WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

Trimmed skirts increase in favor as the season advances.

Accordion-pleated skirts of black silk grenadine, canvas tulle, black Swiss muslin dotted in silk, fancy French and Russian nets, and similar diaphanous textiles are made up over gored foundations of brilliant Turkish red or golden-yellow satin. Portions of the bodice and sleeves are likewise pleated and finished with elegant decorations in cut jet.

Gros de Tours is one of the popular silks this summer and has a soft finished corded surface, slightly heavier in quality than taffets, but less glossy. It is used in the pale tints for evening toilets, and in browns, greys and greens for church, visiting, etc. Some of the grounds are striped with satin in bronze or black, then figured with small leaves or flowers or quaint old fashioned figures. These patterns make charming fancy waists.

For cool and pretty gowns—qualities that in the eyes of the majority nowadays lose nothing by the additional fact that they are inexpensive—nothing is better than the sheer delicate all-wool delaines trimmed with ribbon in any of the thousand and one ways approved by fashion. No more dainty gowns could be desired at the seashore or in the mountains, for while comfortable and dressy at the same time, they resist dampness and wear as no sort of white or light cotton gown can. Elderly women can suitably wear delaines in dark colors for morning dress. The material is not suitable for afternoon dress. In lighter combinations of color, however, delaine handsomely trimmed with lace or ribbon leaves little to be desired on the score of smartness.

Cordings, frills and tucks are, so to speak, the stand bys of the dressmakers. A series of narrow tucks, the running thread slightly drawn to ruffle the tucks, serve to decorate many fashionable bodices and blouses. Women who have thin arms, and feel obliged to follow the new whim of fashion in wearing the very close-fitting sleeves, find this sort of trimming for them a very satisfactory compromise between the old and new models.

Cording is much used on dress skirts, and very often just below the waist. This plan, while securing the fashionable close fit around the hips, allows for the expansion of the skirt below, giving the effect of a very deep flounce. Perhaps the newest development is the skirt made with three flounces of equal width, one overlapping the other, the top flounce being put on with the waistband. Most of the flounces are either tucked on the lower edge, or finished with rows of faille or moiré ribbon. Some of the plain skirts have a narrow bias frill at the hem, with three rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon at the edge.

There is a rage in Paris for gray in every tint and tone, and in every material from serge to satin brocade.

The dress parasols this year are extremely beautiful, and the rich and dainty fabrics and coloring used in their creation are simply marvellous. Solid gold and silver handles are no longer popular, natural ivory, Dresden china of the finest, and fancy wood being considered much smarter. Some of the garden party and "fete" models are ornate to absurdity, and look quite as much like decorated lamp-shades as they do like parasols. These articles of dress are this season exceedingly simple or very much the reverse. You may correctly carry an unlined, untrimmed shade with a very fashionable gown—provided, of course, its quality is of the best; otherwise, the parasol may be decorated inside and out in the most elaborate manner that fancy can devise. Many of the costly transparent styles are unlined, but layer after layer of chiffon is used on the outside instead. The pretty grass-cloth and satin foulard parasols are in strong contrast with these chiffon fancies, but they are useful in the extreme.

Blue and green have become very great friends—old friends now, if intimate association can make them so—though the friendship never seemed desirable. A certain shade of blue and a particular shade of dahlia—a reddish-purple—though startling as a contrast, are also seen in company on French hats and gowns. A young lady, recently returned from abroad, wore the other day a gown made of a rather pale shade of gray-blue cloth combined with faille silk of a reddish tinge of purple, with vest of apricot satin.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The chapter in the "Frugal Housewife" devoted to simple remedies would cause the hair of the modern practitioner, steeped in the germ theory of disease, to rise upright. To prevent lock jaw, lye, a rind of pork, strong soft soap, spirits of turpentine, and pulverized chalk are recommended; for throat distemper, the old name for diphtheria, a poultice of roasted apple mixed with an ounce of tobacco, the whole wet with spirits of wine and spread on a linen rag to be bound about the throat, is a panacea; to stop the blood from a wound apply scrapings of sole leather; a spoonful of ashes stirred in cider is suggested to relieve nausea in cholera morbus. A salve to reduce inflammation in wounds is made from lard melted and cooled five times in succession, then simmered with sliced onions, and once more cooled; low-blackberry tea is prescribed for calomel sore mouth. One suggestion may be of value to the modern mother. To administer a dose of castor oil to children so that they will never suspect its presence, will even love the decoction, it should be boiled with an equal quantity of milk, sweetened, and when cold given as a drink. The actual food recipes of the book are held in a dozen pages, but there is much space devoted to herb-lore, the preparations for keeping meats, the making of dye stuffs, home-made wines, beers, and the like. Preserves are dismissed in a page, with the laconic introduction: "Economical people will seldom use preserves, except for a sickness; they are unhealthy, expensive and useless to those who are well." Altogether the Frugal Housewife is an illuminating bit of retrospective literature.

