

A PAGE FOR THE LADIES

Evening Gowns for Autumn—Some Distinctive Features of the Season—Ideas for the Table and the Home.

Evening gowns for the autumn and winter already indicate that there is to be a decided change from the exaggerated styles of last winter. There is still marked individuality, but the too conspicuous effects that were becoming to a few women and required to be so carefully made are no longer commanded by Dame Fashion as the only possible mode of dress.

The one piece evening gown is no longer the only style, and in truth there are a number of extremely smart evening gowns now being made with skirt and waist separate. There are dressmakers who assert that only the separate waist and skirt should be made up, but this is too sweeping a command, for if the one piece effect is the more becoming then it should be chosen, and in consequence the modified Empire gown of last year, modified to be on the latest lines, is not to be rashly discarded by any means, and if dealt with gently and carefully will still be extremely smart. The sheath gown will require much more attention to be brought up to date, for more material will be needed to give the required width of skirt, and the waist must be more clearly defined, even when the material hangs from the trimming or folds of the waist.

Once again is the long waist considered desirable, but in the strange subtlety of all modern dress the long waist line is more suggested than emphasized, for although, as has been said, last year's lines are no longer in favor, the straight line have by no means gone quite out of style, and the fashionable figure is still slender and narrow, an effect only possible with the straight draperies.

Skirts of evening gowns are much wider and longer, with the train almost exaggeratedly long, while in front and at the sides the skirt must be long enough to more than touch the ground. The newest models are most graceful and effective, with their long sweeping trains, and in spite of their added width are so cleverly designed that they make the wearer look slender. Heavier materials are used than last season, the satins are of heavier weaves, and brocades are being shown. The favorite weaves of satin have quite a lustre and look much richer than last year's, while there are many old friends among the new designs, but with new names. In spite of looking heavier in weight and richer in quality these new fabrics are singularly soft and pliable, so that they can be made into the lightest and most graceful of gowns, and so that they can be made into the lightest and most graceful of gowns, and so that they can be made into the lightest and most graceful of gowns.

The double bow pleats in the back, about two inches apart, are to be noted in the newest evening gowns. These can be fastened upon the waist just under the shaped folds or the flat trimming of the waist, or can start from the natural waist line, hidden under the girdle, or again the draped folds of the waist, in this instance draped to give the long waisted effect. The lining of the skirt receives careful attention, and many of the newest skirts are lined throughout with chiffon or soft silk, the lining often attached, not in a separate, and always of some contrasting color. A most effective model in black satin is lined throughout with rose pink. The waist is cut exaggerated long and filled in to the customary line of the low cut waist, first with crossed folds of rose pink satin and above the satin folds of tulle the same shade of pink. In this pink foundation, or just below it, as is the more becoming, are bands of open work jet passementerie, the passementerie enlivened with countless rhinestones of the most brilliant quality. A large ornament of rhinestones and jet directly in the front of the waist also serves to

lighten the perhaps too dull black. The sleeves, of pink tulle, fit close to the arm and do not reach to the elbow, and are finished by a broad band of the rhinestone embroidered jet. The effect is that of a jeweled bracelet worn above the elbow, for the tulle, or chiffon if that be used in place of tulle, shades so closely to the color of the skin that it requires rather careful inspection to discover any sleeve below the jet bands on the shoulders.

Another of the new models displays an entirely new style. The long skirt is of bright blue satin, fits close to the figure without being in the least exaggeratedly tight, is cut to give quite a high waisted line, but with the line pointed back and front and outlined with rhinestones and jet embroidery. The body of the waist is of blue chiffon over mauve and with jet and rhinestone embroidery and is in the soft fichu folds that are so becoming. Just where they cross in front is a large silk rose, the petals of which contain every color used in the gown and trimmings. It is a severely plain gown in its lines, but the richness and beauty of color and material make it one of the most unusual and distinctive models of the season, while at the same time being one of the most practical, for it can be modified and arranged to suit either a stout or slender figure, and a change of color or material will make it possible to secure quite a difference in cost, only it must always be remembered that the simpler and more severe the design chosen for an evening gown the more imperative it is that the materials be carefully chosen.

The demand for rich embroideries of all kinds has by no means abated, only more and more is conservative taste forging ahead. Gaudy, garish trimmings, badly made and of poor quality, are being eliminated from even the range of possibilities, while the smaller quantity of good work and fine material is being substituted. Hand work and hand embroidery of all kinds and descriptions are more popular than ever, but the designs are daintier than ever, and the work, if possible, better. A most charming evening gown of pale pink satin has for its only trimming an inch wide border around the top of the waist in pink silk and silver cord. The same is on the sleeves and, if so desired, when cost is not considered, finishes the hem of the skirt. Nothing could be simpler, yet the gown is easily distinguished from among many others by its distinctive individuality and simplicity.

