

## Frills of Fashion.

A noticeable feature of some of the new thin gowns is the elbow sleeve very close fitting to the shoulder, and finished with deep frills of the material edged with lace. The frills are so wide at the outside of the arm that they almost reach the wrist, and gradually diminish in width toward the inside. A narrow lace rucing is used for a heading where the frill sews on, and there is a bow of ribbon for a finish on the inside. This quaint sleeve suggests all sorts of gathered skirts and Directoire styles generally. Some of the new muslins actually have gathered skirts with two rows of shirring around the waist. One pretty dainty model is a very much flowered design gathered in this way, and is trimmed with three rows of lace insertion a little distance apart, set in above the hem all around the skirt to the narrow from breadth, where they turn up to the waist line on either side. A pretty effect is made by using tucked white lawn, very fine in quality, for this narrow front.

Another feature of the muslin gown is the wide girdle belt made in various ways, one of which is in rows of narrow lace insertion with beadings between, through which any narrow ribbon may be run. A baby waist above this, or one draped in surplice fashion, with a chemisette and collar of lace or tucked lawn, makes a quaint little bodice. Belts of the new soft ribbons in pastel colors, finished with a rosette bow at the back, are pretty for the muslin gown, and usually they are accompanied by a rosette bow at one side of the bust. Sashes, too, are a great feature, and they may be made of the soft silk mouseline. This is used double, the edges being sewn together in a seam, the scarfs turned and trimmed on the ends with little frills of lace, and always the rosette finish at the belt. Then there is the soft fichu, draped around, not over the shoulders, which is a decided element of the new thin gowns. The idea of fishu strikes the average woman as a very simple one, easily managed, but as a matter of fact a successful fishu is not such a trivial thing after all. Everything depends on the way it is draped, and it requires an artist to make it any kind of a success. The fishu with no ends, fastening at either side with a ribbon rosette is especially pretty with a low-cut gown.

While all the novelties for summer are very attractive, there is something to be said about the thicker gowns, which are being made up for early spring wear. Simple gowns for morning and travelling wear are made of homespuns and tweeds, the light gray mixture being especially popular. And, again, it is the coat and skirt costume. Eton jackets are very much in evidence, some quite round and fitting the waist closely, others with spade fronts. And one new feature is three unlined narrow capes around the shoulders. There are new jackets, too, with a short basque and quite closely fitted in to the figure. The collars vary in style somewhat, some being high and flaring, and, if the jacket is light in color, lined with shirred chiffon of the same color, and others are high, almost straight, band, with a turn over edge of white silk braided with black if the coat is black.

Just at the moment velvet costumes made by the tailors and trimmed with either cloth or taffeta silk strappings are the chic thing to have. The new velvets made for this purpose are very pliable, and, unlike their prototypes, will endure wear as well as weather without ruining the surface if they really bear out all the recommendations which accompany them. Bands of silk and cloth are not going out of fashion right away, it seems, as many of the new spring gowns are trimmed with them, stitched on in various designs. One of these, is a black cloth gown trimmed with black taffeta bands. First among other models shown is a white organdie tucked in bands which are joined together with black lace insertion fully two inches wide; two frills of black lace edging trim the hem. Another white organdie shows puffings alternating with narrow valenciennes insertions joining the bodice and the entire upper portion of the skirt, below



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which is a wide accordion plaited flounce also trimmed with insertion. Some of the muslin gowns have lace yokes and sleeves, while in others this part is made of the plain organdie in fine tucks. Something pretty for the summer outfit is a pale yellow taffeta in the soft French quality tucked all around the hem with three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. The bodice, also tucked, had a pretty arrangement of velvet with a handsome rhinestone and black jet button where the lower ends join. The vest is tucked yellow chiffon and a soft scarf of this ties in a knot at the bust, the ends being finished with plaited frills. A handsome crepe de chine costume is made of plain pale blue which in tucks lapping each other like folds, forms the lower skirt. The overdress and bolero is of blue and white flowered crepe de chine and trimmed with large applique lace flowers.

