

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

"C. D. F." in the New York Post, says:—

Beautiful "dress" toilets of black silk ground are made up with bodice trimmings of white or mauve satin overlaid with very elegant designs in Venetian lace.

Double and triple flounced skirts of graduated depths are noted among new summer dresses for day wear. They are made of foyard silk, colored French linen, chambray, plain colored French linen, chevron, batiste and dimity. Each flounce is finished with a hem and a cluster of narrow tucks.

Very pretty beach and mountain suits are made of dark blue etamine with revers and a portion of the round waist and sleeves formed of embroidered grass linen in open-work designs. The fancy for fern, tan and flax-colored linen continues again this year, and almost every day some novelty of this description appears.

The new waists and jacket bodices grow more and more Frenchy and elaborate as the season advances, and each novel Parisian conceit in the way of decoration seems a little prettier than the last, and the art of making the tucked, pleated, slashed, Vandyked, shirred, velvet or ribbon-trimmed chiffon-filled combination a notable garment is now the study of the fashionable dress maker.

General taste in purchasing this year appears to go to extremes. It is either the very sheer transparent textiles like organdie, batiste, etc., or linen duck pique. In the transparent fabrics white takes high place this summer. Then follow creamy pinks, rosy violets, and mauves, and some soft, beautiful shades in corn yellow. There are also some lovely and refined shades in gray in silks, French cashmeres, and other light wools, and many charming dyes in green.

Very attractive and dainty are the exquisitely sheer Swiss muslin dresses made up over crisp, lustrous white taffeta silk. A lovely model is made with Vandyke trimmings formed of Valenciennes insertion and lace. Very deep points to match are inserted in the seams on the front and side breadths of the gored skirt.

Surplice waists of thin dresses have the fulness from the shoulders prettily shaped into a pointed yoke by drawing baby ribbon through narrow openwork insertions, about an inch wide. These are carried from the inside of the arm seam to a point in front. The ribbons meet there and are tied in a Marie Antoinette knot. Surplice waists of embroidered muslin have their front edges straight from the shoulders down to the belt on the opposite side finished with a fine lace-edged pleated frill, then crossed. The V space thus left is bordered with a standing and falling frill, caught together below the chin with a little jeweled lace-pin; and velvet ribbon is worn round the throat.

A very economical way of making over a middle-aged silk dress is the addition of sleeve-puffs and flaring cuff linings, vest folded, belt, and collar of shepherd's check or striped taffeta in the gown itself. There are also fancy silks and satins, costing from 50 to 95 cents a yard only, that answer admirably for freshening a somewhat worn gown. These additions may be confined to the bodice part alone, or may show in pinnies, frills, ruffles, or panels, alternating with killings on the skirt. Fan insertions of the new goods are effective additions to a skirt that is too narrow for present modes.

Nearly all blouse bodices are made to pouch over the waist-band or girdle, whether this girdle or band be carried almost to the arm-pits or be merely the narrowest of belts. This style makes the slenderest figure, however long waisted, look clumsy, but the droop of the material in the immediate front alone gives the effect of a point, and adds length to a short waist. To narrow figures, the full double frill carried down the front, narrowing as it nears the waist, or, as some frills do, terminating midway, is exceedingly becoming. White muslin, sprigged or dotted, extensively made up over white or colored silk, and the fashion of fastening the bodice diagonally from the left shoulder to the right side of the waist, is a fashion universally admired and followed this season.

A pretty feature of the new evening dresses is the long, soft scarf of chiffon. It may be black, white or colored, and the black and white sashes are made very effective by dotting them over with applique figures of lace in contrast, black and white, and the revers.

Plain chiffon, with a frill of lace all around the edge is also used, and the rashes of white organdie have innumerable rows of narrow lace insertion across the edge. Ruches of tinted chiffon are fastened around the skirts of plain and brocaded satin evening dresses, and one charming gown is of yellow moire, with killings of yellow chiffon in the skirt.

The bodice has tiny bolero fronts of jeweled lace and a suit, full vest of the chiffon, caught up at one side with green and pink hydrangea blossoms. The striking, yet simple evening gown, is of pale blue brocaded satin, with pleated bolero bows and a belt of green velvet.

