

In the Realm of the Fair...

LATE NOTES OF FASHION—AN ALLEGORICAL WEDDING GOWN—DAINTY LINGERIE—GENERAL NOTES FOR THE FAIR SEX

From green to red Dame Fashion has turned with startling suddenness. No sooner have all women invested their spare cash and, incidentally, their last penny of pin money in getting green for hat and gown and hose than the fickle dame who arbitrates the modes declares that green shall be laid aside and red put on instead.

The new red is not a geranium red, nor is it a tomato red, nor can it be called cardinal, vermilion, crimson, or any of those familiar shades. It is very far from being the dark automobile which held the centre of the stage early in the spring, and it is nothing like the crushed strawberry which has long been known as the red of the summer.

It is clear fruit red.

Fruit red is a shade borrowed from the ripe fruit. It matches the ripe strawberry, the luscious raspberry, the centre of the watermelon, the outside of the pomegranate and the red of the ripest side of the peach. It is a color which looks as though it were awake, a color which, while not brilliant, is good enough to eat. That is fruit red as it actually looks.

Spot hats you see it, not in the tone alone, but in the actuality of the stem, plums, very small peaches, little apples of the variety known as "love apples," all are grouped and worn or worn separately to trim the backs of hats and shoes.

Fruits are also arranged in the middle of bunches of ribbon, ribbon choux as they are called, and put on as bust and belt bows.

The semiskirt is rather shortening in its effect. It is worn in the Langtry manner. The Langtry semiskirt is a fat of the London season, and Queen Alexandra has said that she likes it.

First there is an underskirt which is very long and very much trimmed and very fluffy around the feet; then there comes the semiskirt, or overskirt, which is just as long as the underskirt. After it is put on it is looped or draped and the lower half of it is laid in folds around the knees and caught at the back with a handsome pin. This is an absolutely new fashion and one which may "catch on," to use a popular phrase, or not, depends on the taste of the ladies. It is just as feminine eyes see it.

If you want to make such a semiskirt put on your best petticoat—one that is beautifully frilled and which loops exactly like a dress skirt. Over this put on your dress. Now loop your skirt by lifting it up and pinning it in the back. Arrange it in such a manner that the front lies in place across the knees and the back hangs in loops. If you experiment with it in front of a cheval glass you will get the idea.

The semiskirt and, indeed, all summer skirts, call for a sash.

Three things are necessary for this sash with every gown are a bow for the back of the hair, a stock and sash.

The bow for the back of the hair may be called the connecting link between the cleave and the stock. Very few women when they buy a hat consider the way in which they are going to wear their hair. There are certain hats which are built specially for the high coiffure and there are other hats that are built for the low.

The hat which goes with the low coiffure has ends hanging in the back, and these may be little sash ends of ribbon or veil ends of lace or they may be millinery covers. They are pushed off the hat so as to hang a little on the hair.

Study Your Hat.

If you are in doubt as to the way to wear your hat, with the low coiffure or with the high, then may wear yourself a bow, which may wear like a bow at the back of your neck. Let it be of black satin lined with velvet, or vice versa.

Make up the bow so that it has four loops, a wind-mill bow in four directions, run a helipin through the back, and stick the pin into your low coiffure.

The Holland bow is excellent and, as the name suggests, is of Dutch origin. It is made of Delft blue satin. There are four loops, two pointing to the right and two to the left. Two of the loops are longer than the other two, and from the front the two long loops are visible. They set out at each side of the head and rather frame the face.

The face frame is one of the most conspicuous things of this summer's fashions. The hair and hat trimmings are arranged to give breadth to the head. This calls for a coiffure that is low, so as to form a setting for the back of the head, the neck and the ears. The wide hair bow accentuates this effect, for the loops show at the side.

If you doubt the becomingness of the face frame, stand in front of your mirror and try both methods. Arrange your hair over your face and put on your hat plainly, without any attempt at the little ornaments which are so noticeable in the season's fashions.

Now look at yourself and see how trying the style is. If you have defects, they are brought out, and your face looks hard in outline, for there is nothing to frame your features.

The Fluffy Sides.