The evolution of undergarments, which has been and is still going on, is something to marvel at, for in no other department of dress is the height of luxury more apparent than here. The simple traditions which have been handed down from our grandmothers, who taught us to consider the hidden details of the toilet first and the outer garments afterward as an evidence of self respect, never would be recognized if they could look down on the fashionable lingerie of the day. These precepts have assumed higher standards of elegance and a growing tendency toward extravagance which seems to have no limit. That the new undergarments are beautiful to look upon and an irresistible temptation goes without saying, for all women who are truly feminine by inclination find this department most fascinating at all times and never more so than it is now. Fine laces, embroideries, dainty beadings, linen lawns, was silks and nainsook as fine and sheer as a dainty handkerchief, illustrate the elegance in materials employed, which is only a beginning when you really appreciate the fine handiwork which adorns them. The special point in the new lingerie is the fit, which has to be pretty nearly perfect when there is so little room for superfluous material underneath the gowns. Skirts both long and short are cut to fit the hips quite smoothly, with a few stitched down plaits directly in the back. The back seam is gored, which helps to give the desired flare. A wide flounce, sometimes cut partially circular and sometimes straight and gathered, form the lower half. This is trimmed in every conceivable fashion that embroidery and lace can assume. Two lace trimmed flounces, five inches wide, falling one over the other, trim the lower edge of one skirt and the deep flounce over these is also finished with a lace trimmed ruffle and bow knots of lace insertion set in above. The low necked nightgowns with elbow sleeves are dreams of daintiness when trimmed with a lace edge ruffle around the hem. Something new for wear in warm weather is the chemise nightgown. It is exactly like a chemise at the neck, with a simple short sleeve, and will certainly look very attractive next July. The new corset covers, with a belted bodice, have a circular frill which fits the hips smoothly and there is another little novelty made of fine nainsook embroidered all over in small eyelet holes a little distance apart like polka dots. Ribbons tie the shoulders together, so it is easily adjusted for a low cut evening gown, and the fronts turn over in a slight surplice effect with revers edged with lace. The new drawers are gored off at the top, so that there is no fullness at all except a few plaits at the back, which are stitched down flat about three inches. The garment which attracts most attention in this department of woman's dress is the princess gown, a combination of corset cover and petticoat, which fits the waist and hips perfectly. It is finely tucked in perpendicular groups, which helps to bring it in to the figure, and nothing could be more desirable to wear under muslin gowns.

The most eccentric fancies of fashion make their appearance first, and this fact is exemplified in the millinery department quite as much as anywhere else. Whether or not the shapes shown in the shops now will be worn two months hence is a question for future decision. But at the moment there are moderately high, round crowned hats, and hats with no crowns at all, which are said to be the latest thing. There are toques with the puffy brim of lacelike straw, combined with tulle or chiffon, and a high effect of trimming in front for which they slope down quite flat at the back.

Everything can be said in praise of the new shirtwaist which has at least blossomed out into a thing of real beauty, a dainty feminine waist and every woman of taste can approve. The variety is endless, and the prettiest waists are made by hand. Fine lawn and sheer linen cambric are popular fabrics in white. Alternating groups of fine tucks and lace insertion form entire waist and sleeves. An embroidered heading set in between the tucks as it is used in lingerie is another mode of treatment, and again you see bands of lawn joined with the herring-bone stitch. These are waists of all-over embroidery; waists with half-inch tucks edged with narrow frills of lace down the front with four or five tucks each side, and waists of dotted batiste striped with the finest embroidered batiste insertion. The transparent waists will be worn over colored silk slips as they were last season, and in that way we can have quite a variety of changes with a very few waists. The new shirt waist is made with no yoke at the back, which is tucked or plaited to correspond with the front, and the sleeves are the real dress sleeve, with a small circular cuff trimmed with lace falling over the hand. Fancy stocks of ribbon, lace or lawn with a lace trimmed bow in front are worn with them. The heavier shirtwaists which have stiff cuffs, shirt sleeves, and with rare exceptions a seamless yoke back, are a sale of madras cloth, which bids fair to oust the chevrons and piques from favor. White madras, either striped, cross barred or spotted, is the correct thing, and it is evident that the white shirtwaist is to have the lead. Colored piques with white spots and white piques with colored spots are both used, as well as the colored madras in stripes and checks. Wash silks in corded stripes and checks are to be much worn and come in greater variety of patterns and coloring than ever before.

The latest variation in the fashionable corset dispenses entirely with a part of the bust gusset, which changes the lines materially while it preserves the natural curves of the figure. This style of corset is especially recommended to wear with decorative gowns.

### Too Hasty.

Hasty judgement is dangerous, even when one relies upon the evidence of one's own senses. The Cornhill Magazine says that a school inspector was reading a piece of dictation to a class under examination, when he noticed a boy behaving in a manner that suggested underhand work. His head was bent low, and his slate, instead of resting on the desk was underneath it. Feeling sure that the passage was being copied from a book hidden on the seat, the inspector pounced upon the boy with all the severity that he deemed such a piece of cheating to merit. The next moment he wished he had been less hasty. To his astonishment and sorrow, he found that the little fellow, upon whom he had come down so sharply, had lost both hands, and was working with might and main to get the passage down with the toes of his right foot. Perhaps the master of a certain English school did not feel much happier than that inspector, when on one occasion he sought to preserve discipline. He had been annoyed by the boys eating in school and to stop the practice had threatened severe punishment. For a time he was

## Don't Chide the Children.

Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end. Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 489 Grey St., says: "My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

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## Robinson & Cleaver

(Please mention this Paper.)

