

WHAT ANNE FITTENHOUSE SAYS

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From every side one hears more and more about the recrudescence of white lace for gowns. It has been many years since women wore lace frocks, although every one acknowledged their supremacy and durability. Even if the lace was not of the purest quality it would outlast satin and could be used for several seasons over a variety of styles. But lace was withdrawn for trimming, if not for the entire gown, and it was rarely thought of for bows and rosettes.

There was a good reason for this. Lace is not always becoming when used for a hat. It is better under a woman's face than over it. The millions of today have been so prolific in inventing fashions that they did not need to draw on a material that cannot be depended upon for style. Some effort was made last summer to use white lace hats as rivals to the tulle hats that were fashionable at Trouville and it raised a mild storm of discussion when some one introduced the idea that filtered light was unbefitting to the eyes. In Paris where clothes are a serious art, such a discussion as this would be entered into by all the leading artists and milliners of the day. It was a question of vital importance during the season.

Lace gowns were the chief economy and stand-by of half the fashionable women of a decade ago. They were appreciated at their real value, for a white or black lace costume always has distinction and is not as easily conspicuous as the brilliant gowns of satin and sequins which have taken its place. A woman felt well dressed in such a frock and if it was too expensive for her type she could add that inevitable bunch of flowers or colored jewelry.

A black lace gown was considered necessary in the wardrobe of any woman who needed an all around frock for emergencies. It could be worn in the afternoon with a black or white tulle or lace guimpe to the play, to the dinner, to the opera, and so an informal dance, minus the guimpe. It had the advantage of packing neatly and would arrive at the destination without wrinkles. It could be folded into a small space and would fit in with any color scheme.

But those were economical days. Women then took thought for a gown which would be deemed as medium in price. Today, to draw further upon the erudition of the copy book, any kind of a plumb line, for we live in extravagant times and what was luxury in clothes to our mothers is hardship to the daughters. In the return of the lace gown to fashion a sign of better times coming—that is, times when women do not rush recklessly into an extravagant purchase of frocks, but give well to the ways of their wardrobe as they do to their household and practice thrift in clothes as well as in coffee and butter? Has the old lesson come back with force that a woman is not well dressed by reason of the number of her clothes but by the charm of the gown she wears? If she can arrive at this distinction in a lace frock and see that frock for many occasions, then she is not only saving money but what is more important today,

the expenditure of vitality, mental and physical. Fashion offers white, cream, black and sometimes gray lace gowns. The princess fashion has no followers among the fashionable people and even the strict empire has lost its distinction. One must be draped today and ruffled and cut off into straight and many zigzag lines. These low lace flounces are used instead of straight widths.

There is one new kind of tea tinted lace over ivory satin which has been sent flouncing that drop from a high waist line to the floor. Each one is caught high at the side with a cluster of silver roses and green leaves and the lower flounce spreads itself out into a pointed train. The bodice is first tall, then a wide scarf of the lace which drops down the back in two points to the knees. It is weighted with silver roses and crossing over the meshes is looped below the bust into an ornamental silver gallow. The edges of the gallow are outlined with German rhinestones to give brilliancy.

There is a black Chantilly lace, which is as fashionable as it was last year, that is draped over a deep purple stuff. The shirt has two flounces, the deeper one draped from hips to the floor and the shorter one draped into a kind of pannier over the hips and looped up at the back. The lower flounce is caught high over the left knee with an immense purple satin rose. The bodice is of black tulle cut in the simplest Greek fashion with all its edges outlined with German rhinestones sewn on black velvet ribbon. The bodice lining is of flesh pink tulle. There is a wide girle of black velvet ribbon which has one streamer hanging, to the knees and a purple rose caught in front where the bust drapery of tulle runs into the waist line.

The usefulness of a white or cream lace gown is thoroughly appreciated and it can be made more artistic by ashes which fashion has brought back into favor. These accessories were shown on many of the new gowns last fall and women took them up here and there, but they were not so popular as had been supposed they would be. This spring it is probable we shall see a great many of them, for a fascinating variety will be offered, including lovely Oriental silks in heavy hand embroidery done in tinsel and does. Ribbons of satin and silk and velvet are dyed into the most unusual shades of the day in order that they may be used as girdles and sashes, and the artistic dressmakers are working for amazing color schemes, with the sash as the central feature.

Mind you these girdles are not placed around the waist in an ordinary way. They follow out the desire for draping and looping that has taken possession of this world. They appear and disappear in the meshes of the gown fabric and are not always conscious that the half reveals a flash of light and color seen on one gown is nothing more wonderful than a sash, but it has been put on by the hands of one entirely great, therefore its beauty.

