

Summery Fashion Whims: Every Woman a Summer Girl

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

There lives no woman with soul so dead or body so old that some lingering spark of summer girlhood may not be found within. There she is, the most advanced stages of personal despair one glance at the spring window would waken her. Two glances would draw her into the store on summer bargains intent, while a third glance would send her home determined to construct herself a gown that would place her in the summer girlhood.

But you cannot be a summer girl in a linen skirt and a shirtwaist with a simple sailor top your lowly head.

You must fuss and frill, tuck and cord, lace and embroider until you have driven away the accusation of simplicity as well as the look of severity from your material. The summer girl is an ambitious daughter.

Yet there are those who assert that there are two styles of summer girl—the outgoing girl with her blue cap, white skirt and her white shirtwaist, crowned with straw sailor, white felt fedora, flat-topped Tam of straw, or ready-to-wear hat, and the frilled summer girl, she with the flounces and the furbelows, the one who has been called the fluffy summer girl.

Be that as it may—two kinds or one—it is certain that for a long time to come, certainly until the glorious Fourth sends its screech into the air, it is the fluffy summer girl that we shall have in our midst and since she is here, or coming fast, is it not best to study her?

For a Newport Summer. The moods and the tenes of the summer girl are many. It is estimated that for a Newport summer no less than forty fluffy dresses are needed. This gives one a new gown a day, counting the season at less than two months.

To the credit of the coming fluffy summer gown it may be stated that it can be worn in the fall, for it is of a kind that is difficult to distinguish from the conventional gown of the house. And it is certainly cheaper than a fine reception or afternoon gown.

A woman—such an extravagant home woman—is making herself a gown each week. She calculates that by the month of June she will have ten or a dozen of the prettiest summer costumes in the wardrobe. She is buying the material cheap, for a few cents a yard, never paying higher than half a dollar, and she is picking up odds and ends of lace, and the dearest little bits of foulard, silk muslin and lousine.

In lousine cotton she finds a prize, for it makes up like silk. The flowers form a self-trimming and with ingenuity, and a little plain lawn of the color of the flowers so arranged as to be done in the way of skirt flouncings, stocks and the ubiquitous sash.

A Morning Glory. A morning glory gown rivals in prettiness its attractive name. It is apple green with little pink flowers upon it. The flowers are delicately imitative, as flowers upon a cotton gown should be, and they show a tendency to disappear at the outlines, not standing out in as much boldness as the vulgar prints of two years ago.

The waist is tight fitting and corded. No, that is not the way to tell it. It is a shirt-waist with fine tucks. It is fitted in the back and so arranged at the sides that bones can be slipped in the lining and hold it to the figure. The front is a trifle baggy so that it can be piled out over the girder—for there is a girder.

The pin tucking is so fine that for your life you cannot distinguish between tucks and cords. The sleeves are tucked in this fine manner right to the elbows. Then there is a puff of pale pink silk lawn, just to hold the elbow, and then there is a flat band of heavy lace, so arranged that it sets close to the arm.

This makes a short sleeve, as you can imagine, but short sleeves are fashionable.

The girle is in lace, cut to a point above and below the belt, front and back, and lined with silk and boned, and all that. But the lining and the bones do not show. And the lace girle is certainly pretty.

The skirt is as tight as it can possibly be, and tucked with the finest of two rows of straight down from the waist to the very shoe tops. Then comes a band of lace above a flounce.

The name "morning glory" gown is borrowed from the flounce, which is very full and is set upon the skirt very near the bottom to make the sudden flare—the morning glory flare—around the foot.

Every summer woman should have one of these gowns and why not copy the morning glory gown? It is so simple to make.

No More Wash Dresses. Cotton gowns are supposed to be wash gowns, whether they are in muslin, lawn, batiste, chevot, Madras, mercerized material or challis. The very idea of a cotton gown, its essence of recommendation as well as of desirability, lies in the fact that it will wash.

But, do you realize it, the cotton gowns of this summer are not intended to be laundered. They are too elaborately made for that. Their linings are too fine, their plan too complicated, their trimmings too delicate. One good soap sudsing would ruin them, if applied with the aid of knuckles and a wash-board.

There died in New York the other day an old woman who made a fat living washing valuable laces and fine linens for the Vanderbilts, Belmonts and other wealthy folk. At the time of her demise she was at work upon a Venetian lace article which cost \$6,000. For years she had made these fine materials with mephtha and with peculiar washing compounds of her own.

her fine gowns careful attention, for the modistes declare that the chief obstacle to the making of pretty summer gowns is the fact that they soil easily and must be that account be tubbed.

