

Tea Gowns for Lenten Season



No time of the year is the tea gown out of place. It serves its purpose in summer as in winter, but it is especially appropriate to talk of them during the Lenten season, and it is also especially appropriate to wear them at such a season, for they are supposed to be simple little garments and not to represent the vanities of the world. The truth, however, is that they are not simple, and that they, quite as much as any other garment of feminine attire, represent the vanities.

For the woman who wishes to pose as a person of fashionable propriety, at least so far as her wardrobe is concerned, the tea gown and the tea jacket are necessary. She must don these each evening between the hours of five and seven, at a time when she is supposed to be alone within the confines of her home, but if her tea garments are of the up-to-date modish type, and if she is mortal, she is more than likely to retain them until the unexpected guest of the evening arrives, and then to appear clad in all the glory of her home splendor, at the same time making excuses for not being properly gowned for the reception of guests. If the caller be a gentleman he is flattered at the compliment paid him by the hostess in thus appearing "informally," and at the same time the hostess realizes that she is gowned in just such a way as to make the best effect.

In its most exquisite expression the tea gown is a costly thing, so much beautiful material goes into its making, such a wealth of elaboration may be introduced into its careless elegance. Then, too, in its flimsy form it is perishable, but that fact cuts no figure with the women who affect it.

Just now all-white tea gowns are the ones most approved and possibly the most satisfactory of them are of white crepe de chine, which has the re-

quired delicacy and grace, yet is more durable than the mousselines and nets used for some of the gowns. There are numerous soft white wools or silk and wool mixtures which are favored, but crepe in any light shade is the preferred tea gown material.

Sometimes the whole gown is made of the crepe. More often an outer robe of crepe is worn over an under robe of chiffon or mousseline.

Flowered mousselines are most effective over plain mousseline, and among darker color schemes the black gauze, flowered and made over plain black gauze, is beautiful.

There are, of course, more substantial tea gowns in velvet, dark crepe, soft silks, etc., and the velvet robe over a chiffon petticoat and chemise has much to recommend it. The Empire robes, too, are especially good in velvet, and jeweled clasps and girdles are suitable details for the velvet gown.

But the velvet must be beautiful sheen and soft clinging quality, and that means a first expense that far exceeds the cost of the crepes and mousselines. A chiffon velvet comparatively new is an ideal material for the soft flowing robe.

For the woman of moderate means, a fine velveteen in a good color presents attractive possibilities, but in using velveteen one should keep to the dark colors, which show less plainly the inferiority of the material. The tea gown is in its essence an edition de luxe, and it requires an artist of uncommon skill to fashion ordinary fabric into a garment worthy to associate with the tea gowns of fashion.

But there are other negliges not dignified by the name of tea gown which may come within any well-gowned woman's reach and are charming in their own genre. All negliges, like Gaul of old, are divided into three parts: tea gowns, boudoir gowns, dressing gowns.

The Easter Hat Draweth Nigh

SOON it will be time for the Easter hat. Already it is time to consider its construction; of what it shall be made; of its trimmings; of its form and style. All of these things have been given consideration for months past by those entrusted with the responsibility of making our fashions for us, and very beautiful are the models they have evolved from which we may select.

Buy a flat hat for Easter. That is the prevailing mode, for flat hats have the vogue. Though they are flat they are not lacking in elaboration, and for this purpose there is an abundance of fur and feathers used. Flat, fur and feathers—three F's—represent the spring vogue in millinery. They form a combination that has seldom been equaled in point of beauty and attractiveness when applied to millinery. To these three should be added flowers, though the flowers may or may not be used, but just as it takes flowers to make a spring so it will take flowers to make an Easter hat that meets with the approval of the true woman, who looks to the appropriateness of things. So it is that we need to add a fourth F to the list that shall stand for flowers.

very light felt, looking like cloth, with only the Easter flowers to proclaim the fact that they are spring hats.

It would be hard to go back to the period in which these hats were worn, for they even exaggerate the flat hats of a hundred years ago, and when one sees a hat perfectly flat on top, nearly



A TIP-TILTED SPRING HAT.

The vogue of flat-topped hats means that the Chinese hat, which is very

And in this respect to the flat hats there are vagaries that may turn into things of beauty and may not. One of these is the flat top, all made of wire and covered with chiffon. It is five inches wide just where it projects out over the forehead. The top is untrimmed except for a very flat flower garden on top, and at the back there is a bow with two velvet ends.