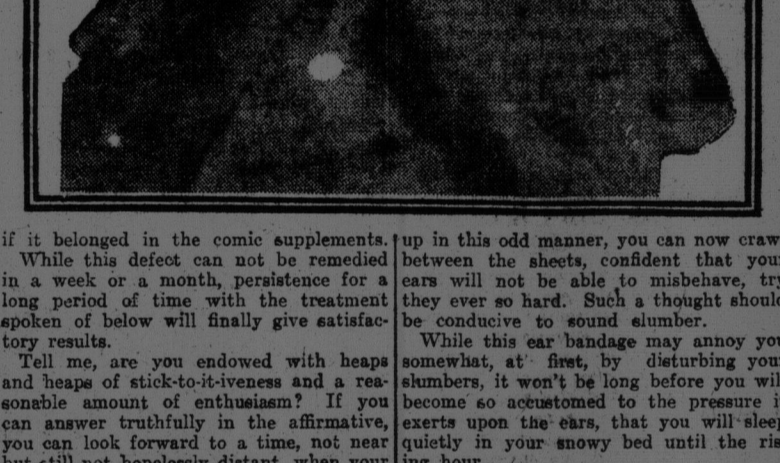
THE CHECKERS. The union of railway and steamship checkers held a meeting at the club rooms, Union street, on Saturday night to receive the reports of the action taken by the railway and steamship authorities with regard to the schedule of wages presented on January 2 by the checkers, and the members were informed that while the steamship representatives had sent through the checkers a statement of their demands, a line of action, the railway people had not been heard from.

Little Beauty Chats

By BLANCKE BEACON

The Ear That Juts Out From the Head

Many ears are set out from the sides of the head as much in angle that they make the face look like a pig with two particularly ungracious handles. All my play goes out to the woman who wears ears of this description, as they absolutely spoil the beauty of the face, making it look as if she were a pig.



up in this odd manner, you can now crawl between the sheets, confident that your ears will not be able to misbehave, try they ever so hard. Such a thought should be conducive to sound slumber.

While this ear handicap may annoy you somewhat, at first, by disturbing your slumbers, it will not be long before you will become so accustomed to the pressure it exerts upon the ears, that you will sleep quietly in your snowy bed until the rising hour.

kept many people from attending but the church was well filled and those present were greatly impressed with the preacher's remarks.

Dr. MacVicar first referred to the pleasure of seeing children playing even in the streets and particularly mentioned the merry faces of the children in Japan and China. He spoke very earnestly of child life, first with the darker side was presented and then of the lighter side.

Some people had said that there were no neglected children in St. John but it was only necessary for these people to go about with their eyes opened and their soon learn differently. He spoke of the early days of correcting faults in children by sending reformatories and houses of correction for those convicted of crime.

This he thought was a great mistake for in many cases the children were brought to the attention of the law when they were only a few years old.

Dr. MacVicar held up many instances where children, who on account of lack of home training and because their parents were irresponsible, had not a proper start in life. "If we are looking forward to a greater St. John," said the speaker.

Both, of Montreal, a statement of the child of providing a proper training for the children whose parents will not assume the responsibility of properly bringing up their children. We cannot delay in getting proper legislation that will cause these children to be cared for.

He referred to reformatories as in many cases being considered simply as jails by the boys but he thought that the boys should be given more liberty and more reliance placed on their honor. He believed that the Boys' Industrial Home at East St. John was a fine example of what a reformatory should be and he was greatly pleased with the results of the system there.

The new ideas of child training were many of these houses of correction and the sense of honor was being developed in children, convicted of crime.

Dr. MacVicar spoke of many cases of children's crimes, which had come to the Tribune from London says: The terms of the Unions party memorial to Mr. Bonar Law are discreetly concealed so that it is possible for both food taxers and free traders to claim the victory. The grades of the Unions party are diametrically opposed as to the nature of the proposed compact.

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The immediate outcome is the dropping of the Unions party's demand for the abolition of Imperial preference, says the Birmingham Post, which is credited with speaking the mind of the Chamberlainites.

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J. Marcus Dependable Furniture

Good Values in Dining Room Furniture!

DINING CHAIRS upholstered in Empire leather \$1.59 Dining Tables From \$7.00 up. China Cabinet quartered cut oak, bent glass sides, glass door, \$21.75. Buffets, From \$14.75 up, in all latest woods.

