

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Parisian modistes delight this season in quaint and new combinations of color, and are fast discarding the familiar rose with pearl, or pink with blue and salmon, for fresher fancies and more daring arrangements. Extreme shades of color and the pretty monotone dresses of kindred hues are also abandoned for cold contrasts made up of a very light tint of one color with a dark shade of some opposite color, such as pale pink with chestnut brown, sky blue with seal brown, straw color with garnet, or flesh pink with emerald green.

Worth excels in devising these novel combinations, and is using them for the rich brocades of which we have already spoken. A favorite favorite of his associates dark gray with pale blue and cardinal red, forming a most unique and tasteful toilette.

One of his dresses, prepared for New Year's Day, is made as follows: the trained skirt without a flounce is of dark gray brocade wrought in what is called a fish-scale design, showing a hint of pale blue to brighten it. The tablier covering the front breadths is pale sky blue gros grain, trimmed across the foot with a black lace flounce laid over a blue silk pleating, and beaded by applique flowers on white beaded tulle.

On the upper part of this tablier are two scaris—one of blue gros grain the other of brocade—crossing each other and richly fringed. Down the sides are long-looped bows of the pale blue lined with deep cardinal red silk. The brocade basque has a pale blue vest bordered with black lace and the embroidered tulle. The back of the basque forms four loops which show cardinal facing.

Long-looped bows of the blue with cardinal lining trim the front, back of neck, and the sleeves. Point d'Aleone lace in the neck and sleeves complete this distinguished dress.

Brocades are fully restored to favor again, but instead of flowers and stripes the more novel designs, such as coins and scales, are sought after. Velvet is also much used for full-dress toilettes, and instead of black being used exclusively, colored velvets are worn, especially blue in its lightest and darkest shades. Satin is also in favor again. One of the richest satin dresses made this winter is in Spanish colors, viz, salmon with pink hues predominating, trimmed with scarlet geraniums.

Very stately dresses are made of the new embossed velvets that come in deep positive colors—gray, violet, brown and peacock color. These velvets have a soft repped surface, with arabesques of self-color in deep velvet pile. Like the rich materials just noted these are used mostly as accessories of a dress rather than for a full toilette. Ostrich feather bands are its most effective trimmings.

These velvets are new here, but were used by Worth last winter. They cost \$10 a yard, and are used for carriage costumes and visiting toilettes as well as dinner dresses. High corsages are almost always made with fanciful basque waists, though ladies with fine full figures like the plain corset waist extending smoothly over the hips, and laced behind. Transparent sleeves, short puffs, long shirred sleeves, and antique sleeves reaching just to the elbow are all worn with high waists. Young ladies select high corsages with short sleeves—a pretty and girlish fashion. The high-neck may be heart-shaped, pointed, or square, and those cut three-quarter low and square are also in vogue.

Low corsages are usually either pointed, or else in corset shape, though many imported dresses have the round Josephine waist. A bertha finishes the neck of low corsages and the sleeves are as short as possible. Trained skirts are of medium size, and cling closely to the figure in the front. Shirred front breadths, elaborate tabliers of various kinds, and those wide flowing pleated back breadths, are the conspicuous trimmings. There are few round over-skirts made with full dress toilettes, but aprons of every shape are seen. A lace point, either black or white, forms the prettiest apron, and when put on with the back in front falls at once into fashionable shape. White beaded tulle aprons come in this design; they are edged with side-pleated tulle, and a flounce of the same material trims the skirt of the colored silk dress.

Sashes must be uniquely arranged. The simple bow, with end streaming behind, or the scarf sash worn below the hips will not answer now. More elaborate festooning is used, and scarcely any two are placed alike. Sometimes the wide tulle ribbon is started high on the right side, and extends back and front to the left foot, where a bow holds the point; on other dresses there is a regular side trimming of a ladder of ribbon loops under each arm from the belt to the foot; while another fancy has the sash beginning on each side at the belt, festooned across the tournure, then draped to the end of the train, where it is tied in a bow and attached to the skirt instead of streaming from it.