BELFAST, IRELAND

troubled no further, but one day he saw a boy right in front of him moving his jaws. "You are eating," said the master. "Bring me what you have in your pocket." The boy hesitated, and then took from his pocket an old dry piece of coconut ice. He neither denied nor admitted the offence, but he took the punishment bravely.

After school the boy came up to the master and said apologetically: "I wasn't eating sir."

"I saw you," said the master. "No, sir," replied the boy, "I was getting my false teeth right. I have false teeth, and I was getting them straight."

He had borne unmerited punishment rather than let the boys know the truth. Their ridicule was more to be feared than the teacher's anger.

### Discharging a Duty.

Many simple people, who obtain marriage licenses of city clerks, imagine that the clerk in some way becomes responsible for their marriage, and that they are in duty bound to report to him afterward and let keep track of their affairs. A Salt Lake City paper reports that a tall, gaunt woman, with ginger hair and a somewhat fierce expression of countenance, lately came to the county clerk of Boxelder county in that state.

"You're the man that keeps the marriage books, ain't you?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "What book do you wish to see?"

"Kin you find out if Jack Peters was married?"

Search developed the name of John Peters, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"I thought so," said the woman. "Married 'Lize Waters, didn't he?"

"The license is issued for a marriage with Miss Eliza Waters."

"Yep. Well, I'm 'Lize. I thought I'd ought to come in and tell you that Jack Peters has escaped!"

### A Fight Between Land and Sea.

Among all fights of wild beasts, perhaps the most terrible are those in which the combatants belong to different elements.

The struggle then seems peculiarly wanton and unnatural. Not long ago two men, on a small island off the Californian coast, declare that they witnessed such a battle, and tell the story of it in the San Francisco Call: The men were amusing themselves watching the antics of a number of sea-lions on a reef, when all at once the creature began to bellow in alarm, and dived into the water. One huge fellow alone stood his ground and moved his head slowly, as if watching something. A moment later, the men saw creeping from the shadow of a rock, two large panthers, which had evidently swam over from the mainland in search of prey.

Simultaneously the panthers leaped upon their enemy, and a terrible combat ensued. For nearly thirty minutes it went on, till the reef was skirted with crimson foam. Twice the lion struck a panther squarely with his flapper, and knocked him a dozen feet away. But the great cats kept to their work, and finally one of them buried his teeth in a flipper of the sea-lion,

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and tore it off with a single savage tug. Bellowing hoarsely with pain and anger, the wounded bull caught the panther's throat between its jaws, and dragged him into the water, but the big brute was weak from loss of blood. The panther escaped, and with its mate swam off for the mainland across the narrow channel, while the sea-lion struggled out toward the ocean to die. The men went down to examine the field of battle. A hole deep enough to bury a horse had been dug in the soft mud, while the shore was stained blood red.

### Cowboy Blacksmithing.

'Up at my camp near Four Peaks,' told Jim Bark, the well known cattleman, the boys are all handy with a rifle. We've a lot of old guns up there. The old fashioned black powder Winchester, has been discarded and nothing but the best goes. Most of the new guns were bought during the Spanish war, when we would experiment all day with tree trunks and rough trenches, learning the art of war at home. We found that a bullet from one of the new Winchesters, driven by smokeless powder was good for four feet and more of pine timber and for more than an inch of iron.

I thought the boys had done about everything in the shooting line that could be done long ago, but I was mistaken. I sent them up a wagon. In hauling down some firewood they broke the bolsters all to flinders. The bolsters held up the wagon bed, you know. Well, the boys figured out all right the rebuilding of the wood parts, but came near being stumped on the iron fixings. They got some old iron wagon tires and cut them in proper lengths but hadn't a way that they could see to punch the necessary bolt holes. Finally the question was solved. One of the boys carefully marked the places for the bolts, stood the piece of tire against a tree and put a bullet, 30-caliber, through the tire at each place marked. It was a novel sort of blacksmithing, but it worked.

### At the Impressionist Show.

She: 'I wonder why artists are always so careful to sign their pictures?'

He: 'Possibly so's the public can tell the top from the bottom.'

### A Wedding on the Cards.

'My Queen!' fondly exclaimed the infatuated youth.

'My Jack,' softly responded the blushing maiden.

Dorothy (noticing her father's beard, which he has decided to let grow)—'See mamma; papa is just cutting his whiskers.'

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