Try the effect of arranging your hair fall at the sides. Wear it over the Pless pompadour, which is a temple "rat," arranged at each temple with the hair drawn over it. After you have puffed your hair over it let it set out around your face like an aureole. Nature really designed your hair in this fashion, and it is only your folly which draws it back from the temples, where it is meant to curl or lie.

Put on your hat and let the flowers which are put under the

side upon the bandeau, show from the front and finish your work with a Delft bow at the back.

You will look like a different person, and Dame Fashion, seeing you, will not be her approval.

Fruit red is worn in the newest gowns; its color pervades the lawns and chaises, the foulards, the batistes and even the durable chevrons. You can trace it through the very thin fabrics which are to be worn over linings; and you can see it in the parasol which flings flings over her shoulder and which frames her face so becomingly. Its deep, partly subdued red casts a glow over the complexion and gives you the flush which you want to have. It is not the poppy red which looks so bowery on a hot day, nor is it the brilliant rose which is so suspicious a tinge, but it is the color of health, and in selecting it for her summer shade, the woman of fashion has shown her discretion which ever marks her mature judgment.

A New Blue.

The Sartoris girls, who are such beauties and who claim so much attention for the fact that dress-makers are ever after them, dress charmingly this summer in the new blue, those that are called light duck's egg, pale turquoise, faded ultramarine and visionary blue. And by the way, visionary blue is the latest thing. It is something like cloud blue and a very little like oyster gray. It is a clear cloudy color.

Truth to tell, it takes an expert to distinguish these shades and you look at a blue and a gray and wonder which is which—which the blue and which the gray.

of the cover, at the waist line, a circular piece trimmed to match the rest of the cover. There should be nothing at all in the way of sleeves, not even a tiny shoulder strap, for it is one of the newest fads to use ribbons to cross over the top and fasten on each shoulder in pretty loops. Usually, in such styles, the cover is cut straight across the back and front at the top, and by means of the shoulder ribbons the cover may be made medium or very low, as desired.

Petticoat Loveliness.

Since the white lingerie petticoat has superseded the silken article designers have been at their wits' end to find something really novel. Perhaps the prettiest idea, and certainly the most elaborate, at the same time very dainty, is presented in one of the illustrations. It shows a flare French skirt fitting very smoothly over the hips and given a modish fullness by means of the knee deep flounce set on the bottom.

To begin with, the straight petticoat has three lace trimmed frills overlapping each other on the hem, and only the delicate layers of Valenciennes are visible when the skirt falls in sweeping lines. Fashioned of lace insertion and strips of sheer lawn of the same width set together in vertical sections in this very deep flounce border mentioned.

A fairlike ruching of Valenciennes edging marks the joining line, and then, as if this were not ornamentation enough, the entire upper portion

AN ALLEGORICAL BRIDAL GOWN.

Little wonder is it that a man of comparatively small income does not marry, when custom compels him to present not only to his bride some elegant trifle, like a diamond tiara or pendant, but also directs that he bestow upon each of the troop of girl friends with whom she likes to surround herself some costly gift as well.

Just now the bride's gift par excellence is a heart-shaped brooch of moonstones, set around with diamonds—all for good luck. A pearl bangle is another popular bridesmaid's souvenir, or a pin of pearls, indicative of the purity of girlhood. The bridegroom must also provide each fair one with flowers.

Appropos of weddings, a wonderful bridal dress is being made for a Russian bride elect, the daughter of a famous artist. The gown is of the conventional white satin, but it is decorated with numberless little paintings, chiefly allegorical and appropriate to the occasion, and all painted by her father's friends. That alone will be a valuable heirloom, if she does not fix it over to wear at her next year's balls and rip the lace off to trim the baby's christening dress, as do brides whose sentiment is spoiled by the exigencies of life.

And here is another strange wedding gown—unusual, indeed, to us, but worn by every Chinese bride of rank from time immemorial. The conventional period fixed for arranging the toilet is four hours, and at the end of the long ceremony a woman appears in a long vestment like a tunic, with a foundation of crimson satin, scarcely discernible through its stiff embroidery of gold.

