.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

MANY a man saves his life by not fearing to lose it, and many a man loses his life by being over-anxious to save it.

Too much asseveration gives a ground of suspicion. Truth and honesty have no need of loud protestations.

WHERE the mouth is sweet and the eyes intelligent, there is always the look of beauty and a right heart.—*Leigh Hunt.*

Few things are impracticable in themselves, and it is for want of application rather than means that men fail of success.

In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints, which, if properly applied, would remove the cause.

It is necessary sometimes to refrain from questioning our friends, that we may not draw from them what we ought not to know, and especially that we may not tempt them to deceive us.—*Madame Swetchine.*

A MAN with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses or lands.

ANTICIPATION.—Never anticipate misfortune. Troubles come soon enough without looking to them beforehand; and, moreover, by constantly expecting sorrow and disappointment, we destroy the happiness of the present, which it is our bounden duty to enjoy to the full extent; and troubles that come unexpected are often the least severe.

College Poetry.

Oh, she wears a sealskin sacque,
When it snows;
And her stunning suit is black
As a crow's;
Short; and thinks it is a pity,
Charming, jolly, wise and witty;
Has a retousse—so pretty—
Little nose.

In her basket phaeton,
When it blows,
With her striking glasses on,
Out she goes;
And she's just as sweet as stately;
And she sits there so sedately,
With her cheeks and lips so greatly
Like a rose.

She plays Chopin, Liszt and Spohr
For her beaux,
And she speaks of "Pinafore"—
Heaven knows!
With a naughty "D" and "Never!"
But she's awful nice and clever;
If she liked me, I'd endeavor
To propose.

Morpheus.

O spirit of the drowsy god, come soon,
And sink my being into No-Man's-Land;
Breathe over me the balmy breath of June,
And let my dreams by fairy hands be
planned.

Far, far from me the world's vague phantom
lies!

I seem to drift in an ethereal boat,
Which lightly swims between the earth and
skies,

And as though ether aimlessly I float,
I reign o'er all, am most triumphant king,
For all the peace this world can show is
mine!

My joy is full; I want not anything,
And all around me perfect glories shine.
This restless world can show no joy more
deep

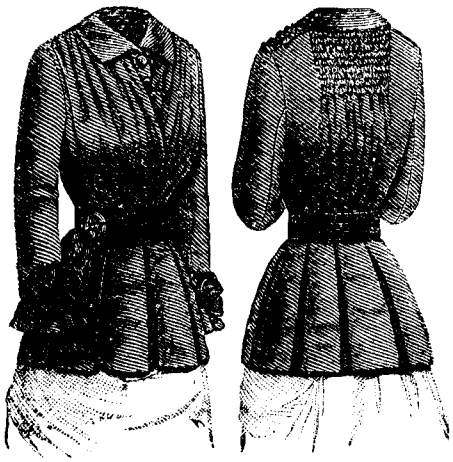
Than that which comes to bless the just
man's sleep.

Imaginary Grievances.

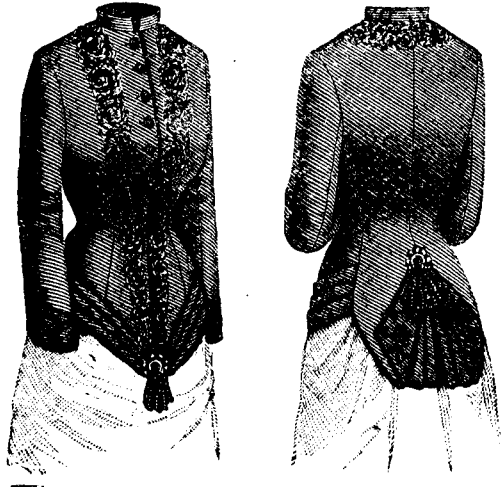
A fretting, dependent woman is a most uncongenial companion—one whom a man can not really understand. There are countless wives who make their own and their husbands' lives a burden by brooding over imaginary grievances, which, when they come to be examined, have actually no existence save in the mind of the aggrieved one. A little word, perhaps, said in a fit heat of temper, which probably the speaker regretted as soon as uttered, or, what is far more likely, forgot as soon as said, is cherished in the heart and brooded over till the little sting becomes a festering sore that deranges the whole domestic system. The woe grows worse and worse with time, as more thought is expended upon it. It is a sad thing when once the habit of brooding over wrongs, imaginary or otherwise, takes possession of a woman. Thrown more upon her own thoughts and feelings, she is under greater temptations to indulge this habit than men, and by doing so she can very soon render herself and all within the circle of her influence miserable. Instead of the smiling face of welcome, the husband comes home to distant looks and unaccountable tears. His requests to know the cause are met by irritating silence that sinks a gulf of separation for the time being between them. They are at once thrown out of sympathy with each other, and till reconciliation takes place the family machine, that should work smoothly and noiselessly, is out of gearing, and harmony is destroyed. Such scenes, repeated often, soon wear a channel of indifference, and it will be well if this latter feeling does not eventually give place to contempt or hatred. The majority of men are so constituted that they shrink from tears and gloom, no matter what their cause.