In a number of ways the Easter hat will show many of the tendencies observable in the winter hat. And there will be a union of feathers and fur, lace and flowers, felt and straw.

Before the suns of Easter week have set the bands of fur, which were put away on Easter Sunday, will be brought out again, and the spring hats will be abundantly trimmed with this becoming material. And there are new ways of using fur, one of these being in the shape of a narrow strip in the middle of a chiffon ruching. Delightful is this mingling of feathers and fur, of flowers and lace, of heavy fabric and light, for it gives the milliner a chance to display their art without being hampered by a lack of material, and it also gives a woman a chance to utilize her odds and ends without eternally buying more.

ELLEN OSBORN

six inches wide in the front and less than a quarter of an inch wide in the back one begins to wonder what things are coming to.

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The Sorry Effects of Anger.
 "McSorley eats at one of those quick-lunch restaurants where the room is always crowded during the luncheon hours. The other day a patron of the place stood right behind him waiting to snatch his chair as soon as he finished. McSorley felt the fellow's hand on the back of the chair and it made him hot."
 "What did he do?"
 "He ordered a second piece of pie just to baffle the fellow, and is now in bed with a horrible attack of acute indigestion."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOT A WHOLE ONE.



She—Ain't your little sister very good for her age?
 He—She's just er half sister.—Detroit Free Press.

An Easy Target.
 Death dearly loves a shining mark. It has been quite often said; That's why his shaft is oft times aimed At the shining, hairless head.—Chicago Daily News.

Too Late.
 "Can't you hurry a bit, Clara? We must catch the Sawyers and congratulate them on their marriage."
 "There's no use hurrying for that—it's too late to congratulate them, anyhow; they've been married a month."—Life.

From Experience.
 "Henry," said the woman with compressed lips, "do you remember that we first met by accident on a railroad?"
 "Yes," replied the henpecked man sadly, "railroad accidents always turn out disastrously."—Chicago Daily News.

Raises the Price.
 "A reputation for honesty is a valuable asset," said the statesman.
 "Yes, indeed," replied Senator Glucose. "No one would dare to offer a man with such a reputation a small bribe."—Brooklyn Life.

A Plea for Better Things.
 The roads are not passable, Not even jackassable; And the people who travel them Should turn out and gravel them.—Shady Corner (O.) Gazette.

GAME BIRD SURE ENOUGH.



Sambo—Dat ain't no game chicken. Uncle Rastus—He done swallowed dese dice, den trowed dem up again and dey done come 7-11. Don't dat show he's a game chicken?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Good Beginning.
 Husband—We've got to economize and lay something aside for a rainy day.
 Wife—That reminds me, dear. I need a new rainy day skirt.—N. Y. Journal.

Music at Home.
 Clara—Don't you love to hear me sing, Clarence?
 Clarence—Honestly, Clara, I'd rather hear cook sing; for then I know she is in good humor.—Detroit Free Press.

Generosity.
 Father (visiting son at college)—Pretty good cigars you smoke, my boy; I can't afford cigars like these.
 Son—Fill your case, dad; fill your case.—Harvard Lampoon.

His Word.
 He—Darling, do you think your father will ever forgive me for eloping with you?
 She—He said he would.—N. Y. Herald.

A Hard Times Love Affair.
 She—This narrow band of gold is very sweet, of course; but you—you said you intended to bring me a cluster diamond ring.
 He—Ye-es, but afterward it occurred to me that such a ring would hide those lovely dimples in your fingers.
 She—Oh, you darling.—N. Y. Weekly.

Untempted.
 "I am glad to note," said the friend, "that gambling is a vice that has no temptation for you."
 "None whatever," answered Senator Sorghum. "I am unable to find any excuse for a man's risking his money when there are so many sure things lying around begging for attention."—Washington Star.

Not Interested.
 First Citizen—There is to be a big meeting to-night, a great outpouring of the masses to devise ways and means to reform the city government, so that its affairs may be administered with strict economy. Come along.
 Second Citizen—Um—I'd rather not. Fact is, I am after an office myself.—N. Y. Weekly.

Extortion from the Inexperienced.
 "It cost me \$1,000 to get my divorce," said the Boston woman.
 "You were swindled," replied the woman from Chicago.
 "That's about twice as much as I ever paid for any of mine."—Philadelphia Record.

