

COLUMN FOR THE LADIES.

What to Wear for the Summer Months.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Fashion's Fancies and Interesting Notes for the Ladies.

Materials for Summer Gowns.

The London Queen gives us a very good idea of what is in the market for the making of summer gowns. The cottons are so tempting, as far as material and style are concerned, and moreover, now that loose bodices are the fashion, it is possible to buy ready-made washing dresses at most reasonable prices. In the hands of a good dressmaker the cost of making up a cotton is almost as much as making up a silk; the work of cutting and fitting involve almost, if not quite, as much trouble, and yet it is hard to have to pay more for making than the cost of the material.

The satens have been brought out with the usual pin spots and other small effects, and the bird's-eye vogel is well to the fore. But the newest designs are charming flowers, natural in color and size, dim in their effect, mostly thrown on to a gold ground. Skeleton flowers in outline on a contrasting tone are new, and these are generally white on a ground of solid color. There is a long range of cottons in cashmere coloring, and these are really handsome, but would not suit all tastes. Lace-like leaves in two vivid tones are new, such as red and blue, green and brown, and sometimes sprays of flowers appear in such mixtures.

Crepé cloth is a most useful material made in cotton, which looks much better than it is, and is often used for quiet evening dresses, or tea jackets, or for the fronts of tea gowns.

Thick white gowns, and white is likely to be much worn, made of duck and the heavy linen used for men's vests, are to be much the fashion. These goods are united to the plain style of skirts now worn. If accompanied by a Louis XV. coat, with steel or silver buttons, and full vests of a softer material, or tight waistcoats, they make singularly smart toilets.

The white satens have many of them open-work stripes woven like lace, while some have interwoven designs in a species of brocade which, instead of being white, are in the natural colors of the tiny flowers, and are among the prettiest things brought out this season. Colored spots are also thrown in white grounds.

Printed voiles come under the head of washing gowns. Some do not suffer by contact with the washtub, but nearly all will stand being cleaned, and they are light and charmingly printed, being covered with flowers in the pompadour style. Some pansies on a voile ground in faithful colorings of nature are among the prettiest novelties of the year. The designs are nearly always large, and chine effects are fashionable. Many of these appear in dark grounds—reseda, gray, blue or brown—which render them suitable for women of middle age, and fill a want which is rarely met—a suitable gown for a matron to wear in the country.

Some of the narrow-striped washing materials have a brocade in white or some solid color thrown upon them. Plaids have found their way to the gingham and thicker kinds of washing materials, especially the Mackenzie and Maduff tartans.

Crepé grounded cloths have darker bell flowers and are quite new, wash well and are not difficult to make. The skirts are plain. Many of them very full and without any foundation. Some have tuques, others rows of inch-wide velvet ribbon sewed all round. A few are made with kilts; but as a rule the fronts and backs are plain, with a large square pocket on either hip, some gathered, some arranged in double-box plaits. When gathered they often hook on to the back of the bodice.

The surplice bodices is the best suited to washing gowns. The fronts are gathered in each shoulder and cross on the chest, the ends disappearing in the waistband, and the V-shaped opening at the neck can be filled in if one likes with a shirt or colored plastron.

Make Home Happy.

Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, nor your hearts, lest a merry laugh should shake down some of the many old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in disappointment. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they don't find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirit of your children. Half an hour of merriment around the freights of a home blots out many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle. Put home first and foremost; for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken; when you will "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still"; and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden to make each other happy.

Buying a Trousseau.

In buying a trousseau I advise every young woman to commence with underwear, gloves, shoes, hosiery and such articles as do not change much in a year, while the hats and gowns should be the last selected, as then one is more apt to have the latest styles. Too many gowns for one's position in society, and too few pieces of underwear, etc., is better reversed. If the bride, to be, can save a trifle in the buying of her wardrobe, she will find that a small sum is convenient to have to expend in pretty things for her new home, which cannot rightly be included with the furni-

ture. In furnishing a home it is a wise plan to buy for the kitchen first, then bedrooms, dining room, and lastly the parlor; for one may do without many things in a parlor, but "where is the man who will do without dining?"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Goods for Summer Wear.