A TORONTO husband has kept track the past year of the number of times his wife has threatened to leave him, and the figures are 121. She is there yet, however.

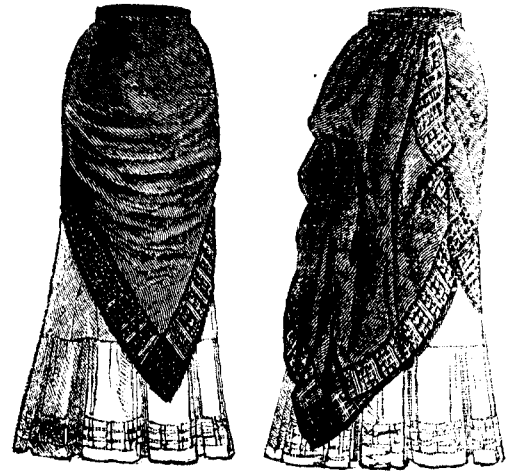
A BREACH of promise case in Detroit has been settled by the payment of \$5,000 to the woman. The man, as usual gets nothing.—*Free Press.* Gets nothing, eh? In the language of the worldly, he "gets stuck."



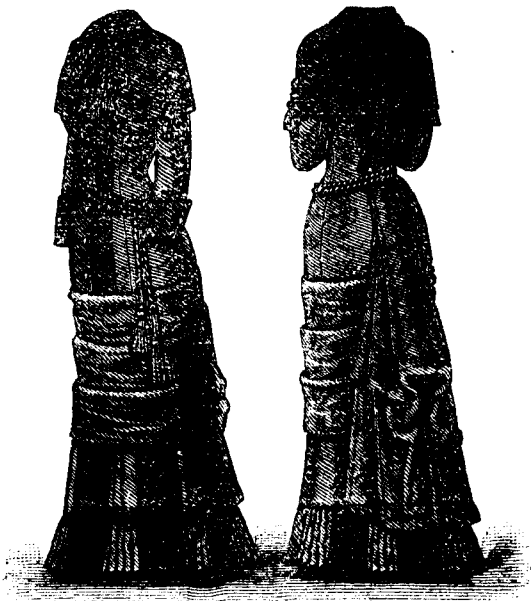
IMOGEN WAIST.



PERDITA BASQUE.



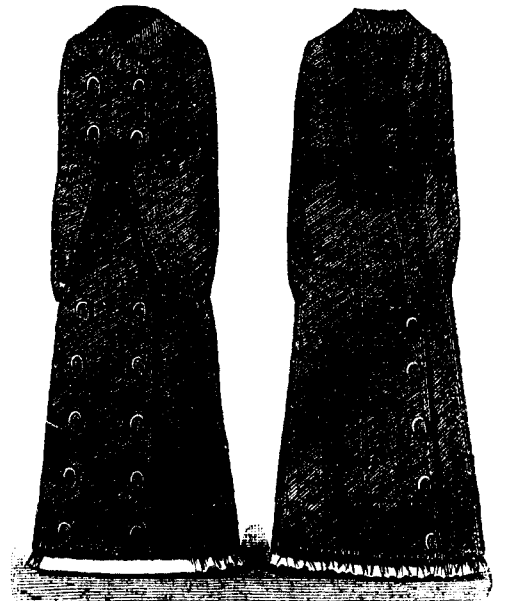
MARION OVERSKIRT.



PILGRIMAGE COSTUME.



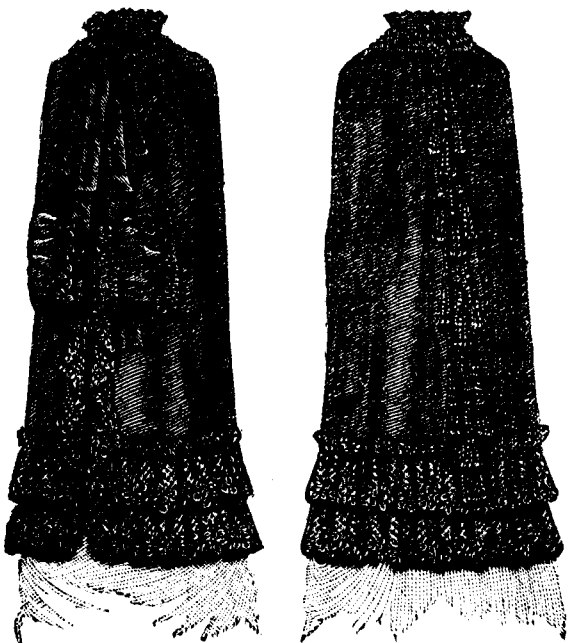
CHELSEA JACKET.