A corner turned back, lined with emerald satin, reveals an underskirt paneled in brilliant red and blue silk and profusely trimmed with gold embroidery; a belt of scarlet satin, studded with tablets of white, carnelian, crosses the waist behind, and a helmetlike erection of a material resembling turquoise enamel, with glittering artificial beetles and butterflies, is surmounted by a tiara of crimson silk tufts and has a veil of red silk, which falls to her feet, adding to her grotesque and pre-heraldic aspect.

As a bit of bric-a-brac she would be charming, but as a wife one would prefer blushing loveliness veiled in tulle and crowned with orange blossoms.

Dainty Chemises.

To be thoroughly modish the pretty little chemise must not only be elaborately trimmed at the neck, but there should be a ruffle of white lace, also ornamented with lace to match the upper part.

One chemise which belongs to a set had what is called the ripple trimming, a new effect, in which narrow lace edging is sewn together, one row above the other, and each one put on a little fuller than the one just above, so that while there is very little fullness at the top the flounce spreads in a very pretty ripple. Set on the rounded neck of the chemise mentioned was a ruffle of this kind, made with five rows of new Valenciennes edging, and heading this there was an inch wide heading, combining lace and embroidery.

A knot of pale blue ribbon was caught in front, and there wasn't even the suggestion of a sleeve, for the neck ruff curved up prettily to hide the armholes. The chemise was quite long, and on the bottom was a flounce of ripple lace to match that on the neck. This, too, displayed a handsome heading as a finish. The drawers which went with this garment exhibited the same ornamentation, with an exception in case of the heading, which was wider and rounded up at the outside of the leg, following the outline of the garment. There was a bit of ribbon on each side and another fastened the front of the night robe.

Cosset Covers.

Quite the newest and daintiest effects in cosset covers are those made to go over the petticoat top and which have set on the bottom

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SOME DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

It isn't at all likely that any girl who thinks she is in love with a man will heed "don'ts" of any kind, and she isn't to be blamed, but she might spare the following in her scrap book to read sometime in the future when she feels lonely.

Don't marry a man with the hope of reforming him. If he is not eager to reform before marriage, it will be little short of a miracle if he does so afterward. The proof of a man's love should be his reformation, and the girl who marries a man who is still engaged in sewing "wild oats," earns the punishment that is sure to be hers.

Don't marry a man out of pity, or out of mistaken sympathy. Pity



SMART GOWN OF SPOTTED PIQUE, WITH TRIMMINGS OF MUSLIN AND INSERTION.

of the gored skirt is striped vertically with lace entre deux to match the rest of the lovely confection. Imagine how perfectly adorable such a petticoat would be when worn beneath a summer dress flimsy enough to disclose its beauties from waist to hem. Almost sufficiently lovely for an outside skirt is the verdict in seeing this creation before it is launched on the market.

Few petticoats are, however, so elaborate as this particular model, and though it seems rather in the nature of a come-down from title to the consideration of the other garments portrayed, these are nevertheless dainty and well worth describing.

Very lacy is the petticoat that has its widely flaring flounce formed of row after row of two-inch Mechlin. The flounce itself is circular, and since its edge is finished with a deep frill of the same effective lace, while in addition to this flimsiness there are several foot ruffles, also edged with Mechlin, it is easy to see what an extremely bouffant and foamy appearance is produced around the wearer's feet.

may be akin to, but certainly is not, love—nor is sympathy. Neither sentiment is a sufficient foundation for matrimony.

Don't marry a man only because he is affectionate. A good head is as necessary as a good heart, and protestations of devotion never yet paid a butcher's bill.

Don't marry a man because of his good looks. It would be equally sensible to marry him because his clothes were well chosen and well fitting.

Don't marry a man because he threatens to go to ruin if you don't. If he is so foolish and weak as to go to destruction because he cannot have his way, he will be likely to do the same if you grant it to him.

Don't marry to spite another man. Remember that by so doing you will certainly punish yourself and very likely two other people.

Above all, don't marry just because you are afraid that if you refuse this offer you may not have another. Remember that often "old maids" are far happier than their married sisters, and they are no-wise behind them in having opportunities for usefulness.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Maybe there is some use for big sisters' little brothers in the next world.

Making love doesn't require much brains, but it uses up an awful lot of energy.

