

Chat of the Boudoir.

Fashion as it spread out for inspection at the early openings of imported novelties pretends at least one feature which, at a glance is unmistakably apparent. At once you are convinced that the tendency to ward extravagance in dress is growing with the rapidity which characterizes the spirit of the age, and however mystified you may be as to other little details there are no hazy doubts about this one.

One tentative question about prices establishes this point at least it is easy to decide what you cannot have when two, three and four hundred dollars are the average amounts required for comparatively simple imported gowns. The encouraging side of the situation lies in the varying grades of elegance in dress, which make a stylish appearance possible to the woman with a limited dress allowance.

In spite of the extreme elegance, elaboration, and extravagance in all matters of fashion there never was a time when women could be more fashionably dressed on a given amount of money, nicely distributed. The separate waist is the secret of this plainly enough, and it is here this season with greater attractions than ever before, and variety beyond all precedent.

It runs the scale of material from cotton madras to finest lace without missing a note but the newest and daintiest of all are the imported models made of mousseline de soie in pale colors, lined with chiffon and daintily tucked and trimmed with lace insertion, fine Irish point being a favorite variety. The insertions are at least four inches wide and two are set in around the bodice, one a little above the belt, and the other around the shoulders.

The sleeves are of the coat variety quite plain from shoulder to waist, except in the matter of tucks and lace insertions which strips them in diagonal lines the entire length. This is the novelty in theatre waists just at present, and it is equally suitable for informal dinners, as well as for wear under the dressy coats when a thicker bodice would be burdensome. To see is to covet in this case, for it is perfectly irresistible to many women to love dainty things.

Pretty models in black, also made on the chiffon lining, are carried out in alternate bands of half inch Louise ribbon and mousseline de soie, the latter showing a half inch tuck and all the bands being joined by a fine briar stitch. They are arranged in perpendicular lines around the bodice and in cross or diagonal lines on the sleeves, but there is a yoke of lace all black, or one of lace combined with open black taffeta silk embroidery. Half-inch black velvet ribbon with the tucked mousseline de soie bands makes a pretty combination for this sort of bodice.

Louise silk is also used for this fancy thin bodices, made up without any lining in all the pale colors. In white it is charming, set in crosswise tucks above a band of Irish crochet lace beginning at the belt and extending in points up into the bodice all around. A broad collar of lace and tiny bands of silk, joined with the cross stitch, turns back from the round chokerless neck and down to the belt on either side of the vest made entirely of the little bands of silk arranged in scallops fitting into each other.

It is evident beyond question that the briar stitch, French knots, tucks and velvet ribbon are features of trimming not to be ousted this season; but gold which glittered everywhere last winter is conspicuous by its absence. It is used very gingerly, if at all, and more particularly in small gold buttons, than in any other form, yet here and there you see a very dainty touch of gold braid. Persian trimmings are very much in evidence on pale neutral colors, are as a finish for black taffeta waists.

Another very noticeable point in fashion is the decline of the bolero. Not that it has disappeared altogether, for it is still in evidence in an elongated form which is more of an Eton than a bolero, however, but it is not by any means so general as it was in the spring. In its place we have the broad shoulder collar and the waistcoat, either of which will suffer any amount of decoration. On many of the new gowns, the dressy ones especially, the broad collar is a feature, and it often ends at either side of a narrow soft vest of lace.

A broad collar of real Irish lace is the special note of a gray crepe de chine, and it is so deep that it falls well over the shoulders like a cape. On another gown of pale biscuit-colored cloth this beautiful lace forms an Eton jacket with elbow sleeves. It falls loose and free in front, as if it were an outside garment, and the

bodice of cloth underneath is laid in narrow box plaits stitched down on each edge. A broad band of lace heads the circular flounce, and on this band are three narrow folds of gray green velvet, which also finishes the lace jacket, one fold set on a little way from the edge all around.

It is well to bear in mind the fact that Irish lace is in the height of fashion for any and every place it possibly can be used, not only on gowns, but hats and fur garments as well. Silk ecru lace is another revival which appears as a dress trimming in the colors of the materials upon which it is used. It is very effective on the shades of tan and brown, which by the way, are very fashionable in every shading, from palest biscuit color to a dark brown. This was prophesied some time ago as a natural consequence of the great popularity of brown furs, the combination being especially attractive. However, there is a generous sprinkling of navy blue among the cloth gowns, and a soft, yet bright red with tints of yellow in it. Black and white, in both cases form the special combination in trimming.

The one noticeable novelty in this is a narrow striped black and white silk embroidered with white. It is very effective on a navy blue serge edging the hem of the skirt and the short Eton jacket. The strips run up and down, the band is straight on one edge and shaped in some design on the upper one where the white silk embroidery is the finish, and forms a little pattern which partially covers the silk, producing a very odd effect. It is only on close inspection that you discover the striped silk at all.

But to return to the subject of collars so conspicuously in evidence on the new gowns, we find them in all shapes and kinds variously suggested by the Marie Antoinette fachu. The fachu collar proper is a shoulder drapery more especially, while the other shape begins at the neck and is more of a cape. There is a hood shaped shoulder collar also which some women find becoming, but it is not at all a general style. The combinations of lace embroidery and batiste seen in these collars are work of art indeed, so beautifully are they worked in together.

Picturesque effects are the leading note in the autumn fashions, and there will have to be some fine discrimination in making selections, in other words, in suiting the mode to the woman, or they will become grotesque. Velvet and furs are to be used lavishly, together with elegant real lace, forming about the most expensive trinity which materials can produce.