A pretty course which finished a chafing-dish supper was that of baked oranges. The fruit was selected of small, even size, and baked in the skin in a moderate oven after having been pricked in a dozen places. When the course was to be served the hostess had ready in the chafing-dish some boiling hot syrup made from sugar and water, and just as the hot oranges were put in the syrup to be sent around a wineglass of rum was tossed over as a flavor. Large peaches, peeled, and cooked tender in a little water, may be served in the same way, with the hot syrup in which two or three peach pits have been boiled for additional flavor with the rum.

Somebody wonders why only invalids can have comfortably made beds, wisely suggesting that the skill of the trained nurse in this respect is well worth transmitting to the chambermaid. She of the hospital cap and apron begins her work by carefully tucking the first sheet neatly and firmly about the mattress, which it is intended to cover snugly. To insure this result the corners are folded over and under, as a tradesman folds in the edges of the wrapping paper around his parcel. The second sheet comes well up to the head of the bed to insure sufficient margin to be turned back over the other clothes, and it and the blankets and counterpane are turned in well at the foot in the same folded underway, while the sides are tucked under very tightly. The nurse bed maker never puts her double blankets on folded edge uppermost, as many maids do, thereby making it an impossibility to throw off one thickness if desired, nor does she commit that other sin of the careless bed-maker, pull the second sheet so far up that five minutes' occupancy of the bed brings it away from the foot entirely.

Titian cream, or angel's food, should be stirred from the bottom of the dish to the top, and the stirring continued until the contents of a spoon, when dropped, will keep shape.

Hard sauces are preferred by most persons to liquid ones. One that is very good is made by rubbing to a cream two cups of brown sugar and one cup of butter, adding three tablespoonfuls of milk, one by one, at the last, and beating the whole at the least one hour. A teaspoonful of vanilla should be stirred in just before serving. Another sauce is made from one cup of granulated sugar and nearly one-half cup milk, boiled together to a thick syrup, and then stirred till cool, when it may be flavored; or two cups brown sugar, one and one-half cups of milk, and butter the size of a walnut may be boiled to the consistency of honey and then strained.

Some bits of wisdom gleaned from a cooking school examination are: That croquettes will break open if the fat is not hot enough, if too many are in at one time, if they are not thoroughly coated with egg, and if they are too large. That the proper proportions of ice and salt to freeze cream or ice are: One part salt to three parts ice; too much salt makes ice cream coarse grained and soft. That the correct way to boil eggs is to place them in cold water and bring it slowly to a boil. That to tell when custard is cooked and baked one must insert a spoon; the cooked custard will coat the spoon; a baked custard will not cling to a spoon passed through it. A test for frying is to put a piece of bread in the lard, and if it browns while forty can be counted, twenty for each side, the lard is hot enough for cooked foods, like croquettes and the like; it will take the counting of sixty, thirty to each side, for uncooked foods. A spoon to serve peas with has a long graceful handle, which ends in an open pod, showing a row of peas in green enamel. The bowl, which is shallow and perforated, is in a leaf design.

Pineapples will, it is said, keep much better if the green crown at the top is twisted off. The vegetation of the crown takes from the goodness of the fruit. The crown may be temporarily restored if desired, as an ornament in serving the pine whole.

Thrifty housewives save lemon-peel. After using the juice for jelly or lemonade, where a number of lemons have been used, the peel should be washed and dried in the oven, then grated and put in a tin. It is most useful as flavoring for puddings and various forcements.

Handkerchiefs are quite apt, in warm weather, to come through the weekly laundry slighly yellowed. This is due often to their free use as absorbers of perspiration. To whiten them they should be soaked before being washed in salted water for half an hour, rinsed, and then washed. If in addition a little paraffin oil is added to the water in which they are boiled, a half tablespoonful to a gallon of water, the process will be the more beneficial.

