

In the Realm of the Fair...

LATE NOTES OF FASHION—AN ALLEGORICAL WEDDING GOWN—DAINTY LINGERIE—GENERAL NOTES FOR THE FAIR SEX

From green to red Dame Fashion has turned with startling suddenness. No sooner have all women inverted their spare cash and, incidentally, their last penny of pin money...

The new red is not a geranium red, nor is it a tomato red, nor can it be called cardinal, vermilion, crimson, or any of those familiar shades. It is very far from being the dark automobile which held the centre of the stage early in the spring...

It is clear fruit red. Fruit red is a shade borrowed from the ripe fruit. It matches the ripe strawberry, the luscious raspberry, the centre of the watermelon, the outside of the pomegranate and the red of the ripe side of the peach...

Upon hats you see it, not in the tone alone, but in the actuality, the stem, plums, very small peaches, little apples, the variety known as "love apples," all are grouped and worn or worn separately to trim the backs of hats or the sides.

Fruits are also arranged in the middle of bunches of ribbon, ribbon boux as they are called, and put on as bust and belt bows.

The semiskirt is rather shortening in its effect and it is worn in a hand-Langry manner. The Langry semiskirt is a fad of the London season, and Queen Alexandra has said that she likes it.

First there is an underskirt which is very long and very much trimmed and very fluffly around the feet; then there comes the semiskirt, or overskirt, which is just as long as the underskirt. After it is put on it is looped or draped and the lower half of it is laid in folds around the knees and caught at the back at a hand-some pin. This is an absolutely new fashion and one which may "catch on," to use a popular phrase, or not.

If you want to make such a semiskirt put on your best petticoat—one that is beautifully frilled and which looks exactly like a skirt. Over this put on your dress. Now loop your skirt by lifting it up and pinning it in the back. Arranged in such a manner that the front lies in place across the knees and the back hangs in loops. If you experiment with it in front of a cheval glass you will get the idea.

The semiskirt and, indeed, all summer skirts, call for a sash. Three things which are necessary this season with every gown are a bow for the back of the hair, a stock and sash.

The bow for the back of the hair may be called the connecting link between the coiffure and the sash. Very few women when they buy a hat consider the way in which they are certain hats which are built especially for the high coiffure and there are other hats that are built for the low.

The hat which goes with the low coiffure has ends hanging in the back, and these may be little snail ends or ribbons or coil ends of lace or they may be millinery flowers. The effect of the flowers is as if they had been pushed off the hat so as to hang a little on the hair.

Study Your Hat. If you are in doubt as to the way to wear your hat, with the low coiffure or with the high, then make for yourself a bow, which you must wear at the back of your head. Let it be of black satin lined with velvet, or vice versa.

Make up the bow so that it has four loops, and the loops point in four directions; run a hairpin through the back, and stick the pin into your low coiffure.

The Holland bow is excellent and, as the name suggests, it bears a Hollandese type. It is made of Deft blue satin. There are four loops, two pointing to the left and two to the right. Two of the loops are longer than the other two, and from the front the two long loops are visible. They set out at each side of the head and rather frame the face.

The face frame is one of the most conspicuous things of this summer's fashions. The hair is dressed wide at the side and the hat trimmings are arranged to give breadth to the head. This calls also for a coiffure that is low, so as to form a setting for the back of the head, the neck and the ears. The wide hair bow accentuates this effect, for the loops show at the side.

If you doubt the becomingness of the face frame, stand in front of your mirror and try both methods. Arrange your hair once very smoothly, drag it back from your face and put on your hat plainly, without any attempt at the little ornamentations which are so noticeable in the season's fashions.

Now look at yourself and see how trying the style is. If you had defects, they are brought out, and your face looks hard in outline, for there is nothing to frame your features.

The Fluffy Sides. Try the effect of arranging your hair fall at the sides. Wear it over the Pless pompadour, which is a temple "rat," arranged at each temple with the hair drawn over it. After you have puffed your hair wave it and let it set out around your face like an aureole. Nature really designed your hair in this fashion, and it is only your folly which draws it back from the temples, where it is meant to curl.

Put on your hat and let the flowers which are put under the

side upon the boudoir, show from the front and flash you a work with a Deft bow at the back. You will look like a different person, and Dame Fashion, seeing you, will nod her approval.

Fruit red is worn in the newest gowns; its color pervades the lawns and challies, the foulards, the batistes and even the durable chevrons. You can trace it through the very thin fabrics which are to be worn over linings; and you can see it in the parasol which miladi flings over her shoulder and which frames her face so becomingly.