Take such a gown as has just been made for the summer campaign. Its groundwork, or, better to say, its material, is a very pale sun-colored batiste, all yellow, without even one little satin dot to help it out.

It is made with elbow sleeves, very tight round the waist, cut on the shirtwaist order, and plain, straight skirt, of sweep length, close at the top and gradually widening into the lily shape.

For the Lily Skirt. When the gown was completed, all ready to be put on, with each seam sewed and every finishing touch applied, then came the real workman's part.

Out of some Spanish lace were cut some flowers, and these were applied to make a border for the skirt. Two rows of them were set in, one above the other, and stitched on. In the middle of the front the flower design widened and came up to a great pyramid with the point at the very belt line, a pyramid of Spanish lace flowers applied to this sun-colored batiste.

The waist was trimmed with two rows of these leaves, one around the waist and one around the yoke, or where the yoke would come. The sleeves had a few flowers applied upon them.

Finally, in this process of making a summer gown, came the application of black satin ribbon to the dress. This was put on in rows from the bottom of the skirt up to the waist, the rows four inches apart, so as to stripe the skirt from top to bottom.

The satin ribbon was cunningly slipped under the lace figures and the lace lay over them. Probably the striping was done before the lace leaves were applied. There was a belt and stock of white.

Each summer gown this year is a romance, each an individual dream, wrought out in wonderful colors and executed with the fidelity of a fine art creation. You can't make one in a day and you will do well to get one up in a week, even with the aid of a seamstress. But you can save money on your materials if you cannot on your time. It is just the season for the making of your own gowns. Go to work or be willing to pay the price the modistes charge. And it is a fat sum.

There are all kinds of girls. Some run the topic of many years ago. The sash girl will be added to the number. The sash girl is one who always wears a sash. All her gowns are built for this ornament, and she is never seen without it. Her reason for wearing it may be one of several.

Why She Wears a Sash. The sash girl may wear a sash because it is fashionable. She may wear it because she is fat at the back—hollow backed. She may wear it because it gives height.

She may wear a sash because a sash of all things dresses up a gown the most. Perhaps she wears it because the importers Paris gowns nearly all display them.

Her sash may be a ribbon one, and for this purpose there come ribbons as delicate as millinery ribbons, thin mousseline ribbons and soft figured batiste ones. Perhaps she wears it for decorative enough to want the big flowered affairs that come a foot wide and sell very high.

The male sash of the dress material is a thing that is seen upon the imported gowns. Its design is very simple. In the front it is tucked, and there are bones to shape it and give the long point. At the sides it is rolled into a soft band, while at the back it is tied in a tiny bow with two standing loops but very long ends. This, though a French sash, is called the princess, for the reason probably that it is worn so much with the princess gowns, which are so very trying without the sash, belt or waist trimming of some sort.

The Dutch sash, so called, is a queer arrangement in ribbon, with little wide and low bows at the back of the belt, a foot lower than the others, and another little bunch of loops. Below this the ends hang and there are bunches of loops near the end of each.

So difficult are these sashes to tie that they are for the most part made before they are put on and fastened with a hook and eye under the bow at the back of the belt. That is really the best way to manage.

The All-White Gowns. The all-white gowns are too delicately planned and too beautifully charming for light consideration. They are built of the thinnest material.

India lawn is a favorite; linen batiste is another. Fine linen comes this year of just the right stiffness for handsome gowns, and there are so very many of the sheer linens with mercerized surfaces. They are silk and expensive, but you really, if you have social ambitions, must possess one at least, for it will be the accepted gown of summer for very many occasions.

A woman who dresses a great deal has planned a white India linen gown for a June wedding. As a guest she will be gowned in this dress made over a glazed white lining.

Beautiful lace insertion will trim the skirt a little below the knees, two rows of it going around the skirt. Below this there will come more of the insertion, put on in the Van Dyck order, all points, top and bottom, to make a pointed lace-trimmed flounce, which in the back is quite deep. Between the lace points tucked lawn will be set in. Finally, there will be a delicate lace ruffle three inches wide around the foot. Could anything prettier be imagined than this white linen gown, crisp, sheer and of silvery whiteness?

The waist is quite a poem in the shape of a bloused sailor waist, with deep sailor collar and boggy front, caught with narrow white satin

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 11.
APRIL 13, 1902.

Peter, Enns and Dorcas—Acts 9: 36-43. Commentary.—Connecting Links. After Saul's conversion he remained a short time in Damascus and then went to Arabia. From Arabia he returned again to Damascus (Gal. 1: 17, 18) where the Jews sought to take his life. Saul escaped by night, being let down by the wall in a basket. Vs. 23-25. Saul then went to Jerusalem for the first time since his conversion. At first the disciples were afraid of him, but Barnabas told them of his conversion and how he had preached in the name of Jesus with great boldness and power in Jerusalem, and again his enemies sought to kill him.

32. Peter—The history now turns from Saul to Peter. All quarters—He did not confine his labors to Jerusalem, but went to other places, visiting and encouraging the churches, as in chap. viii. 14. Came down—From Jerusalem. Saints—The Jews who had been converted to Christianity. The Gentiles were not yet visited by the apostles. This yet visited by the apostles, this yet visited by the apostles, this yet visited by the apostles.

33. Found a certain man—The Lord led Peter to this man as he had led Philip to the eunuch. This did not come by chance. Eight years—There could therefore be no doubt cast on the miraculous nature of his cure.—Cam. Bib. Palsey—This is a contraction of the word "paralysis." It is a disease which deprives the power of motion, or both—Schaff.

34. Maketh thee whole—The apostle had used similar language in chapter iii. 6. Peter did not heal him in his own strength, but by the power of Jesus Christ. He was God's chosen instrument, the healer was Christ. He was restored to perfect health immediately. Make thee whole—This would show that he was a paralytic no longer. He was a home and therefore was commanded not to take up his bed, as in the case of the paralytic recorded in Luke v. 24; but he was ordered to make up his bed and carry it with him, and to prove his faith by his works. Arose immediately—This showed the completeness and reality of the miracle, and the faith and strength of the man.

35. Saw Dorcas. This probably has reference to the district of which Lydda was the chief city. The plain was noted for its fertility and beauty—Isa. xxxv. 2; Cant. i. 1. Saw him—It must have had a great impression upon the people to see a man who had been in bed eight years with an incurable disease, suddenly restored to health and walking about the streets perfectly well.

36. Dorcas—The Greek name of the woman who had been in bed eight years with an incurable disease, suddenly restored to health and walking about the streets perfectly well. He was God's chosen instrument, the healer was Christ. He was restored to perfect health immediately. Make thee whole—This would show that he was a paralytic no longer. He was a home and therefore was commanded not to take up his bed, as in the case of the paralytic recorded in Luke v. 24; but he was ordered to make up his bed and carry it with him, and to prove his faith by his works. Arose immediately—This showed the completeness and reality of the miracle, and the faith and strength of the man.

37. Was sick—This we see that good people are sometimes sick. Died—Death comes to all alike. "Sometimes the death of God's saints makes known their virtues and they become a power and a blessing for good beyond what was possible while living. Upper chamber—Instead of burying her immediately, as was customary in the East.

38. One night—About ten miles away. Sent unto him—They probably sent unto Peter before she died. Up to this time the apostles had not raised anyone to life, but they had healed some. Desiring him—"Intreat him"—R. V. "It is not said that they expected miracles.

39. Widows—Whom she had had and fed. Showing, etc.—They were not ashamed to acknowledge that they were indebted to Dorcas for the rainment they wore. This probably not only her charity, but also her industry. This brings out her character as the excellent woman of Prov. xxxi. 19-22. A false pride causes some to conceal what others do for them in times of their need."

40. Put them all forth—He did this in this matter. He put them forth that he might not be disturbed or hindered in his lamentations and unbelief. Tabitha, arise—Burying his prayer he undoubtedly felt assured that she would be raised when he should speak the word to her lifeless form. He said these words in Jesus' name. She set up—The graphic minuteness of detail here imparts to the narrative an air of charming reality.

41. Presented her alive—In the manner of performing the miracle Peter follows the example of Jesus in raising Jairus' daughter, at which miracle he was one of the admitted spectators.—Whedon.

42. Many believed—This miracle, as well as the one at Lydda, strengthened the faith of the disciples, and added many to the Lord. Thereby the church was greatly edified and built up.

43. Many days—In evangelistic work. There was a great field in Joppa. Simon—Eight persons of this name are mentioned in the New Testament. A tanner—A trade regarded by the Jews as heathenish, and consequently with dead animals and the contact with dead animals and the contact with dead animals and the contact with dead animals.

Thoughts—The raising of Dorcas would, 1. Bring Christianity into prominence. 2. Prove that Jesus had risen from the dead. 3. Show that the soul exists independently of the body. Dorcas was still alive though the body was dead. Eternal life should be most earnestly sought. Christians should be actively engaged in God's service.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Josephus relates that about this time Caligula, the Roman emperor, giving his statue set up in the temple, had his instructions to kill any who opposed him. Terrified at the prospect of this sacrifice, the Jews left off persecuting the Christians and turned their attention to averting of this calamity. "Then had the churches rest."

The miracles wrought by Peter. They were notable. The case of Enns was well known. He had kept his bed for eight years, sick with the palsy. Dorcas was well known throughout the region where she lived by her ministrations to the needy. Her sickness and death attracted general attention. After her death they sent to Joppa, a sick ten miles distant, for Peter. The time required to make the journey and return, in all probability on foot, was sufficient to demonstrate that she was actually dead. Enns arose "immediately" and made his bed, and Peter presented Dorcas bed, and Peter presented Dorcas bed, and Peter presented Dorcas bed.

Such works always attended the ministry of the apostles. They were included in the promise (Mark xvi 17, 18) and wherever they went the Lord wrought with them "confirming the word with signs following." The effect of the miracles. They attested the divine origin and supernatural character of the religion he represented. Christianity is divine in its origin and supernatural in its operation or it is nothing. He who would rob the religion of the Bible of its supernatural element is taking away from it the only thing which makes it of value to the individual or to the world.

Only a supernatural religion can arouse the attention of a godless world, attract men to God and convert them to acknowledge His power. In this age of running after the marvelous and the novel it is not probable that God will by the working of many striking physical wonders appeal to this class in men, but there are hearts that acknowledge Him and make way for Him. He will reveal His power by saving men from sin.

Hard Traveling. Enter railway carriage a rubound man with gleam in his eye and a suspicious-looking bag in hand. 1st mile—Beams kindly all around. 2nd mile—Makes a general observation about the weather. 3rd mile—Yerger on to goodwill towards men idea. 4th mile—Becomes confidential and fidgets with bag. 5th mile—Pronounces bottle and sips the contents. 6th to 12th mile—Talks about his relations, and nearly weeps about their children, consoling himself with bottle.

13th mile—Shows miscellaneous articles for sale, for-sore-said contents of bottle over them. 14th mile—Puts bottle on rack without cork; result, liquid trickles down next lady's back. 15th mile—Apologetic—still thirsty. 16th mile—Loss apologetic. 17th mile—Little musical, and suggests existence of second bottle when first finished. 18th mile (during stop at station)—Tries to joke the stationmaster, whose frigidity increases still more. Joker greatly incensed, and makes remarks that are not gentlemanly. 19th mile—Broods over unresponsive stationmaster, and seeks consolation in second bottle. 20th mile—Murmurs. 21st mile—Storm gathering. 22nd mile—Treads on corn of gentleman opposite him, and abuses said gentleman for having a foot at all. 23rd mile—Musical and condemnatory by turns. 24th mile—Second bottle very low. 25th mile—Signs of collapse. 26th mile—Apologetic—destination. Literally falls into the arms of expectant friends and forgets bag.

Heard in the receding distance: Nerrmetehuchshuntoshabiefeloshallylife—Manchester Evening News, Dec. 27.

The bartender is about the only man who isn't affected when he mixes his drinks. How easy it is to love your neighbor as yourself—when that neighbor happens to be good-looking and the opposite sex.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Market.

April 7.—Grain receipts were light on the street market this morning. Only 800 bushels offering. Prices were steady. Wheat—Was steady, 100 bushels of white selling at 79c per bushel, and 200 bushels of goosie at 66c per bushel.

Hay—Was steady, 20 loads selling at \$11 to \$13 per ton for timothy, and \$7.50 to \$8 for clover. Straw—Was steady, 2 loads selling at \$9 per ton.

Beef is firmer, selling at \$8 to \$10.50 per cwt. for hindquarters and \$4.50 and \$7 per cwt for forequarters. Spring lambs are easier, selling at \$5 to \$7 each.

Wheat, white 77 to 79c; red, 68 to 80; goosie, 66c; spring, 67c. Rye, 58c. Barley, malt, 54 to 60c; feed, 53 to 54c. Oats, 46 to 48c. Peas, 84c. Seed, cwt., job, 41c; 40c; timothy, red clover, \$7.90 to \$8.50; timothy, \$7.75 to \$8.50. Hay, timothy, \$11 to \$13; clover, \$7.50 to \$9. Straw, \$9. Butter, lb. rolls, 18 to 22c; crocks, 15 to 17c. Eggs, new laid, 12c.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations on important wheat centres to-day:

	Cash	July
New York	\$ 877
Chicago	70 1-4 71 1-4
Toledo	70 1-4 71 1-4
Duluth, Cal. & Nor	70 1-2 —
Duluth, No. 1 hard	73 1-2 —

Toronto Country Produce. Toronto, April 7.—Butter—Choice dairies are quite scarce and low grade dairies are correspondingly numerous. The demand, therefore, for creameries is principal supply. The latter are offering fairly liberally. The market is quiet and steady. We quote:

Creamery, prints, 22 to 23c; solids, 21 to 22c; seconds, 18 to 20c; dairy, pound rolls, choice, 15 to 20c; large rolls, choice, 17 to 17 1-2c; tubs, 14 to 16c; medium and low, 10 to 12 1-2c.

