Ladies' Stress Waist—Ladies and Misses' Shirt-Out of the New Shapes—Scotch College Girls—Etc., Etc.

LADIES AND MISSES' BLAZER.

This stylish and becoming garment is set in ladies' cloth in a shade of deep garnet. The revers and coat collar are of white corded silk and the tailored braid shows black and gilt, forming a striking combination. The perfect adjustment is accomplished by a centre back seam, side backs, and under-arm gores, the fulness in the

skirt portion of the backs being laid in underlying plaits. The open fronts which are cut without darts are gracefully rounded at their lower corners and are reversed to form lapels that meet the rolling coat collar in even notches. The two seamed sleeves show the regulation fulness at the top were they are collected in gathers. Coats of this description can be made of broadcloth, cheviot, tweed, Scotch and English mixtures. Braid is invariably the accepted decoration in both Hercules or soutache or the garment can be neatly finished with machine stitching.

WORK OF BARONESS HIRSCH.

Seventeen thousand children are treated every year at the dispensary in Paris which the Baroness Hirsch endowed by giving it $60,000. The institution is one of the departments of the Societe Philanthropique, which is now more than a century old. A while ago the baroness gave a sum sufficient to establish 25 pensions of $600 each for widows, who have been in circumstances of affluence, but are reduced to penury.—New York Tribune.

ONE OF THE NEW SHAPES.

The shepherdess hat is one of the new shapes for the coming summer. It appears in fine chips in various pretty colorings, and in fancy lace and sephyr braids and Milans in black. It has a low crown and medium wide brim, and what gives it its name is the old crook-shaped curve of the hat at the back, first curling up, then turning down again, and beneath this pretty arch are placed clusters of violets, apple blossoms, shaded roses or vari-colored tulips, intermixed with braids of the green foliage.—New York Post.

SCOTCH COLLEGE GIRLS.

Since the college doors were opened to women in Scotland the students have shown a pardonable patriotism in many curious ways. The formal college cap has met new rivals in the Glen Macdonald bonnet, the Glengarry, the Tam O'Shanter, the cock of the walk, the Bobbie Burns and the highland chieftain. In wearing apparel there has been a revival of Scotch friezes, Caledonian shawls and historical plaids and tartans. Some of the college clubs and societies have adopted as a uniform the style made famous by great women of Scotch history.

The most general of all fashions, however, is the use of tartans for street and college costumes. The effect is described as most happy, bringing to mind the picturesque days of the highlanders of romance.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS IN 1595.

Some extracts from a letter of Rebecca Parks, written in 1595, show how the young woman of the time felt they must deport themselves when, as was the custom, they acted as waiting-women to those of rank. It would be thought to fancy American girls of to-day acting as apprentices to other women for the sake of prestige gained through having served in that capacity and the useful hints given them by the women of the world. Sweetness of self-control and self-effacement were more usually thought necessary, and only to be gained in those days in some such way. Rebecca says to her: "I hope I shall perform my duty unto my lady in all honest sort, that she may think her a fit mistress for me, and be pleased to commend me unto my mistress as it shall become me."—New York Tribune.

MISS MATTHEWS, PRINCESS.

Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is a woman looking for some useful mission, that a royal girl may fill without disgracing her family. She does not wish to marry, though divers good offers have been made for her hand, since of the three sisters she is far and away the most clever and companionable, and a number of eligible young German and Swedish princes and grand dukes have recently wished to have her to wife. But the Princess Victoria has not yet found a husband to her mind, and to her mother's great dismay, she cherishes an ardent ambition to be a genuine wage earner.

Two years ago she fitted herself for nursing and announced her intention of entering a London hospital. There were serious family conclaves and nothing until sent to interview her very decided grandmamma on the question did the young princess relinquish the plan. Inheriting a decided artistic taste from her mother, the royal spinster is now turning her attention to bookbinding, and the designing of book covers. The library at Sandringham is really enriched with some of her excellent work, and at a recent exhibition of book covers in London, two samples, contributed by a Miss Matthews, won prizes. It was not until weeks afterward that the judges, dispensers of prizes, or the royal family themselves, knew that the energetic princess had won these testimonials to her excellent taste and handicraft under no commonplace a name.

LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST.

Rich novelty goods showing tones of tan and green was the material selected for this stylish waist, the decorations consisting of velvet, narrow silk, passementerie and lace. The blouse proper is simply adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is supported by a well fitted lining that has wide backs, under-arm gores and fronts having deep single bust darts. The linings close at the centre front, while the blouse closes invisibly at the left side, the right front overlapping the left. The fulness at the waist is regulated by gathers, drooping in pouch fashion over the wide girdle of velvet. The right front of blouse has the edge slashed to form tabs handsome buttons being used for decorative purposes, only, while the deep frill of lace forms a delightful finish. The neck is com-

pleted by a plain collar of velvet, surmounted by a divided frill of lace. The two seamed sleeves of moderate dimensions are supported by epaulettes and the wrists are completed with a frill of lace headed by a single band of passementerie.