A New Hue. The Sartoris girls, who are such beauties and who claim so much attention from the fact that suitors are ever after them, dress colorfully this summer in the pastel colors. They wear very pale blues, those that are called light duck's egg, pale turquoise, faded ultramarine and light blue. And by the way, visionary blue is the latest thing. It is something like cloud blue and a very little like oyster gray. It is a clear cloudy color.

Truth to tell, it takes an expert to distinguish these shades, and you look at a blue and a gray and wonder which is which—the blue and which the gray.

AN ALLEGORICAL BRIDAL GOWN.

Little wonder is it that a man of comparatively small income does not marry, when custom compels him to present not only to his bride some elegant trifle, like a diamond tiara or pendant, but also directs that he bestow upon each of the troop of girl friends with whom she likes to surround herself some costly gift as well.

Just now the bride's gift par excellence is a ring-shaped bunch of moonstones, set around with diamonds—all for good luck. A pearl bangle is another popular bridesmaid's present, or a pin of pearls, indicative of the purity of girlhood. The bridegroom must also provide each fair one with flowers.

Appropos of weddings, a wonderful bridal dress is being made for a Russian bride elect, the daughter of a famous artist. The gown is of the conventional white satin, but it is decorated with numberless little paintings, chiefly allegorical and appropriate to the occasion, and all painted by her father's friends. That alone will be a valuable heirloom, if she does not fly to her father at her next year's balls and rip the lace off to trim the baby's christening dress, as do brides whose sentiment is spoiled by the exigencies of life.

And here is another strange wedding gown—annual, indeed, to us, but worn by every Chinese bride of rank from this immemorial. The conventional period fixed for arranging the toilet is four hours, and at the end of the long ceremony a woman appears in a long vestment like a tunic, with a foundation of crimson satin, scarcely discernible through its stiff embroidery of gold.

A corner turned back lined with emerald satin, reveals an underskirt pannelled in brilliant red and blue silk and profusely trimmed with gold embroidery; a belt of scarlet satin, studded with tablets of white carnelian, crosses the waist behind, and a helmetlike erection of a material resembling turquoise enamel, with glittering artificial beetles and butterflies, is surmounted by a tiara of crimson silk tufts and has a veil of red silk, which falls to her feet, adding to her grotesque and pre-ter-natural aspect.

As a bit of brio-brac she would be charming, but as a wife one might prefer blushing loveliness veiled in tulle and crowned with orange blossoms.

Dainty Chemises. To be thoroughly modish the pretty little chemise must not only be elaborately trimmed at the neck, but there should be a ruffle on the lower edge, also ornamented with lace to match the upper part. One chemise which belongs to a set had what is called the ripple trimming, a new effect, in which narrow lace edging is sewn together, one row above the other, and each one put on a little fuller than the one just above, so that while there is very little fullness at the top the flounce spreads in a very pretty ripple. Set on the rounded neck of the chemise mentioned was ruffle of this kind, made with five rows of new Valenciennes edging, and heading this there was an inch wide heading, combining lace and embroidery. A knot of pale blue ribbon was caught in front, and there wasn't even the suggestion of a sleeve, for the neck fell curved up prettily to hide the armholes. The chemise was quite long, and on the bottom was a flounce of ripple lace to match that on the neck. This, too, displayed a handsome heading as a finish. The drawers which went with this garment exhibited the same ornamentation, with an exception in case of the heading, which was wider and rounded up at the outside of the leg, following the outline of the garment. There was a bit of ribbon on each side and another fastened the front of the night robe.

Corset Covers. Quite the newest and daintiest effects in corset covers are those made to go over the petticoat top and which have set on the bottom

of the cover, at the waist line, a circular piece trimmed to match the rest of the cover. There should be nothing at all in the way of sleeves, not even a tiny shoulder strap, for it is one of the newest fads to use ribbons to cross over the top and fasten on each shoulder in pretty loops. Usually, in such styles, the cover is cut straight across the back and front at the top, and by means of the shoulder ribbons the cover may be made medium or very low, as desired.

Petticoat Loveliness. Since the white lingerie petticoat has superseded the silken article designers have been at their wit's end to find something really novel. Perhaps the prettiest idea, and certainly the most elaborate, at the same time, very dainty, is presented in one of the illustrations. It shows a flare French skirt fitting very smoothly over the hips and given a modish fullness by means of the knee deep flounce set on the bottom.

To begin with, the straight petticoat has three lace trimmings: frills overlapping each other on the hem, and only the delicate layers of Valenciennes are visible when the skirt falls in sweeping lines. Fashioned of lace insertion and strips of sheer lawn of the same width set together in vertical sections is this very deep flounce before mentioned.