The thing about which people are most generous in giving is the cold shoulder.

Brunettes can change to blondes, but the red-headed girl has got to stay right where she is. A light complexion is nothing compared to what he goes into when he is engaged.—New York Press.

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI. AUGUST 10, 1902.

Nadab and Abihu.—Temperance Lesson.—Le. 10:11.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Let Us Watch and be Sober."—1 Th. 5:6.

DOCTRINAL THOUGHT:—Temperance.

1. And. The first day the priesthood is established, it comes short of the glory of God.—Dabry. Nadab and Abihu. The two oldest sons of Aaron. Permitted to meet God upon the mountain. Ex. xxiv. 6. Just consecrated to the priestly office. Yet we certainly infer that they were drunkards. v. 9. The highest social station and the most sacred calling are no barrier to the danger of strong drink.—Heribut. The shekinah glory of Jehovah had just appeared, and fire had just come forth from before Jehovah and consumed upon the altar the burnt-offering and the fat. Ex. ix. 23, 24. These things should have solemnized their minds and made them circumspect in their approach to God. Even today men who have had wonderful manifestations of God's presence and glory soon forget and act carelessly, lightly and disobediently.—Torrey. Censer. A small metal vessel, used conveniently to carry coals, upon which incense could be sprinkled.—Templeton. It is a solemn thing to swing a censor before God. He appoints who shall bear the censor, and He orders how it shall be swung. There are three remarkable judgments connected with the censers of the priests. 1. Here, where the right persons were doing the right thing, but not at the right time nor in the right way. 2. When the right persons were doing the right thing but not with the right motive. Worship in its highest sense of intercommunion between God and man is a unique and sublime experience for which preparation of soul is required.—Noyes. Forms, simple or elaborate, are but steps in preparation to God.—Put fire. Fire put to the incense signified the Spirit of God, by which we are to offer up all our prayers and praises, even as Christ offered Himself up by the eternal Spirit.—Gurnall. Strange fire. Not taken from the altar. v. 17. The incense was not mixed according to the law given in Ex. xxx. 34.—Henry. The incense was offered at an unusual and unauthorized time.—Thompson. The young priests had lost their self-control through indulgence in strong drink. v. 17. The sin is the will-worship, the will of man dictating in spiritual things, a sin now little thought of. Despite the decorous outward appearance, "strange fire," instead of the appointed sacrifice, may burn upon the heart's fire. Commanded them not. They departed from the plain word of Jehovah, who had fully and plainly instructed them as to their mode of worship.—Melntosh. The sin is not said to have been in doing what God had forbidden, but simply what He had not commanded.—Grant.

11. That ye may teach. The priest was the proper person to teach, and if he were admitted to teach unless he would be admitted to teach God's statutes.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—The grain receipts at St. Lawrence market to-day were nil. Farmers are very busy, and not much grain is expected this month. Hay and straw also nominal in price in absence of receipts.

Dressed hogs unchanged at \$9.50 to \$10.

Following is the range of quotations:

Wheat, white, 83 to 85; red, 80 to 82; spring, 78; clover, 75 to 77; oats, 50 to 51; hay, old, \$16 to \$18; new, \$10 to \$12; straw, \$10 to \$10.50; dressed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10; butter, dairy, 13 to 15¢ creamery, 18 to 21¢; chickens, per pair, 63 to 75¢; ducks, per pair, 63 to 80¢; eggs, per dozen, 17 to 18¢; potatoes, bushel, 35 to 45¢.

Toronto Fruit and Vegetables.

The receipts of peaches, pears, apples, and tomatoes were very large to-day, and prices ruled steady, with fair demand. Canadian peaches, basket, 25 to 35¢; plums, basket, 40 to 60¢; pears, 30 to 50¢; Lawton berries, box, 7 to 8¢; currants, red, basket, 50 to 60¢; black currants, basket, 80¢ to \$1; raspberries, red, boxes, 5¢ to 8¢; blackberries, 80 to 90¢; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2.00; oranges, California, Valencia, \$5.75; lemons, Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.50; California plums, case, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California pears, \$2.25 to \$2.50; apples, best, 15 to 30¢; watermelons, each, 20 to 25¢; potatoes, bushel, 35 to 40¢; Canadian tomatoes, 25 to 35¢; cucumbers, basket, 30 to 40¢.