Eggs—Offerings continue quite liberal, and do not vary greatly now from day to day. Prices are steady, at 12c per dozen.

Potatoes—Mill weather has increased the offerings. Prices are not very firm, but are at present steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at 57c to 57 1-2c. Potatoes out of store sell at 65 to 70c.

Poultry—The market is very quiet, with a good demand and light offerings. Prices are steady at 12 1-2 to 13c for well-fattened fresh-killed turkeys and 60 to 90c for chickens. Baled hay is steady at \$10 for No. 1 timothy on track here. Demand is light, and offerings are liberal.

Baled straw is quiet and in light demand at \$7 on track here. Offerings are liberal.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	\$1.80 to \$1.75
do medium	1.50 to 1.50
do cows	2.00 to 1.50
Butcher's cattle, picked	5.25 to 5.25
Butcher's cat. choice	4.25 to 4.25
Butcher's cattle, fair	3.50 to 4.25
do common	3.25 to 3.50
do light	3.00 to 3.50
do bulls	2.50 to 3.25
Feeders, shoe keeping	3.00 to 4.00
do medium	3.00 to 4.00
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	4.00 to 1.25
do light	3.50 to 4.00
Milk cows, each	35.00 to 50.00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt.	3.50 to 4.00
Lamb, yearlings, per cwt.	2.50 to 5.00
do spring, each	6.00 to 6.00
Hog, choice, per cwt.	6.25 to 6.00
Hog, fat, per cwt.	6.00 to 6.00
Hog, lat, per cwt.	6.00 to 6.00

Bradstreet's on Trade. Trade has been active at Montreal for the present period of the year. The feeling in wholesale business circles is cheerful, and increases shown in many departments of wholesale trade.

Business at Hamilton has been good this week. The wholesale houses have had many orders. The activity in trade at country points during the Easter season having stimulated the demand from many sections of the country. Wholesale firms are busy now shipping goods to the west and other points, and from present appearances it looks as if they will be steadily engaged in getting out the goods for some weeks.

At Winnipeg, as reported to Bradstreet's this week, trade has recovered largely from the effects of the recent heavy snowstorms and floods in the Province.

Trade at the Pacific Coast is looking up. There has been an active demand for goods for shipment to the northern country.

Court Got Busy. A celebrated lawyer in Nova Scotia, who writes under the nom de plume of Juvenis, is noted for his carelessness in dress, which fact annoys the members of the bar exceedingly. Entering the court room upon one occasion minus a necktie, the judge reproved him, saying that the law required him to wear one.

"Oh, yes, your honor. I know it," was the answer, "but it does not say where to wear it."

As he spoke he pulled it out of his trouser's pocket. The court was too busy to allude further to the matter.—Canadian Law Review.

The Conductor's Second Letter

Confirms His Cure of Two Years Ago, and Proves that it was Permanent—Warm Words of Praise for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Many readers of this paper, and especially railroaders, will remember the cure of C. P. R. Conductor Berryman, of St. Stephen, N. B. In a letter received last week the conductor states that he is had a touch of his old trouble for two years.

Mr. Berryman's case was such a severe one, and his cure so remarkable, that many write to ask him about it. He never tires of recommending Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, but, on the contrary, is glad of an opportunity to tell fellow-sufferers how he was cured.

In his letter of April 14, 1900, in which his case is described, Conductor Berryman wrote: "I have been railroading for 23 years, and for ten years I have suffered from a severe case of kidney disease and backache, a trouble common to railroad men. It used me all up and, after walking up hill then didn't seem to get any rest. I had used all sorts of medicines and was pretty badly discouraged when I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes of this treatment I found it was helping me, and five boxes have made a complete cure. I now rest and sleep well, my back is strong, and the old trouble has entirely disappeared. Many people to whom I have recommended these pills have been cured. Anyone wishing further particulars write to me."

There is no doubting the efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a thorough cure for backache, kidney disease, and liver complaint. They have a direct action on the kidneys, liver and bowels, which is bound to strengthen, invigorate, and regulate these organs. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or E. A. Mason, Bates and Co., Toronto.