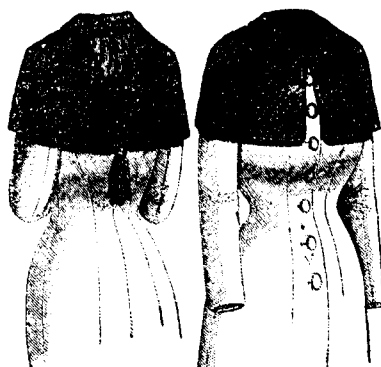
SCARBOROUGH ULSTER.



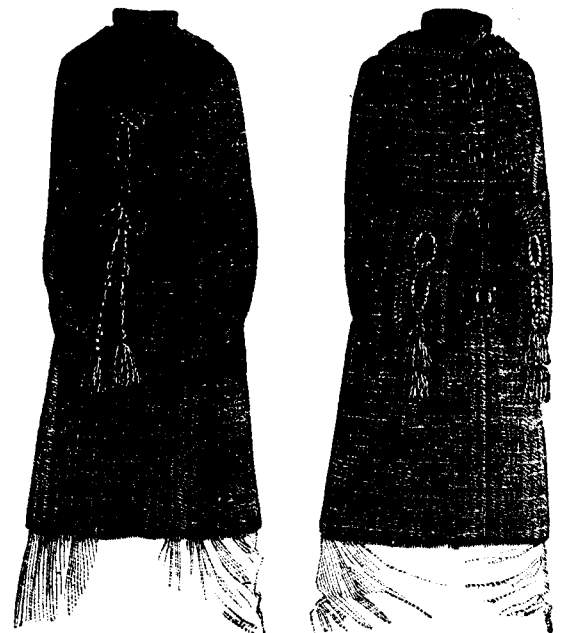
INFANT'S FRENCH DRESS.



"MOTHER HUBBARD" PELISSE.



MINA CAPE.



PALETOT VISITE.

The Ladies' Journal.

Devoted to Literature, Fashion, &c.

APRIL, 1881.

Illustrated Models.

This month is an important one for ladies, because it is the one in which the change is made from winter clothing to that suited for a milder temperature. The frequency with which the seasons returns does not prevent the question of preparation for them from being a perplexing one to women, who have to combine with the gratification of their taste, the eternal adaptation of old and new ideas, and resources to means and ends. Often it is not an easy thing to do, and whatever simplifies the process is welcome. Some of this help we hope our readers will find in the designs for the present month, all of which are new, and diversified enough to be useful to almost every one.

The first design to which we call attention is the "Pilgrimage" costume, which consists of a gored walking skirt trimmed with a flounce arranged in clustered plaits—a polonaise with a flat Watteau plait, which forms the drapery in the back of the skirt—and a cape with a collar, and lacing with cords in the back and on the shoulders. The drapery across the front, it should be understood, is not cut in one with the polonaise; it is separate from it, and may be of a contrasting material; as may also the clustered plaits in the flounce. The whole may also be made of one material, such as spring wool tweed, camel's hair, spring serge, or cloth-finished flannel.

A great novelty in outdoor garments is the "Mother Hubbard" pelisse. It looks odd at first, but is very becoming to slender figures, and very distinguished in its effect. It is also adapted to a great variety of materials. It may be made in silk, satin, cashmere, camel's hair, grenadine, or lace. It should not be made in any very common, coarse goods, and in colors looks best in satin to match the dress. The trimming may be fringe or lace; a rich fringe is most suitable for satin.

The "Scarborough" ulster is an excellent and very reasonable design for spring ulsters in cloth-finished tweeds, and for summer ulsters in linen or Louisine. The sleeves are cut in one with the shoulder and side pieces, and the front is buttoned over so as to give a double-breasted effect. The advantage of this design over many others is that it has a neat and close appearance without being tight like a dress, or close over the arms. It is very easily taken on or off, and is every way well designed for a wrap. The hood may be omitted if preferred. It is finished with a facing and several rows of stitching, and with smoked pearl buttons, the size of which may be graduated to suit the taste.

There are two other outdoor garments, each of which has a hood attachment, which shows how universal the hood is this season. To the "Scarborough" ulster, and measurably to the "Clarendon" jacket (the newest and prettiest design of the season of

this kind), the addition of the hood is a matter of choice, but it is an essential part of the new "Paletot Visite," a garment well adapted to ladies of large size, who cannot well wear a tight-fitting jacket. The "Clarendon" is a pretty and becoming style, and we should advise the retention of the hood, as it is not only a graceful, but a novel feature, and marks the new jackets from the old more distinctly than any of the minor changes in cut and style. Fine mixed cloths are the kinds preferred for spring wear, and the majority are in light colors, as they adapt themselves to every description of dress. The buttons may be pearl or shell, and the cords and spikes may be added or omitted at pleasure. A light tinted cloth should be faced with silk of the same shade.

Skirts and bodices are represented by some good and graceful designs. The "Antoinette" train is a very effective style, only suitable for a dinner or evening dress, but admirably adapted for use by those who are obliged to make an elegant appearance upon a limited income. It consists of a plain under-skirt, trimmed with narrow plaited flounces upon the sides, and a draped over-dress, shirred high on one side, while on the other it is ar-

ranged in a graceful cascade. A black or white "Antoinette" train may be made of brocade and satin for the plaitings, mounted upon an underskirt of black or white French twilled silk. Figured grenadine and satin or silk may be treated in the same way, and handsome white fabrics also of a thin, silken texture, and with the contrast between plain and figured. Over-skirts are always in order with thin cotton or woolen materials, so no one will complain of the graceful "Lotella" which is so well suited to light bareges, muslins, grenadines, as well as the new gingham, batistes, and cambrics. If one of the new and pretty percales or cotton batistes is selected, the border will be found with the goods or it may be supplied most charmingly by Cash's colored embroidery, put on plain, instead of being gathered into ruffling. A neat and well-fitting basque for spring woolen dresses is the Perdita, but a more novel "waist" is the surplice corsage "Imogen." This is round and has shirring back and front; in the front it is crossed, and gives the surplice effect.

Velvet bodices are very stylish when made with the high Medici collar, lined with coloured satin and an inner ruffle of rich Mechlin lace.



DINNER DRESS.

Street or Traveling Costumes and House Dress.

(See Large Engraving.)

FIG. 1.—Traveling costume of caprine brown cloth and velvet-finished tiger-tinted plush. The design illustrated is the "Pilgrimage" costume, arranged with a polonaise of cloth cut with a Watteau plait at the back, and completed by a small shoulder-cape of the plush. The short skirt is trimmed with alternate bands of plush and plaitings. "Leonardo da Vinci" hat of the plush, trimmed with shaded gold and brown plaid *natte* silk. Small *cordelières* of brown and gold silk ornament the cap, and a larger one is suspended loosely around the waist. Price of costume pattern, thirty cents each size.

FIG. 2.—Street dress composed of the "Clarendon" jacket, the "Lotella" overskirt, and a plaited skirt. The jacket is of light gray cloth, trimmed with garnet velvet pockets, hood *revers*, cuffs, and collars; the hood is lined with garnet silk, and ornamented with garnet silks pikes and small cords. The skirts are of garnet camel's-hair cloth, trimmed with bands of striped red velvet and light gray satin, Charles IX. hat of black chip, trimmed with garnet velvet and natural ostrich plumes. Pattern of jacket, twenty-five cents each. Overskirt pattern, thirty cents.

FIG. 3.—A pretty house dress of cream-colored *vicuna* cloth, made with the "Imogen" waist, "Lotella" overskirt, and a short skirt bordered with a deep kilt-plaiting. The overskirt shows the front view of the one illustrated on Fig. 2. The waist has a box-plaited skirt added to it all around, and has drapery on the front arranged *en surplus*. Blue satin belt and sleeve knots. "Vermicelli" lace ruffles in neck and sleeves, and necktie of blue and white polka-dotted satin. Price of overskirt pattern, thirty cents. Waist, twenty cents each size. Skirt pattern, thirty cents.

Fashion Department.

The designs and illustrations of this department are from the celebrated house of Mme. Demorest, the acknowledged representative house of Fashions in Europe and America. Always the first premium and recipient of the only award over all competitors for patterns of Fashions at the Centennial Exposition, and the Medal of Superiority at the Paris Exposition. Paris, London, and New York. Dominion of Canada 341 Notre Dame street Montreal.

Mrs. Rachel Allen died recently at Chester, Mass. in her 103rd year. Her faculties were unusually good till the last.

