

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMINE READERS.

THE SLEEVES FOR TAILOR DRESSES.
Lily white and cream color and snow white are used together again.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN.
Horticulture in England is more of a science than in this country, at least more attention is given to it.

THE WHITE PIQUE PELISSE.

Now is the period when the white pique pelisse flourishes once again, and by the way, we have borrowed the fashion from our babies.

WOMEN AND OLD AGE.

With all the twaddle about the inferiority of women, statistics show that they live longer than men.

WOMAN AND POVERTY.

It is hard to the woman of small means and luxurious tastes to keep within her income and abreast with the times, but a little sound sense in the way of finding out short cuts to economy will work wonders.

SWEETNESS LONG DRAWN OUT.

A year or two ago Mr. Du Marrier limited that, finding his Punch snuffies looked better very tall, he deliberately added to their stature.

are nearly all very tall. The men look about the same height. What is the explanation? Lawn tennis used to account for everything. It can't account for this.

FASHION NOTES.

Lily white and cream color and snow white are used together again.

The summer dust cloaks are made of striped taffeta, mohair, shot silk and serge.

Very handsome are the silk-embroidered nun's veiling toilets trimmed with cream lace in rich Venetian guipure designs.

Yellow and white are a favorite combination for this season, superseding in popularity the always cool-looking green and white effects.

Pale apple green and softest primrose yellow is a favorite combination this season, also lovely tints in rose or pale pink in combination with deep cream or pale apricot.

The new silk gingham are very pretty and popular, and have little except name in common with the stout, homely materials usually associated with the fabric name.

A yellow crepe de chine, with broad bands of black lace around the skirt and a black lace corselet, cut low, with black lace sleeves, is one of the pretty garments just finished for a fair matron.

While there is a similarity in prevailing styles of dressing the hair at present, yet it is safe to say that every woman is a law unto herself in this matter; and while some aim to be eccentric, others, happily the majority, endeavor to choose the most becoming style.

The seams in the skirt of cloth or serge gowns are stitched once or twice on each side, making two or four rows of stitching, or if ladies' cloth is used a band of cloth, an inch wide, is stitched over the seams.

The girl who prides herself upon style seldom wears any but dark or subdued colors in the street. If she has a bit of brightness on her hat it is apt to be tucked away under the brim.

Gay girls and tailor made women have the shirt craze. The last straw is a colored English percale in rose, pink, blue, custard or lilac with white dots, rings or disks, link hole cuffs and collar bands; with them a standing or turned down collar of white linen is worn.

Both modistes and milliners have combined in great earnest for ribbon trimmings for the decoration of their own gowns and millinery for the spring season. They make use of watered and plain satin ribbons, Persian effects on grounds of black, dark green, plox red and amber, of velvet ribbons with satin or linen back or others.

Transparent materials will be very stylish this summer. Among the fabrics used grenadine, beige, spotted muslin, braid and ribbon are about the prettiest. In Paris smart toilets of black grenadine and beige are made up over pink. The spotted muslins are made up over coral silks, surahs and delicate hued taffetas being very popular.

Handsome white linen dresses are embroidered with sprays and bouquets of flowers in natural colors. The waists of these gowns have sleeveless Eton jackets with turned back revers of the prevailing color of the embroidery. Grayish blue linen embroidered with yellow is the material employed for one of these dresses made abroad.

A plain costume of thick navy blue serge is not a princess dress, but it has that effect, opening on the side over a panel of satin of emerald green, with an edge of fur. This long line starts from the shoulder, and gives length to the figure, making it appear slight. A steel buckle fastens the satin knot at the waist. The large sleeve of blue serge falls over a narrow cuff of emerald satin.

Large neck scarfs for summer wear are made of plain silk chamberlay net in white, black and cream shades, and in delicate tints and deep tones of yellow, blue, cardinal, pink, green, etc. Chiffon, gauze, silk muslin, etc., plain or accordion plaited, are also called into service for these dainty bits of neckwear. The trimming takes the form of edgings of black, white, cream, beige or beige lace.

Chateleine bags, belts, shoes and sailor hats of white canvas are being displayed. The bags are mounted with gold or oxidized silver, and the belts have clasps to correspond.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

He Couldn't Forget—Getting Experience—The Fitness of Things—Not in It—A Surprise—Ambiguous, Etc.

