WHAT THE GAY WORLD OF FASHION OFFERS-PARIS. LONDON AND BERLIN HINTS-HOUSEHOLD HINTS, FUN AND GOSSIP SPECIALLY CULLED FOR TIMES LADIES &

(By Satie Fontaine Paris.)

(By Satie Fontaine Paris.)

The empire, the Du Barry and the Pompadour periods of fashions have as hecome so popular-possibly because they are so elaborately extravegant—that it is no uncommon thing to see the three styles combined in one costume. Why it is that women adore in fashion and fiction that which speaks of historical romance no man can explain, but certain it is that they do. And as it was with the colonial, the empire and the days of the Bourbons, fashions have become widely mixed, with no distinct setting, so that to-day all things that look smart or chic pass for fashionable.

In evening gowns the old French fashions will hold their sway this winter. Yet they are all modernized in a way—perhaps to suit the modern complexion or the fashions in complexions and figures change oftener than centuries.

One of the prettlest of the Pompa-

formal dinners and at the opera. It is better suited to net, the large, coarse loop or merely the Brussels. The Brussels will continue to be much worn for some time, as it has all the coveted softness for which set is adverted and the covered softness for which an the coveted softness for which net is adored, with none of the gross suggestions of the spectacular that many of the coarser nets show. A black or white net in the Pompadour style is exquisite. It is made over a soft silk of the same shade usually, with several thicknesses of the net over the silk.

over the silk.

The gown is trimmed in lace and appliqued around the bottom and up the train in a pointed effect, or panel style in front, in a profusion of chemile flowers in gorgeous col-ors of the reds and greens from the purest pink to the deepest red and from the darkest green to a soft

Called Pompadour Applique.

Called Pompadour Applique.

This flower embroidery is called the "pompadour apptque," and is as stunning a thing as any well-bred woman-could ever hope to find. A black net gown, made princess, with a wreath of these chenille flowers ranning from the left shoulder, across the bust and down to the bottom of the skirt, or trailing shightly on to the side train, presents a beautiful spectacle. In white the effect is equally lovely, but lighter shades of the chenille should be used for the applique.

The coral rose shades are being daringly flaunted once more. Made up in back lace, they present an aspect of rare old portraits painted in the fluent days of the empire. There is a model of a dinner gown in a deep coral shade that is covered completely with an overdress of black brussels net, in which at infrequent and unexpected intervals are set wide-spreading butterfiles of black chantilly lace. One butterfly rests on the bosom, its far reaching wings stretching almost from arm to arm. wings stretching almost from arm

of the sleeves, which are devoid of Maing. The waist is cut decollete in the coral and stretches well up to the ears with the net. About the the ears with the net. About the throat is bound a several stranded collar of coral beads, held by diamond clasps. The belt is black, and a black band surmounts the frill to the sleeve above the eibow.

There is a back dip founce, well set with butterflies around the select with butterflies around the select which is tight fitting in the

set with butterflies around the skirt, which is tight-fitting in the soral and fully shirred above in the black net. This is one of the very handsomest and richest of the coral gowns that has yet appeared, either worn by the bluest aristocrat in Paris or shown in the coral content in the coral content

Empire Gown Popular.

The empire gown is going to be very popular this season. It is not cut as it was in the days of Josephine. It is very much higher in the nock. u. utily with sleeves, and the empire effect is mostly done in lace over silk. There is nothing quite as rich and flocey as these silk and lace rich and fleecy as these silk and lace cupire gowns. They vary greatly in cut, according to the figure they are made to f.t, and it is seldom two empire gowns are made alike this season. Usually the silk underdress is made princess and fits the figure like a glova, ripoling down gradually into a glove, rippling down gradually into a sweeping and very long trained circular skirt, with a half fan effect

in back; that is, the skirt dips in at the knees in front. Over this princess gown, perfect in Over this princess gown, perfect in its simple elegance, and a beautiful toilet of itself, though untrimmed, falls the glory of rich lace, a perfect-ly cut and long empire gown along true empire period lines, but abso-lutely graceful in every detail, as the sik princess gown shows well beneath through the fall of fine, thin lace. Frequently the style is changed so

that the lace will fit the figure, with the slik either in front or in back. One marvelous gown on this order isof an either blue slik that shades into an exquisite silver. The lace overdress is of point de Venice. The empire out is perfect in back, but in front the lace is divided and fits the figure, leaving an opening of about five inches to the

hem of the skirt.

The loose empire effect is not lost, but is carried out by flat bands of pearl passementerie, which are hung loosely within the opening to a line below the waist, where they are caught by a cross band of the pearl tribunity and continue, held down to hem of the skirt.

trimming and continue held down to the skirt bottom. Within the open-ing is a sprinking of pearl sequins on white point d'esprit.

The sleeves are to the elbow of tucked point d'esprit and are covered with the pearl sequins. The combination of frosty pearl and lace in nether blue in the empire cut is one that even the Empress Josephine might have fancied

Fine Models in Lace.

There are some marvelous models en lace and rare brocades in big flaring patterns that bear the marks of the Du Barry period. The petti-coats have the colonial flare and square sweep and the bodices are cut over the bosom, with

elbow sleeves done in monstrous frills of lace, silk and ribbons. The bodices are cut off right at the waist line with a little sharp point in front

line with a little sharp point in front.

Over these bodices—which are a different color from the skirt usually, with sleeve frills the shade of the skirt—is worn a sleeveless jacket of lace, in the cutaway Louis XIV. style front, which falls well over the hips. The jacket is made tight in back by two large buttons which hold it to the bodice at the waist line.

which hold it to the bodice at the waist line.

In front it is the regular Louis XIV. coat when left unconfined, except that it has no lapels. Just another modernizing of the Du Barry! Plumes should always be worn in the hair with this sleeveless coat, a fan carried, and a corsage bouquet worn. These lace coats will be very much seen for dinners and informal evening affairs.

one of the prettiest of the Pompadour styles is a flower effect, which will be greatly seen at balls or very one into the other so gently that only formal dinners and at the opera. one into the other so gently that only in the shadows do the darker tones dominate. The changeable taffeta is beginning to show itself strongly for street as well as evening wear. A very handsome fancy is the stitching of black taffeta in heavy white thread, and the white affeta in black and trimming in taffeta in black, and trimming in lace accordingly.

********* HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

********* To Relacquer Brass Beds.

If your brass bed is tarnished, you can relacquer it yourself at small cost. Buy ten cents worth of gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, and apply it with a paint brush. Other bousehold agticles made of brass may be treated in the same way.

Writing rendered illegible by age may be restored by moistening it by means of a feather with an infu-sion of galls, or a solution of prus-siate of potash slightly acidulated with muriatic acid, observing so to apply the liquid as to prevent the ink from spreading. To Blanch Almonds.

To blanch almonds.

To blanch almonds, shell the nuts and pour boiling water upon them. Let them stand in the water until the skin may be removed, then throw 'hem into cold water, rub off the skins between the hands and dry the kernels, between the wals. kernels between towels. To Wash Liste tiloves.

To wash lisle thread and delicate cotton hose—Turn the stockings right side out and wash in a lather of lukewarm water and white castile soap; then wash the wrong the sonp: then wash the wrong side. Do not rub soap on them. If very much soiled, two waters will be required. Rinse in lukewarm and then in cold water, dry as soon as possible by heat, not by sun. It is better not to iron them, but when nearly dry, smooth and pull them into shape by hand.

A Cotor Hint.

Red tablecloths will keep their color when washed if a little borax be added to the rinsing water, and they are dried in the shade.

THE LATEST OF THE **SEASON'S BEAUTIES**

-----Banished to the realms of the four domestic walls are the summe gowns in which women have looked so ravishing for the last few months and in their places on the street are seen trim tailor made costumes. Each season we await anxiously the coming of the first models, which are the embodiment of fashion's newest modes, and if there are no radi-cal changes we are disappointed, so fond are we of variety. However, the

season is still young and the lack of new lines may find a recompense in novelty and beauty of fabrics. Plaited skirts are not yet to be abandoned, and we are to see many of the new walking costumes much still be about the still be about the skirts and skirts and still be about the skirts and ski made with back or side plaits, falling made with back or side platts, falling from a deep hip yoke, with skirts just to escape the floor—for again that question of skirt length is being agitated, and French modistes have declared in favor of the comfortable,

sensible style. It is still early, however, serious-y to consider the trim walking dress, o we are offered a choice of more

so we are offered a choice of more formal costumes. For example, there is the charming design of Raudnitz (see cut), which expresses the coming of autumn in its rich tones of serpent green and blue, a combination that bids fair to be extremely popular. The material is a satin faced novelty cloth of medium weight, and shows a fine check scattered with polka dots in dark green, having a rim of blue. The skirt is fitted to the figure by means of tucks run in clusters and converging toward the waist line, while at the knees there is a space of about ward the waist line, while at the knees there is a space of about five inches between the clusters. A shaped flounce set upon the up-per section of the skirt displays more tucks, following out the per pendicular lines slightly marked i

the fitted part. the fitted part.

Huge four petalled flowers of Cluny, for a conventiona larrangement, are inserted at this point, and the effect of the lace insets is much enhanced by the delicate outlining in blue and black silks. In the centre of each design is a disk worked in silk. disk worked in silk. The same or-namentation trims the bottom of the flounce, and the fabric is cut out underneath the Cluny so that catches a glimpse of the blue green novelty silk lining.

The corsage is solidly tucked and has the neck cut down to show a dainty yoke of white mouseline. A piping of black velvet outlines the neck, while narrow ribbons of the same fasten across the bust. From the shoulders to the wide ceinture of white silk elastic there extends, each side of the opening, a row of egg shaped insets, of Ciuny, placed end to end.

Below the elhow the closely tucked sleeve is released, and the puff thus formed is gathered into an odd cuff made of black velvet straps, ornamented with embroidery and blue silks.

The scoop hat worn with this dress is faced with black, and is surmounted by a huge breast of soft, downy white, caught at one side under a twist of blue and green miroly velvet.

NEW THINGS FOR THE LADIES.

Large purses and handbags are the order of the day. Those small leather affairs which have been popular for more than a year are no fonger con sidered the correct thing. To be thoroughly modish now you must carry a bag about ten inches deep and eight inches broad. This should be of soft English morocco, in black, green, dark red, tan or blue, and have elaborate mountings of Burmese gold, with a short chain of the same metal on

which to carry it.

A handsome bag in this new shape had two golden l'zards, one each side of the clasp, and set in the beautifully wrought bodies were pale ame-

designs, and, when more elaboration is desired jeweled paillettes lend their beauty to that of the filmy chantilly. They are far more comfortable for summer wear than kid and much less expensive. The white ones are easily washed and require no ironing. The lace ones are made with half fingers.

Where You Smile.

*What do you think Mr. Bliggins aid to me yesterday?" said one

girl.

"I don't know," replied the other.

"He asked me if he might hope to become my guide through the vicissitudes of life."

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him 'Yes.' But I spelled it guyed."

" He claims she drove him to drink." "Well, she couldn't have done it if he hadn't been headed in that direc-

"And so they have made up their guarrel?"
"Oh, yes! As soon as she saw that she was wrong, she concluded to accept his apology."— Washington Times.

Mrs. Bargane—Haven't you got a toothache, John'?
Mr. Bargane—No. my dear; why?
Mrs. Bargane—Oh. I am so sorry that you have not. I bought a new toothache cure to-day at a bargain, and I wanted you to try it.

Papa—What is your objection to Mr. Hevvy? He's a fine fellow. He pulled in the Yale crew.

Agnes—I don't care if he did. I read in the paper about a New London policeman who pulled in nearly the whole university.—Harper's Barar.

He Was Too Clever.

A gentleman was travelling in the country and came to a place where two roads crossed.

Not being sure which was the road to take, he accosted a man who was passing along the road, and said; "Pat, which is the right road to town?" The man looked at the questioner

moment, and said:
"How did you know my name was Pat?"
"Oh, I guessed it," answered the

genticman. Pat looked at him with a quizzical gleam in his eye, and answered:
"Well, thin, yez can guess
right road to town."



BRUSSELS NET HAT WITH HAND WORKED DOTS AND BORDER

thysts. The bags are lined with moire to match the shade of the leather.

... Card cases, too, have increased in size, and the prettiest of those intended to be carried this autumn are tended to be carried this autumn are made of soft suede in palegrey, flaming red or golden brown. Sometimes there will be a border to the flap of reddish gold, highly polished, and again, say, on a pearly suede case, a mermaid design in grey silver, the figure occupying one corner, while the tail and draperles swirl across to cover the other end.

Tortoise shell combs are going to be worn as much as ever this fall, and the usual set includes three or four, the usual set includes three or four, the extra one being a pompadour comb, which is placed in the hair en-tirely for service, as it does not show when the coiffure is completed. The newest combs are certainly de-

signed with some idea of comfort, for the rims are rounded down in the centre to fit about the flat knob on the top of the head. Even the larger comb, intended to keep up stray "seolding locks," is curved after the

This, by the way, is narrower than formerly and does not give the head so broad a look as the heavily rim-med ones that have been the correct thing. For evening wear there are jew-elled tortoise shell combs, in sets of three and four, but for the street nothing is quite so pretty as rich, ruby shell, plain and polished until it

The lace mitts of our grandmothers' day are the fashion again
and the stores are full of them of
various lengths. There are both
black and white ones. Fine black are
the most becoming, but the mitts are
very pretty, writes a reporter for
the Louisville Post.
Chantilly mitts are, perhaps, the
most expensive variety offered, and,
both in white and black, these are
not only very pretty but becoming
as well. Delicate patterns of vines
and flowers twine upward in graceful

Moses up into the mount where he remained for forty days.

V. Topic: Setting up the tabernacle Place, Mount Sinal. Moses commanded that the tabernacle be set

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XIII

SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.

Review. -- Deut. 8: 1-10. Summary.-Lesson I. Topic: Hea

venly bread. Places: Elim. The wil-

derness of Sin. The Israelites jour

neved from Elim to the wilderness of Sin; they murmured against

Moses and Aaron; they feared they

would starve in the wilderness and longed to be back in Egypt; the Lord

rained bread from heaven.

II. Topic: God's covenant with
man. Place: Mount Sinai. God spake
to the people with His own voice
and gave them the ten commandments. This lesson embraces the first

rained bread from heaven

The cloud is taked up from off the tabernacle and the children of Israel leave the wilnerness of Siaai and journey to Paran.

Vili. Topic: The land of Canaan. Place: Kadesh Barnea. One man from each tribe was sent to search the land of Canaan; they were gone forty days; they brought back some of the fruit of the land; they reported that the land was good.

1X. Topic: Saving Israel from a just punishment. Place: The valley of Arabah. The Israelites are obliged to go to war.

Lesson I. The Lord provides. It was not absolute want that caused the Israelites to murmur at this time, but distrust for the future. How soon men forget God's deliverances and repine in anticipation of evil to come!

eme!

II. Duties to God. The "Lord thy God' is the supreme lawgiver. He is self-existent, independent and eternal; the source of all being and power. The creature has no obligations equal to those he owes his freator. Other obligations are secondary in character and grow out of the relationship we sustain to each other.

III. Duties to men. We have duties to our fellow-men that spring from our relation to God as our common Father. There are duties we are under obligation to perform to each other that arise from our special relations, and would exist if we could suppose man had no Creator.

suppose man had no Creator.

IV. Carnal worship condemned. The commandments had been proclaimed to Israel. In response they said, "All that the Lord hath said will we do and be obedient." Thus they piedged themselves not to make graven images or to how down to them. In less than forty days of this time they tunultuously demanded of Aaron, "Up, make us gods, which may go before us." Spiritual worship was not to their liking.

V. God's dwelling place. All buildings erected for God's worship ought in a

erected for God's worship ought in a sense to have a divine pattern. They should not be built for show and so gorgeously furnished that the poor will be excluded. "The glory of the Lord" it is all places where He is properly worshipped.

VI. The effect of strong drink. It is vi. The effect of strong drink, It is not improbable that the sin of Nadab and Abihu was caused by "strong drink." Under its influence they committed a great sin and "died before the Lord." It unbalances the intellect and prompts the individual to do wicked and rash acts. The brain fevered by excessive stimulation does not perceive apparent danger. tion does not perceive apparent dan-ger and often rushes its victim into crime and death. Wine or strong drink disqualifies for the discharge of duty and the performance of sa-

cred and business obligations. VII. The Lord directing his church. while the theorem of the command-men's of the Lord." Time is not wasted in waiting upon the Lord for direction. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

not make haste." VIII. The evil belief. Unbelief is not content to rest alone upon the word of God, but demands evidence of its truth. Israel said to Moses, "We will send men before us and they shall search out the land." Rather than at once to trust and obey God, than at once to trust and obcy God, they were willing to spend forty days in proving their ability to do what they were commanded. How condescending the Lord is to human wonkness!

IX. God's remedy. God's ways are not our ways. How unlikely that to look at the image of a serpent would heal its deadly bite! Israel would heal its deadly bite! Israel requested Moses to "pray unto the Lord that he take away the serpents." It has been the cry of humanity that God may remove their afflictions from them. This he does not always choose to do. The serpents remained among the Israelites, but the Lord gave a perfect remedy against their fiery poison.

IX. Christ's likeness to Moses.—Moses was the greatest prophet that ever arose in Israel; Christ is the greatest that has ever arisen among men. Moses as a servant re-

among men. Moses as a servant received and revealed the law-to the people; Christ as the only begotten Son of God came from the "bosom of the Father" and revealed His perfect law to the world. God "spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets"; in these last days He has spoken unto us by His Son.

X. Rewards of love and obedlence.

and gave them the ten commandments. This jesson embraces the first four. I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me. 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.

3. Thou, shalt not take the name of of the Lord thy God in vain. 4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

III. Topic: The duties we owe to our fellowmen. Place: Mount Sinai. This jesson embraces the last six of the ten commandments.

IV. Topic: Israel's idof worship. Place: Mount Sinai. After the ten commandments were given to children of Israel, the Lord called Moses up into the mount where he word is very nigh unto thee, in the wages of disobedience are "death and evil." We are appealed to as being possessing a power of choice, with the exhortation to "Choose life that both thou and thy seed may five."

XII. Moses dies but his work lives remained for forty days.

V. Topic: Setting up the tabernacle. Place, Mount Sinai. Moses commanded that the tabernacle be set up, the ark and the furniture were to be put in the tabernacle; the altar of burnt-offering and the lavar were to be put in the court before the tabernacle.

VI. Topic: The consequences of dramkenness. Place, Mount Sinai. Nadah and Abihu. Aaron's sons. put prepared for His people. Moses so for the content of the c drmkenness. Place, Mount Sinal, Nadab and Abihu, Aaron's sons, put strange fire in their censers and went in before the Lord; the fire of the Lord devoured them.

VII. Topic: Leaving Sinal for Canalan. Places: Mount Sinal. Paran.

Following are the closing quota-ions at important wheat centres

tions at Cash. New York...

just punishment. Place: The valley of Arabah. The Israelites are obliged to go to war.

X. Topic: True and false worship. Place: East of the Jordan opposite Jericho. The abominations of the heathen are enumerated and positively forbidden by the Almighty.

XI. Topic: The blessing and the curse. Place: East of the Jordan, opposite Jericho. God's commandments are not hidden, and are not afar off; before every one is set "ilfe and good, and death and evil;" the commandment is given to love God and walk in His ways; a blessing is promised to those who do, but a curse is pronounced upon those who worship other gods and serve them; all are urged to choose life.

XII. Topic: Closing scenes in the life of Moses. Place: Mount Pisgah. Moses goes up from the plains of Moals to the top of Pisgah; the Lord showed him the land of promise, but told him that he should not go over.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Lesson I. The Lord provides. It

Toronto Dairy Markets.

Butter—The market is steady. Choice grades have the best call. We quote: Choice it ib. rolls, 16 to 16 1-2c; selected dairy tubs, 15c; store packed uniform color, 13 1-2c; low grades, 11 to 12c; creamery rolls, 19 to 20c; do. solids, 18 1-2 to 19c.

Eggs—Market steady for strictly fresh stock. We quote: Fresh, 16 to 17c; ordinary store candled, 14 to 15c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c. Cheese—Market is steady. We quote: Finest, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; seconds, 9 3-4c. Toronto Dairy Markets.

General Cheese Markets.

General Cheese Markets.

Belleville, S.pt. 20.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-day there were offered 2,155 white and 450 colored; sales were: Alexander, 1,055 at 10 3-8c; Ayer, 440: Watkins 500; Alexander, 80 at 10 5-16c. Cowansville, Que., Sept. 20.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange here today 32 factories offered 1,401 boxes of cheese; 19 creamerles offered 1,359 boxes of butter. Cheese, 10 1-4 to 10 3-8c; butter, 20 1-2 to 21c.

Poronto Farmers' Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.
do niedium
do cow
Butchers' export
Butchers' cattle, picked
Butchers' cattle, choice
Butchers' cattle, fair
do common
Bulls, export, heavy,
do light
Feeders, short-keep
do heavy.

Stock bulls light.

At Montreal this week there has been a fairly active demand for goods for the fall in some depart-ments of business. Travellers, after being off their routes for about a month in connection with the Exhibition openings, returned from Toronto to their routes again this week and have since been sending in some liberal sized orders. At Pacific Coast trade centres, according to reports to Bradstreet's, there has been some improvement in wholesale trade. At Winnipeg there has been a steady expansion in the demand for fath and winter goods: Hamilton wholesale trade circles display a good deal of activity at present. Orders from the Northwest are quite plentiful now that bountiful crops are assured, and trade in Ontario is picking up notwithstanding the fact that the grain deliveries at country markets, are comparatively light and trade is a trifle slow in some cases as is usual when the farmers are busy at this season. The factories and mills are busy with orders on contracts and have little or reports to Bradstreet's, there has ders on contracts and have little on nothing to job, so that values an firmly maintained in most deparments of trade. The outlook for t

fall is very promising.
In London there has been a fair In London there has been a Tale movement in fall orders, and large shipments have already been made on fall placing orders. Ottawa trade circles are quite active now that the sorting trade has got fairly under way. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

MUSIC OF BEETLES.

While the structure of the music of stridulating organs of beetles is extremely simple, they sometimes posess contrivances for sess contrivances for varying the pitch. The general structure of such an organ is a hard surface covered with striations, over which some other member of the body furnished with a rasping edge or are subsed. When the striated sur