white fresh toilettes without an atom of color have a full parure of dwarfed snow-balls; other white dresses have tricolor clusters of three chrysanthemums—pink, white and crimson. The newest parures outline an apron and sometimes there are triple garlands representing the stylish triple apron. Apple blossoms of whitish pink, with thick, natural-looking woody stems, form lovely clusters for tulle and pale tinted silk dresses. Some garlands are arranged across the waist from the right shoulder to the left of the belt, and from thence three vines are draped to form the tablier. Roses with loose soft petals are used alone, or else are mixed with violets, apple blossoms, or white lilacs. White lilacs, with grass fringe, are also admired. Prices range from \$5 to \$25, according to style and quantity. Though most dresses are laden with flowers, there are exclusive tastes that are wearied of them, and for these the modistes use quantities of ribbons in bows of every conceivable shape, with the new French laces.

The French fashion of excluding lace from bride's dresses is adopted here, more especially for very young brides. Simple yet very stylish wedding dresses of white silk have a tulle overskirt made with lengthwise pulls down the entire front, and wide of orange buds and blossoms between the pulls. The back of the overskirt is irregularly puffed, and clusters of flowers are set about on it. The lower skirt has a wide silk flounce edged and headed with tulle pleating, and a vine of blossoms also heads it. The basque is of plain silk or else is covered with lengthwise pulls of tulle. A vine of flowers trims the neck and a spray extends down the centre of the back. The youthful bridesmaids look appropriately dressed in muslin with Valenciennes trimming and lavender, rose pink, or scarlet flowers and sashes, no two being alike.

The novelty in thin fabrics for very young bridesmaids' dresses is white Chambray gauze in checks and half-inch blocks, with open figures like embroidery in the centre of each block. This gauze is combined with pink or blue silk of pale shades, forming transparent sleeves, overskirt and flounces on a cuirass and train of the silk. These square figures for gauzes are newer than stripes and damask patterns, though stripes of three different widths are much used in a single dress, viz., narrow stripes for the cuirass, very broad stripes for the overskirt, and medium stripes for the pleated flounces.

Another novelty seized upon by bridesmaids is the beaded tulle over-dresses, all wrought and spangled with white jet. They are worn over dresses of plain white tulle, with pink or blue crasse sashes tied low down, fluffs to match, and bouquets of blue forget-me-nots, convolvul of blue and pink together, or else sprays and fringe of pink acacia.

Pearl, gray, maroon, and ashes-of-roses are the colors worn by mothers when accompanying their daughters to the altar. A handsome toilette worn by a brunette matron on such an occasion is of very light pearl-colored silk, and partly of plum-colored, with cardinal red roses for garniture. The shirred front breadths of the skirt are of pearl-color; the back of the train is a great quadruple fold of the darkest shade, trimmed with long-looped bows of the pearl hue. Down each side is a wide flounce of black lace held by the dark roses. The basque is dark with pearl-colored sleeves. Roses in corsages and coiffure. Diamond ornaments.

The English fashion of bridesmaids without groomsmen is followed this winter. The ushers who seat the guests escort the bridesmaids. They wear full dress always even when the groom is attired in English morning costume. A small square bow of white gros-grain ribbon, with perhaps a white rose bud in it is worn in the breast of the usher's coat.

National Life Insurance Co. of the United States of America.

On the 15th inst. this strong and progressive Company made a further deposit with the Receiver-General at Ottawa, of \$40,000 of U.S. gold bonds, which, with its previous deposit of \$60,000 in gold bonds, is held for the security of the Company's Canadian policy-holders exclusively. The Company has now in the hands of our Government \$100,000 in United States gold bonds, being more than three times the reserve or sum required to re-insure the Company's outstanding risks under its policies in Canada.

On the 1st of July last the Company's assets were \$3,568,388.22 and its liabilities on the same date amounted to 2,123,229.00

Leaving a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,245,159.22 Taking into account the above large surplus and the special deposit as above for the benefit of Canadians, there is no Company in the Dominion that offers greater security to its policy holders. In the past we have on many occasions expressed favorable opinions of the National Life, and we now feel that its present strong position and the undoubted security it offers to Canadians fully justifies us in all we have ever said in its favor.—Hamilton Times.

An item for smokers. Professor Chevalier reports the case of a young man who made a wager that he could smoke twelve cigars. After smoking eight he felt decidedly uncomfortable and when he had finished the ninth he was attacked with giddiness and shiverings. The tenth cigar made him worse, but he refused to leave off smoking, and his friends took charge of him to his home. There he was seized with severe pain. A physician was called, but he died that night.