"Now tell me truly, dear," she said, "Will you forget me when I'm dead And leave naught to remind you Of me?"

"Don't fear that I shall ever forget—I've only need to pay my pet, The bills you leave behind you," Said he.

GETTING EXPERIENCE.
Visitor—"Where is your mamma?"
Little Girl—"She has gone out for five minutes two hours ago."—The Club.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.
First Barber—"What do you think of people who shave themselves?"
Second Barber—"They ought to be compelled to cut their own hair."—Puck.

RETURNING FROM THE HONEYMOON.
He (angrily)—"Why do people stare at us so?"
She—"Probably wondering, as we are, why we married each other."—Truth.

NOT IN IT.
The Gas—"You and I don't stand much of a show when there are a pair of spoony lovers around, do we?"
The Lamp—"None; get turned down every time."—Buffalo Courier.

WHAT HE WAS.
Bobby—"Papa's the captain of our ship and mamma's the pilot."
His Teacher—"And what are you?"
Bobby—"I'm the compass, I suppose—they're always boxing me."—Truth.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.
"Maamma is thinking of buying a dog."
"Really! What kind?"
"Oh, she's not particular as long as it matches the carpet."—Boston Budget.

A SURPRISE.
Cholly—"Do you aw-aw-know, Miss Cuttuh, that I-aw-have thom-thought?"
Miss Cutter—"Really? Why how nice! And how did it happen?"—New York World.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.
Featherstone—"I hear you are going to move, Mr. Bigway?"
Ringway—"Move! I should like to know where you heard that."
Featherstone—"Your landlord told me so."—Puck.

AMBIGUOUS.
Chumleigh—"Oh, Miss Vavasour, you are the only girl I ever loved."
Miss Vavasour—"How fortunate the other girls with whom you are acquainted ought to consider themselves."—King's Jester.

MORE ASTONISHING STILL.
Kennard (on a first glimpse of the sea)—"Astonishing! Who would have thought there could be as much water as that?"
Underhill—"True, and remember, you only see what's on top."—Truth.

HIS OBJECTION.
Jilson—"What do you think of the proposition to put the United States flag on postage stamps?"
Jenks—"Don't like it."
"Why not?"
"Old Glory has never been licked."—Washington Star.

TOO LIBERAL.
"Is Cholly parsimonious at all?"
"Parsimonious? Why, he is liberal to recklessness."
"How did you discover that?"
"I heard him telling Chappie that he was going to give him a piece of his mind."—New York Press.

NO DECEPTION.
Young Fastkind—"I thought you told me this horse was without fault?"
Stableman—"So I did, sir."
Young Fastkind—"Well, I notice one of his eyes is blind."
Stableman—"That's not his fault, sir; it's his misfortune."—Harper's Bazar.

FAMINE MEASURES.
"Ever wrecked on a desert island?"
"No."
"I was once, for four weeks."
"Didn't you nearly starve?"
"No; but I caught an awful cold. I ran out of cigarettes on the fourth day and had to cut up my gum shoes."—Indianapolis Journal.

AN INEVITABLE RESULT.
"Well, Ethel, congratulate me. I've just sold my horse."
"Good; who bought him?"
"Your father."
"Great Scott, George, do you realize what you have done? Alas! in two weeks father will be forbidding me to see you."—Harper's Bazar.

HE READS THE PAPERS.
Mother—"How comes it that your shirt is on wrong side out and one stocking missing? Have you been swimming?"
Son—"Well, mother, if you're going to be an investigating committee, I simply can't remember anything about it."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

REMARKABLE HAZARDS OF LIVES.

Diner—"Waiter, there are lots of flies in this soup."
Waiter—"Yes, sir; curious thing about flies, sir, they have the whole restaurant to fly about in and yet they are not content until they get into the soup, where they are not only drowned, but scalded in the bargain. Yes, sir; flies is curious things."—New York Press.

TRAINING AN OFFICE BOY.
Gaswell—"How is your new office boy getting along?"
Dukane—"I've been able to get a little work out of him since I broke him of the stamp-collecting habit, of smoking cigarettes and of whistling. I am now trying to persuade him not to go out to look at the score oftener than once in two minutes."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A MATTER OF FORM.
Mrs. Gray—"I don't see how you have such good luck with M.-s. Knip. Your dresses set beautifully, but she never gives me a fit, though she is fussy enough in her measuring, goodness knows. Sometimes I think her measuring is all folded and is only done for effect. It doesn't seem to do any good in my case, at any rate."
Mrs. White—"Perhaps it may be, as you say, a matter of form."—Boston Transcript.