J. MARCUS, - 30 Dock St.

LECTURE OF INTEREST AT EVERY DAY CLUB

In the Every Day Club last night Rev. C. S. Riddick, of the Congregational church, spoke in a very interesting manner of the scenery of British Columbia. The choir of the church was present and besides leading the singing rendered two selections of great acceptance. Rev. Mr. Riddick has lived for five years in British Columbia working among the Indians at Kitimat, 600 miles north of Vancouver. The town is situated among the mountains of the coast range and besides the Indians has no population. There is no police force, magistrate, constable or any other machinery of the law, each one doing his best to see that all kinds of lawlessness is put down.

CANADA'S REVENUE A RECORD

But Berden Has Thrown Promises Aside and Made Great Increase in Expenditures. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Canada's revenue for three-quarters of the current fiscal year up to the end of December has been \$24,577,056, an increase of \$2,083,009 or nearly 9 per cent, as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1911. If the same rate of increase is maintained for the next three months the total revenue for the year will be \$97,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000.

REVENUE A RECORD

Excise revenue has totalled \$18,128,474, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000. Post office revenue shows a gain of \$1,100,000. The revenue from land and buildings totalled \$14,121,180, an increase of \$2,548,081 over the preceding December. The revenue from the sale of stamps, also shows a considerable increase under the new administration. For the nine months the expenditure on revenue totalled \$67,001,575, a jump of \$12,897,704 over the corresponding period of 1911. It is by far the largest jump in ordinary expenditure for any nine months in the history of the dominion and certainly does not fit with Premier Borden's re-election promises of economic reforms that would reduce "wasteful" Liberal expenditures by \$10,000,000.

ON CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR THE NINE MONTHS

On capital account the outlay for the nine months has been \$22,670,103, an increase of \$3,638,749. The net debt of the dominion at the end of the year stood at \$304,194,436, a decrease of \$10,000,000 during 1912.

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DON'T DIET YOURSELF TO DEATH TO CURE DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. IT ISN'T NECESSARY.