The Wishing Habit.
 Clarence—I wish I had lots of money.
 Uncle Tom—If one could get what he wished for, I think I should wish for common sense, not for money.
 Clarence—Naturally, everybody wishes for what he hasn't got.—Tit-Bits.

SHE FURNISHED THE WILL.



He—So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to accomplish that!
 She—Well, I'd have you understand that I have a strong will!—Der Floh.

Through a Glass.
 "So Prof. Armerook is dead. I suppose he studied too hard."
 "No, the thirst he died of was not for knowledge."
 "Well, at any rate, it was spiritual over-exertion."—N. Y. Herald.

Study in Mathematics.
 Pushquill—I hear that Bouderman filleted that rich Skinnerly girl to marry an artist's model.
 Inksling—Yes; extraordinary taste. Gave up a fortune of six figures for a fortune of one.—N. Y. Herald.

Contrary to Tradition.
 When Bridget lights the kitchen fire she uses kerosene.
 There's a little boy who oft eats apples that are green.
 And in spite of all that has been sung and all that has been said, It is a fact that neither Bridget nor the boy is dead.—Washington Star.

THE SERVANT'S QUESTION.



Mrs. Newly Wed (from above)—Bridget! Put the lemons on the ice so they won't get sour.
 Bridget (to herself)—Is it anny wonder that I ask dooble pay for serving the loikes of that?—N. Y. Times.

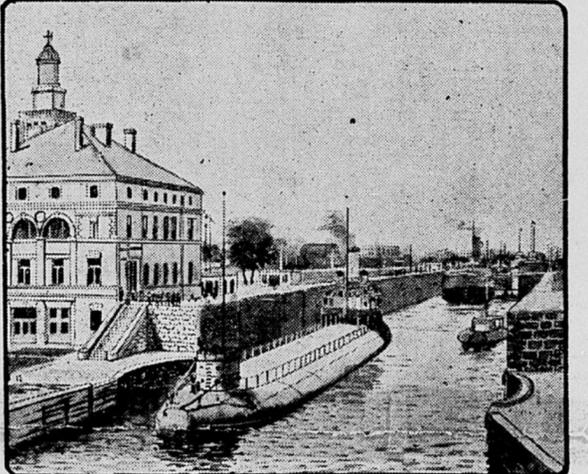
Fifty Years of the Great Sault Ste. Marie Canal

What It Has Done for Commerce on the Great Lakes and for the Development of the Northwest.

PLANS are under way for the semi-centennial celebration of an event that has played an important part in the commercial development of the peninsula of Michigan—the building of the Sault Ste. Marie canals. Lake cities in the vicinity of the canal will, of course, take the most prominent part in the celebration, as will also the Canadian provinces in the vicinity. Congress will be asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to make the event a grand success, and a canal semi-centennial commission of five senators and ten representatives will also be asked for.

For the benefit of those located outside the range of direct benefits of the canal a brief history of building may not be uninteresting. The St. Mary's river, better known as the Sault Ste. Marie, canals are located at the falls of St. Mary's river, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, and raise and lower vessels from one level to another a height of from 12 to 20 feet. The length of the canals is about 1 1/2 miles.

Agitation for the building of a ship canal around the St. Mary's river rapids was probably commenced before 1837, but in that year Gov. Mason, Michigan's first executive, in his message to the legislature strongly urged the necessity of one. He was evidently successful in his plea, for we find that the legislature acted upon his recommendation and passed an act on March 21, 1837, providing for a survey, together with estimates of the cost of construction. At that time a government reservation was situated on the present site of the canal, and when the first work of construction was com-



LOCKS OF THE SOO CANAL.

menced two years later the contractors commenced by filling up a mill race on the reservation. This brought on an altercation with the government and the matter was brought to the attention of the national legislature. Soon after an appropriation was asked of the government to complete the work. Henry Clay was one of those who opposed it, and in a speech on the subject referred to the proposed canal as "a work beyond the remotest settlement in the United States, if not in the moon." And this was almost a true statement. What would this famous statesman say to-day if he could see the millions of dollars of mining products, in wheat, lumber and fish which annually pass over Lake Superior and down through the canal to be distributed all over the world?

The opposition in the United States congress was hard to overcome, and it was ten years later before the friends of the enterprise managed to induce congress to appropriate \$500,000 to construct the canal. A few years later, in 1853—June 4 was the day—the actual work of digging the canal was begun that opened up to the commerce of the world the immense wealth of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Less than two years later, on May 21, 1855, the work was completed. The exact date of the celebration is fixed for June 4, just 50 years from the date of the inauguration of the actual work.