NOT THE FAULT OF THE STATES.
Banks strengthens his memory by the use of a system of mnemonics, to learn which he paid the inventor \$25. Rivers entrusted a package to Banks's care the other evening and the latter apologized next morning for having failed to deliver it.

"The fact is, Rivers," he said, "I forgot all about it."
"But how about that \$25 system of mnemonics?"
"That system," retorted Banks, hotly, "is all right. I forgot to apply it, that's all."—Chicago Tribune.

A QUESTION.
"I am very much puzzled about Dickie Doodles," said one young woman.

"I don't find him so interesting as all that," replied another.

"It takes an emergency to develop character. We went rowing together the other evening—he employed a man to handle the oars—and do you know, he never attempted to rock the boat."

"Certainly. I didn't know whether to attribute it to intelligence or indolence."—Washington Star.

TRAPPED BY THE JUDGE.
Serving on a jury is a disagreeable duty, from which the ordinary man always seeks to be excused. Not long ago, in an Omaha court, Mr. John Doe was called, and, after giving his name, asked to be excused.

"What excuse have you?" asked the judge, sternly.

"I'm a member of the Red Cross," replied Doe.

"That's a noble thing to do," said the judge, "but it is not a question of place or circumstances, but it is a question of money, and you must show us how to pay for it."—Chicago Tribune.

"Can you hear an ordinary conversational tone?" asked the judge.

"Yes," replied Doe, "I can hear an ordinary conversational tone."—Chicago Tribune.

"Wait, Mr. Doe," said the judge, "if you can hear that, you can hear well enough to serve as a juror. We cannot excuse you."

And John Doe collapsed and fell into the nearest chair.—Golden Days.

Burnt Zulus Dreaded the Ice.
"The natives of tropical countries are seldom so much astonished as they are when first introduced to snow and ice," said E. A. Foster, of Chicago.

"When the World's Fair was in progress I saw a Joke played upon two members of a Zulu band which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all present except the Zulus themselves. The manager of the band, whom I knew intimately, knowing that none of the Zulus had ever seen any ice, thought it would be great fun to see how they would act when brought in contact with it. He accordingly told two of them that he wished them to go down town with him. He informed me what he was going to do, and invited me to accompany him, which I did. We stopped at the office of one of the large breweries, and, after explaining our errand, were readily granted permission to go through the ice house.

"On arriving at the door of the ice house we all entered, the Zulus, who were barefooted, following closely behind. All along the walls inside great cakes of ice were piled. My friend, the manager, climbed up on top of the cakes and told the Zulus to follow him. They obeyed. When the cold chill of the ice first struck their bare feet they didn't know what to make of it. They looked at one another for a minute, and uttered something in their outlandish tongue. They stood for about a minute, then, giving vent to a yell, they sprang to the ground, and, rushing to the door, they threw themselves on the ground outside, where they lay writhing about, nursing their feet, and insisting that they had been severely burned."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 19.

Lesson Text: "First Disciple of Jesus," John I, 35-49. Golden Text: John I, 42. Commentary.

25, 26. "Again the next day after John stood and two of his disciples, and looking upon Jesus as He walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God." During the time of fasting and temptation of our Lord John had gone on preaching and baptizing and preparing the way of the Lord. Then on a certain day he saw Jesus coming unto him and said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The opening verses of our lesson tell us of the day following. This cry of John is the answer to Isaac's question asked so long ago, "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" (Gen. xxii, 7.)

27. "And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." John was not so willing to draw people to himself, but to prepare them for and point them to the Lamb of God. When he heard later in his ministry that all were following Jesus, he said, "This my joy is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease" (John III, 29, 30). We do well when our testimony leads men to follow Jesus. Let us strive to point Him out.

28. "Then Jesus turned and saw them following and saith unto them, What seek ye? They say unto Him, Rabbi, where dwellest Thou? We may imagine Him saying to us every time we go to school, or prayer meeting, or Bible class, "What seek ye?" Let us acquire the habit of asking ourselves, what am I going for? And may our hearts ever say, "I would see Jesus," "I would know Him" (John xii, 21; Phil. iii, 10).