The Apple Crop.

Ontario has a large crop, and a private report, dated August 4th, says: "The recent hurricane has done more good than harm, as they have relieved a number of orchards of surplus fruit, which was badly needed in order to allow the residue to attain their normal growth." Regarding the Nova Scotia crop there are diverse opinions, both as regards quality and quantity, one dealer stating that he is more optimistic than some of his well-posted confreres, as he predicts a good average crop, whilst others say 70 to 75 per cent. of an average. The apple crop of the United States will unquestionably be a good one, both as regards quality and quantity; the former being assured, but the degree of abundance appears to be somewhat in doubt.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, Aug. 9.—To-day cattle are unchanged at 13 to 14¢ per lb. refrigerator beef went at from 11 to 11 1/2¢ per lb.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cent.	\$5.50 to \$6.35
do medium	4.50 to 5.30
do poor	3.50 to 4.30
Butchers' cattle, picked	5.00 to 5.50
Butchers' cattle, fair	4.25 to 5.00
do common	3.50 to 4.50
do poor	2.50 to 3.50
Feeders, short-horn	4.00 to 4.50
do medium	3.50 to 4.25
do poor	2.50 to 3.50
Bull, export	4.00 to 5.00
Milk cow, each	25.00 to 45.00
Sheep, ewes, per cent.	3.50 to 4.50
Sheep, bucks, per cent.	2.50 to 3.50
Sheep, butchers, each	2.00 to 3.00
Lamb, spring, each	1.50 to 2.00
Hog, choice, per cent.	7.50 to 10.00
Hog, light, per cent.	7.15 to 10.00
Hides, per cent.	1.15 to 1.40

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Trade at Montreal has been fair for this time of the year. There has been a fair inquiry for fall and winter stuffs. In Toronto this week there has been a fair movement in wholesale trade for the time of the summer, when many business men are away on holidays. At Quebec during the past week a fair movement is noticed in wholesale trade circles. There has been a good movement in trade circles at Montreal, as reported by Bradstreet's, this week. The orders from near-by points, as well as from the Northwest, are satisfactory, and travellers' reports indicate that there will be a large selling trade done this year in fall and winter lines. Values of staple goods are firmly held. Payments are fair. At Pacific Coast points there has been a little improvement in some wholesale departments of trade lately, and the general outlook is promising. At Lewiston there is a fair movement in wholesale trade for the fall. Country retailers have experienced a better demand for reasonable goods since the first of the month. In Winnipeg the continued good outlook for the crops is having a satisfactory effect on the demand from jobbers. Retailers throughout the Province have ordered liberally for the fall, and it is expected that the buying through the spring season will be much better than in previous years. Ottawa wholesale trade circles are fairly active for this season of the year.

"A MAIST AWFU' DREAM."

Macfarlane Has a Crack W' St. Peter Himself!

"I thoct I was deed, and when I went up and chappit at the door Peter opened it, and says he, 'Weel, Mr. Macfarlane, hoo are ye? And ye say I, quite affably, 'Bravlie, hoo's ye say?' He had a bag o' golf sticks under his arm, and asked me to go out and hae a game w' him. I was quite willin', but I tell him that they had forgotten to put my sticks in my boxie. Oh! says he, 'that doesn't matter, I'll lend ye some o' mine! Well, we assen'oot an' began the game. I wasna playin' my best, for I was mair taeen up with the folks about than the game itself. I saw Adam and Abram and lots o' lither celebrities. He beat me four up and three to play. At last says I, 'Peter, ye'll no think me inquisitive, but there's three men I would like fine to see.' So he replies, quite affably, 'Weel, Mr. Macfarlane, if ye'll tell me their names, maybe I'll be able to assist ye. WI? that I said. Oh, the chieft! I want to see are David, Solomon and Robbie Burns, for I dinna mind tellin' ye that I have some o' their proclivities myself.' Peter replied, 'I'm sorry to disappoint ye, but ye'll no find them here, Mr. Macfarlane; they are up to their old games, and ye'll find them on the ladies' links.'—M. A. P.