A writer in an American exchange, in referring to the subject of child nursing, says:—

It would be a good thing if among the many training-schools for servants that are talked of or are already existing, there shall be added some for the training of child nurses. Already infants' nurses are trained in some institutions, the knowledge, however, being more of a medical character than for the general care of a child from his second year on. It is too painfully true that in the eyes of both mistresses and maids the most modest requirements suffice for the position of child nurse. A young girl not out of short dresses thinks she can

begin her training for service by taking care of a baby or a little child, and a mother who wants an expert cook, a trained waitress or housemaid will take almost any inexperienced person for the nurse, yet there is no one that comes into the house who should be more carefully looked over, physically, mentally and morally, than the one to whose unwatched care for hours of every day is entrusted growing children. The influence of this person on the future habits and character of the child is often serious. Physicians have found that physical defects like a cross-eye or a twitching lip or even a simple mannerism—any or all may be copied by her imitative charges. It is known, too, by the most careless mother, that habits of neatness or otherwise in a nurse are quickly imitated, and that language and intonation of voice are faithfully copied, yet with all this knowledge, the effort to train nurses for children out of infancy is as yet scarcely attempted.

A chafing dish relish served at an impromptu luncheon was prepared with a can of peaches. The juice was drained into the pan, sugar, a bit of dried orange peel, and two tablespoons of rum added. When this was very hot, the peaches were put in and heated through, the hot rum-sauce being poured over them as they were served.

Lemon jelly is a good filling for tart shells or for puffs. An unusual formula for making it was given to his mistress by a San Francisco Chinese cook, who had learned his trade of a French chef. He boiled to a thick jelly four beaten eggs, the rind and juice of three lemons, one pound of sugar, and one-quarter of a pound of butter. It was ready for use when taken from the range.

What those who are fond of chocolate declare to be the most delicious cake they ever ate is made in this way: Boil together three-fourths of a cake of chocolate, the yolks of three eggs, three-fourths of a cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda. Bake in layers, and put together with boiled icing, thickly spread, and make according to the following directions: Make a syrup of two cups of granulated sugar and ten table-spoonsful of water. Boil to the hair, and pour over two stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Beat till perfectly cold, stirring in one tablespoonful vinegar, and, finally, one tablespoonful of vanilla.

We have been accustomed to associate the cucumber with many peculiar things. The Chicago Chronicle, however, deals with the phases of its uses in the following manner:

Most of the expensive toilet luxuries will be found to contain cucumber juice. These hold a very important and expensive place, and just now is the time for the wise housekeeper to preserve their cooling and healing qualities, not only for their own and children's use, but for the comfort of the patient also.

To make cucumber cream, which not only clears and cleanses the complexion, but is also very healing, proceed as follows: Remove the soft part from two or three cucumbers, warm sufficiently to make it squeeze through the colander, then squeeze through a hair sieve; to half a teacupful of this add a teacupful of glycerine and five drops of salicylic acid; both the latter are preservatives, and if glycerine does not agree with the skin the salicylate alone will be sufficient. Add a few drops of any perfume liked and the ointment is ready for use.

While cucumbers are plentiful it is well to have thick slices of the softest, with the soap on the washstand, and to use after the former, to rub face, hands and throat, rinsing afterward. The clean, soft feeling of the skin will answer for its future use. While tomatoes are ripe and plentiful they are excellent to remove freckles and muddiness from the skin. A woman with a peach-like bloom on her skin declares she has used nothing else besides soap from her girlhood. A thorough rubbing of the skin once or twice daily while the season lasts with a ripe tomato will work wonders, and if this is found to be the very thing for certain complexions the canned may be used occasionally through the winter; those canned nearly whole must be chosen, as they are the least cooked.

SOME IDEAS ABOUT GIRLS.

The Old Fogey of the Metropolitan is evidently not in sympathy with the young man who spends a portion of his earnings on his best girl. He writes:—

"It is not the young man who spends most money upon a girl who is the most esteemed by her upon whom he lavishes his gift. There is this curious thing about a woman, that she loves the gift while she despises the giver. Gifts gratify a womanly vanity; they do not win the heart. A woman is only won by power. To buy her is not to have her. She sells herself every day, without belonging to her purchaser. She is only won by strength, intellectual or moral, or in the frankly animal stage, physical. Richard the Third could afford to be hideous, so long as he had that splendid intellect which made even crime seem desirable when it was committed for the love of her who, because she was a woman, was to be wooed and won.