While it is necessary for the dyspeptic to abstain from rich, greasy, highly seasoned food, it is useless and injurious to deprive the sufferer of a full supply of good nutritious food sufficient for the needs of the body. Weakening the body will never remove dyspepsia, on the contrary, all doctors should be to maintain and increase the strength. Burdock Blood Bitters will increase the strength, and at the same time enable one to partake of all the wholesome food required, without fear of any unpleasant after results. Miss Martha A. Brooks, Gagetown, N.B., writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion for more than seven years, but after several doctors and different medicines, obtaining no relief, I have tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I decided to give it a trial. I have taken only one bottle, and that one has done me more good than all the other medicines I have used. My appetite, which was very poor, is now good, and I can eat just everything without any disagreeable feelings." Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, JAN. 13. A.M. High Tide...3.26 Low Tide...5.53 Sun Rises...8.06 Sun Sets...4.50 Time used is Atlantic standard. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived Sunday. Star Ocean, 1,228, Coffin, from West Indies. New Thompson, gun cargo. Star Lingen, 2,603, Paterson, from Sydney, Starr, with coal. Schr. Harry, 422, Gatrax, Pembroke (N.S.), for New York. In for harbor, C. M. Kerrison. Sailed Saturday. Schr. St. Bernard, McLeod, for Parrabrook, C. M. Kerrison. Sailed Sunday. Star Manchester Shipper, Perry, for Manchester, Wm. Thomson & Co. Star Wabana, Reside, for Sydney, Starr, New York. BRITISH PORTS. Manchester, Jan. 10.—Arr. star Manchester Commerce, from St. John. Queenstown, Jan. 13.—Arr. star Celtic, from New York. Southampton, Jan. 13.—Arr. star New York, from New York. London, Jan. 13.—Sld. star Kanawha, for Halifax and St. John. FOREIGN PORTS. New York, Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. William B. Hillborn (N.S.). Vineyard Haven, Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. M. Chase, from Windsor (N.S.)—two lib. cargo. New York, Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. George W. Hanson, from Parrabrook (N.S.); Wanderer, do; Henry May, do. New York, Jan. 13.—Sld. schr. Hazel R. Ritchey, for Halifax; Winnipeg, for St. Andrews (N.B.). VESSELS IN PORT. Steamers. Kvarn, 2,045, J. T. Knight Co., South Africa. Lingen, 2,603, Starr, Sydney. Deano, 1,228, Wm. Thomson & Co., West Indies. Rappahannock, 2,480, Wm. Thomson & Co., London. Deano, 2,267, Starr, Sydney. Saturnia, 5,494, Robert Reford, Glasgow. Donnell, 1,269, J. T. Knight Co., Mexican ports. Barkentine. Hector, 498, A. W. Adams, discharging. Schooners. Abbie Keat, 96, J. W. Smith. Anne Lord, 246, C. M. Kerrison, disch. Ann Louise Lockwood, 265, A. W. Adams. Arthur J. Parker, 118, J. W. McAlary. Cora May, 111, C. N. Scott, laid up. Claries C. Lester, 205, A. W. Adams. Domain, 91, C. M. Kerrison, in for harbor. Kims, 260, A. W. Adams, Boston. Galatia, 346, A. W. Adams, Bridgeport. Helen G. King, 126, A. W. Adams, laid up. Henry II Chamberlain, 208, A. W. Adams. Hunter, 187, D. J. Purdy, laid up. Harry, 422, C. M. Kerrison. Arthur Lord, 189, A. W. Adams, laid up. Jennie A. Stubbs, 189, A. W. Adams, disch. Jennie Smith, 338, C. M. Kerrison, New York. Leonard Parker, 240, R. C. Elkin, disch. McClure, 191, C. M. Kerrison, disch. Nellie Eaton, 69, A. W. Adams. Orosimbo, 121, A. W. Adams, laid up. Oriole, 124, J. Spence. Otis Miller, 68, in for harbor. Priscilla, 102, A. W. Adams, laid up. Rebecca M. Walls, 216, C. M. Kerrison. Rewa, 122, D. J. Purdy, laid up. Roger Drury, 307, R. C. Elkin. Ruth Robinson, 402, A. W. Adams, Boston. Sallie E. Ludlam, 169, D. J. Purdy. Scotia Queen, 107, C. M. Kerrison, laid up. S. W. Cooper, 105, A. W. Adams, laid up. Vineyard, 119, C. M. Kerrison. Wanda, 272, J. W. Smith, disch. W. E. & W. L. Tuck, 383, Gregory. Wilkesa Gertrude, 271, C. M. Kerrison, New York. SCHOONER STILL EAST. The tug Solabelle, Captain McLean, went to Mac's Bay on Saturday and attempted to haul the schooner William T. Donnell off the rocks, but the trial proved fruitless. A line was made fast to the Donnell at p. m., and a steady strain was exerted for almost two hours, and although the vessel pounded somewhat she did not move from the rocky bed. The schooner is pinned between two large boulders some 200 yards off shore, and is badly battered; the keel has been stripped, the bow opened up, the stem smashed away, the cabin and rigging gone, and the stern started. The fishermen at Mac's Bay, some of whom are engaged in unloading the cargo of lake by means of dories, say that the vessel will probably go to pieces. The Solabelle had to give up on Saturday on account of the thick fog and will make another attempt tomorrow to float the Donnell when the schooner will have had a great deal of her cargo removed.

UNITED KINGDOM IS AGAIN STORM SWEEP

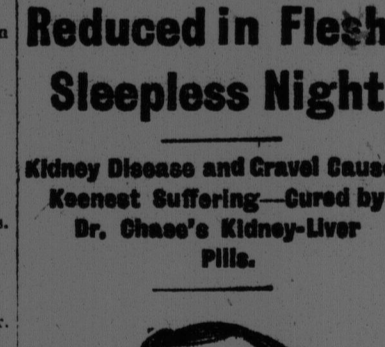
London, Jan. 13.—The United Kingdom was swept Saturday and Sunday by heavy gales and snow storms. There have been many wrecks of small craft, and coast shipping has been considerably damaged. Vessels arriving in port today felt the fury of the storm and some of the vessels are badly scared. In the north of England the storm was of terrific severity, lasting thirty-three hours, and there was a continuous snow fall in the Newcastle district. Telephone and telegraph wires are down in all directions. The steamer Mauretania was held aloft side the landing stage at Liverpool just 12.20 o'clock tonight, when she sailed, 3 feet for New York. The steamer Celtic, from New York January 4, which arrived at Queenston this afternoon, reports having experienced terrific weather. The gale was so violent on Friday and Saturday that the passengers were forbidden on the promenade deck. The Celtic at 5 a. m. on Saturday got the British steamer Wayfarer, for New Orleans. The Wayfarer was at this time in the latter stages of her run, a figure 20 degrees 25 minutes. She had 1 ton funnel and all her lifeboats, and the steering gear was disabled. The Celtic reported that the Wayfarer was pinned back to Liverpool. A wireless message stated that the steering gear had been repaired and that the Corsican and Meghad were standing by. The British steamer Willmore, Philadelphia, December 27 for Hamburg, report having spoken on January 4 the German steamer Albatross, which sailed from Hamburg December 22 for Philadelphia. T. Albatross signalled that she had met with an accident, the nature of which, however was not disclosed. The German steamer Claus Horn, from Jadedown, Norfolk, after being forced to Bremen, reports having lost her propeller, and is proceeding to Bremen. The Danish steamer Gloc has been wrecked off Girdloa, Scotland, with 1 loss of seven lives.