Even the most sanguine advocate of the building of the canal hardly looked for the great amount of traffic that the canal called forth. The first contract called for the construction of two consecutive locks, each 350 feet long, 70 feet wide and 13 feet deep, but it was soon seen that their capacity would have to be increased, as the mining interests which the building of the canal had stimulated were complaining that vessels were not able to go through the locks carrying their full capacity. Agitation for the enlargement of the canal was begun and the Michigan legislature authorized the transfer of the canal to the government, that it might make an appropriation for the work. In 1870 a new lock, 515 feet long, 80 feet wide and with a lift of 20 feet was built. The work was finished in 1881 and cost the government in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000; it is operated with the most approved modern mechanism, can be filled in 15 minutes and will hold two large lake steamers. When this new lock was completed it was thought that it would be able to accommodate the commerce of the lakes for at least half a century, but in less than 15 years the traffic had grown to such an extent that a new

and larger lock was found necessary. In 1896 the Poe lock, the largest in the world, was completed. It is 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and 22 feet deep. The year before the Canadian government found it expedient to build a lock on their side of the falls, which, although being longer than the Poe, is not nearly so wide.

But the most interesting fact in connection with the building of the canal is the industries it has developed in the upper peninsula. Mining and the lumber industry naturally lead all others. During the past 50 years a copper belt 135 miles long and from one to six miles wide has been opened that has produced millions of dollars' worth of ore; iron ore worth over \$300,000,000 has also been dug from the earth in that region, and the industry gives regular employment to over 6,000 men. The increase in the lumber traffic alone through the canals during the year 1902 was 70,000,000 feet over that of the preceding year.

When the subject of canals is brought before the average person the Suez and Erie canals are naturally first called to mind. These two are usually considered the most important ship canals in the world. While this is a fact as regards length, they are both outclassed in number of vessels and net tonnage carried yearly. In these two respects the Sault Ste. Marie canals lead the world. Beginning in 1855, there were 106,296 registered tons carried through the canal; no record was kept of the number of vessels until 1864, when a total of 1,411 passed through the canal, carrying a registered tonnage of 571,438 net tons. These figures showed a favorable beginning, but give no idea of the great increase.

The following table gives an idea of the difference in the traffic of the Suez and Sault Ste. Marie canals:

SUEZ CANAL.		SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.	
Year.	Number of Gross Vessels. Tonnage.	Year.	Number Registered of Vessels. Tonnage.
1870.	456 654,315	1870.	1,328 690,526
1880.	2,026 4,244,915	1880.	2,590 1,754,850
1890.	3,339 9,749,129	1890.	10,567 8,454,455
1900.	5,441 12,659,237	1900.	19,452 22,315,854

As will be seen only the registered tonnage for the "Soo" canal traffic is given as compared with the gross tonnage of the Suez canal, the comparative figures not being obtainable. A better comparison may be made by a glance at the number of vessels.

The Canadian canal carried 3,003 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 4,179,489 tons during the season of 1900. A substantial increase is shown for the following year. During the season of 1901 28,403,065 net tons of freight passed through both American and Canadian canals, an increase of 11 per cent. over the previous year. Wheat, grain, salt and hard coal showed the largest increase in movement, the latter increasing 56 per cent.

JOHN B. GAIRING.

Hoodoo? Who Do?
 "Some people, I know," he began in an insinuating tone, "act very much like a hoodoo."
 "Who do?" asked his indignant and suspicious friend.
 "Yes, that's what I said, hoodoo."
 "Well, answer my question—who do?"
 "You stupendous ass, that's what I said—Hoodoo! hoodoo! hoodoo!"
 "You hopeless, gibbering idiot, that's what I'm asking you. Who do? Who do? Who do?"
 At last their friends found them locked in deadly embrace, chewing each other's ears, and long before the attempt at explanation was completed each had been placed tenderly in a heavily padded apartment.—Los Angeles Herald.

The Center of Speech.
 Prof. D. J. Cunningham, of Dublin, in a recent lecture described the inherited nature of righthandedness in man. He also made some very interesting statements about the location, in the brain, of the center of speech. In all righthanded persons this center is on the left side of the brain. But in lefthanded persons the speech center is shifted to the other side, so that, as Prof. Cunningham says, "The lefthanded speak from the right brain."—Science.