Besides velvet gowns and coats we are to have velvet trimmings of all kinds and conditions, the latest phrase of which is a narrow ruche illustrated very effectively on a violet taffeta silk in which three narrow ruches of black velvet trim the bodice arranged in surplice folds.

Skirts, always an important point in fashion, are really very little changed. If you examine the new models carefully you find just a suggestion of more fullness around the hips, but this is after all the exception and not the rule, for there are

quite a many close. One pretty cloth model is in box plaits an inch and a half wide all round, and stitched down flat to the knee. Another most gracefully hanging skirt is in many narrow gores shaping out in a pretty flare around the feet and fitting the hips perfectly without an extra inch of material except directly at the back, where the inserted plaits are stitched down a few inches from the waist line. All the seams are lapped and stitched down in a way to give them the appearance of plaits.

The notable dressmaking firms in Paris that launched the fuller skirts last spring are still producing them, but mostly in the thin materials, and many of these models, are in tucks around the hips to make the effect as trim as possible. The shaped flounce is with us still in all the familiar forms. One imported model in cloth is covered from waist to hem with scant circular ruffles. Other skirt models have one, two or three circular flounces, beginning at either side of a front breadth.

Many of the skirts are trimmed down the front narrowly with tucks, bands, crosswise straps of velvet, very short, finished on the edge with perpendicular band or galloon. Pippings of silk finish the edges of some of the circular flounces.

Nevertheless the fuller skirts are inevitable if the loose coats find popular favor, and in general the new winter fashion will illustrate one phase of expansion, even though it is slight. The flare at the bottom is quite as pronounced as ever, but with the band with a firm expansion and dispensed with the superfluous inches of length directly in front, so that the correct skirt for dressy gowns just touches the floor, or a little more than that to make sure that it is not short.

The length in the back is the same, however, except for the tailor-made street gown which is short all around in comparison, provided it is made plainly for morning wear. A well-equipped outfit has two tailor gowns, one plain and short enough to clear the ground, and the other as dressy as the tailor can produce.

CRYING BABIES.

The Cry Of An Infant Is Nature's Signal Of Distress.

Babies never cry unless there is some very good reason for it. The cry of a baby is nature's warning signal and there is something wrong. Every mother ought to get to work immediately to find out what that something wrong may be. If the fretfulness and irritation are not caused by exterior sources, it is conclusive evidence that the crying baby is ill. The only safe and judicious thing to do is to administer Baby's Own Tablets without the slightest delay.

For indigestion, sleeplessness, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, and simple fevers, these marvellous little tablets have given relief in thousands of cases and saved many precious baby lives. Do not give a child so called 'soothing' medicines; such only stupify and produce unnatural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are guaran-

teed to contain no opiate or other harmless drugs; they promote sound, healthy sleep because they go directly to the root of baby troubles. Dissolved in water these tablets can be given to the youngest infant. Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says:—'I have never used any medicine for baby that did so much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them.'

Baby's Own Tablets are for sale at all drug stores, or will be sent direct on receipt of price 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

(Scene—Deck of Highland Steamer. Passenger tenders a ticket only available by a rival vessel.) Mate—'You're on the wrong boat. You'll hav two shullin's tae pay.' Steward (who is passing, to mate)—'No, no; its only one shilling he has to pay extra.' Mate (to passenger)—'Well, wan shullin. She walk it asmlie less as she coot.'

Excited Lady (at the telephone)—'I want my husband, please, at once.' Voice (from the exchange)—'Number, please?' Excited Lady (snappishly)—'Only the fourth, you impudent thing!'

'Do you like music?' he asked. 'Yes,' she replied. 'I am very fond of something soft and sweet.' And by some wonderful power of intuition he knew that she meant icecream, so they went in and had some.

Jeannette: Ma, are you going to give me another piece of cake?
Mother: What do you want to know for?

Jeannette, because, if not, I want to eat this piece slowly.

Two young men went fishing, and of returning were going past a farm house and felt hungry. They yelled to the farmer's daughters: 'Girls, have you any buttermilk?' The reply was gently went back to their ears; 'Yes, but we keep it for our own calves.'

It is announced that H. C. Frick of the Mellon interest composing the Union Steel Co., will build at once a \$200,000 plant at Donora, on the Monongahela river to make broom and mattress wire and other specialties. The Matthews Woven Wire Fence Co., controlled by the Union Co., will build a woven wire fence plant to cost \$100,000 with 75 tons daily capacity, and the company will double the capacity of the barbed wire department by installing 32 machines. Altogether the present outlay will reach \$500,000 and future improvements which the Union Steel Co. has in view will cost between \$16,000,000 and \$18,000,000.

George Gibbons, aged 20, student at Toronto university and a son of J. C. Gibbons of London, Ont., blew off his head with a rifle at Bridge House Saturday night. He had recently been instituted into a Greek secret society in connection with the college and a letter found on the floor commanded him to attend another meeting at 7 o'clock, under penalty of death. When he failed to appear the jokers went to his room and found him dead on the floor.

No Danger. There is no danger of heart burn or heart troubles from the use of Chewing Tobacco, if it has been properly manufactured. Great care is taken by the manufacture of 'Old Fox' and 'Bobs' Chewing Tobacco, to use only pure and wholesome ingredients, which will leave no bad after effects. If you are not already using these brands try them. Even the tags are valuable. Save them; and ask your dealer for our new illustrated premium catalogue.

Two daughters of the Emerald Isle were having a talk about their husbands one day, when one said:—'Luk here, Mrs. Murphy, I always knew when Pat's drunk by lukin' at his eyes.' 'Shure that's nothin, replied Mrs. Murphy. 'I always know when Moike's drunk by lukin' at my own eyes.'

Complete Treatment FOR EVERY Humour.

CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