The mode affords a wide range for the exercise of one's individual taste and can be successfully carried out in any one of the wool novelties.

WOMEN WITH UNIQUE POSITIONS.

There is one woman who has a really unique position, and she is Miss Fuller, Tacoma, Washington, the only harbor mistress in all America. The city has a large shipping business and this young woman keeps the records and makes out the annual reports to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Another "only one of her kind"—at last in this country—is Ida Lewis, the keeper of Lime Rock Lighthouse, off Newport Harbor, who was once famous all over the land. Of late years her name is seldom heard outside of her own vicinity, and no doubt a good many people imagine she is, with other heroines of the past, in some other world. But though she is now a gray-haired woman, much past 50, Death has spared her, and she still tends her light and keeps it in as good condition as any on the coast; and for this service she commands $750 a year and two tons of coal.

Of a very different sort and more on the "new woman" order, is Miss Beatrix Jones, who in the summer disports herself among the frivolous amusement seekers at Bar Harbor, and the rest of the year devotes herself to her chosen pursuit of landscape gardening. In this line of work she is already considered an expert, and has proved that she is quite competent at road building, and thoroughly understands drainage and forestry. Some of her most recent achievements have been the construction of a 40-acre forest at Bar Harbor, and she has also lately made designs for the New York Park Department.

FASHION NOTES.

Very fine silk hose are adorned with Chantilly lace in applique sprays.

Incipient bustles are worn with dress skirts of the latest fashioning.

All the new, very smart, very elegant, very fashionable evening gowns are made with a train.

The latest novelty in feather boas has six ends, three on a side, and fastens at the neck with a jewelled ornament, which in general is set with rhinestones.

Black poppies, violets, roses and other flowers, black lace, jet, tulle, net and feather tips are used on delicately colored straws in pink, ecru, heliotrope, green and gray.

The bolero makes an exceedingly pretty and appropriate accessory to evening dresses for girls and misses of all ages. It affords some protection in the way of warmth, besides being becoming and stylish. In gold and white it may be worn with any dress.

Swallow gray with soft doe color or ecrise, willow green with pale russet, Napoleon blue with golden brown, especially in velvet, and plum color with creamy fawn or apricot shades are combinations in cloth that are much used among imported tailor gowns.

Blouse draperies on fitted corsages remain in high vogue, spite of their long lease of favor, and not a few dressmakers trim the back of the corsage as much as the front, but only a very straight and upright back and a very slight svelte can bear any such elaboration.

All sorts of ruffles for trimming summer gowns and evening dresses can be bought in the shops all ready for use. It comes in liberty gauze, chiffon and lace, all finished on the edge with rows of narrow gathered satin ribbon, a ruche of chiffon, a tiny border of flowers or frills of narrow lace.

The fashion of wearing white and light colored dresses in the house during the winter is becoming very general. While one has ample laundry facilities, there is nothing more satisfactory. It is a great luxury to don a fresh suit of duck or pique, and one that well-to-do women are fond of indulging in.

The new coats are very jaunty, and varied enough to suit every figure. They have close fitting backs with loose box fronts, or open with reveres turning back, which are of satin covered closely with braid in straight rows. There are strapped seams and plain seams and coats with belts, and the prettiest linings are of liberty satin.

Metallic and spangled trimmings are not wholly abandoned, but their very conspicuous effects are much subdued among the newest garnitures. The sequins and mock gems which have dazzled the eyes so long are not used in the lavish manner that they have been, although entirely novel devices still tempt the purchaser and keep them fashionable.

Belts of plaid leather, with plaid leather shopping bags to match, are seen in the large stores, and bid fair to gain popularity. The favorite color in the plaids are red, green, blue and yellow, and the leather is generally alligator or calfskin, cape goat, dongola and seal. They are stylish and durable, and their reasonable price puts them within reach of all.

Nothing quite takes the place of handsome designs in cut jet where a black color note is required on gown or jacket, and with the advent of new costumes of every description trimmed with velvet, silk or satin braids a necessity for a pretty finish to these decorations, which is most effectively supplied by jet arabesques, points, applique, sprays and fancy edgings.

Great use will again be made of pretty checked fabrics in two or three shaded or contrasting colors and in different weaves. The checks vary in pattern from the pinhead or shepherds' weaves to those from one-half to one and one-half inches wide. These patterns appear in jacquard silks, inexpensive fancy satins, plain taffetas, and a great variety of all-wool fabrics and handsome silk and wool goods of both foreign and domestic manufacture.