The new goods which appear from day to day for summer wear are soft wools, or wool and silk weaves, which are light in weight, dainty in tint and exquisite in texture, while the Priestley batiste, in sage greens, dark and light mixed grays, is about the finest material for summer wear one can find. Among the latest invoices, besides these silk and wool batistes, are gazelines, many kinds of grenadines and fancy mixed veillings, taffetas, in damask and satin effects, colored failles, tartan plaid bengalines, printed China crapes, poplins and camel's hair bourette. The champagne striped crepon is another light wool, which in a Paris-made costume has a plain English skirt, mutton-leg sleeves and round bodice covered with an entire bodice of guipure lace, in one piece, fitted like an armor, and fastened on left shoulder and under the arm. These wools are combined in black and are found flecked with spots, or rough thread or line stripes. A turquoise blue flecked with ecru thread and wrought with black silk spots, is strikingly combined with a shirt blouse front, box-plaited, of black Sicilian, with turned over collar and full sleeves of black. A black Neapolitan hat, trimmed with blue coral flowers, forms the finishing touch to this suit, and dark blue is common made up with red, which is quite Russian, while turquoise-blue is used with black.

To Get a Good Skin.

Do women realize how important it is to take care of the skin? An ounce of preservative is always desirable, and proper care never means experimenting. Many a woman through indifference in her youth finds herself at middle age with a rough skin, when by a few simple precautions she might have preserved all the freshness and delicacy of her girlhood. Bathing the face each night in hot water—not simply warm water, but so hot that you wonder how you can bear it—is one of the most sure and simple remedies against roughness. A thorough rubbing of the face each night and morning with a piece of soft flannel adds to the softness and freshness of the skin.—*Boston Traveller*.

A Glimpse of London Styles.

Two girls in white satin, the skirts very plain and tight, had frilled silk muslin arranged round the shoulders in a very bewitching fashion. The tight skirts show pretty feet to great advantage, and also, unfortunately, display the less pleasing varieties rather uncomplimentingly. One of the most effective dresses was all soft whiteness in front with black velvet at the back and just appearing at the sides.—*Madge, in London Truth*.

Fashion's Fancies.

Bonnets continue to grow smaller, and hats larger.

Yellow velvet roses, without foliage, are popular for hat garnitures.

Among old fashions revived is that of cording each seam of the bodice with silk of a corresponding or harmonizing color.

It is now the fashion for girls under 14 years of age to wear very short skirts.

The embroidered nainsook gown is much in demand this summer for girl graduates and commencement dresses.

A simple belt, collar and cuffs of gold or silver passementerie make the only trimmings of many lovely white commencement gowns.

All the most fashionable women wear their skirts flat in the back, a little longer behind than in front and all the trimming placed at the bottom.

Both tinted and pure white pearl buckles, with buttons to match, are in favor for trimming India silks and thin wool dresses figured with white.

Calico frocks for piazza and house wear are made up with large cuffs and collars, guimpes and waistcoats of white pique, duck, butcher's linen or ecru canvas.

A plaiting of black lawn is put underneath the edge of walking skirts, from which the dust can easily be shaken out after it has been worn, and it can be renewed often enough to keep the bottom of the dress always in good condition.

Fine, smooth woolen, in hair lines or stripes, are the favorite materials for tailor-made costumes. The bodices most approved closely resemble those of riding habits and are so fitted and carefully pressed that at a distance they have the effect of the new French seamless corage.

Flower balls on a dinner or supper table are novel and there is usually a large one in the centre and smaller ones around the table. The flowers are bound over a willow or wire frame, which is globe-shaped, with sections, and moss is used to hide the frame.

An old-rose chevot has a plain full skirt, edged entirely around with nine graduated rows of black velvet, while the back breadths are held in a large triple box plait. A square Spanish jacket, trimmed with black velvet ribbon, falls over the full front of the bodice and the high sleeve is completed by a second sleeve from the elbow, also trimmed with rows of velvet.

Some Other Woman.

When a man has done a foolish thing he always looks around quickly to see if anybody saw him; when a woman does—but who ever knew a woman to do a foolish thing?