A little miss has a grandfather who has taught her to open and shut his crush hat. The other day, however, he came with an ordinary silk one. Suddenly he sees the child coming with the new stovepipe wrinkled like an accordion. "Oh, grandfather," she says, "this one is very hard. I've had to sit on it, but I can't get it more than half shut."

Madame Modjeska's toilette at a Sunday evening reception given by herself in London was considered an achievement in dress. It was of fawn-colored silk contrasted in broad stripes with alternate bars of rose, the skirt bouffant, the corsage filled in with rose-colored tulle, and outlined with a half-wreath of white roses and pink lilies. On the same occasion Mrs. Edwin Booth wore a pale blue silk embroidered in silver and pearls, the sweeping train trimmed with lace and a narrow ruffle of crimson and gold. Her daughter wore white *gaze de Chambéry*, with bretelles of claret-colored velvet harmonizing with her full soft black eyes.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

JOHN WHITE & CO.'S.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE SHOW ROOMS,

Now open and replete with all the latest novelties.

SPRING, 1881.

SPRING, 1881.

JOHN WHITE & CO.

J. W. & Co., one of the largest, oldest and most reliable Dry Goods Houses in the country, have for the past years made it a deep study to meet the wants of the trading people of the County of Oxford, and the west, and to place before them good value as well as cheap goods. Their splendid exhibitions are always appreciated by the thousands who visit their stores every season, and their importations this season are larger than any previous, owing to the fact that their rapidly increasing business demand same, and by direct imports from the manufacturers in Great Britain and Europe, they save the wholesale merchants' profits, and therefore their customers save a very large percentage by dealing with them. For the present season they have the most attractive novelties of Dress Goods that could be obtained in foreign markets, comprising the new Armure Serge, Hindoo Cashmere, Shodahs, Tricot Beige, Buntings, and Foulé Cloths. Rare designs in the new Plaids and Stripes for trimmings. French Debeige in all the new shades and tints.

The variety and extent of their stock is simply marvellous, and ladies wanting any goods in this department should read what they have to say, and make a personal inspect on before purchasing.

J. W. & CO.'S MILLINERY DEPARTMENT will be opened and fully prepared for the spring business by the time this paper reaches their readers. Their pattern styles imported direct from Paris, London, and New York, are received, and for elegance and good taste surpass any former importations. New Flowers, New Feathers, New Ornaments, New Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets in endless variety, and at all prices.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

J. W. & Co. are in receipt of their direct importations of Berlin, Lisle and Silk Gloves. These Gloves were all selected personally so as to have the colors suited to the Canadian market.

Their Kid Glove Stock is very extensive, comprising the largest assortment of French Kid Gloves ever shown in the west. In medium quality Kid Gloves their "Pyrene" and "Volcart" cannot be surpassed for the price.

They respectfully call attention to their stock of "La Reine" Kid Gloves. All the newest shades in the popular Glove.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Rapid strides have been made in this branch of their trade the past year, and this season they have a wonderful assortment of Ladies' and Children's English, French and German Hosiery, in brilliant shades and attractive patterns, imported direct from the best manufacturers. Special Job lines in Seal Brown and Heather Cotton Hosiery. It is needless to mention prices, as there is not a house in Ontario that sells first-class goods with as small a margin as John White & Co.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

At this season of the year when the ladies are buying cottons to make up for Spring and Summer wear, it is important to know where to go for the best wearing and most reliable goods.

J. W. & Co. assure their patrons in Woodstock and other places that they keep only such brands as can be relied upon and that will give perfect satisfaction in wearing and washing.

In Sheetings and Pillow Cottons as in the yard wide goods, they keep all the reliable goods in every width, made both in bleached and unbleached.

They do not hesitate to say that their stock for the Spring of 1881 is the most full and complete in bleached and unbleached Cottons, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Ducks, Cottonades, &c., to be found in Ontario.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

When shopping do not fail to visit J. W. & Co.'s Linen Department—it will pay you well to give them a call—where you will see the largest assortment of Table Linens in bleached and unbleached, Turkey Damasks, Table Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Towelings, &c., to be found in Canada.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

J. W. & Co., owing to the late depression so peculiar to the manufacturing districts of the European continent, have been enabled to effect purchases at such large discounts from cost of production, as places them in a position to offer to the ladies of Woodstock and vicinity, Black and Colored Silks at prices hitherto unparalleled for cheapness.