Black poppies, roses and violets are the prevailing blossoms in the new hats.

Edible Oil in Egypt.

In Egypt and the Soudan, in India and all through the East an enormous trade is carried on in vegetable oils, which take the place of our butter and margerine products. One of the principal edible oils is obtained from the ground nut known in France as "arachide oil." Over 1,000,000 hundred-weight of these nuts are annually imported into that country for its production. Belgium also takes vast quantities. Arachide oil is an excellent soap-maker, besides being an edible oil, and when cotton oil is high in price will compete with it in this branch of industry. In France alone there is already a very large consumption of it, to be counted in tens of thousands of tons.

DISCOURSES OF THE DAY.

A COMPETITIVE SERMON BY A PROMINENT MINISTER.

Dr. George H. Hepworth's Sermon in the New York Herald Competition—"Nothing is Small"—An Address by Evangelist D. L. Moody on Bible Texts.

The New York Herald publishes the complete result of its recent competitive prize sermon printed in its columns. The first prize was awarded by the Herald itself, and the second, third and fourth prizes were decided by the votes of its readers. The successful competitors were as follows:

First prize, $1000, to the Rev. Richard G. Woodbridge, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Middleboro, Mass. Subject, "The Power of Gentleness."

Second prize, $500, to the Rev. W. S. Perkins, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Meriden, Conn. Subject, "Burden Bearing."

Third prize, $300, to the Rev. John D. Long, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Babylon, L. I. Subject, "The Good Side of Life."

Fourth prize, $200, to the Rev. Edwin P. Parker, pastor of the Second Church, Hartford, Conn. Subject, "Law of Kindness."

Dr. Hepworth on "Nothing is Small."

Text: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—Matthew xxv. 21.

I know of no part of Scripture which gives me more good cheer than this. It contains the kindest and most encouraging statement of fact that ever fell from the lips of Christ. I oftentimes wonder what circumstances suggested this subject—what impelled Him to put a gentle hand on our shoulder, as though to say, "Be not troubled." To do things well is to do God's work in God's way. Nothing is trivial that is worth doing at all.

It is true that not all can be great in the sight of men, but every man may belong to heaven's nobility. There are men in the humblest walks of life who will wear coronated crowns in the hereafter because they did their simple duty in a simple fashion.

When we get into the other world we shall be profoundly surprised to find that the Lord's standard of value is very different from that to which we have been accustomed. We regard social position, wealth, intellectual culture as of prime importance and we hastily conclude that the Lord will hesitate to condemn any one with these three enviable possessions. But it is clear that we are in the wrong. Character is a pure heart and a sweet, placid and gentle life are worth more than all else besides.

Not even God can make either your heart pure or your life sweet without your assistance. Nor can you make a pure heart or a sweet life without His assistance. These desirable results must come from a close association of God with man and of man with God. When your weakness, moved by a divine ambition, is commingled with His omnipotence, then and then only can the ideal soul be produced. He can make wealth, He can give you the genius which will make you famous, but it is absolutely necessary for you and Him to work in holy partnership before the thing which heaven prizes most can be achieved.

When you step across the border we shall find right many of our earthly ideas of value are either reversed or else modified, and that lives are acceptable and profitable only in proportion to their spiritual symmetry and beauty. The woman in a mean dress, therefore, the more he does for himself, and if he cares only for himself, to the neglect of others, he will have to go into the primary class in heaven and learn what true religion means.

Someone said to me recently in despairing tones, "My life amounts to so little. I live the humdrum days in a humdrum way, and if I should drop out of existence it would make no difference to anyone." It was very true if viewed in a worldly way, but this man was to my mind one of the world's heroes. I knew his environment, and knew what he had done with it, how much he had made out of it. Yes, he was a manual laborer, and his hands were grimy with toil. He was a saint in overalls. He was the guardian angel of an aged mother who thought herself in heaven long before she went there because the son was so like Providence. He satisfied every nerve to give his boys an education that they might be fitted to do better work than he had done.

You say "All this is a matter of course." Then I add, and God's blessing is a matter of course.

That was a narrow life? No; it was as wide as God's love could make it, and as noble as an archangel's.

He who does the little duties of life with a large heart can make himself great in soul.

You can better afford to stand before God in honest rags than in the purple and fine linen of dishonesty.

The important question to be answered is not, Who are you? but What are you?

Your pocketbook does not weigh as much as your moral principle in the scales of God.

It is rank heresy to say that your life is worthless if you are doing your work well. Hewed to fit of princes who found it hard to pay the rent of their earthly houses.

Never allow yourself to say, and especially to feel, that the work you are doing is insignificant or the place you will fill is of no importance. To do that is to make an uncalled for criticism on the Lord, for you hereby declare that the duty He has set you to do is not worth doing. If there is a mistake anywhere it is in your opinion of the value of things and not in His judgment as to what He needs to have done. You have no right to hold any such opinion, and if you do it is because your ideas are based on false principles.

No matter how humble your sphere, all it full by putting your best and noblest qualities of character into it. A pool of water is a thing of beauty when the moon shines on it, and the spirit sent that ever breathed is a miracle when the spirit of God is reflected therein.

It requires no hands to make a watch. If one of the hands which fashions one of the cogs or one of the wheels does its work badly the watch will not keep good time. If the whole is to be perfect every part must be perfect.

So it is in the universe. You do not know, but God knows that unless you take pains to make your cog of the wheel with fidelity you may do a damage which cannot easily be repaired.

Little things done well make a great soul, and small duties are always great duties in the eyes of the angels.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

ADDRESS BY MOODY.

The Famous Evangelist Speaks in New York on the Value of Bible Texts.

"I believe in my heart that the best thing in this earth is the love of the Son of God. I said last night that the keynote of this mission is the saying of Christ, 'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.' To-night I will take another text in addition to that, and I want you to remember that the object of Christ's life was to drive home the text. I would rather have one text of the Bible than all the sermons in the world. There are enough of them preached in New York every week to save the city ten times over. In John i., 29, are the first words recorded by the evangelist as having been spoken to him by Jesus Christ. They are, 'What seek ye?' It may have been sixty years after John heard those words that he wrote them down, but they had made such an impression on him that he remembered the time and the place. With another who afterward became a disciple he had gone to look at Christ, and asked Him the question, 'Where dwellest Thou?' 'Come and see,' answered the Saviour, and the two disciples went, and never left Him.

"It is very evident that these two men found more in Christ than did a good many others of their time. And do you know that there are a good many in New York the same way. It is recorded in the gospels that many of those who followed the Saviour left Him, and there are many who follow Him to-day who say they are disappointed. Why? I think I can tell you. When the crowds followed Christ in the Holy Land they did so from various motives. Some of them wanted to see Him perform miracles, some wanted to see the devils cast out and the lepers cured, and so they were always saying to Him, 'Master, show us a sign.' Others thought He was going to found an earthly kingdom, and wanted to get into office when He founded it. Others thought that they might entangle Him into saying something against the Mosaic or Roman laws which would lead to His condemnation and death. Others followed just from morbid curiosity to see the crowd and hear something new. Others He Himself accused of being after the fishes and the loaves. They did not care about His message.

"All these people soon got tired of following Christ; but I can vouch for one that was with Him for eighteen hundred years, who has followed Jesus Christ for what He is—has ever been disappointed. He is all that you make Him to be. Some make a little Saviour, because they think little of Him.

"What seek ye, you that are here to-night? Come, tell me. I could go through the crowd and find just the same motives and impulses as those who followed the Lord in Palestine. There are some men back there who came to see the crowd. Another has come because his wife has been nagging at him for the last three weeks, and he promised to come. Another man is here because his employers also to go. He says that if he had a good comfortable place you would not find him here. Another one comes to hear the singing. I'm glad he wanted to hear something, anyway. Although some of you have come with all sorts of motives, God you have come at all, and you may change your mind before you're through, if you give him a chance at you, whatever your motives for being here may be.

"Here is another text I want to read: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.' So many people think that they will attend to temporal things first, and after they have made a comfortable fortune and settled down they will attend to eternal things. God says, 'No. Get most first seek the Kingdom of God.' I think if this were really done you would never come to want.

"I have been brought on all sides to preach sermons against labor and similar subjects. My friends, I believe as long as you start right and follow that text you will turn out right in the end. I believe so many don't get on because the Lord of Hosts comes last, not first, with them. You can't tell what may happen before the morning. Christ could not even lead father before he was killed by the Kingdom of God. I believe there are thousands and tens of thousands of young people who have written on the flyleaves of their Bibles by some loving father or mother the text I have quoted, from Matthew vi., 33.

"It does should suddenly appear here what do you suppose would be the first words he would say to you? If you asked him to come to the platform and take my place he would say: 'The choice is between life and death. Choose life.' If Hezekiah were to come here what would he say? I think he would ask you, 'How Solomon should appear he would say, 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' Suppose I obtained the Saviour, Paul of Tarsus, were here. He would shout, 'This is a sure and accepted time, now is the day of salvation.' And if Jesus Christ were to appear among us He would say, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

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