THE Rochester Herald presents some startling figures as to the cost of an election in that city under the so-called Australian ballot system. The summary of expense is as follows:

83 polling rooms, rental \$30 each.....	\$ 2,490
33 large ballot boxes, \$37.5 each.....	1,237 50
33 large waste ballot boxes, \$4.50 each....	1,485
558 booths, with conveniences, \$21 each....	11,718
379 inspectors, five days each, \$3.33 each	12,600
186 ballot clerks, one day, \$8.33 each.....	1,549 98
178,000 ballots 17 1/2 x 6.....	3,060
4,333 card board posters.....	330
30 special guard railings, \$10 each.....	300
Total.....	\$34,001
Sundry expenses.....	5,000
Total cost of one election in Rochester....	\$39,001

When it is stated that the total expense of the largest election held in that city under the old system was less than \$4,000, it is evident that the Australian mode of deciding elections is costly, if not else.

Bill Nye says: "The peculiar characteristic of classical music is that it is really so much better than it sounds."

The Work of the Jugglers.

The Philadelphia Press suggests as another name for the McKinley Bill, "An Act to prevent the reduction of the wages of American labor to a European basis."

Wages are used to buy necessary supplies for the family.

Now wages are to be "protected" by compelling wage earners to pay more for all they buy.

Whether a man works in a factory or in the field is determined by the price of farm labor. The American manufacturer bids, not against the European manufacturer, but against the American farmer.

Why is it that to-day, after thirty years of a protective tariff, it is necessary to go to Congress to get a law passed to "prevent the reduction of the wages of American labor?"

What influences are at work reducing wages in America?

Plainly the depression of agriculture.

When, in America, agriculture prospers, wages advance; when it is depressed, wages in every factory in the land decline.

In 1877, 1878 and 1879 farm products commanded profitable prices, and every section had a "boom."

But in recent years the tendency has been otherwise; the chief agricultural crop has been the crop of mortgages, with the result that wages have declined in all industrial centres, and strikes have multiplied.

Now, we are to have a "bill to prevent the reduction of wages of American labor to a European basis." How is it proposed to do this? Simply by increasing taxation.

Here is an illustration: A farmer sends some early strawberries to his city merchant and tells him to send in exchange twelve dozen tin cans for peaches, tomatoes, etc., etc. Heretofore the Government would take for revenue 33 per cent., the farmer would get nine cans instead of a dozen. He finds this tax has been increased to five, leaving only seven cans in a dozen, or seven dozen in a gross.

It does not matter what the farmer asks in exchange for his products, the effect of the McKinley bill is the same. If he wants a suit of clothes, a carpet, household utensils, farming implements, knives, guns, fertilizer, anything or everything, he finds that in exchange for his fruits and vegetables, for wheat or corn, for cotton or for cattle, by an increase of taxation he must accept less or he must send more.

This is the way farm wages are "increased." Under the influence of the tariff, agriculture has declined, and wages in the factories and mills have followed. Labor has been imported and is to-day imported free of any tax, and so between the poorly paid immigrant and the poorly paid farmer, the laborer in the cities finds that the wages and the wages of the English laborers approach every year nearer and nearer to a level.

Wages come not from capital; they come from the products of labor. They are highest when and where production is highest per hand.

Any natural or artificial impediment to the highest production; any friction, any taxation, any tariff, lessens the productive power of labor and reduces its rewards. Taxation is always an evil; it is tolerable only when imposed to meet the requirements of the government. When imposed to enrich the rich, to add to the accumulations of the Forty Thieves, it is an outrage to every person, and an especial burden upon American labor in the field or the factory. Deny it as our Republican friends may, the tariff is a tax.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Mutually Crippling Trade.