They would here say that ladies who favor these goods with an inspection will unhesitatingly say that they are giving them the full benefit of their rare and extraordinary purchases.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

As Spring approaches, and the season of general house cleaning and renovating arrives, careful housekeepers find many things needing to be replaced and renovated in household decorations, such as Carpets, Window Curtains, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Mats, &c., all of which in immense variety and cheapness are to be found on J. W. & Co.'s second floor department. All classes of Carpets are cheaper and handsomer than they have been for years, and as J. W. & Co. import these goods direct from the manufacturers, they can offer an unequalled selection in style, quality and price.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

For the early Spring Trade J. W. & Co. are now better prepared than ever to supply any conceivable want of a rapidly increasing trade.

New Fancy Coatings in French and West of England Diagonals and Basket Cloths, New Tweed Suitings at very special prices, New Fancy Scarfs, New Collars and Cuffs, New Braces, New Handkerchiefs, New Hats and Caps, &c., &c.
Ready-made Clothing in immense variety.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the same able management as last season, and J. W. & Co. are prepared to make up Dressed Costumes and Mantles second to none in Canada. Mourning orders and Bridal Trousseau a specialty.

JOHN WHITE & CO.. WOODSTOCK.

Be as Thorough as You Can.

Whatsoever you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might !
Never be a little true,
Or a little in the right.
Trifles even
Lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man ;
So in all things,
Great or small things,
Be as thorough as you can.

Let no speck that surface dim—
Spotless truth and honor bright !
I'd not give a fig for him
Who says any lie is white !
He who alters,
Twists or alters
Little atoms when we speak,
May deceive me ;
But believe me,
To himself he is a sneak !

Help the weak if you are strong,
Love the old if you are young,
Own a fault if you are wrong,
If you're angry hold your tongue.
In each duty
Lies a beauty,
If your eyes you do not shut,
Just as surely
And securely
As a kernel in a nut !

Love with all your heart and soul,
Love with eye and ear and touch ;
That's the moral of the whole,
You can never love too much !
'Tis the glory
Of the story
In our babyhood begun ;
Our hearts without it—
Never doubt it—
Are the world's without a sun.

If you think a word will please,
Say it, if it is but true ;
Words may give delight with ease,
When no act is asked from you,
Words may often
Soothe and soften,
Gild a joy or heal a pain ;
They are treasures
Yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain.

Whatsoever you find to do,
Do it, then, with all your might ;
Let your prayers be strong and true—
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right,
Prayer in all things,
Great and small things,
Like a Christian gentleman ;
And forever,
Now or never,
Be as thorough as you can.

The Tongue of the Maid of Athens.

Maid of Athens, we must part !
Your will is strong, your temper's tart ;
And, when I go and when I come,
Your tongue swings like a pendulum.
Hear my prayer before I go,
Remember 'tis my last request,
And, if you can for an hour or so,
Keep it still and let me rest.

By those banged locks all unconfined,
Blown all about by every wind ;
By that curled nose all out of joint,
Like an interrogation point,
Check that tongue's eternal flow,
Oh, heed, I beg, this one behest,
And, if you can for an hour or so,
Keep it still and let me rest.

By those lips that never close ;
By those crossed eyes which daunt their
foes ;
By my bald head, so prompt to tell
What words can never speak so well,
Your tongue is darting to and fro ;
You pour forth words like one possessed ;
But, if you can for an hour or so,
Please keep it still and let me rest.

Maid of Athens, I am gone ;
I'll be at peace when I'm alone.
Yet, though I fly to Istambol,
Your strident tones shall fright my soul.
Can I cease to hear thee? No !
That tongue is heard from east to west ;
But, if you can for an hour or so,
Oh, keep it still and let me rest !



MISSES' HOUSE DRESSES.

A Musical Tyrant.

THE CAREER OF THE EMPEROR WHO FIDDLER WHILE ROME WAS BURNING.

(From the Studio and Musical Review.)

In his own person Nero gave the world proof that love for the divine art of music can live in the blakest soul. When he ascended the throne he summoned Terpnos, the ablest of the *citharædi*, to his court and became his industrious and studious pupil in singing, neglecting none of the measures which were practised by the Greek musicians of that day for the preservation and development of the voice. His baritone voice was naturally weak, a little rough and hoarse, and only by means of incessant practice, by the greatest care in vocal and instrumental delivery, did he succeed in accomplishing anything in music. During his whole life he was filled with the conviction that he was the first virtuoso of his time, and he died with the words, "What an artist perishes with me!" When, towards the end of his reign, the Proprietor of Gaul, Julius Vindex, rose against him, nothing pained the Emperor deeper than the fact that in the address of the Gallic insurrectionists, he was called a "miserable *cithara* player." Desiring to shine as a tragic singer as well as *cithara* player and poet, he introduced musical festivals into Rome in the style of the Greek festivals.