A fairylike ruffling of Valenciennes edging marks the joining line, and then, as if this were not ornamentation enough, the entire upper portion

of the gored skirt is striped vertically with lace entre deux to match the rest of the lovely confection. Imagine how perfectly adorable such a petticoat would be when worn beneath a summer dress filmy enough to disclose its beauties from waist to hem. Almost sufficiently lovely for an outside skirt is the verdict of those who have been fortunate in seeing this creation before it is launched on the market.

Few petticoats are, however, so elaborate as this particular model, and though it seems rather in the nature of a come-down from this to the consideration of the other garments portrayed, these are nevertheless dainty and well worth describing.

Very lacy is the petticoat that has its widely flaring flounce formed of row after row of two-inch Mechlin. The flounce itself is circular, and since its edge is finished with a deep fringe of the same effective lace, while in addition to this flimsiness there are several foot ruffles also edged with Mechlin, it is easy to see what an extremely bouffant and foamy appearance is produced around the wearer's feet.

What Trimmings to Buy. The prevailing color in the new veillings is green, of a bright shade used either alone or in combinations sometimes as many as two or three colors being worn on one hat. Among the combinations which Canadian buyers in New York noticed to be the most prominent were green and brown, green and blue, and green and cerise. Large spots are the fashionable pattern in veils.

Ribbons, whether used as dress trimmings or not, will certainly be much worn during the coming season. A lot of neck ribbons have been bought, more, soft taffeta and satins. The popular black velvet and satin ribbons continue to sell in large quan-

ties, and it is expected that even an increased demand will be experienced for them during the coming season. With a cheaper class of tricot the same feeling for modish velvet ribbons is shown, the difference being that a poorer grade of goods is taken. Cotton backs are also going very well.

More taffeta ribbons are among the best selling lines, the greater widths being preferred. All light colors go well, pink, cream, light blue, white, etc.

The narrowest velvet ribbons are now in demand for summer wear, for making up into bows or knots. With the military tricot these ribbons are also a prominent feature. Silk and satin strappings are much in demand, and will be worn in a great many different patterns among the straight, waved and scroll designs. Lin's trimmings are also shown in many designs, and these and Persian tricot combinations, will be used considerably.

SOME DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

It isn't at all likely that any girl who thinks she is in love with a man will heed "don'ts" of any kind, and she isn't to be blamed, but she might save the following in her scrap book to read sometime in the future when she feels lonely. Don't marry a man with the hope of reforming him. If he is not eager to reform before marriage, it will be little short of a miracle if he does so afterward. The proof of a man's love should be his reformation, and the girl who marries a man who is still engaged in "sowing wild oats" earns the punishment that is sure to be hers. Don't marry a man out of pity, or out of mistaken sympathy. Pity

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Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI. AUGUST 10, 1902.

Nadab and Abihu.—Temperance Lesson.—Le. 10:1-11. GOLDEN TEXT:—"Let Us Watch and be Sober."—1 Th. 5:8. DOCTRINAL THOUGHT.—Temperance.

1. And The first day the priest-hood is established, it comes short of the glory of God.—Darby. Nadab and Abihu. The two oldest sons of Aaron. Permitted to meet God upon the mountain. Ex. xxiv. 6. Just consecrated to the priestly office. Yet we certainly infer that they were drunkards. v. 9. The highest social station and the most sacred calling are no barrier to the danger of strong drink.—Harbut. The shekinah glory of Jehovah had just appeared, and fire had just come forth from before Jehovah and consumed upon the altar the burnt-offering and the fat, Ex. ix. 23, 24. These things should have solemnized their minds and made them circumspect in their approach to God. Even to the man who had had wonderful manifestations of God's presence and glory soon forget and act carelessly, lightly and disobediently.—Torrey. Censer. A small metal vessel, used conventionally to carry coals upon which incense could be sprinkled.—Templeton. It is a solemn thing to swing a censer before God. He appoints who shall bear the censers, and He expresses how it shall be swung. There are three remarkable judgments connected with the censers of the priests. 1. Here, where the right persons were doing the right thing, but not the right time nor in the right way. 2. When the right persons were doing the right thing but not with the right motive. Worship in its highest sense is intercourse between God and man in a unique and sublime experience for which preparation of soul is required.—Noyes. Forms, simple or elaborate, are but steps of approach to God.—Hilditch. The fire put to the incense signified the Spirit of God, by which we are to offer up all our prayers and praises, even as Christ offered Himself up by the eternal Spirit.—Garrett. Strange fire. Not taken from the altar.—Gray. The incense was not mixed according to the law given in Ex. xxx. 34.—Henry. The incense was offered at an unusual and unauthorized time, and in an unauthorized manner. The young priests had lost their self-control through indulgence in strong drink. v. ix. Pr. xxv. 5. The sin is will-worship, the will of man dictating an arbitrary thing, a sin no little thought of. Despite the decorous outward appearance, "strange fire" instead of the appointed sacrifice, may burn upon the heart's altar. Commanded them to depart from the plain word of Jehovah, who had fully and plainly instructed them as to their mode of worship.—McIntosh. The sin is not said to have been in doing what God had forbidden, but simply what He had not commanded.—Grant.