29. "He saith unto them, Come and see. The evening and we were there, and he abode with Him that day, for it was about the tenth hour." If the reckoning is the same as in chapter xiv, 14, then it was about 10 a. m., and they had several hours with Him. We wonder what home was so fortunate as to have Him for a guest, and what a privilege it was to have Him for a day, but it is more important for us to open our hearts to Him and have Him abide with us continually.

30. "One of the two which heard John speak and followed him was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." The other was probably John's brother James, but he is not likely to mention his own name. From Math. iv, 18; Luke v, 19, we gather that these four, Simon, Andrew, James and John, were partners as fishermen, and all left their boats finally to follow Jesus and become fishers of men, about the same time.

31. "First he saith to his own brother Simon and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." The result of that call upon Jesus was that Andrew (which signifies helper) became a true man—a manly man indeed, for he henceforth lives to bring men to Jesus and to help them to follow Him, and begins with his own brother.

32. "And he brought him to Jesus." This is the one thing to do—not bring him to a church or prayer meeting merely, or to a truth or doctrine, but to Jesus as a living person. Andrew brought him to Jesus, who was to die a martyr, but who brought life to John, who has died and is alive forevermore and has all power (Rev. I, 18; Math. xxviii, 18). Jesus, who knows all men and what is in man (chapter II, 24, 25), told him who He was and gave him a new name, Compare Gen. xlvii, 5; xxxiii, 28.

33. "The day following Jesus would go forth into a desert place, and findeth Philip and saith unto him, Follow Me." Either directly by the Spirit, or by the Spirit through the word or some other person, God is ever seeking to draw people to Himself. He began in the person of Andrew, and He begins in the person of Philip.

34. "Now Philip saith to Andrew, See how Jesus recognizes earthly friendships and continues as friends in it (self those who had been friends before, if they are only willing to have it so. Special mention is made of Philip in John vi, 5, 7; xii, 21, 22, and xiv, 8, 9. Jesus' love shows two things: the knowledge of a friend, and the willingness to be of a helping hand to him.)"

35. "Philip findeth Nathanael and saith unto him, We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." Philip certainly did well in at once seeking another. If, from that day on, every believer in Jesus brought another soul to Jesus, the work of the result.

36. "And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see." It is not a question of place or circumstances, but it is a question of money, and you must show us how to pay for it.

37. "Then," said the judge, in a low tone of voice, "we'll have to excuse you if you can't hear well."

Low as the tone was, Mr. Doe heard it, and he started away with a pleasant smile on his face.

"Wait, Mr. Doe," said the judge, "if you can hear that, you can hear well enough to serve as a juror. We cannot excuse you."

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TEMPERANCE.

LITIGIOUS AND LADDER.

"In one of the towns of Illinois a banner put its private mark on the money he paid out on Saturday night to the wage-workers of the town who patronized his tank, and on Monday night, of the \$700 paid out, and marked privately, over \$300 had come back to him from the saloons of that town. There is nothing that cramps, belittles and dwarfs the possibilities of the labor movement in America like the saloons."—Frances E. Willard.

MORE REGULATION.

The citizens and free men of Canton, Vt., in Switzerland, have lately introduced a special clause into their code to the effect, Any hotel-keeper or inn-keeper who allows his customers sufficient intoxicating liquor to render them unconscious, or unable to walk straight or steadily home, shall be obliged to afford them a bed for the night, and an adequate board and lodging till such time as they are completely recovered. No fee, cost or charge shall be made by the hotel-keeper for the said board and lodging.—The Constitution.

LICHTOR IN MAN.

In the Isle of Man the burning question of the hour is that of liquor licensing. For several years illicit sale of liquor in boarding-houses has been winked at by the authorities, until it has been assumed by many as a right. The Governor now proposes to grant boarding-houses keepers leave to supply visitors with beer at dinner and supper only. The bill, however, contains regulations and conditions of such a nature that interested parties demur to accepting it. In the House of Keys the bill was passed, considerably amended, it being provided that permits should only be granted to houses of over forty pounds-annual value. Permits are only to take effect from May 1st to September 15th each year. The act is to continue in force for two years, and its operation is confined to Douglas. Nearly 300 houses are affected by the bill. The temperance party in the House offered a strenuous but unavailing opposition.—The Christian.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN.