In the year 58 he established the *juvenalia* (festivals of the youth) in his palace on the right bank of the Tiber, and in them he appeared for the first time as a performer before a circle of intimate friends. Under the name of *Neronic Games* he established, A. D. 59, imitations of the Olympic games, great contests which were to be held at

intervals of five years. In them the contests were of three classes—musical, gymnastic, and equestrian. At this time he had not yet entered personally into the contests. It was in the year 63 that he came before the public in the semi-Greek city of Naples, and sang a Greek hymn to an accompaniment on the *cithara*. "Vainly did an earthquake shake the theatre," his biographer, Suetonius, reports of this appearance ; "he did not cease until he had completed his hymn. Immediately after the performance the theatre fell to the ground, but nobody was hurt. For several days thereafter he sang in Naples." For these occasions he selected young knights and more than 5,000 powerful young men from the people, divided them into groups, and had them drilled in the various methods of applause according to the Alexandrian manner, such as clapping with hollowed hands, applauding stormily with hollowed hands, and clapping with flat hands, so that they might support him whenever he appeared as a singer. This claque was magnificently dressed and remunerated in a princely manner. Suetonius says that, "Their leaders earned 40,000 sesterces." Finally, he determined to exhibit his art before the connoisseurs and the public of Rome, and this happened in the second spring games in the year 64, a short time after the first persecution of the Christians. All the world had desired to hear his "divine voice," but Nero wished to appear only in his garden. Finally, when his body guard united their solicitations with those of the people, he promised to take the public stage and sent his name to be inscribed on the list of singers and *cithara* players. He drew lots with the other contestants, and when his turn came he ascended the stage, followed by the military tribunes

and surrounded by his intimates. The *præfecti prætorio* carried his *cithara*. After he had taken his place and played the prelude, he had Cluvius Rufus announce that he would sing *Niobe*, and he sang for an hour. Nevertheless he postponed the contest for the principal prize and the other numbers of the programme till the next year, in order to have an opportunity to be heard oftener. The postponement was too long for him, however, and he appeared repeatedly in public. He did not scruple even to associate with the actors of the private theatre, and one enterprising manager, a *prætor* closed an engagement with him one day for 1,000,000 sesterces (\$34,000), a remuneration which he owed less to his art than to his testy and dangerous artistic pride. Besides the *cithara* songs, he sang a number of tragic parts in costume. When impersonating heroes and gods, he wore a mask made to resemble his own features, while the masks of the heroines and goddesses copied the features of the woman of whom at the time he chanced to be most fond. Among other roles he acted the parts of *Orestes*, *Œdipus*, and *Hercules*.

Soon his success before the Roman public, secured for the greater part by intimidation, did not satisfy the ambition of the crack-brained comedian. He longed for the applause of the Hellenes, who, he said, were the only men who knew how to listen to him and appreciate his accomplishments. Toward the end of the year 66 he set out upon an artistic tour through Greece. In Cassiope, as soon as he landed, he sang before the altar of Jupiter Cassius. Then he appeared at all the festivals, and even had those which were separated by a long interval of time changed so as to bring them into one and the same year. Contrary to all custom, he arranged a musical contest in Olympia and participated in it as *cithara* player and tragedian. At Delphi he took part in the musical contest of the Pythian games. Returning in 67 from Greece to Naples, where he had appeared in public for the first time, he entered the city through a breach made in the walls, behind a team of white horses, as was the custom at victories in the sacred games. He made similar entries into Antium, into his palace at Alba, and into Rome. In the latter city he required the arch of the *Circus Maximus* to be hurled to the ground, and entered standing on the chariot which had been used in the triumphal procession of Augustus, a purple mantle hanging over his shoulders, the garment below studded with gold stars, the wreath of Olympia on his head, the Pythian laurel wreath in his right hand, while his other wreaths were carried in triumph before him, with banners inscribed with the names of the places where they were won, the names of the defeated singers, and the titles and contents of the hymns with which he had defeated them. Sacrificial animals were killed along his path ; he had the wreaths placed in his sleeping room and also a statue of himself as a *cithara* player. But all of these noisy successes and prearranged triumphs did not satisfy the artistic ambition of the Emperor. He wanted to appear as a universal genius in music. Toward the end of his life, when he was threatened by the insurrection of the Gallic and Spanish Legions he made a vow, if he retained the Government, to participate in the games which would celebrate his victory, and play on the hydraulic organ, the chorus flute, and the bagpipes, and on the last day of the festival to appear as a pantomimist, and play the role of Virgil's *Turnus*.

