Changes in the fashion of dress are due to many causes-civilization, climate, religious and political reasons, convenience and the love of variety. The initial changes come, or grow, from the advance of civilization, when communication between various countries becomes more frequent, and later in those countries when the art of war has yielded to the arts of peace; also, when friendly explorers come to unknown lands, as when the Phoenicians first landed on British shores, and showed to the wondering eyes of the wood-painted or skin-clad Briton the wood-painted or skin-clad Briton may believe now that they all are their woven clothes, dyed with Tyrian things of the past. The farthingale or purple; or, later, when the Romans came and imposed their higher civilization along with their conquests. One sure sign of further civilization is when women are more gorgeously attired and was in and out of fashion alternatethan men, or equally attired. The savage dons his war-paint, his necklace of skulls, shell ornaments, or feather cloak, but his wife, who is only his because women each year are now domestic drudge, or beast of burden, adopting clothing suitable to their ochas no such pleasures of vanity in her hard life; the female savage is the inferior in looks and strength, in dinner: "Next me was a young bride do we hear such remarks as "How with widely developed skirt. Her husband and of her sex, and would not dream of vying with the male! Personal, egostical in the table, then to dold her nether half the speaker perhaps has no resignificant to the speaker perh ing with the male! Personal, egostical rightly up, and glide her in like a vanity would be a step upward and on- the 'form' which was fixed close to ward for the poor squaw or bushwoman which might be the spur on to Probably now women dress in a garb better things, as much as on the oth- congruous to their more active pursuits er hand it is a drag down for her and methods of getting about, the crincivilized sister, who knows that there are so many things in heaven and as its one virtue is that it can show earth to dream of, among which her up a handsome design on a brocade, own skin-deep beauty and its cover- For cycling, golf or stepping up to the ings find a very small place.

Painters have had an enormous in-Romney's charming figures in white gowns and straw hats, It was a reeconomy of time, thought and money. action from the stiff hoops and huge monstrosities in the way of headgear which in Paris seemed to have reached their zenith just before the Revolution as do our sisterhoods of the present day. In cases when conventual houses become lax, as at Port Royal before to their occupations, not limiting their clothing to their occupations from regard to their abbesses and their nuns exchanged clothes. Bicycling, golfing, walking, negative more considered a desideratum for themselves, suiting their clothing to their occupations from regard to their abbesses and their nuns exchanged clothes. Bicycling, golfing, walking, negative more considered a desideratum for themselves, suiting their clothing to the present have long considered a desideratum for themselves, suiting their clothing to the present day. their heads, and one lady even bore a representation of a fleet of ships in strictness, wore their garbs and drabs full sail. Then simplicity came in, in more delicate shades and finer ma-with costumes of classical type, a re-terials. In other ways also has dress as he was an ardent republican, many adopted his costumes either to hide or to proclaim their real opinions. Holbein is our earliest authority for the immigration of Flemish weavers bein is our earliest authority for the immigration of Flemish weavers in 1585, who fled from the Low Countries which were being harried and ciety; he could paint middle aged and devastated by the Spanish persecutions elderly women in attire suitable to Just a hundred years later a second their age, and yet eminently pictur- impetus was given by the revocation esque, and in that way threw the of the Edict of Nantes, when a large weight of his influence on the side of body of French artisans scattered modest dress for girls and young women also, it being a peculiar trait in the world of fashion that if a style is tish protection settling themselves in becoming to any one age, old and Spitalfields.

young alike adopt it; probably when Early in the

and introduces a new fashion which may become more or less permanent, as instance, black evening dress for gentlemen, which in Bulwer Lytton life is claimed by his son to be due to the novel "Pelham," wherein Lady bleached on the famous bleaching bleached on the famous bleaching grounds of Haarlem, and then returnlike that blue coat you wore when I like that blue coat you wore when I George I. speaks of a wonder in emlast saw you. You look best in black, broldered gowns, and though the one which is a great compliment, for peoshe describes is of white satin, no which is a great compliment, for peo-ple must be very distinguished in appearance to do so." "Till then, remarks the biographer, "the coats worn the Princess Royal's wedding, and affor evening dress were of different colors, brown, green, or blue, according Queensbury's clothes pleased me best; to the fancy of the wearers, and Lord Orford tells me that the adoption of bottom of the petticoat brown hills Orford tells me that the adoption of the now invariable black dates from the publication, of 'Pelham,' All the contemporaries of Pelham would appear to have been simultaneously possessed with the idea that they were entitled to take to themselves the great compliment paid by Lady Frances to eysuckles, periwinkles, convolvuluses,