NEW SUITS ARE SHORT.

Suits are short, and many elaborate tailored coat costumes are so, though women who have several elect to have one trailing. A cloth or velvet coat costume, suitable to wear to fashionable weddings and daytime receptions, will be made trailing, especially for matrons. But let no girl who has but one handsome coat rig be so foolish as to have the skirt cut long, thus rendering the suit in which she should shine nearly every day a semi-useful possession, in which she blossoms out but seldom, and for which she pays dearly by wearing an inferior suit too much of the time. It is possible to be just as smart in an absolutely plain, short tailored-made as in a trailing costume. Of course, it must be of fine cloth, finely tailored and absolutely immaculate. With a handsome and becoming hat and blouse (or guimpe): a smart veil, perfectly adjusted; beautiful, well-fitting gloves and boots, and every accessory fine and becoming, a girl will cut as fetching a figure any day as the wearer of frills



MISS MARGUERITE McDONALD, AND HER FINGER-NAIL PICTURE.

Marguerite McDonald, prima donna of an opera company now touring the country, is wearing her sweetheart's photograph on her finger nail. She wouldn't exchange that finger nail, not for a nice, big diamond solitaire—no, indeed! By her clever idea she has started a new fad that dims the building with mirror-goggles, the gem-set tooth and other delights of woman-kind. The singer has a friend who takes pictures. She asked him if her idea would "work," and after a lot of experiments they found that it would. "Then, presto!" All the chorus girls in her company were wondering what the little black spot was on the third

finger of her left hand. One of the more curious took a close look, and she, of course, told everybody else the secret.

"When my finger nail grows," explained Miss McDonald, "of course I have to clip off the photo, a little at a time, but I get around that by having a lot of pictures made on film. Then I found a way to stick these on, and I don't have to worry about that."

"Who is the man? Well, that's a secret, of course."

Her friends say the "man on her hands is 'Ted' Seldon, a steal man of Cincinnati."



FASCINATING PARISIAN HAT.

If large hats are going out, as they say, why has Paris sent this one over to us as one of her latest and handsomest models? It is one of the most beautiful hats shown this season, and it is made of heavy black moire silk, brim turned up at one side and held in place

and trails. Besides the fussy things have a way of growing shabby unless much money (or perfect slavery) is expended. And while tailored novelties are constantly offered, the plainer, smarter effects give the best satisfaction as a rule.

Serge is the dominating material; either the plain wide wale variety or other fabrics that suggest this much-favored weave. A very modish zibeline is but this effect, with the addition of silky, hair-like threads. What looks to be a broadcloth has the surface treated so that it shows a wide wale diagonal effect. Then there are heavy silk serges in the coarse, wide-wale weave.

NOVELTIES IN FINGER BOWLS

Some novel ideas are to be the fashion in finger bowls this fall. The finger bowl itself will not be changed, unless a tendency toward the substitution of silver bowls for glass ones among those who can afford it can be called a change. The innovations are in the contents of the bowl itself. Instead of plain water mixed with a generous quantity of toilet water will be used in the finger bowl, or, if desirable, any scented liquid can be used. This is a dainty idea, and one that is not a luxury beyond the reach of most of us, for toilet water is cheap. The sliced lemon is in vogue as an accessory to the contents of the finger bowl. As a substitute an orange can be used. Orange water will be preferred by some, and a sliced orange looks prettier in the finger bowl than a sliced lemon. The oddest fancy of all is one that the Japanese celebrities now touring the country are partly responsible for. It is an Oriental idea, but has been welcomed warmly in this country. A lemon is placed on the side of the finger bowl. To all outward appearances it is a plain lemon. But as soon as it is dropped into the water in the finger bowl it dissolves, and in its place appears as if by magic a dainty flower with an attractive aroma. It is a charming fancy, and one that is sure to become a permanent innovation at well-ordered tables.

FOLIAGE FOR THE WINDOWS

Many rooms which have not the light necessary for success with flowering plants during winter are well adapted for the culture of what are termed fine foliage plants, such as are grown for their ornamental foliage and fine habits. A partly shaded window is just what some of our finest specimens of ferns delight in, and when associated with hyacinths or tulips or other bulbous plants, a charming effect can be obtained. Take a plant or two of some pretty fern and place alongside a few plants of different colored hyacinths and nothing can surpass for modest beauty a window so filled, especially if nature is clothed in her winter garb. Such little additions to home adornment make for pure delight and add to every one's pleasure.