"That young man, upon ten dollars a week, who spends four upon flowers and ice cream and theatres to ingratiate himself in the favor of her whom he admires, is a jackass. She who accepts such favors, knowing anything of the circumstances of him who offers them, is unworthy serious consideration. She lacks reflection, and it is the reflective, not so much as the learned mind, which is essential to home-making."

THE BABY'S NERVES.

It is wisely observed that intelligent people are beginning to understand the importance of protecting the nervous

system in infancy and the danger of a shock to childish nerves. As a rule, the more quiet a baby is kept during the first year of its life the better chance it has for a life of health and happiness. The fact that so large a proportion of the human family die in infancy is due largely to the folly of nurses and the ignorance of mothers. Overbright babies do not commend themselves to physicians, who know that the first year of a child's life should be spent largely in sleep. All efforts to arouse the dormant mind of the child at this period is attended with danger.

The foolish practice of tossing a helpless baby in the air while it screams both with fright and delight, is a most dangerous one. A physician with a large practice tells the story of a precociously bright child, which showed evident delight when tossed in this way by a doting grandfather, who was accustomed to play with it in this way every evening. The child trembled with delight when the night's frolic was over, but one evening it passed from this trembling into a spasm, the first indication of one of those fatal brain diseases against which medical science is helpless. Nothing could be done but to wait until the little life had flown to a happier land.—Catholic Mirror.

A PECULIAR CASE.

DISTRESSING RESULTS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.

A YOUNG DAUGHTER OF DAVID McHARDY, OF FERGUS, THE VICTIM—HAS SUFFERED THE MOST INTENSE AGONY—DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER.

From the Fergus News-Record.

Nearly every person in this section is acquainted with Mr. David McHardy, the popular leader of St. Andrew's church choir, Fergus. Our reporter called upon Mr. McHardy at his home in Upper Nichol recently, and from him and his estimable wife a tale of terrible suffering was elicited, suffering that has brought a once exceptionally strong and healthy child to the verge of the grave. The subject of the sketch, Lena McHardy, is fourteen years of age, and her parents say she has not grown any since her illness began, some two years and a half ago. Her terrible suffering dates from the time she was vaccinated in June, 1894, and what she has since undergone has aroused the deepest sympathy of all the friends of the family. In conversation with Mr. McHardy and his wife, the following facts were elicited:—"Two years ago last June," said the father, "Lena was vaccinated by a doctor in Fergus. The arm was very sore and swollen all summer, and became so bad that it was a mass of sores from the shoulder to the elbow. In October 1894 a large lump appeared on her back, over one of her lungs. The doctor who vaccinated her treated her all that summer, calling very frequently, but the medicine he gave her did no good and she was growing weaker and weaker. When the lump broke out on her back another doctor was consulted, who said she was in a very bad state of health. Her constitution appeared to be completely undermined, and her appetite had completely failed. The last doctor called in gave some outward applications, and lanced the gathering, but it did not give the patient any benefit. Nine such gatherings have appeared since that time, but each broke and disappeared of its own accord, only, however, to be followed by another. The child became very puny, and little or no food would remain on her stomach. At night she would fairly rave with the pain in her arm and back, and consequently her trouble was aggravated by a loss of sleep. She had the best of attendance but to no avail, and she was slowly but surely sinking. Friends advised a treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a last resort they were tried. To the surprise of both parents and friends Lena began to improve soon after beginning the use of the pills. Her appetite returned, she became stronger and her general health much improved. The sores have not yet left her back and arm, but her constitution is being so very much improved under the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that her parents are looking for a complete cure. Mr. and Mrs. McHardy thank Pink Pills for the present improved condition of their child, as they have done her more good than the scores of bottles of doctor's medicine which she took.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

CZAR DISAPPOINTED.

GRIEVES OVER THE FACT THAT THE NEW BABY IS NOT A BOY.

A Berlin cable to the N. Y. Journal says: A spirit of disappointment prevails in the Imperial palace at St. Petersburg because of the event of Friday, when the Czarina gave birth to another daughter. It was learned to-day from an authentic source that the Czar especially did not participate in the general rejoicing over the successful delivery of His Imperial consort. It is an open secret that both he and his courtiers feel bitterly because a male successor to the throne was not a boy. The young Czar shares the superstitious sentiments of all the Muscovites. He also knows that the Grand Duchess, Maria Paulowna, the

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wife of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, not long since consulted a gypsy fortune teller, who predicted that one of her sons would sit on the throne of Russia. An account of this now widely advertised prophecy, the Russian public regards the two sons of the Grand Duchess with especial interest. Both of them are robust young fellows, and, as officers of the Imperial Guard, are very popular in military circles. Unless a male heir is born to the Imperial couple, which is not likely, as the Czarina's health is greatly impaired by her recent confinement, the oldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir will be the rightful heir to the throne. The older brother of the Czar, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, is now in the last stage of consumption, and the younger brother, the 19 year old Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, is also not expected to live after he has reached his majority. The sons of Grand Duke Vladimir are Kyrill, born in 1876; Boris, born in 1877, and Andre, born in 1878. The Czar has been subject of late to serious spells of melancholia. At present he seems to take no interest whatever in the social diversions of the court, and it is feared that this domestic disappointment will confirm him in his gloomy mental condition.

ONE GRAND PRINCIPLE.

THE RELIGION OF CHRIST IS SUMMED UP IN THE WORD LOVE.

If I were asked what is the underlying principle of the religion of Christ, I would say it is love. Love is the essential feature of the gospel.

Group together the ten commandments, the warnings of the prophets, the evangelical counsels and the exhortations of the apostles; group together all the precepts of the Old and New Testaments and the decrees of the church; analyze them all, and they are all contained in one short word, and that word is love. "Love," says the apostle, "is the fulfilling of the law"—that is to say, the law is fulfilled by love. Love is the shortest, surest road to salvation hereafter. When our Lord was asked to summarize the Decalogue, he said; "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul and with thy whole mind. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these commandments hang the law and the prophets."

God said, "I will descend from heaven to earth. I will manifest myself to the world. I will clothe myself with humanity and will become man. I will become bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. I will place myself on a level with him. I will take upon myself his sorrows and infirmities. I will become his brother, friend and companion. I will love him and command him to love all." Oh, the wonderful condescension of God, that he should command us to love him and be angry with us if we do not love him!—Cardinal Gibbons.

THE QUEEN'S AGE AND REIGN.

On the 24th of May Her Majesty completed the seventy-eighth year of her age, and during this month, June, the sixtieth year of her reign, which is one of the longest in European history, as the small number of names in the annexed will show. Frederick Gunther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, reigned sixty years and two months; Rainer III, Prince of Monaco, about sixty-one years; Bernard Erich, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, sixty-two; Charles the Great, Duke of Lorraine, sixty-three; Cynan, King of Wales, sixty-three; James I., King of Aragon, sixty-three; Philip II., Duke of Nassau, sixty-three; Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, sixty-five; Leopold the Illustrious, Margrave of Austria, sixty-six; William I., Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, sixty-six; Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, sixty-seven; Frederick Louis V., Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, sixty-nine; Ernest the pious, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, seventy; Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, seventy; Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre, seventy-two; Alfonso I., King of Portugal, seventy-three; George William, Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg, seventy-six years. The last mentioned sovereign was son of Edward the fortunate, a native of Great Britain, and he succeeded his father on the sudden death of the latter, June 3, 1600. William died May 22, 1677, at the age of 83 years.—London Notes and Queries.

WISE MEN KNOW

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE MANITOBA CROPS.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 16.—It is learned that the crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, which will be issued in a few days, will show the area under wheat in the province to be 1,290,882 acres; of oats, 638,141 acres, and of barley, 153,866 acres. The total area of all crops is 1,950,000 acres, an increase of 30 per cent. over last year. The total area last year was 999,583 acres. After deducting 50 per cent. of the area sown on stubble, which proved to be wasted effort, the figures for the three preceding years of the principal cereals are as follows: Wheat—1894, 1,010,956 acres; 1895, 1,140,276; 1896, 999,583. Oats—1894, 413,686; 1895, 432,658; 1896, 442,445. Barley—1894, 119,528; 1895, 153,839; 1896, 127,885. There are 27,000 farmers in the province, and the figures indicate that the old settlers are cropping as much land as ever, although going more extensively into stock raising, etc.

Hicks: "It is so hard to get anything through Jackaway's head." Wicks: "I know it. Strangely, too, when you come to think of it. Surely, there can be nothing in the way!"

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