Retaliation against the McKinley Bill has found a voice in France in the adoption of prohibitory duties on Indian corn, and now a report comes from Mexico that an export duty will be levied on silver-lead ore in order to supplement the effect of the Treasury regulations which have interfered with that growing and profitable traffic along our southern border. The more we have of this mutual crippling of trade the better. There is a wide scope for usefulness in the McKinley Bill. It would be a good thing if Canada, in retaliation for the trebling of our duty on barley, would treble her own duty on corn, of which we sell her 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels annually, or about the same quantity as the barley we buy from her. The eyes of a good many people would be opened by this process of getting rich by taxation and mutual scarcity. We should not wonder if Senator Hisecock as well as Congressman Farquhar might learn something eventually by means of the tax on barley. The Senator had a debate with Mr. Plann, of Kansas, a few days ago in which he held that importation was not necessary to exportation, because if we could sell our products to foreign countries in competition with their own similar products, they would be obliged to pay us in gold. A vista is thus presented to us of fleets of steamers sailing to Europe with our products to be sold in competition with those of Russia, India, Australia and South America, and bringing back nothing but small iron safes containing a few gold bars or bags of coin. Of course, under such circumstances, the goods we export would have to pay double freight, since the steamers would come back empty. This would settle the question of competition with Russia, India, etc., at once, and against us. Then the question would come up: What should we do with the gold? We should soon get a sufficiency of that metal if we have not a sufficiency now. But suppose that the cunning foreigners should take it into their heads to pass McKinley bills of their own, as France and Mexico are doing or threatening to do. We have no monopoly of tariffs. Very likely the foreigners, seeing their gold going away to the United States, would say: "If you will not buy our products, we will not buy yours." This may seem incredible to Senator Hisecock, but he will have a much simpler case to deal with when the tax of 30 cents a bushel is imposed on barley. If at the same time a tax of 15 per cent. were put on hides, he would see things much more clearly.—*New York Evening Post*.

When He's Dressed in His Best Suit of Clothes.

Look how these prices affect the farmer: It now takes a load of potatoes to buy a pair of boots, a big steer buys a plain suit of clothes for every day wear; it takes a good cow to buy a plain overcoat; a load of corn supplies cap and mittens; a load of oats will furnish a corresponding suit of under-clothing. So that, when the farmer returns home from the country store, he carries on his person the value of a big steer, a good cow, and thirty bushels or more of corn, of oats and of potatoes.—*Chicago News*.

Letter to the Pope.

The following letter has been sent to Pope Leo XIII. from Pennsylvania: Your recent utterances in favor of poor, down-trodden and suffering humanity have affected me very deeply. As one of the poor I thank your holiness most sincerely for your sympathy in our behalf. About a year ago there came to my hand a paper, entitled "Back to the Land." It was addressed "To the clergy and laity of the diocese of Meath," Ireland, by Thomas Nulty, Bishop of Meath.

I read it very carefully and at once saw the light, saw clearly and distinctly the reason why "The poor ye have with you always," and fully comprehended that all the misery, vice, involuntary poverty and degradation was caused by not following the Lord's command that "The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine; ye are only sojourners with me." Becoming interested in the land question, I considered it my duty to myself and my fellows to study the subject most carefully. The conclusions arrived at are: That this earth contains sufficient wealth to give all enough and to spare; that the invention and use of labor-saving machinery, and the present means for exchanging products, should make it easier to earn a living, and should be a blessing to the laborer instead of a curse; that the Lord made this earth in usufruct for all the children of men; that it is, therefore, manifestly wrong to allow a few men to own and control the earth and make others pay for the right to live; that we cannot do without land any more than without air and water; that the children of men, by their presence, give value to the land which it would otherwise not possess; that they also create governmental expenses, and that, therefore, it is only just that the one should be taken for the payment of the other.

This single tax upon the value of land, or ground rent, would be just and fair to all. Created by the people, it should not, as now, be taken by individuals, but should go where it properly belongs—to the public treasury. Involuntary poverty and the vices arising therefrom would then be a thing of the past. I most earnestly beseech your holiness to give the subject the attention it deserves.

One in your exalted position, one upon whom the whole world looks as the moral teacher, has it in his power to guide us, so that we may not pray in vain: "Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." The sympathy and support of your holiness in this movement of practical religion is earnestly sought.

The Lottery and the Fools.