Some books introduce new fashions, others recall old ones, as for instance "Cranford," which has many references to turbans, patterns, etc., which Mrs. Gaskell remarks were probably worn in the little town of Cranford long after they had disappeared elsewhere; but then "the dress of the Cranford ladies is very independent of coat. Many of the leaves were fin-fashion, as they observe, 'What does ished with gold, and part of the stumps it signify how we dress here at Cran- of the trees looked like the gliding of ford, where everybody knows us? and the sun. I never saw a piece of work if they go from home their reason is equally cogent: 'What does it signicates of dress are always asfy how we dress here, where nobody knows us?"

white muslin as the dress for girls: a fashion long after others have given Ethel Newcome's "tall slender figure it up; as, for instance, if a "Gladis concealed in a simple white muslin stone" were not already an expandrobe confined at her slim waist by an ing traveling bag, it might give a name azure ribbon." White muslin is the subject of an amusing conversation be-Blucher boots, Capuchin hood, red Garitween Henry Tilney and Catherine baldi, Cavalier hat and feathers, and Morland; and another hero of Jane many others bring to our minds asso Austen's also airs his ideas on white dresses—Edmund, in "Mansfield Park," who, when Fanny consults him as to whether her bridesmaid's gown is too smart for a certain occasion, lays down the law that in white a woman can

Vasher ask the heroine to wear white; Last century a certain greactoat was he has "the man's fixed belief in the called a Benjamin from being slightperfectibility of that colorless color; black or white, or black and white every man believes a woman to be in various colors. The Ulster is a gar-well-dressed whhen she is arrayed from ment which has survived many fash-top to toe in either or both." This is ions; a loose, long frieze coat, first a decidedly true remark, and can be made in Ulster, its origin lost in ob verified by any one who notes the conversation when a late ball is under discussion, when if any pretty woman has attired herself in a smart and well-made black satin, ten to one if it is not the dress picked out and praised There is a romantic history up by the men. When, however, observing that men admire black, course we do not mean a dowdy black, -the wedding gown, perchance, of years back!

Farthingales, hoops and crinolines have all had their day-rather, indeed, their repeated days-in turn with straight closely hanging skirts. We vertugale, i.e., meaning vertical bands, was worn first by French and Spanish ladies; in England it reached enormous dimensions in Elizabeth's time. The crinoline was a faint imitation of it. ly, but had a long reign when the Empress Eugenie revived it in 1855; a few years since an attempt to again bring it into fashion utterly failed, mostly cupation. There is an amusing passage in Prof. Owen's life, when in November, 1859, he goes to a great civic top of an omnibus, it would decidedly be best to be conspicuous by absence. Religious protests have often shown

fluence on dress. Early in this cen- their outward and visible signs in the tury, the simplicity in dress which had matter of dress. Monks and nuns have then come in was very much due to donned a habit as a protest against tion, when women appeared with a their coarse serge for softer materials, whole flower and kitchen garden on and even silk, and later for an altovival of Greek and Roman draperies, been influenced by religion. Silk had induced by the paintings of David; and been made in England in the time of as he was an ardent republican, many Henry VI., but the first great impulse

Early in the reign of George I. there it is a mode becoming to the old, the were riots of the wool and silk weavers, younger feel assured that if becomwho protested against the fashion then younger feel assured that if becoming to their seniors it must necessarily be ten times more so to themselves, which it generally is; likewise the elders, seeing a style very charming to the young, hope by adopting it to be rejuvenated in others' eyes as well as in their own.

Within compatings carries weight, den to be worn. So all the dainty cotton dresses were pulled to pieces and turned into quilts and futniture covers.