One of the lesser evils attending the outbreak in a family of contagious disease is the disinfection which follows. Until recently, to burn sulphur was the means relied on by the health authorities for house-fumigation, and many housekeepers who have suffered from the double infliction of disease and fumigation know what this means. The word, therefore, that a new and efficient agent for disinfection has been found—one, too, which will not injure the most delicate fabric—is most welcome. The new germicide is applied from the outside, its vapor generated from a jar placed over a spirit lamp the fumes carried into the closed room through rubber tubing.

LUCK OF A MONTREALER.

Discovered a Gold Mine While Trying to Get Away From a Bear.

An American exchange publishes the following account of a lucky incident which resulted in a young Montrealer finding a fortune:—

John B Sargent of San Francisco, who has been in the Kootenay mining districts for the past two months, tells a remarkable story of the way a tenderfoot from Montreal discovered a gold mine in that far away mining region. The young man, who was a clerk, was spending a few weeks with a friend engaged in mining, and put in his time fishing and hunting. The location of his friend's cabin was far up toward the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Kootenay River, far from any other prospector, and in a section where the bears were not only numerous, but inquisitive and troublesome. When both men were away from the cabin it was necessary to carefully close up all the openings and the

BEARS HAD AN UNPLEASANT HABIT

of climbing into the cabin, and besides getting away with all the provisions in sight, playing football with the cooking utensils. The bears were of the common brown variety, none of them very large, and were not considered dangerous—in fact their worst trait of character was the familiarity which bred anger rather than contempt. One day as the two friends returned from a hunting excursion they saw three bears investigating the surroundings of the cabin, occasionally stopping to roll about a camp kettle which had been thoughtlessly left outside. Both men were armed with rifles and as they succeeded in getting near the animals without being perceived, they were able to take deliberate aim. As they delivered their fire two of the bears fell, the third scampering off up the mountain. As they supposed both animals dead, they neglected to reload, and had approached to within a few feet of the prostrate bears, when the largest

SUDDENLY SPRANG TO HIS FEET,

and, with a fierce roar, made directly for them.

The young man from the city had never cultivated a close acquaintance with the bear family and did the first thing that occurred to him—dropped his weapon and sprinted for the nearest tree, about 100 yards away and growing on the edge of a gulch 12 or 15 feet deep. The bear stopped a few seconds to sniff at the rifle, and then, contemptuously tossing it aside, continued the chase. The hunter reached the tree and had climbed to the lower limbs when his pursuer reached it and without any hesitation commenced the ascent. This was something that the amateur huntsman had not calculated upon, and he at once proceeded to climb higher in the hope that his antagonist might get tired and give up. The tree leaned somewhat over the ravine, making the climbing easy; but the fact favored the bear as well, and when near the upper branches the young fellow found to his dismay that the bear was entirely too close for comfort. At that moment, however, his friend, who had recovered from his fright and reloaded,

SHOT THE ANIMAL THROUGH THE HEAD.

Now another danger manifested itself. The combined weight of the man and the bear had been too much for the slender hold of the roots of the tree upon the soil, and as it leaned further and further over the gulch it became evident that unless he could scramble down the man would be thrown upon the rocks at the bottom. Clinging to one limb after another he made desperate efforts to get down but before he had accomplished more than half the distance the last root gave way, and there seemed to be nothing between him and death or serious injury. His grip closed upon the limb to which he was clinging, and in another moment the top of the tree rested on the bottom of the ravine, while the thoroughly frightened man dropped upon the carcass of the dead bear, himself almost dead with fright. But the strangest feature of the adventure was that in falling over the tree had removed the earth from a four-foot vein of rich quartz, the existence of which had been entirely unsuspected. Now the young man from Montreal is a horny handed miner making a good income out of his claim, which he has named "The Bear."—Denver Republican.

ECHOES OF THE JUBILEE.

The London correspondent of the Leinster Leader says:—

"The Jubilee is over, and now that the reckoning is made everyone is grumbling. The syndicates which speculated in seats in the hope of making fortunes have lost enormously—the losses of one syndicate being estimated at something over £40,000. The sight seers who were beguiled into giving fabulous prices for seats early in the day in the belief that they would go higher, had the mortification of seeing their neighbours on as good seats beside them for actually one-tenth of the price. Many were misled by the idea that there would be no room for visitors, forgetting that the route of the procession had been more than doubled in length since the jubilee of 1887, and that to that extent accommodation was increased. Had they bided their time, they would have secured places at practically their own price. It was amusing to see the prices on the posters opposite stands tumbling down as the day approached, until at last the announcement was made that 'no reasonable offer would be refused.' The illuminations were the feature of the show. The designs excelled in beauty and variety anything ever attempted before. Electric light, which was in its infancy in '87, greatly aided the decorators, and showed the progress made in science of heat and light during the decade. For the rest, the crowd was the biggest on record and the most orderly."