2. Fire from the Lord. The fire which had just sanctified the ministry of Aaron as well pleasing to God now brought destruction to his two sons.—Charron. One was Jehovah's acceptance of a true sacrifice; the other His judgment on eating priests. It is a double action of the same fire. The burnt offering went up as a sweet odor; the strange fire was rejected as an abomination. The Lord was glorified in the former; it would have been a dishonor to accept the latter.—McIntosh. Devoured. Killed, as with a penetrating flash, the consciousness that they were carried out in their coats. v. 5. They died. Acting as men of nature in their relationship with God, not as priests, they were not allowed to sacrifice, they died. God's governmental dealings are always in harmony with the dispensation wherein He deals with the people in the Old Testament times. Divine favor was manifested in earthly good, long life, physical and material blessing. These men died childless.

3. Moses said. There were sayings of Jehovah living in the people's memory which the pen had not transcribed to the sacred page.—Jellie. No doubt, when Nadab and Abihu were struck with death, all about them were struck with horror and filled with confusion. But Moses was composed and knew what he said and did, not being displaced as David was in a like case. Aaron held his peace. There is no rebellion in his heart; it is an example of noble self-control.—Walker. Far be from him to honor his sons more than God, or wish God's name, or house, or law, to be exposed to reproach or contempt to preserve his family.—Don. Com. It was the silence of a soul overwhelmed with grief, but grief regulated by the sense that "the judge of all the earth doeth right."—McIntosh and Johnston. The nearest relations who were not priests.—Cook. Uzziel. Brother to Amram the father of Aaron. Ex. vi. 18-22. Come near. They were Levites only, and might not have come into the sanctuary, no, not upon such an occasion as this, if they had not had a special command for it.

8. The Lord spoke. This and kindred phrases used 1,904 times in the Old Testament.—Brooks. Unto Aaron. After their disobedience and the judgment of God, Moses spake to Aaron, to the sons of Uzziel, Eleazar and Ithamar; now it is the Lord that speaks unto Aaron, the high priest, and his sons.

9. Do not drink wine. The two priests were under the influence of liquor when they committed the offense which was expiating with their lives.—J. F. B. The prohibition of wine and strong drink when going into the tent of the meeting connects itself with the sin of Aaron's sons, and for us covers all febrile stimulus, which prevents clear discernment of what is according to the mind of God. Not a casual, but a constant rule. Thou, nor thy sons. Drunkenness is bad in any, but it is especially scandalous and perilous in ministers, who of all men ought to have the clearest heads and clearest hearts.—Henry.

10. Put differences. Strong drink destroys the power of the mind to make moral discriminations between what is holy or unholy, clean or unclean. An intoxicated man is liable to commit every crime forbidden in the catalogue.—Whittle.

11. That ye may teach. The priest was the proper person to teach, and if he were addicted to drunkenness he would be indeed unfit to teach God's statutes.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market. Toronto, Aug. 11.—The grain receipts at St. Lawrence market to-day were nil. Farmers are very busy, and not much grain is expected this month. Hay and straw also nominal in price in absence of receipts. Dressed hogs unchanged at \$9.50 to \$10. Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, 80 to 85c; red, 80 to 82c; spring, 78c; goose, 75 to 77c; oats, 50 to 51c; hay, old, \$16 to \$18; new, \$10 to \$12; straw, \$5 to \$10; dressed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10; butter, dairy, 13 to 15c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, per pair, 60 to 75c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 80c; eggs, per dozen, 17 to 18c; potatoes, bushel, 35 to 45c.

Toronto Fruit and Vegetables. The receipts of peaches, pears, apples, and tomatoes were very large to-day, and prices ruled steady, with fair demand. Canadian peaches, basket, 25 to 35c; plums, basket, 40 to 60c; pears, 30 to 50c; Lawton berries, box, 7 to 8c; currants, red, basket, 50 to 60c; blackberries, basket, 80c to \$1; raspberries, red, box, 5c to 8c; huckleberries, 80 to 90c; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2.00; oranges, California, Valencia, \$3.75; lemons, Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.50; California plums, case, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California pears, \$2.25 to \$2.50; apples, basket, 15 to 30c; watermelons, each, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bushel, 35 to 40c; Canadian tomatoes, 25 to 35c; cucumbers, basket, 30 to 40c.