Then a fashion came in of embroidering fine holland elaborately, the linen, their healthful modes of exercise. There ing fine holland elaborately, the linen, which was made in England, being sent doubt the holland dress would not be far behind in elaboration. She was at covered with all sorts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a ttree that ran up almost to the top of the petticoat, broken and ragged and worked with brown chenille round and all sorts of twining flowers, which spread and covered the petticoat. vines with the leaves variegated as you have seen them by the sun, all rather smaller than nature. The robings and facings were little green banks with all sorts of weeds, and the sleeves and rest of the gown loose twining branches of the same as those on the petti-

sociated with the name of their in-ventor, or their first wearer, of men.—Lengfellow. Some authors insist strongly on or perhaps last wearer, who sticks to baldi, Cavalier hat and feathers, and ciations beyond those connected mere ly with the article itself. Some words are nearly lost from the object being obsolete, e.g., in 1692, men wore a neckcloth called a Steenkirk, so nam

never be overdressed. Mrs. Reeves in battle, and for a similar reason a fam-"Comin' thro' the Rye," makes Paul ous wig in 1706 was called a Ramillies. ly dissimilar to a Joseph, which probably gained its name from being made scurity, though we do not believe, as Noah's Ark models would wish us to do, that it was known in the days of Noe, that "time of universal nega-

There is a romantic history attached to some quaintly colored and knitted things of Shetland make. Fair Isle, one of the Shetlands, has long been done up, and worn for economy's sake famous for knitted hosiery, gloves, etc., of curious color and design, and the natives' ability to make them dates back to the Armada time, when a Spanish ship was wrecked there, and the sailors, being forced to stay the winter, taught the Fair Islanders, both the designs and the way to make new dyes from the plants and lichens round them.

> The end of the nineteenth century we proudly claim as an age of science and progress and, in some ways we may hope that both are influencing the art of dress, though some women who are behind the age still seem to apply the rule for morals-to know yourself, study others; to know others, study yourself—to their rules for dress! Dressmakers can still give stances of customers insisting on their gowns being made with as small or smaller waists than those of their slimmer acquaintances; and how often plexion, general suitability, etc. No one can be said to be independent of dress; a judge or bishop must be extra dignified to whom the judicial robes or episcopal cassock and sleeves do not give an added power. A schoolmaster and college tutor strike scholastic awe into their pupils far more with cap and gown than without, and country jurors are impressed with the psycholacical attentions. logical atmosphere in presence of the bewigged and gowned barristers, much beyond what they would feel were those limbs of the law in plain clothes and natural hair, or baldness, like themselves. A man whose head is shaved is almost bound to look a criminal on a lunatic.

Women are gradually adopting a more workmanlike attire, such as men cessitate more or less short skirts, and in many wardrobes the tailor almost ousts the dressmaker. It is true the riding habit has long been worn, but only for the last five and twenty years can it be said to be workmanlike. When we see prints of hunting and meets thirty and forty years back, and note the veil flying in the wind and the extra yard of skirt almost reaching the ground, we feel thankful that, as shown by those pictures, women riders seem to have been a very small minority. Long skirts and trains probably will continue to exist for evening wear, as they are becoming in giving height. We remember Du Maurier's confession that, though often determining to draw a short woman as a variety, he never could resist the temptation, when the pencil was in his hand, of giving the extra inch or two to bestow grace and stateliness; and, as a rule, women try to increase their height, which is one reason why perpendicular lines in dress are so much often in fashion than are three points women should bear in mind when selecting their gowns-suit ability to their age, their personal ap pearance and their occupations; and after—closely after—these points should come the question of pictur-esqueness and individuality, which should make the outward garb express somewhat of the inward spirit of the

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

wearer.

They that know no evil will suspect none. Ben Jonson.

It will always do to change for the better.—Thomson.

Influence is the exhalation of character.-W. M. Taylor.

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man,—Saadi.

Irresolution frames a thousand horrors, embodying each.—J. Martyn.

No one will maintain that it is better to do injustice than to bear it. A man of integrity will never listen

to any plea against conscience.—Home. A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well-educated famly.—Thomas Scott.

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole and the purse full.—C. Simmons. When a man dies, for years the light

No man ever did a designed injury

to another but at the same time did a greater to himself.—Home. Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anyhing for their own use, but merely to

pass it to another.—Steele.