The Louisiana Lottery has offered the State of Louisiana a cool million a year for twenty-five years for the privilege of selling lottery tickets to fools. It is generally understood that this offer is a proposition to divide the fool's money with the State for the privilege of deceiving the fools. In other words the lottery managers in the light of their past experience expect to gather in \$50,000,000 of fool's money during the next twenty-five years if the State of Louisiana will accept half the amount as a bribe for allowing them to do it. The Legislature of Louisiana has thus thrust upon itself the responsibility of accepting or rejecting this offer of a partnership in the business of deceiving fools. That it should be rejected is the unanimous opinion of honest men, but unfortunately honesty doesn't always control legislative bodies, and it is not at all impossible that the fool-deceiving partnership may be formed. Twenty-five millions in fool's money would save the State of Louisiana twenty-five millions in taxes, and even honest men hate to pay taxes. But what a comment is this unblushing offer upon the exceeding foolishness of the lottery purchasing fools. To be publicly paraded in the newspapers as willing and even anxious to give the lottery sharps a cool two million a year without a return should, one would think, open the eyes of the fools. It probably will do nothing of the kind, for the fool has not changed his nature since it was written of him that, though brayed in a mortar with a pestle, yet would not his foolishness depart from him. It is a pity for all that the poor fools should have so much good money to throw away.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Alias: For Her Fame.

Husband of Authoress—My dear, you are famous now! Your picture is in the newspaper.

(Authoress takes one glance and bursts into tears.)

Husband—Why, my dear, what is the matter?

Authoress—The horrid things have made me with a last year's bonnet on!

—Ignorance is a power which destroys in a night what knowledge has built in a generation, and a good deed done badly is a great evil.

Fruit Canning.

Canning is a much less troublesome and more economical method of putting up fruit than the old-fashioned pound for pound preserves of our grandmothers' days; besides it retains much more of the natural flavor of fresh fruit.

When fruit fails to keep, there is always a cause, and if the housekeeper who loses her fruit will investigate it she will soon discover the remedy.

Sugar is not essential in canning fruit, as it takes no part in the preservation. For canning always select sound, fresh fruit, as if at all decayed it will ferment, thus causing sugar and time to be lost.

Large, perfect fruit being selected, it should be pared, thrown into cold water to prevent discoloring; if not tender, it should first be boiled in clear water, then in a thin syrup, as directed in various recipes.

Berries and all small fruits will be found to retain their color and shape more perfectly if sugared and allowed to stand several hours before cooking. Some good authorities on the subject suggest the use of a little alum, added to the sugar, to harden the fruit.

A difference of opinion exists as to the best cans, though, doubtless, there are none better than the large-mouthed self-sealing jars with porcelain-lined tops. These should be thoroughly heated before filling, and filled quickly through a funnel; the fruit should be well pushed down, the jars filled to the top and the tops screwed on without delay. After sealing they should be wiped off and set in a moderately warm place over night. In the morning the tops should be given another turn to tighten them, and then the fruit should be set in a cool, dry, dark place. All fruit should be examined every few days for a week or more to see if in good condition.

If these directions are followed, the best sugar used and not too large quantities of fruit cooked at one time, the result can not fail to be satisfactory.

EPIDEMIC rabies reported to prevail at Dorchester, near London. On Saturday last a farmer, several dogs, as well as cows, pigs and a horse were bitten. The pigs have since then given evidence of being affected, and the farmer, although as yet physically well, is reported to be mentally ill. The Provincial Board of Health has made arrangements to send the bitten farmer to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment.

The record of fire losses in the United States and Canada so far this year is very encouraging, the figures showing a steady reduction, as compared with past years. The following is a tabulated statement:

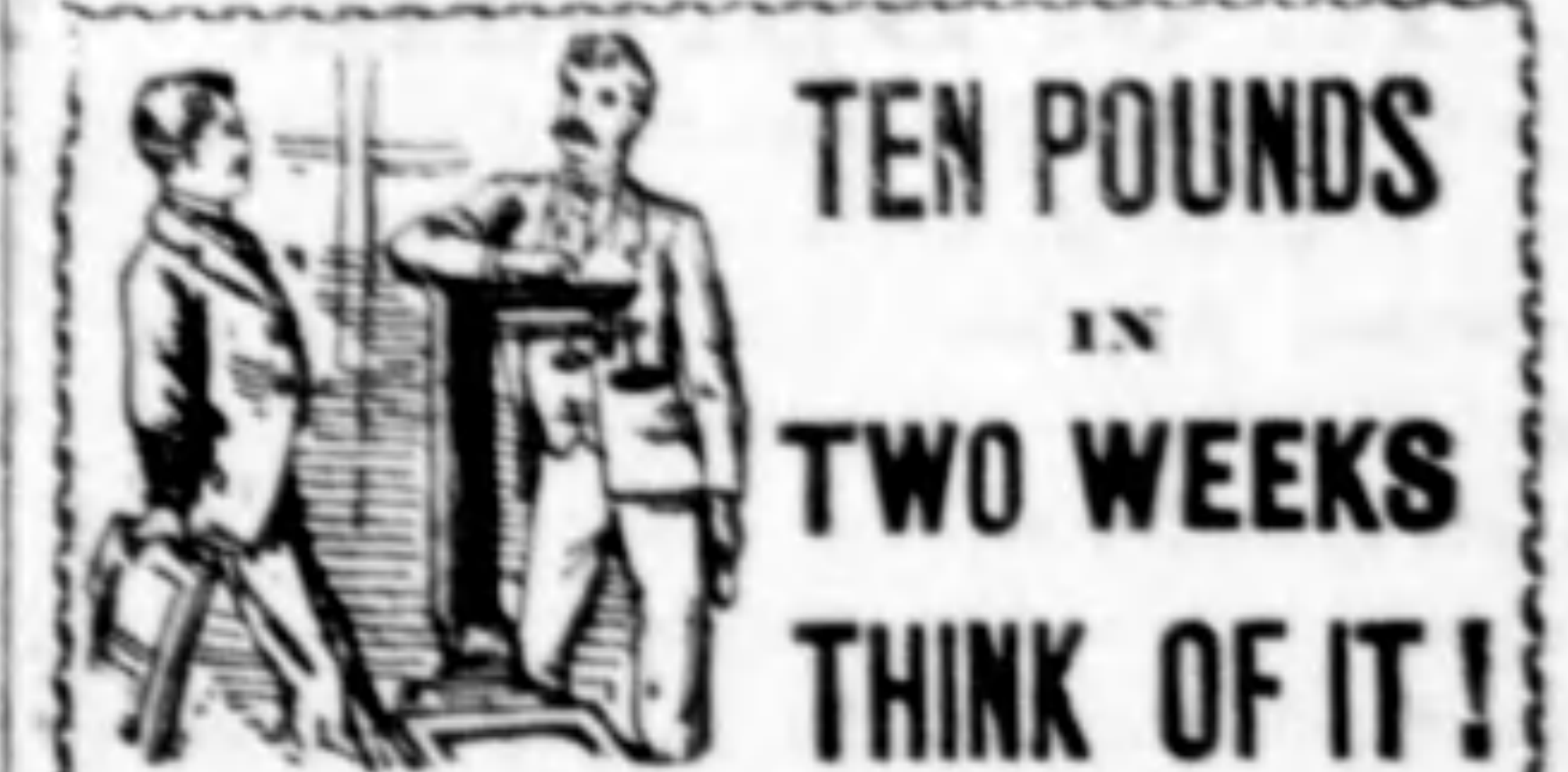
	1888.	1889.	1890.
January.....	\$16,040,000	\$ 6,938,700	\$3,179,300
February.....	11,213,500	12,800,000	7,387,085
March.....	9,918,100	10,912,000	3,456,300
April.....	11,299,350	15,887,000	8,283,500
May.....	9,188,500	9,915,300	8,838,100
Total.....	\$57,886,450	\$55,513,000	\$42,156,285

A glance at this table will show how steady and great the reduction has been. Each month of 1890 is chargeable with less loss than any of the first five months of 1888 or 1889, except January, 1889, which was an exceptionally fortunate month as regards absence of burdensome fire loss. In May, 1890, there were 48 fires of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in destructiveness each; 24 fires of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each; 34 of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 each; 19 of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 each; 8 of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 each; 13 of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each, and 5 of over \$200,000. Altogether, during May there were 141 fires, which involved a greater loss each than \$10,000. The fire in the Singer Sewing Machine Works at Elizabeth, N. J., caused a loss of about \$750,000, upon which there was no insurance. The Laeale Flour Mill property at St. Louis, which fed flames last month at an expense of \$125,000, was uninsured. The property burned at Middlesborough, Ky., was very lightly insured.

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