The suggestive editorial, entitled "Temperance in Schools," in the Good Templar Record, of Dunedin, urging the importance of temperance instruction for the children, says: "We in New Zealand are to hold our position already gained in relation to the drink traffic, we shall have to bestir ourselves in this matter of school teaching. There is a danger of feeling ourselves too sure of our victory, but we should learn to realize that we will never be safe so long as we do not guard our ground at every point. One of the most important positions of advantage lies in the minds of the children. If we succeed in having them imbued with the temperance facts of the nature and effects of alcohol on the human body, and the by-products that would be a source of strength to them, it would not be to establish by any other means."

WHAT IS THIS URGED AS A FUNDAMENTAL NEED IN NEW ZEALAND, IS QUITE AN IMPORTANT ALSO FOR OUR COUNTRY.—NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

A SOBER ARMY OF ABSTAINERS.

The proportion of abstainers amongst the greatest intellects of the earth is much greater than the proportion of abstainers in the community generally. Amongst the statesmen Sidney Smith, Cardinal Manning, Professors Robertson, Newman and Green, of Oxford; Archbishop Farrar, Dr. Lightfoot, late Bishop of Durham, Dr. Tennill, Bishop of London, John Bright, Dr. F. R. Lees, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Presidents Lyndon and Garrison, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Martineau, M. Chevreton, the great French chemist, who lived to over one hundred years, and of whom it was written, "Charles Waterson, who has never drunk a drop of wine and has never been ill since he was born."—Alliance News.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT CONCERNING A REPORT OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON THE SUBJECT OF TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH HAS BEEN GIVEN THE REASONS OF THE PRESS, TO THE EFFECT THAT THE RELATIVE LONGEVITY OF ABSTAINERS IS LESS THAN THE FREE DRINKERS AND THE DECIDEDLY IMPROPER ALSO THAT DR. RICHARDSON HAD CHANGED HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Dr. Richardson was recently written to in relation to this absurdly improper statement, and the rumor concerning himself, by Dr. W. V. R. Bigginton, of Toronto, N. Y., and his reply is as follows:

"I have received your letter, and assure you that I have not changed my views in the least, and that my Canadian Lectures, if they stand on any firm basis as ever. The table which you give in your letter relating to mortality under alcohol has been answered here more fully many times, and has, in fact, been discussed almost as many times, in regard to the false impression you put upon it by Dr. Richardson. I wrote the secretary of the committee honestly. In plain words, that table conveyed an entire misapprehension, its foundations were insufficient, and it was altogether inadequate. I have asked Dr. Richardson, the editor of the Medical Pioneer, to read the letter you have written, and if it is necessary, to make it the subject of an editorial in his journal, which shall be posted to you. I may add that in my Temperance Hospital, where we use an alcohol wash, we find a general case usually of a severe kind, our results are most satisfactory. I shall deal with this matter in my next Address, which you will find in my Temperance Journal in support of your views and practice."—Alliance News.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Nineteen out of every one of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors.—Carroll D. Wright.

Lord Rossberry has assured a deputation of English temperance workers that the Government will use its best endeavors to pass the Vote bill this session.

Sir Anson Clark, the general physician in the largest hospital in London, says that seven out of every ten people treated there owe their health to drink.

The drinking habit is disappearing in Iceland, and with it crime. In 1890 only 400 persons were imprisoned in the whole island, the population of which is a little over 40,000.

Japan has been peculiarly blessed in temperance missionary work, says Shio Nemoto. Calls come from all the provinces for meetings and lectures, and young people especially are earnest and interested.

A prominent physician of San Francisco says: "No cigarette that I ever heard of is free from opium. It is a question of the boy who smokes cigarettes stunts his growth, weakens his nerves and weakens his heart and kidneys long before he reaches manhood."

Ohio Wesleyan University at its recent commencement conferred upon Miss F. E. Willard the title LL.D., in recognition of her statesmanlike ability in her investigations of the public services for the betterment of the laws of this country and their righteous enforcement.

Miss Willard says: "Once asked Thomas A. Edison if he were a total abstainer, and when he told me that he was I said, 'May I inquire whether it was home influence that made you so?' and he replied, 'No, I think it was because I felt that I had better say for my head.'"