They say that things is gettin' consarnedly rotten over in old Paris.
They must be.—Thet last lot o' paris ed from its being first noticed at that green I bought wan't wuth shucks.

THE PROOF BEFORE HIM.

HOUSEHOLD.

OLD LACES.

It was linen, embroidered and cutwork, sometimes combined with what is now known as drawn-thread work, from which the laces of to-day evolved. The cut-work was made by the nuns when practically all industries were carried on within the walls of the convent. "Nuns' work" it was called, and an old manuscript is extant which sets forth that a certain lady was "as well skilled in needlework as if she had been brought up in a convent."

From the darned netting to the lace with light ground, such as are used now, is an easy transition; then the bleautiful "stifches in the air," as distinct from stitches worked on a firm ground, was made, and the evolution

of lace was complete.
It is delightful to think that the finest stitches which were employed at Venice, Alencon and Argentan, when these places were at the height of their glory in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are not a forgotten art. By means of microscopes and patient toil on the part of the workers, the method of making the delicate effects has been rediscovered and is used in the factories of to-

day.
Should one go into a lace shop now winter lace," and ask for "a pretty_winter lace,'
"a nice length of spring lace" or a
"useful autumn variety." the seller would doubtless think the designing purchaser was a lunatic. In the reign of Louis XV., however, no such idea would dave entered his head, for so popular was lace that the fabric was specialized in this manner. Argentan and Alencon-rather thick and massive laces, for those days the designers were still under the Venetian in-fluence—were called "winter" laces; the fabrics of England and Mechlin, on the other hand, were "summer"

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Breast of Lamb.-A breast of lamb should be simmered, not boiled, until piece of bacon, and following it anothit is thoroughly tender, with vegetables and savory herbs, as well as some peppercorns and a little salt. When it is done enough for the bones to slip cut easily, remove them, roll up the meat tightly and put it also into a mo'd, with a weight on the top.

A Celery Stew.—A new and da When cold turn out and garnish with parsley.

Sweet Pickles.-Boil together one half peck of ripe tomatoes, peeled and cut into small pieces; one half pint of vinegar, one half tablespoonful each of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon, one quarter teaspoonful of cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of salt, a teaspoonful of mustard and two cupfuls of sugar. Cook gently until the toma-toes are reduced to a smooth pulp, then put into jars and seal tightly

Oyster Salad.—Cut oysters into thirds or quarters. Pull hearts out of nice lettuce heads and shred up one third as much as you have oysters, Dressing to be made in following proportions: two tablespoonfuls salad oil to four of vinegar, one teaspoonful salt and same of sugar, one half teaspoonful each pepper and fresh-made mustard. Rub up, mix thoroughly and pour over oysters and lettuce just before serving.

Good Eggnog.—To make good eggnog separate the white and yolk of one egg and beat the yolk with one tablespoonful of sugar until it is light and creamy; add to this one haif cupful of milk, then beat the white of the egg to a foam and stir it lightly into the beaten yolk, sugar and milk. It is a delicious and nourishing drink.

French Coffee .- One and one half cups ground coffee. Put in a flannel bag, tie top and put in old-fashioned coffee pot; pour on three pints water, boil 10 minutes; serve in another coffee pot. A very rich coffee can be made by adding to grounds first placed in bowl one egg, shell and all broken, and thoroughly mixed with coffee. Where egg is used omit soaking coffee grounds in water.

Hickory Nut Candy.-One cup hickory nuts, meats, two cups sugar, half cup water. Boil sugar and water, without stirring, until thick enough to spin a thread; flavor with extract lemon or vanilla. Set off into cold water; stir quickly until white; then stir in nuts; turn into flat tin; when cold cut into small squares.

Cucumber and Onion Salad,-Pare cucumbers and lay in ice water one hour; do same with onions in another bowl. Then slice them in proportion of one onion to three large cucumbers; arrange in salad bowl and season with vinegar and salt.

Cider Jelly.-One box gelatine dissolved in one pint of cold water. In 20 minutes add one pint boiling water, one quart cider, one pint sugar, granulated, and grated rind and juice of two lemons. Let stand on stove until hot, but do not boil. Then strain into molds.