Why is a cat on its hind legs like the Falls of Niagara? Because it is a cat-erred.

Brutal.

The fate of Horatio Walters ought to be a warning to brutal captains of vessels. His ship sailed from Ak Yab last March with a crew of three Europeans and thirty Lascars on a six months voyage. One day he beat a Lascar with a belaying pin for doing so little work. The Lascar was scraping paint on the fore-castle. On another occasion he struck the same man with a belaying pin on the nose and he fell under the blow. On several other occasions—five or six—the captain was seen to beat the Lascar on the head with the pin until the Lascar's ears swelled. The result was the Lascar died. A witness testified to some of his wounds. The bridge of his nose was broken; his scalp was cut and scurred all over; an abscess had formed under his ear. The treatment accorded to the other Lascars was no better. The captain almost always struck his victims on the head, and almost invariably with a belaying pin. By a variable brutality he knocked the second Lascar down and broke his arm—he then ordered him to make mats, and when the broken arm was pleaded in apology he was beaten with a rope's end, and when he fell insensible buckets of water were thrown on him. At length, he could be kicked up no longer, and the captain left him on the spar deck, where he died in ten minutes. The third Lascar was murdered in similar fashion. For these three murders—called by the law manslaughter—the captain was tried in England, found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude—a sentence far too light—but it appears that he was only tried on two counts, and owing to testimony as to the difficulty of managing a ship with an inefficient crew of Lascars, and there was in some instances great provocation—the jury recommended the culprit to mercy. It will strike many as odd that in a crew of thirty Lascars and three Europeans, the former should be accused of giving great provocation, while yet they allow one man to beat three of their number to death. That such outrages should take place on ship-board, seems to point to the want of authorized tribunals on board ship for settling all disputes between captain and crew or captain and passengers. The necessity, practicability, and expediency of the establishment of such tribunals ought to force the consideration of the subject upon the statesmen of all countries.—Nation.

Real Romance.

One of those singular romances which checker life occurred recently in Baltimore. A young Englishman arrived in that city and commenced to look for work at his trade. After several days fruitless search he entered a large factory on Lombard street, and inquired for work of the superintendent. The latter questioned him, and asked him his name and where he was from, and other particulars about his family. He told the superintendent that his mother resided in England and had reared him, his father having quarreled with her in his infancy, and had abandoned them and it was supposed he had come to America, but no tidings had been received from him. When the young man had concluded the superintendent who, for many years, has been employed by the firm with whom he is at present engaged, said to the astonished youth, "I am your father." They discussed family matters at length, and the father, hearing from his son that the mother had never ceased to mourn their unfortunate difference and his absence, determined to proceed at once to Europe, and bring her out, and endeavor, in future years, to atone for the mistakes and errors of the past. He secured employment for his son, and obtaining the necessary leave of absence from his employer, sailed at once for England, with the intention of bringing back with him when he returns, the wife from whom he has been so long separated.

Raisins.

The fruit styled Valencia raisins comes from Spain—the greatest producer of raisins. They find a large market in England the United States and Canada. The improvement in the article most observable of late years is that of removing the stalks before shipment. As no useful purpose has been found as yet for the stalks they are generally burned. Muscatel, or table raisins, from Malaga, vary widely in quality. They are known as "layers," "bunch," and "loose," raisins, the best being picked from the stalk. This sort is largely used in America. The finest of the Muscatels come to this country in decorated boxes, with colored paper and lace edgings, increasing the expense of packing to the extent of one dollar and twenty-five cents a ton. The Sultan raisins, produced in Turkey, are cured in the sun, a light sprinkling of oil being employed to prevent the too great evaporation of the moisture, and also to assist in its preservation when packed and shipped.

A Good Managing Woman.

The managing woman is a pearl among women; she is one of the prizes in the great lottery of life, and the man who draws her may rejoice for the rest of his days. Better than riches, she is fortune in herself—a gold mine never failing in its yield—a spring of pleasant waters whose banks are fringed with moss and flowers, when all around is bleached white with sterile sand. The managing woman can do anything, and she does everything well. Perceptive and executive, of quick sight and steady hand, she always knows exactly what is wanting and supplies the deficiency with a tact and cleverness peculiar to herself.—Society of Health.

Dying for Our Country.

In times of war we hear much said about the duty and glory of dying for our country. Orators who are careful to keep their precious selves out of the bloody fray, will harangue audiences by the hour on the nobleness and reward of other people laying down their lives to save their bleeding country. So meritorious is this sacrifice considered by some, that they are ready to promise eternal happiness in heaven to those who make it, whatever may be their characters or other deeds while here on earth.

But the religion which prepares men for heaven is not manifested by imbruing our hands in the blood of others and the act of rushing into the common mouth will not atone for other sins which have been committed throughout a lifetime.

Dying for one's country generally means, when stripped of its sophistry, dying for those who wish to govern the country. It is dying for kings and nobles and other great men who quarrel among themselves, and then, too selfish to do their own fighting, meanly call on their subjects to do it for them. And when thousands or hundreds of thousands of these subjects have "bitten the dust," how soon they are forgotten and left to molder in unremembered graves, while their poor families and friends are suffering for the want of their care and support. What has been the gain of dying for the countries during the many centuries whose history has been written in blood? In many cases where men have died for their country, their country has died with them. This was the case with ancient Greece and Rome, and has been also with many modern nations. They have resorted to the sword to avenge some fancied insult or secure some unlawful end, and mightier ones have paid them in the coin of their own choosing and blotted them from the map of the continent.

How much more wise and noble to live for one's country instead of dying for it. When dead there is an end to all efforts to promote the welfare of our friends and neighbors. But while we live we may daily perform deeds and exert an influence that shall bless, not only our friends and our country, but the world.

Let then this false maxim, that it is our duty to die for our country, be relegated to oblivion along with that equally false one, that the way to preserve peace is to prepare for war. Both had their origin in times darker than our own and are unworthy to be cherished or believed by enlightened people.

Burned at Sea.

On the 17th of November last, the emigrant ship *Cospatrick*, bound for New Zealand, was burned at sea. Out of 500 lives on board but three are known to be saved. The narrative is incomplete, but we are told there were the usual scenes of horror. Unfortunately such calamities are not so uncommon but that those scenes can be easily imagined. We are also informed that the captain was careful. The inference is that there was no mismanagement. Many will continue to quarrel on this point. Only two boats got off from the *Cospatrick*. This is a *prima facie* evidence of mismanagement, even though the five did break out at midnight. J. McCreck, Winibor, John Owen's Stratford; Wm. Mathias, Peterboro; J. Leithbridge, Bradford; R. S. Porter's Lindsay; G. E. Conner's Simcoe. Toronto, Aug. 1, 1874.

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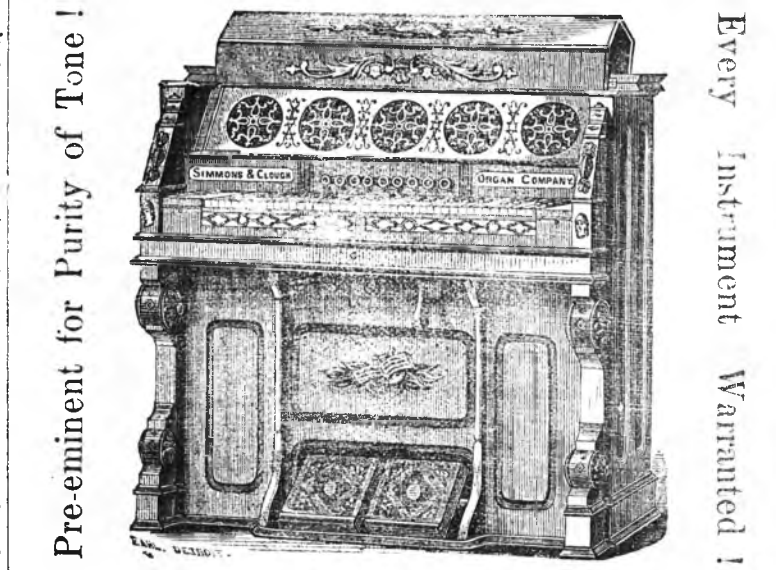
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