Ferns are easily cultivated if a few details are observed. Growing in their native habitat they are, for the most part, found in shady positions, where during their growing period they have an abundance of water at their roots; therefore, under cultivation, a shady window is for most kinds more suitable than a sunny one, and during their season of growth a good supply of water at the roots is demanded. While it is necessary for their success to have an abundance of water, they are very impatient if grown in a stagnant soil, and to prevent this they require perfect drainage.

Not only is drainage a necessity with ferns, but it is absolutely necessary with all window or green-house plants after they have reached a certain size. Few plants do we know except aquatic that succeed in a soil from which the water does not pass off freely. Plants growing in pots six inches in diameter or over should have good drainage. This may be done by placing over the hole in the bottom of the pot a piece of broken pot, and over this a handful of smaller pieces of the same material. Fill about one-fourth of the pot in this manner. The most suitable soil for ferns con-

sists of a mixture of leaf mold (found under fens and in woods), sand and a little loam.

Never use too large pots for ferns, especially the finer growing kinds. After potting give a good, thorough watering and keep shaded for a few days until root growth commences, after which they can be moved to the light.

If possible, never report ferns until they have commenced to grow. Valuable specimens are often lost by reporting while at rest. Ferns generally are not very liable to insects, the most troublesome being the brown scale, thrips and occasionally, in young shoots, green fly. The only way of getting rid of the scale is by literally scrubbing each leaf with an old tooth brush, care being taken not to injure it in any way. Old fronds, when badly infected with these pests, should be cut off. Nothing mars the beauty of plants more than dead or diseased branches. Fumigating with tobacco smoke kills the thrip or green fly.

Ferneries as table decorations are even popular and would be very easily grown if people would only select such plants as are really successful in such positions. The following varieties make a pleasing combination, and they are all suitable for such a purpose: Pteris Hastata, Pteris Adiantoides, and several varieties of the ever reliable Boston fern.

All table ferneries require plenty of water and they also require plenty of light. Remove fernery to a light window whenever it is not actually in use, as a table ornament. By following these sim-



QUAINT HOUSE DRESS FOR SLENDER FIGURES.

This is an afternoon frock of brown crepe, the short sleeves and low-cut yoke of which are made in a soft sheer material. The cuirass bodice is covered with embroidery decorated with tiny copper heads. The shoulder-piece and hair decoration are of copper-colored satin ribbon. The scant ruffles which form the skirt are finished at the bottom with a simple hem, stitched. This style is particularly good for the young girl's first long dress.

ple directions one should have no trouble with the average fern.

FEMININE IMMORTALS.

The women directors of a most interesting and advanced French magazine have proposed to make inquiry among the very large list of subscribers at large appealing for their approval of voting a fictitious French academy. For many years this question has been mooted, and from time to time the matter has been broached in public. As a literary dream it has always been cherished with the utmost enthusiasm by the brilliant literary women of France. The formation of this fictitious academy pleased the magazine supporters and favorable replies poured in.

The ideal conditions that were planned followed closely upon those of the great academy. There was to be an enrollment of Forty Immortals, and as the constitutional law of the French Academy makes no mention that French women should be kept out the ideal members felt that they stood very properly in their rightful places. The honor that French women so long have coveted had long been refused them for no better reason than the self-imposed traditions of the institute. Several members have expressed a perfect willingness to grant this privilege to women; others have gone a step further, and declared the time had arrived when the doors of the academy should be open to the great number of talented and gifted women France is so proud of.

That the French Academy doors will before long be thrown open to distinguished French women worthy of all honor and high place is a foregone conclusion. The number of such women has increased too rapidly for the narrow policy of the present members to be much longer supported by the majority with any sense of dignity or justice.

JUST ABOUT HATS.

Women are "slaves of fashion" only up to a certain point. They will accept an exaggerated style so long as it proves becoming. But, having actually suffered from their own ugliness under the millinery monstrosities of the past season, they are not in immediate danger of repeating expensive mistakes.

Immense hats, some of great beauty, are still to be had by the women who can carry them, but among fall showings are plenty of small hats and turbans for those to whom these styles are most becoming.

The larger hats are of the true picture style, turning up on one side, and down upon the other. These naturally require masses of plumes and tips. Mustard and gold makes one of the loveliest of the new color combinations for hats of this description.

At the other extreme are turbans of velvet, which are really only small in comparison to hats. Some of these have a jaunty droop behind one ear, where strings of huge beads coil and dangle. Though of seeming simplicity, these head coverings are not necessarily of small cost.

Between large and small are some lovely pressed shapes of felt and heavier, offering splendid opportunities for fitting faces of any type. The rough beavers are to be worn with new rough suitings, the satiny felts are to accompany smooth broadcloth gowns. There are still a few drooping brims, among them the poke bonnet for smooth and fair young faces.

For between seasons are beautiful silk hats made upon frames. Here satin and moire, ottoman and bengaline, are equally conspicuous.

Contrasting facings are a feature of autumn hats designed to make them becoming. Thus dark hats may have tinted facings which will reflect light and soften shadows; or colored hats may have black facings to set off bright-colored hair.

Trimnings for tailored hats are simple and elegant, such as splendid beaded bands, or flat cravat bows of fine velvet. Mercury wings of huge size are seen upon large hats; madeup wings are very smart when arranged to suggest a palm leaf fan.

Color is as essential as shape to render a hat becoming, and here no woman need make a mistake, for never have shades of greater loveliness been offered.

BABY'S TEETHING TIME IS A TROUBLOUS TIME.

When baby is teething the whole household is upset. The tender little gums are swollen and inflamed, and the poor child often cries day and night, wearing the mother out and keeping the rest of the family on edge. In the homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used there is no such worry. The Tablets allay the inflammation, relieve the irritation and bring the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. Jean Boutin, St. Marguerite, Que., says: "When I sent for Baby's Own Tablets my nine-months-old baby was suffering greatly from teething troubles, and I hardly got any rest. A few doses of the Tablets relieved her, and the teeth seemed to come through painlessly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Now that Cook has found the Pole," observed Mr. Jypes, turning up the gas and reaching for his paper, "I suppose

"But he didn't find it," interrupted Mrs. Jypes. "It was—"

"Listen! What's that noise out on the porch?"

Both stopped talking, and distinctly heard this dialogue in hoarse, rasping accents, just outside:

"Cook, he did!"

"Cook, he didn't!"

"Cook, he DID!"

"Cook, he DIDN'T!"

It is not often that a gate is made out of a window, much less out of a prison window; but the gate of St. Cedd's churchyard, Canning Town, East London, was at one time a window in old Newgate Prison.

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HOME OF THE AOKI BABY.

In a Colony of Japanese Men Who Have Married White Women.

Mrs. Gunjiro Aoki, formerly Miss Helen Emery, and daughter of Archdeacon John Emery, of the Episcopal Church, in a letter to friends has renewed her protestations of admiration for her Oriental husband and his race, and expressed as her unalterable determination her intention to raise their offspring in their present home colony of Bellevue, Wash., where the associations are such that the child will not encounter the thoughtless gibes of children of white parents.

Ostracized by people of her own race and practically an exile since the discovery of her attachment for her father's Japanese house servant, the former Helen Emery avers that she has become reconciled to the squalid surroundings of a settlement which is probably unique in the world. Bellevue is a colony composed entirely of Japanese who have married white women, and within its borders the question of whether the Occidental and Oriental races can assimilate is being answered by unmistakable evidence.

The last census gave the population as twenty-seven, but the advent of the Aokis and others has doubled the number of inhabitants. For be it known that although the betrothal of Miss Emery and Aoki was the event of last season in Occidental social circles there have been others. For neighbors and friends Mrs. Aoki has Mrs. Jimmie Tanasaki, formerly daughter of John Potter, a wealthy Washington farmer, in whose home the daughter's name is never mentioned; Mrs. Papa Haraguchi and others. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The manufacture of tin plates originated in Bohemia, hammered iron plates having been coated with tin in that country some time before the year 1009.

PREPARING FOR THE SABBATH.

Influence on Children of the Customs in Orthodox Jewish Households.

The Sabbath, included its complicated preparations, is rich and impressive material for a child's imagination. On Thursday evening the mother already prepares dough, goes to market, cleans the fish, etc.

In the morning the baking of "chales" (bread.) How bewitching for a child to watch the mother making different shapes of dough, scattering it with egg and decorating it with braids of different shapes and forms. A Jewish child gets the first lesson in what we call modelling by making make-believe "chales."

In the evening the mother prepares to meet the Sabbath. The child partakes in the household occupations and there by gets habits of industry, order and regard for the rights and ideas of others and the fundamental habit of subordinating his activities to the general interest of the household.

This is especially true in regard to Jewish households, where everything seems to be prescribed by law. Before darkness sets in on Friday the housewife lights in the dining-room extra candles or a special lamp in honor of Sabbath and reads the blessing.

Quite often a child not able to talk will cover its face with its little palms, imitating the gestures of the devoted mother. The returning from the synagogue, the appreciative greeting, "Good Sabbath," the Kiddush, the blessing over wine, the special menu and the holiday spirit of all who participate has undoubtedly a soothing, beneficent effect upon the child. After supper the time is spent in resting—American Hebrew.

Tom L. Johnson, the Washington Star says, has discovered that a man cannot amuse himself by trying to save car fare for other people.