Mock Game Pate.—A mock game pate may be made with raised pie crust, the interior filling being veal or rump steak cut into neat squares, and in the spaces between little balls of highly spiced forcemeat.

CHILDREN'S DISLIKES.

The matter of likes and dislikes in eating is not a trifling one. The child me.

who can eat any well-prepared food with a certain amount of relish is apt to be more healthy and robust, and is destined to be far more agreeable to others. A young lady of noble characteristics who had through childhood encouraged a distaste for vegetables, finding herself a source of annoyance and inconvenience in homes where she visited, resolved to overcome this unpleasant tendency. She therefore requested that she be served sparingly of these foods that she might learn to like them. In this way she taught her-self really to like everything but potatoes, and was entertaining a hope that in a like manner she might learn to like them also.

The advantages of learning to like all things is not sufficiently realized, and often is not recognized until later years bring the consequent inconveniences and perhaps suffering.

PERFUMED BEDS.

While many a housewife has made It her habit to lay away the bed linen in lavender scented closets, it was not until recently that the perfumed pad invaded the bed itself. This pad is a thin quilted affair, which has one layer of cotton plentifully beaprinkled with the favorite scent—either rose, lavender or violet—in a sachet powder. From time to time the powder is renewed around the edges. The pad is laid between the matress and the low-

Pillows are also opened at the corners and sachet powder shaken into the feathers. Those who are fond of the smell of pine woods gather pine needles during the summer and use them about the wide hems of the pads and pillows, making special little sacks for the needles and filling them

THE OYSTER

Oyster Brochette.-This favorit**e** dish is prepared in a unique manner. A heavy pointed wire measuring four inches in length, with a ring or hook at one end, is the principal utensil used in cooking. The cook slips an oyster over the wire and next a small er oyster, the oysters first being dipped in melted butter and rolled in cracker crumbs. The wire is then suspended from the broiler over the fire, and when the oyster is nicely brown-

A Celery Stew .- A new and dainty way of cooking oysters is a stew of celery, cream and wine. Cut stalks of celery into dice and fry in butter for a couple of minutes, then add enough sherry wine to make a good dressing, and a little later a little sweet cream; when this is well cooking, add the whole oysters, and serve with toast or on plates garmshed with parsley.

LINEN FOR DOILIES.

The linen used for doilies that are to have borders of drawn work should be very fine, or of linen cambric lawn. The difficulty of drawing the threads from such linen is much lessened if a piece of fine, dry, white soap is rubbed carefully over the space where it is desired to do the work.

HOW TO BUY POULTRY.

When marketing, remember that if poultry is young, the end of the breast-bone is just like gristle; and that the joints are limber and the legs smooth. When fresh killed, the eyes are full and the feet moist. The feet and beak of a young goose are yellow, but if the bird has weathered too many storms, its feet and beak will be reddish color, and bristly. If the feet are not pliable, it is a sign that the goose has been a long time dead. That fat of a young bird is whiter and softer than that of an old one. Unless the weather is very warm, all kinds of poultry, turkeys especially, are improved by hanging for a day or two.

SAILORS AND MINERS.

Handterafts Indelibly Impress Their Their Mark Upon Them.

Probably sailors and miners are more impressed by their respective callings than any other workers. The sailor, living in great open spaces, and subject to sudden and unforeseen contingencies, is frank to the verge of recklessness, and full of prompt resource. He usually thinks what he pleases and says what he thinks without chopping logic,—the sea molds his character to its own moods, and whether these resemble the hard-hitting of the gale, or the softer tempers of smooth waters, both are frank and free. The miner, on the contrary, is shaped by his work, to face hard facts as he does hard rock. He finds ways and means to get through or round both, exhibiting both physically and means. tally a dogged perseverance, developing sometimes into obstinacy; hence miners' strikes are amongst the worst of labor disputes. As a class, also, miners tend to be narrow-minded; work within limited horizons, and their character is influenced accordingly.

A HARD POSITION TO FILL.

Employment Agent—Why do you leave a place in which you have worked so many years?

Domestc—Well, you see, the misses

died last month. The house is lonely now., I suppose. 'Tain't that; but now the missus is dead, the master blames everything on