

Some Matters of Unusual Interest

To All the Women of Indianapolis Ladies of Fashion with Plenty of Money Hire Understudies to Try on All Their Clothes...Doom of Overworked Oriental Corner Sounded...Raffia and the New Embroideries...Recipes

Philadelphia Press. HE one sense thing to do when you have plenty of money is to save yourself trouble.

Spare yourself all the trifles and save up for the big things. The poor woman who can't go to pieces. The newest way of doing this has been started by Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and others.

They hire an understudy to try on all their clothes. Isn't that bliss? It is bliss that cannot be indulged in by the moderate-pursed for understudies come high. They are not six-dollar-a-week models of the department shops, nor of the studio. They are hard to find, difficult to keep and high in price.

Sometimes, when first found, they do not rank their services high, for they do not know their rarity, or their value to their "leading lady." They soon know, however, and then the "twin" pays well, or leading lady stands for six hours a week for her own fittings.

One such girl who posed as Mrs. Gould for six weeks, every day, for a superb trousseau of winter and Palm Beach goods, asked the wife of the multi-millionaire \$300 for her work, and Mrs. Gould added \$50 as "thank-offering."

These understudies to the rich must have the exact measurements, the same coloring and when possible the same type of face as their patrons.

Some who cannot find an exactly correct understudy are using another fatigue-saving scheme. They have the secret of making a perfect-fitting skirt, coat and blouse with girdle, and corset, and so on.

These are made of cambric or serim, and all the curves and alterations worked over as if the fabric were cloth of gold. It is possible to buy a head fitter's work on it, for it is no slight task and requires as much skill as a tailor's.

The next step is to buy a paper mache or conventional figure and use the cambric model, well stretched and finished, is put on that. If a waistline is needed, the figure is tinted to correspond with the original's face.

The slightest attempt to fit the cambric model to the lay figure would be ruinous. The cambric is stuffed out everywhere with cotton wadding and is made to fit the figure.

On this perfected figure the gown is fitted and made and sent to the wearer. Millonaire women who take advantage of these twenty century ideas of getting their clothes, are Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Carnegie, of Chicago; Miss Lily Lambert, of St. Louis, and Mrs. John Hay, of Washington.

Each of them has devised some method of eliminating the fittings of flesh and blood, or wax and cambric.

This scheme is entirely new in the States, except to some dressmakers and some millionaire women.

It is usual for rich women to have a linen closet, a wardrobe and a closet where all their clothes are hung. Each door has a mirror inset from top to foot, and this room has been made to suit the buyer approves or disapproves of a curve or a low or an end.

Use of one of these water-colored pictures to save the buyer's time, and to speedily present to her the gown just as it will look in the wardrobe.

Such an extent that several young artists find it not only a remunerative position, but one that is very interesting. Some are on salary, others on piece work.

So these two novelties—like all the plans of the rich to save time and money—will do all the work of those who are eager and willing to make the money.

When the Wind Blows. Boston Journal. The spring months have come and gone, yet the wind, which erstwhile was the peculiar property of March, is still with us.

Large hats are coming into greater use as the sun shines brighter, and the evil days are coming when women take no pleasure in these same large hats, by reason of the difficulty sustained in keeping them on their heads, the wind carrying them wildly and with evident delight into the upturned brims, necessitating the continual holding on of the hat by the right or left hand in the open cars which are appearing one by one.

Now, when a woman does her hair high, it is an easy matter to keep it in place by means of an extra long hatpin, which may be inserted from the back to the front of the hat, or vice versa, and which is secured by one placed on either side of the head which secures the hat to her head.

However, when the hair is low on her head, the difficulty becomes greater and because of the comparatively small amount of hair on the top of the head it is not quite so easy to keep the hat on by pins alone.

It is in this case where the old-fashioned method of using an elastic comes in. It will not play havoc with a good straw, as hatpins are bound to do, but the elastic is so secretly hidden that it is not noticeable.

The elastic may be made of a loop of shank of a large boot button has been slipped at the other side, is the more convenient, and the elastic is secured by two hatpins which will be used with good results.

There is another good thing in its favor, that of keeping the side locks from becoming too sportive.

Another hanging comb which is bound to wear a pompadour comb to secure the necessary height will find that a strong elastic hairnet, under the pompadour frame, and bent so that the lady and the hat cannot part company.

The Japanese Corner. Buffalo Courier. The doom of the overworked Oriental corner has been sounded. The head of the house has long worked secretly against it, the feminine world has tried of it, and the tidy home-maker who goes in for all things hygienic has decided that it is unhealthy because dust gathers in its multitudinous folds, and no ordinary household may be trusted to clean it without bringing in a mass of draperies and armor upon her head.

Therefore, the cozy corner, as it has been known for half a century, is being converted into couch covers and Oriental scarves into covers for divan pillows. The tufted divan has been relegated to the second-hand furniture shop—and enter the new, summer-like cozy corner.

In its most popular form it suggests the immaculate housewife of Japan, admitting air from all directions.

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and round, followed by a short pipe or bamboo, the arrangement being repeated until the work is finished in delicate leaves and blossoms.

Some of these hangings fall straight to the floor, others are finished in fasciate scallops, but all can be washed off with warm water as if they were so much porcelain.

For a background to this cozy corner, Japanese prints or banners are used, or a simple beige quilt plain-lined by bordered by Japanese bands. But there must be no folds to hold the summer dust. If a canopy is used, it is of lightest silk, in simple folds, which can be wiped off or taken down and shaken each week.