The Apple Crop. Ontario has a large crop, and a private report, dated August 4th, says: "The recent hurricane in some of the western sections have done more good than harm, as they have relieved a number of orchards of surplus fruit, which was badly needed in order to allow the residue to attain their normal growth." Regarding the Nova Scotia crop, there are diverse opinions, both as regards quality and quantity, one dealer stating that he is more optimistic than some of his well-informed contemporaries, as he predicts good average crop, whilst others say 70 to 75 per cent. of an average. The apple crop of the United States will unquestionably be a good one, both as regards quality and quantity, the former being assured; but the degree of abundance appears to be somewhat in doubt.

British Live Stock Markets. London, Aug. 9.—To-day's cattle are unchanged at 13 to 14s per lb.; refrigerator beef weak at from 11 to 11 1/2c per lb. Toronto Live Stock Market. Export cattle, choice, per cow, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, medium, 4.50 to 5.50; do, cows, 3.50 to 4.50; Butcher's cattle, picked, 5.00 to 5.25; Butcher's cattle, fat, 4.00 to 4.50; do, common, 3.50 to 4.00; do, bulls, 2.50 to 3.50; Feeders, short-keep, 4.50 to 5.00; do, medium, 3.50 to 4.50; Steers, 400 to 500 lbs., 3.00 to 3.50; do, 500 to 600 lbs., 3.00 to 3.50; Milk cows, each, 25.00 to 45.00; Sheep, ewes, per cow, 3.00 to 3.50; do, lambs, 2.00 to 2.50; Hogs, spring, per cow, 7.25 to 8.00; Hogs, choice, per cow, 7.25 to 8.00; Hogs, fat, per cow, 7.25 to 8.00.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Trade at Montreal has been fair for this time of the year. There has been a fair inquiry for fall and winter stuffs. In Toronto this week there has been a fair movement in wholesale trade for this time of the summer, when many business men are away on holidays. At Quebec during the past week a fair movement is noticed in wholesale trade circles. There has been a good movement in trade circles at Hamilton, as reported for Bradstreet's, this week. Orders from near-by points, as well as from the Northwest, are satisfactory, and travellers' reports indicate that there will be a large sorting trade done this year in fall and winter lines. Values of staple goods are firmly held. Payments are fair. At Pacific Coast points there has been a little improvement in some wholesale departments of trade lately, and the general outlook is promising. At London there is a fair movement in wholesale trade for the fall. Country retailers here are exhibiting a fair demand for reasonable goods since the first of the month. In Winnipeg the continued good outlook for the crop is having a satisfactory effect on the demand from jobbers. Retailers throughout the Province have ordered liberally for the fall, and it is expected that the buying through the sorting season will be much better than in previous years. Ottawa wholesale trade circles are fairly active for this season of the year.

"A MAIST AWFU' DREAM." Macfarlane Has a Crack With St. Peter Hunsel. "I thought I was dead, and when I went up and chappit at the door, Peter opened it, and says he, 'Well, Mr. Macfarlane, how are ye?' And says I, 'quite affably.' 'Bravie, hooversed?' He had a bag of golf sticks under his arm, and asked me to go out and have a game with him. I was quite willing, but I tell him that they had forgotten to put my sticks in my box. 'Oh,' says he, 'that doesn't matter, I'll lend ye some o' mine.' Well, we went out and began the game. I wasna playin' my best, for I was mair taeen up with the folks about than the game itself. I saw Adam and Abram and lots of their celebrities. He beat me four up and three to play. At last says I: 'Peter, ye'll no think me inquisitive, but there's three men I would like fine to see.' 'S' he replies, quite affably, 'Well, Mr. Macfarlane, if ye'll tell me their names, I'll be able to assist ye.' 'Wi' that, I said, 'Oh, the chieft ye I want to see are David S. Macfarlane and Robbie Burns, for I dinna mind tellin' ye that I have some o' their proclivities mesel.' Peter replied, 'I'm sorry to disappoint ye, but ye'll no find them here. Mr. Macfarlane, he's up to their old games, and ye'll find them on the ladies' links.'—M. A. P.



SMART GOWN OF SPOTTED PIQUE, WITH TRIMMINGS OF MUSLIN AND INSERTION.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED