

# A Page for the Fair Sex

Fashion Hints and Gossip—Reading for the Home and Fireside—Matters of Etiquette Discussed.

BY AUGUSTA PRESCOTT

The peculiarity of the dress of the up-to-date woman is its fitness. She seems always groomed for the day. If it be cloudy she has her dress of English wildflower made at walking length, dusty, she is dressed in a granite suit, neatly fitted to the hips and calculated to stand a blowing.

If the clouds have burst outright she wears a storm serge or a brown that will stand the weather, and if the rain and wind is added a disagreeable moisture she is dressed in deep blue brillianine—that material that withstands everything and is good the next day.

In the matter of dressmaking she is an adept and she can tell you how to hang a skirt and can hang it further still and make the entire garment. She takes the hips of the skirt and putting on the flounce or otherwise trimming and decorating the gown until it is fashionable and becoming.

Her sleeveless gowns were made in rather severe style at the beginning of the season, now have a lace puff at the elbow or one of silk. Or the sleeves must be slit up as high as the elbow, and lined, and out of the opening must fall a fan of knife-plaited silk with a lace ruffle over it. Perhaps she may select a wide fall of fringe.

All changes are carefully watched by the up-to-date woman, and the result of it is that her dress is ever new and varied, always differing in some way from the gown she wore yesterday.

## Catching the Styles.

Those charming Viennese notions, those little touches which the Viennese women, and they alone, know how to give, she can pick up and adapt to herself. From the English also she gets a great deal, especially in the matter of finish. All the strappings of the season, the stitchings, the new linings and the new ways of cutting she borrows from London.

From the French she picks up dainty laces and their delicate uses. From them she learns the trick of tying the bow and placing it upon the gown and also learns how to make the best and most of colors and how to suit her own style with the tones of the season.

From Berlin she obtains her headings and all her intricate fringes. But when it comes to cutting gowns she goes back to London and from the English and the Scotch she picks up her ideas. Those queer mixed Irish suitings with a smattering of red, green and a twinkle of blue in them, with a little black to give them background, are her selection, and you see her in these mixed heather colored tweeds out upon the golf links or climbing the mountain high in search of flowers and fun.

Skirts to the tops of the shoes were once unpardonable and wholly unmentionable. But now they are not even worthy a blush.

## The Outing Skirt.

The walking or the pedestrian skirt is now the favorite skirt for summer excursions of all kinds. It is worn on every occasion when the sweep skirt could not be tolerated, and it is the skirt of this particular month.

Modistes will differ as to the proper length of this skirt. Many will declare that it should barely escape the floor, and that it should be cut in what is called swing length. It must swing clear of the street, but not be short enough to show the ankles.

To get a skirt to this ideal length requires an ideal cut. The lower edge must be undulating and must curve from front to back and from back to front again. This requires a high skirt and to cut the skirt needs a practiced hand.

A skirt properly planned will escape the floor and will set out, swinging clear, while it will by no means touch any point nor cling to the knees. Imagine this cut, you who want a nice pedestrian skirt, but be very careful of your skirt, but for you, in Gotham they have dressmakers who cut a good skirt, the fitting out of a good skirt, and if you happen to know such a person, by all means cherish her.

It is generally agreed that the skirts in vogue, and poplin may be a little shorter than the heavier ones of serge and cheviot or the skirts of ladies' cloth and broadcloth. Skirts of plume and duck, of linen and of drill may be nearly ankle length, but, really, there are very few that are built any shorter than this.

The outing girl will find that she can run just as well in a well cut skirt of ankle length as in one of her knees, and she certainly looks prettier and is more comfortable when conventionally attired.

## One Summer Girl.

While white leads as a summer color, the little check and the stripe will follow soon after. White canvas dresses are very pretty and they clean cheaply and easily, and if they do not wash, but if you want something in colors, there are lovely plaids in blue and white that are becoming, light and very desirable.

The summer girl who tramps a little, principally in village walks, where she must look pretty, is wearing a white plaidingham, in deep blue and white, with a check or two in light blue. The skirt barely swings clear from the ground, and it is trimmed around the foot with a wide band of blue braid, put on with several rows of white stitching. The belt is a narrow thing in dark blue leather as light as kid, and to it hangs a little leather fob with silver mountings, and an attachment for a handbag. The whole skirt does not weigh two pounds, for there is no lining, and the entire thing could be picked in a very small travelling bag and leave room for more.

The wash gowns of this summer are delightful. They come in the colors, but are dressiest in white or cream or lemon color. They are made up

with the buttons coming in the back, and with tucks trimming the front. The tucks are put on in pointed fashion, just so as to make a pattern, and between the groups of tucks there are rows of hemstitching. Hemstitching can be bought in silk or in cotton, and it is certainly effective in the making of a waist. It is simply set in and fastened in place with needle and thread.

## The Outing Sleeve.

The making of the outing sleeve need not dismay any woman. Each week there is a new thing in sleeves. The very last word for them is concerning the ham-shaped sleeve shaped like a ham. This is a sleeve that is tight at the shoulder and tight at the elbow. The wrist is a mere band of stiffened silk. But just below the wrist there is a big ham-shaped bag of silk which makes an immense puff larger at the back than at the front.

There is now the leg-of-mutton sleeve and the ham-shaped sleeve. Both are in. What will come next? The outing girl does not remain idle all the time and for the hours when she is under the trees she has pretty gowns in linen, with blue and white leading in point of favor. There are the most charming dresses in blue, trimmed with white satin wash ribbon, put on in Grecian design and warranted to wash every time.

The linen gowns of this year are absolutely a lesson to any one desiring to look pretty. So many are the ways of making them. You can tuck them or you can make them plain, or you can trim them with

## MAXIMS FOR BRIDAL COUPLES.

The following "maxims for the newly wed" are copied from authority so reliable as to be accepted as sure guide to success and happiness on life's journey:

1. Be satisfied to commence on a small scale.
2. Avoid the too common mistake of trying to "begin where parents ended."
3. Not to look at richer homes and more costly furniture with covetous eyes.
4. Whenever dissatisfied visit humble homes of the suffering poor, leave a thank-offering there that your "lives are cast in pleasant places."
5. First buy the necessary and comfortable, afterward, if consistent, the ornamental.
6. Be independent, and from the beginning shun debt.
7. Cultivate the moral courage that will resist the undue demands of fashion.
8. Co-operate cheerfully in arranging the family expenses, sharing equally any necessary economies and self-denials.
9. Remember that it matters little what "people think," provided you are true to God, to right, duty, yourselves, and each other!

Dear Father, list to this, my prayer.

with a cloth, and the cut glass will shine like new.

His Handicap. He wooed her when they both were poor, 'twas then he won her, too.

She cheered him when the days were drear and toiled to help him through; She taught him things from books that he had failed to learn in youth.

She got him to avoid the use of words that were unkind; She took her jewel in the rough, she polished it by day.

And with a woman's patience ground the worthless parts away; She cheered him when the days were dark, and when the skies were bright.

She saw him rise above the crowd and reach a noble height; Her brow is marked by many a line, she's bent and wan and old.

He has a bearing that is fine, a form of noble mould; And people say: "Poor man, alas! How sad that a load should be attached to him for life!"

—Philadelphia Ledger.

## FASHION'S LATE DECREES.

Pearl buttons lend the finishing touch to collars, cuffs, revers and strappings on tailored wash dresses.

A clever milliner has introduced a new form of buckle, having all the appearance of straw, but actually made in enamel.

For wear with the low cut blouse the black velvet necktie has been revived and likewise wristbands to match to be worn with elbow sleeves.

The necktie is considered in some simple floral design and fastens in the back with a small bow. The wristbands fasten with small patent clasps.

Black overalls are a very popular fruit on corn colored straw hats, which have for trimming velvet bows of the hue of the foliage.

Chalk-colored cloth which verges on white and pale gray is a really being in either class in a fashionable fabric. Putty and cloud gray are among the favored shades of the season.

Voile, transparent enough to show the glimmer of a silken lining, is another great favorite. There is a certain dark blue voile, of a metallic tint, which is worn over green glass and colored with floral decorations in delicate or gay hues. A plisse flounce or double ruffle of the same material finish the skirt.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III.  
JULY, 20 1902.

The Ten Commandments—Duties of Men.

Commentary.—The fifth commandment. This commandment is a connecting link between the first and second tables of the law, and properly belongs to both. Whedon has put it in the first table.

12. Honor.—This means more than to obey, it is to treat with reverence and affection. Thy father and thy mother.—There is a degree of affectionate respect which is owing to parents that no person else can properly claim. For a considerate time parents stand as it were in the place of God to their children, and therefore rebellion against their lawful commands has been considered as rebellion against God. That thy days may be long.—That thy life calls this the first commandment with promise. Eph. vi. 2. It is the only one in the decalogue to which a special promise is attached. From this we may learn that God knows how important the duty is, in the sight of God. Most of those who come to an untimely end are obliged to confess that breaking this commandment was the first cause of their ruin. Upon the first cause of their ruin. Upon the first cause of their ruin. Upon the first cause of their ruin.

Disobedience to parents leads to other acts of disobedience, and the laws of God and the country are ruthlessly broken; and this, more than all other things, destroys happiness and shortens life. Children should honor their parents, for God has commanded it. Blessings are attached to it. True affection prompts it. Self-respect demands it. In the future they will need a like respect shown them. Jesus has set a noble example in this regard.

The sixth commandment, 13. Thou shalt not kill.—Thou shalt not murder.—R. V. The murderer is regarded as one who wickedly destroys God's image man, and so most basely assaults God himself. Suicide is accordingly prohibited by this commandment. The Hebrew legend everywhere enhances the sacredness of human life. All the precepts in chapter xli, 12-30, aim to guard life from violence. If any man by carelessness or neglect occasioned the death of another, he brought blood guiltiness upon his house. The person who takes his own life performs a cowardly and wicked act. Disipation, drunkenness, and sins against the body that nature is violations of this commandment. It is generally supposed that there are cases where the killing of another might be justifiable, as 1. In the execution of justice. 2. In self defence. But even in this there is a difference of opinion among good men.

The seventh commandment, 14. Thou shalt not commit adultery.—The violation of this commandment means the destruction of the home and family, an institution ordained of God and necessary to the building up of His kingdom in the earth. This commandment forbids all acts of uncleanness, with all those fleshly lusts which produce those acts and

war against the soul, and all those thoughts or practices which cherish and excite those fleshly lusts, as looking in order to lust, which Christ has expressly forbidden. A body filled with loathsome diseases, a person reduced to extreme beggary (Prov. vi, 26); a life completely wrecked by physical, intellectually; a being burning with lust, about to suffer eternally in "the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone"—these are some of the terrible punishments visited upon those who are guilty of this most heinous sin.

The eighth commandment, 15. Thou shalt not steal.—The rights of property are of divine appointment, and we are to refrain from claiming as our own that which now belongs to another.—True, but violated. By taking property without the knowledge of the owner, or theft. 2. By taking the property of another by consent, when fraudulently obtained, or cheating; either by taking advantage of another's ignorance, or by misrepresentation. 4. By withholding what belongs to another; whether it be taxes or measure, or withholding what is borrowed or found. 5. By paying too small wages, or by not paying the wages we receive. 6. By beating down those who sell, so as not to pay a fair profit, or by charging exorbitant prices. 7. By monopolies and trusts which oppress the poor. 8. By socialism and anarchy which directly or indirectly to misappropriate what rightfully belongs to another. By gambling, raffling, taking shares in lotteries, on entering into any of the modern expedients whereby something is expected for nothing. 10. By business which injures the life, liberty or property of others, such as selling liquors, obscene pictures, vice books, etc. 11. By indulging in any habit whereby we are unfitted to perform our obligations, or support those who may be dependent upon us.

The ninth commandment, 16. False witness.—This is the worst form of lying and includes all other forms. Truthfulness is the only condition on which human intercourse is possible, and it lies at the foundation of all personal character. Lying is one of the worst sins, because it leads to the commission of other sins, and seeks to cover wrong-doing.

The tenth commandment, 17. Thou shalt not covet.—This is the only one of the commandments which treats solely of sins of the mind and heart, and in so doing it strikes at the very root of all sin. For every sin is born of desire (Mark vii, 21-23, Jas. i, 14-15), and there would be no sin committed if this commandment were perfectly kept. Rom. vii, 7.—The word covet occurs some twenty times in the Hebrew scriptures, and is commonly translated desire.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The relations we sustain to God as one common family cause us to be related to each other in a peculiar manner. Because of these relations certain duties necessarily devolve upon us toward each other. We have in these six commandments condensed outline of these duties. They amount to a comment on the great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Parental respect. Our first duty among men is to our parents. Their claims to our honor and respect are due to the fact that under God they gave us an existence. They were to us for several years in the place of God and assumed our accountability until we came to a knowledge of good and evil. The import of this commandment is seen in the fact that it is the only one in the decalogue attended by a promise. This commandment implies obedience to parents. It is restricted to one exception only. It must be "in the Lord," that is, disobey them only when their requirements are contrary to God's requirements.

Regard for human life. Human life is precious in the sight of God, because he is the author of it. It is precious in the sight of men because God has given them a love for it. To take human life ends human probation and energies which are of great value to them. This commandment forbids all works carried on merely for the extension of a kingdom or its commerce, and all criminal neglect, which may involve the needless loss of life.

Social purity. Austerity is wrong because it abolishes the sanctity of marriage, and degrades the same. Both of which are essential elements of good society. One has said, "This is put before the sixth commandment, our Saviour (Mark x, 19) because our chastity should be as dear to us as our lives, and we should be as much afraid of that which destroys it." The commandment forbids all unchaste conversation, all unchaste thoughts and desires. As the theatre and dance hall.

Stealing. This is the wrongfully taking the property of another. This may be done in various ways: By taking the advantage of the ignorance of another while buying; by using false weights and measures in selling; by overreaching or overwatering stock, before the sale; by holding stolen goods, or failure to return lost goods, or to make an effort to find the owner; holding and using railroad and street car tickets overlooked by the conductor. No business custom justifies one in stealing.

Perjury. False testimony. This may be done in a judicial sense. Regardless of the import connected with the case or however just the cause may be, there is no excuse for lying under oath. The spirit of the commandment is violated when one is untrue to the confidence placed in them by another. Promising with no expectation of making the promise.

Covetousness. This is an inordinate desire to possess what belongs to another. It is one way of stealing, in the sight of God. It is sinful in that it is evidence of discontent that would find satisfaction in the injury of another.—Samuel K. Wheatlake.

## THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

July 14.—There were only 200 bushels of oats received on the street market this morning. They sold at 50 to 50 1/2c per bushel.

Hay.—Was steady, 1 load of old selling at \$13.50 per ton. There was also 1 load of new hay, \$13 sold at \$11 per ton.

There has been a drop in the price of meats this week. Beef hindquarters are off 50c to \$1 per cwt; forequarters, \$2 per cwt; choice carcasses, 50c to \$1 per cwt; mutton, 1c per lb; lamb, 1-2 to 1c per lb; and calves, 1c per lb.

Wheat, white, 72 to 85c; red, 72 to 80c; goose, 68 to 72c; spring, 67 to 80c; rye, 50 to 62c; barley, malt, 53 1/2 to 60 1/2c; barley, feed, 53 to 54c; oats, 50 to 50 1/2c; peas, 74 1/2 to 80c; hay, timothy, \$18 to \$14; clover, \$8 to \$9; straw, \$3 to \$9; butter, pound rolls, 15 to 17c; crocks, 12 1/2 to 14c; eggs, new laid, 15 to 17c.

British Live Stock Market.

London, July 12.—Oattle.—To-day American cattle are unchanged at from 13 1/2 to 15c per lb; refrigerator beef is firmer at from 11 to 12c.

Cheese Markets.

Corwall, July 12.—At the Cornwall Cheese Board to-day 2,247 cheese were offered and sold; 1,031 were Canadian white, 1,155 Canadian colored and 53 American. The white sold at 9 3/8c and colored at 9 7/8c. Last week at the same date 1,678 white sold at 9 1/8c and 243 colored at 9 1/4c.

Belleville, July 12.—At the Cheese Board held here to-day there were offered 2,600 boxes, of which 775 were colored. Sales as follows: Watkin, 135; Hodgson, 485; Magrath, 230; Sprague, 340; Alexander, 310; all sold at 9 1/2c. Magrath, 655 at 9 1/8c.

Morrisburg, July 12.—Five hundred cheese were boarded here to-day. Price, 9 7/16c.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

Strawberries are growing scarcer and sold to-day at 7 to 7 1/2c. Blackberries are now offering. We quote: Apples, per basket, 50c to \$1; bananas, per bunch, \$1.50 to \$2; oranges, Sorrento, \$4 to \$5.50; box lemons, Mission, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Florida pineapples, 30c to 42c, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; loose, according to size, 5 to 14c; tomatoes, 4-basket carrier, \$1 to \$1.10; blackberries, per quart, 7 to 7 1/2c; cherries, per basket, 75c to \$1.25; California apricots, \$1.50 to \$2 per crate; California peaches, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per case; watermelons, 25 to 40c; raspberries, 40 to 50c per bushel; red currants, per basket, \$2; black currants, per basket, \$1 to \$1.25; raspberries, per box, 8 to \$1.25; nectarines, per crate, \$3.75 to \$4; huckleberries, per basket, \$1.25.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Chicago ..... Cash, 1 Sept. 73 1/2  
New York ..... 73 1/2  
Toleno ..... 73 1/2  
Duluth, No. 1 N. .... 73 1/2  
Duluth, No. 1 hard... 73 1/2

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$5.00 to \$5.50  
do medium... 4.50 to 5.00  
do cows... 3.50 to 4.00  
Butcher cattle, picked... 5.25 to 5.50  
Butcher cattle, choice... 5.25 to 5.50  
Butcher cattle, fair... 4.75 to 5.00  
do common... 4.25 to 4.50  
do bulls... 2.50 to 3.00  
Feeders, short-keep... 4.00 to 4.50  
do medium... 4.00 to 4.50  
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs... 3.75 to 4.00  
Rich cows, each... 25.00 to 30.00  
Sheep, ewes, per cwt... 20.00 to 25.00  
Lamb, spring, each... 2.00 to 3.00  
Hogs, choice, per cwt... 7.00 to 8.00  
Hogs, light, per cwt... 7.00 to 8.00  
Hogs, fat, per cwt... 7.00 to 8.00

Bradstreet's on Trade.

The more seasonable weather has resulted in a better feeling in wholesale trade circles at Montreal this week. Now that the weather has become reasonably hot, retailers are reporting larger sales and the chances of having to carry over large stocks are smaller.

At Quebec in wholesale trade circles business is reported fairly good and fall orders are said to be coming in as well as past seasons. Collectors, as a rule, are reported far for the season.

At Toronto this week there has been a very fair movement in wholesale trade. The firmness for staple goods is adding to the general confidence felt in wholesale and retail circles.

A good movement for this season of the year is reported, according to Bradstreet's advices, at Hamilton, in seasonable lines as well as in fall goods. The jobbers have already booked large orders for the fall trade, and owing to the good prospects for the crops there is a great deal of confidence manifested in the outlook for the fall and winter trade this year. The wholesale firm find it an easy matter to maintain prices and there is little or no cutting in quotations to induce purchases. The outlook for trade is generally considered promising.

Winnipeg trade advices: There is a big demand for labor and the money will apparently have plenty of money to spend the coming season. Trade at the Pacific Coast centres is improving.

At London, as reported for Bradstreet's there is a fair demand for fall goods, the excellent prospects ahead having induced liberal buying.

At Ottawa, there has been an improvement in the demand for hot weather goods this week. The jobbers are busy with the fall trade now, and it appears that in many lines the orders exceed those booked at this time a year ago. The prospects for trade are good.

Nothing Extra.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, a young couple recently married, were beginning their housekeeping, and were doing the work of putting the rooms in order themselves.

Mr. Bailey was having some trouble in hanging one of the presents, a fine clock, upon the wall of the dining-room.

"Why is it taking you so long, dear," asked the young wife, "to put up that clock?"

"I can't get it plumb," he replied. "Then why don't you send for the plumber?" she asked in perfect sincerity.—Youths' Companion.



A SUMMER GOWN.

lace, making a rather dressy suit, or you can bind them with braid. The heavier linen and are trimmed with braid, as yachting gowns must always be. But they can be made quite novel by using the braid in fancy fashion. Great squares are followed out in the designs and old fashions in the way of decoration.

Tucked yokes, outlined with bands of white braid, are seen, and sleeve caps are tucked and trimmed with braid. Ruffles are set around the hands and inside the ruffles are stiff little bands of braid to look like cuffs.

The stocks that come with summer dresses are little more than bands of lace or bands of embroidery. They are as simple as they can be and are intended for a foundation for prettier things to come.

At Newport they are wearing the velvet band around the throat and fastening it with a jeweled clasp. This comes inside the simple little stock of lace. Again they take little plaiting it with a big soft bunch of stocks is toward something less elaborate and toward neat and pretty designs rather than sick and velvet.

The extravagance of the season is displayed in the pale colors that are worn. The full, dark tones have all disappeared, and in linen, duck and their kin one sees the pastel colors almost exclusively.

When a cigar is well advertised it is generally puffed up.

That all of sorrow, pain, or care May fall on me alone; That o'er this little one of mine Life's brightest sun shall ever shine— As once for me it shone.

## CUT-GLASS CAFARIES.

They Require Special Care During the Season of Lawn Teas.

The lawn parties, piazza teas and other outdoor entertaining proves hard on the glassware that must be used frequently in the summer breeze and dust. It is especially disastrous for the cut glass carafes, which will probably be in greater demand than any other glassware for serving the ice water and the summer beverages. The glass will acquire a dingy, clouded look, unless it is intelligently cleansed at regular intervals.

For cleansing the inside of the carafe fill it half-full of strong ammonia water and place in this some small pieces of potato peel; then shake vigorously and rinse with clear water. This will remove every possible stain from summer beverages, as well as the dingy-looking rims that frequently stain the glass from standing water.

For the outside of the cut glass use a small brush—an old tooth-brush will be the best if the bristles are sufficiently stiff. Scrub every part of the glass with a little pure soap rubbed on the brush; then scrub with clear water until all the soap is rinsed away, and set the glass aside to dry without rubbing.