FARMERS LOST 10 PER CENT.

Sir Wm. Whyte, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states his belief that the western Canada farmer is now lost 10 per cent. per bushel, and probably more, because of flooding of markets the large crops in the United States, a shortage of demand for low-grade grain with all the crop of 1912 was exported both in volume and quality.

Reduced in Flesh Sleepless Night

Kidney Disease and Gravel Cause Keenest Suffering—Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.



Mr. W. Smith. That disease of the kidneys is the greatest suffering is well known and when stone or gravel is formed in the bladder the torture is also beyond human endurance. The disease should never be allowed to reach this dangerous stage. In its most severe form, having a stoppage of water, accompanied the most dreadful agony. As the stone works on it became reduced in flesh and passed sleepless nights. I was able to do much for me, and I used many medicines but nothing more than temporary relief. My attention was directed to Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, after reading this treatment of the disease using this treatment the disease was eradicated from my system. I have gained weight, sleep well, and feel that I have been twenty years younger. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will cure. He is a box, all dealers.

Mending the Family Purse For Nineteen-Thirteen

By J. R. HAMILTON Former Advertising Manager Wanamaker's, Philadelphia

IT IS AN old story of the Doctor who fell asleep in his easy chair with his empty purse in his hand. It was the day after Christmas and as the old Doctor fingered the opening in the empty purse he murmured in his sleep: "It's a bad wound, a very bad wound, it will take at least thirteen stitches."

Now there is a way of mending the family purse for 1913, so that we may not only keep more in it, but may at the same time take more out of it for our own comfort and luxury. And if we can do this everybody, including the merchants, will be glad. The way for us to accomplish this result is very simple. Briefly it consists in our doing exactly what the merchants and the manufacturers do. It consists in anticipating our needs. For example, all over the country there are big White Sales in progress. There are big Plano Sales, and Furniture Sales. In fact there are sales of every kind of merchandise not in season at this time. The reason for this is that months ago every manufacturer anticipated his dull season. He therefore arranged with his retailers to order a certain amount of his Merchandise at a reduced cost, in order that he might make up this Merchandise during his dull season and so keep his factory in full swing. The merchant agreed to accept this Merchandise, provided it was delivered during his dull season, because in this way he could offer exceptional bargains to the Public and thus keep his store in full swing. Now it remains for you to anticipate your wants just as the manufacturer and the merchant have done, and thus keep your household in full swing. If you see from the advertising in this paper today that you can buy shoes, or clothes or furniture or pianos, at a reduced price now, the thing of course to do is to buy them now. Most people live as if today were going to be their last day on earth, and a great part of the misery of the world is due to this Hand to Mouth existence. There is nothing being offered in these sales now that will not soon be in demand again. And there is hardly anything being offered upon which money cannot be saved. If you will read this advertising today with a view to anticipating your future wants, you will find that your family purse will be a happier, healthier, fatter purse throughout the year.

Daily Hints For the Cook

SOUR MILK BISCUIT. Put 1 quart flour in sifter, add 1 teaspoon soda, 2 of cream of tartar and 1 of salt. Sift three times. Into this rub a piece of lard the size of an egg. Mix with enough thick, sour milk to make a medium stiff dough. Roll out 84 inch thick and cut with small biscuit cutter, place a tiny piece of butter on top of each and bake in a quick oven.

SPANISH CREAM. One-quarter box gelatine or one tablespoon granulated gelatine (I use the latter), three eggs milk, whites of three eggs, yolks three eggs, half cup milk, scant quarter teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla or three tablespoons wine. Beat milk with gelatine, add sugar, pour slowly on yolks of eggs slightly beaten. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from the range and add, flavoring and whites of eggs beat stiff. Turn into individual molds, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Serve with cream. Many gelatins will be required if large molds are used.

"I wish to commend," said the ladies' haughty, "about that flour you sold me. It was tough." "Tough, ma'am?" asked the grocer. "Yes, sir," made a pie with it, and my husband could hardly cut it."

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