Nevertheless, Nero left behind him at his death the reputation of a talented poet composer, and a collection of his writings was preserved for some time. Martial praises the love songs of "the learned" Nero, and Seneca quotes one of his verses with encomiums.

Mrs. Lily Langtry with face in repose is rather a fine-looking woman, with heavy features and a large mouth—but not remarkable at all. But when she begins to talk and becomes animated—then the features of this Galatea grow radiant, her eyes flash, the heavy look disappears, half a dozen bewitching dimples come and go and the large mouth smiles in exquisite curves. Mr. Langtry is an Irishman whose father and grandfather sent ships between Liverpool and Belfast since a hundred years ago. Mr. Langtry inherited their fortune and was brought up to no profession.



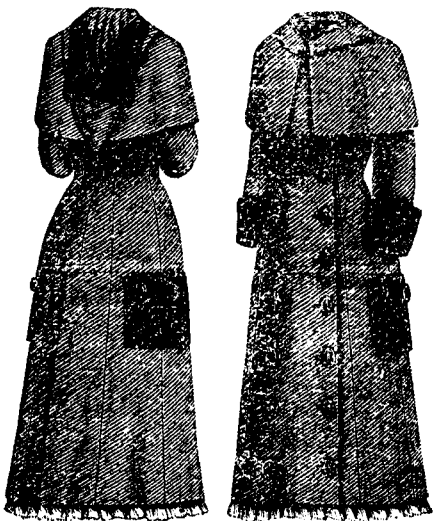
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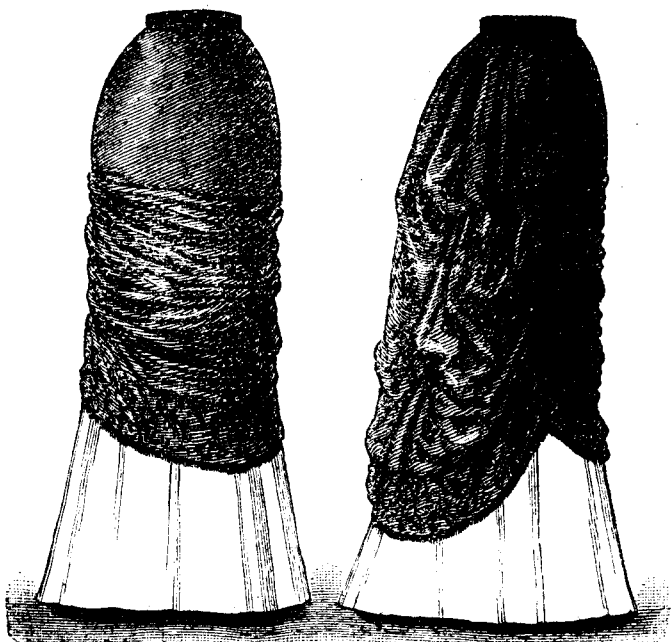
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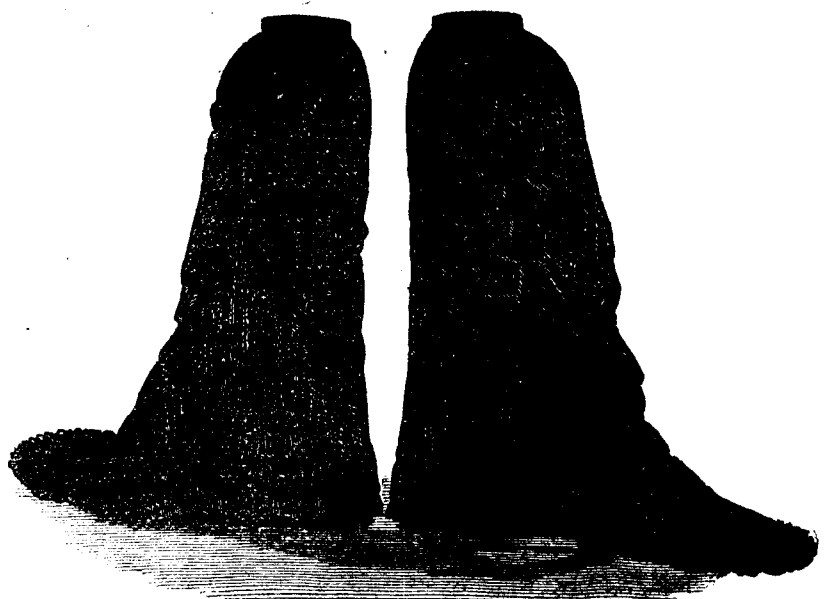
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