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, July 12.—The cattle trade was rather firmer, owing to an improved demand and somewhat lighter supplies, consequently prices advanced ½c to ¾c per lb. Choice States cattle sold at 11c, choice Canadians at 10½c, and Argentines at 9½c. The market for sheep was strong, and prices were ½c to 1c per lb. higher at 10½c to 11c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—A private cable received reported the market for cattle weak and noted a decline of ½c to 1c per lb. since this day week, quoting choice American steers at 10½c and choice Canadian at 10c. Sheep steady at 10c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beamen, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of July 1st:—A slacker demand having been experienced in the dead meat markets, and many cattle being yet alive from last Monday's heavy supply, caused a drop in prices today for the cattle offered at Deptford. The numbers were again heavy, viz:—2,897, of which 1,632 were States cattle, 467 Canadians, and 798 from South America, for which 5¼ to 6¼ was paid for good States cattle, 4¾ to 5¼ for Canadian cattle, and 3¼ to 3¾ for South American. There was a further drop in prices for the 7,070 South American sheep for sale at Deptford today, which made from 4¼ to 5¼ for good sheep; a rough consignment, 4¼. The demand was quiet, and the supplies of this class of mutton have been very heavy lately.

MONTREAL, July 12.—There has been nothing of interest in local export live stock circles during the past week. Cables to hand today were of a conflicting character, as those from London reported the market firmer at a slight advance in prices, while advices from Liverpool were weak and noted a sharp decline in values. At figures ruling at present, shippers stand to lose lots of money on cattle now on the way, and, in fact, the export trade has been a losing game for some little time past, but it is to be hoped there will be a turn for the better in the near future, which would give shippers a chance to recoup some of their losses. The sheep trade has been fair of late, but this week actual sales reported were at prices which showed a loss of $1.25 per head, in consequence of which buyers in this market reduced their prices ½c per lb. to-day. In regard to ocean freights the market remains about steady at 42s 6d to 45s for Liverpool space, and at 30s to 35s for London.

At the East End Abattoir Market the receipts of live stock were 350 cattle, 200 sheep, 200 lambs, 100 calves and 25 young pigs. Although the supply of cattle was small for this season of the year and the weather more favorable than it has been of late for keeping of stock, the tone of the market was weaker and prices show a decline of ½c per lb., which is due chiefly to the fact that the bulk of the stall-fed stock has been marketed and the quality of grass-fed is not up to the mark yet. The attendance of buyers was small on account, no doubt, of the heavy rain, and in consequence the demand was limited and trade slow even at the reduction in prices. There was no demand from shippers as they had ample stock on hand, and trade in this line was dull. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4c to 4¼c; good, at 3½c to 3¾c; fair, at 3c to 3¼c, and common, at 2½c to 2¾c per lb. live weight. Owing to the continued unfavorable advices from abroad on sheep of late, and the fact that recent sales reported netted the shippers a loss of $1.25 per head, there was a weaker feeling in this market today, and prices declined ½c per lb., and, even at this reduction, exporters did not operate freely. Sales of good to choice stock were made at 3½c to 3¾c, and fair, at 3c per lb., live weight. Lambs were in fair demand, and sold at 3¾c to 4c per lb., live weight. The supply of calves was small, and prices ranged from $1 to $5 each. Young pigs sold at $1 to $2 each, as to size.

The offerings of live stock at the Point St. Charles market were 125 cattle, 100 sheep and 50 hogs. The demand for cattle was slow, there being only one or two loads changing hands at 2½c to 3c per lb., and one small lot of export stock was purchased at 4¾ per lb. The sheep offered were of good quality, and were bought on export account at 3¾c per lb. live weight. Hogs met with a ready sale at 4¾ for heavy and at 5¼c for light weights per lb.

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200 pieces Ripple Wash Fabrics, pink, blue, yellow, etc., with fancy scroll patterns, spots, etc. Regular value 13c. July sale price, 9½c.

170 pieces Linen Colored Crepons, with bright stripes of pink, blue, green, white, also black grounds, with colored scroll patterns. Regular value 20c yd. July sale price, 13c.

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