In place of the window shades there are, in quantity, low settees of bamboo or rush work, piled with cushions covered in washable Japanese crepe.

Paper lanterns are not used to cast a dim light in the summer cozy corner, but a bamboo lamp with a quart of brass lamp, or overhead there is hung a lantern in green bronze metal, edged with a bead of red and blue and a thousand colors and can be washed and wiped.

A woman, whose husband is an expert in the art of painting, has painted in his den with a drapery of fishnets that are genuine, caught with fishnets that have been used in the fishery, and small hand-painted, etc. The couch is of rattan, piled with pillows in washable materials showing the wood grain and river tints.

The background is of woody-brown burlap, and its one decoration is a mounted fish, reproducing the pride of her husband's many catches.

Close to the couch is a low rattan table, heavy outfit essential to a real fisherman's comfort.

A Man Buys a Hat. Philadelphia Telegraph. They had lunched together and were strolling up the street, when the young man said: "How do you like this year's straw hats?" he asked.

She glanced at him sharply, but seeing his eyes fixed on a window full of men's hats caught her eye.

"Very nice," she said, "only I like the ones they used to wear—with real broad brims, do you remember?"

"They looked in each other's eyes with happy reminiscence.

"That one, with the broad, stiff rim, you wore in the boat," she murmured.

"And the saw edge cut your face quite badly," he said, "and I bathed it with cold water."

"Come on, go along with me, won't you," he said in a sudden burst of confidence, "and I will buy you a new one."

"As he asserted, "That is," she said, as an after thought, "if you will go into that store, the one with the sign 'I do not want to go into a man's store.'"

So to Gimmittmaker's they went, and in ten minutes the young man had bought a small but beautiful hat.

"All these hats," thought she, gazing upon the thousand and one straw hats upon the shelves, "look alike to me."

"Talk about the women," she murmured, "they are all alike. Why, the men are every bit as fussy."

"How do you like this?" said a voice, and she turned and beheld his face, shining as it were, with happiness and perspiration, looking back at that, threw his ears out into bold defiance, "like it at all!"

The nimble salesman took it off and applied a higher crown one.

"You are making wrinkles on your forehead," she said, speaking rather lower than before, "and you are making wrinkles on my forehead, too."

"I am not making wrinkles on your forehead," he said, "but I am making wrinkles on my forehead, and you are making wrinkles on my forehead, too."

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MacNaughton, French translator for the Bureau of American Republics, who went to Paris to work on the Paris Exposition.

Miss Tony Segal is a dentist practicing in New York.

Mrs. W. Marsh is president of the First National Bank of Croton, N. Y.

Out in California Mrs. Annie Kline Ricketts is president of the Croton & Toulumne Railroad Company.

Miss Daisy Stevenson, of Rochester, is one of two women barbers in the United States.

Mrs. Emma Van Dusen, recommended as an expert in the art of painting, has painted in his den with a drapery of fishnets that are genuine, caught with fishnets that have been used in the fishery, and small hand-painted, etc. The couch is of rattan, piled with pillows in washable materials showing the wood grain and river tints.

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Inelaborate Evening Gowns

Style Gossip from New York



ORTS of linen range from coarse, open-meshed weaves to the finest that can be made. Many of the latter grade are exquisite of texture and enriched with embroideries to an extent that makes them an extravagance for most women. The kinds, however, that are much less expensive have beauty in positive degree, while the manner in which they are worn, in which they are washed is an unmitigable charm. Shirtrwaist suits in linen are almost as stylish as suits in silk, and it is a temptation to have several, since no two need be at all alike. Much white is seen in these weaves, but white is not to rank so high this summer as it did a year ago, so it should not be taken up to the exclusion of something else. White is in demand and is being employed for evening gowns, afternoon dresses and for tailor-mades. In each grade the material will seem just the thing if only judgment is exercised in selecting the right quality and shade for each special purpose. Sellings in white and cream shades but a little off white are made up in most elaborate fashion for evening wear and fine they look. If they suggest familiarity, that is no more than many another current fashion does, for in all, that is a suggestion that made on every hand, perhaps more in the gowns and millinery for afternoons than elsewhere.

The first of the summer's showings of new taffetas had them seem wondrous for softness and suppleness, the contrast with the crispness that used to be associated with this silk, making the new kinds all the more impressive. But later stocks of these goods are still more noticeable for this same quality. If when skirts had to swish and crackle, a woman would exclaim, "I am not making wrinkles on your forehead," she would say, "I am not making wrinkles on my forehead, and you are making wrinkles on my forehead, too."

Clam Sauce—Scald the juice from one quart of clams, remove the scum as it rises, then add one quart of water. Melt two tablespoons of butter, add two tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth and add two cupsful of the clam juice in water, stir until boiling, then add salt and pepper to season. Let simmer ten minutes; pour cold water over the clams, drain them well and add them to the sauce and pour a little cream over the top. Remove the shells, chop up the clams and add them to the hot sauce with a buttered boil. Add a little onion juice may be added if desired. A little lemon juice is richened if a spoonful of whipped cream is added just before serving.

Clam Broth—Three dozen clams will make a quart of broth. Wash them well in cold water and put them in a saucepan and cover with a quart of hot water. Boil five minutes and drain. Remove the shells, chop up the clams and add them to the hot water with a buttered boil. Add a little onion juice may be added if desired. A little lemon juice is richened if a spoonful of whipped cream is added just before serving.

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Summer's Silks and Tailoring

What Women Want to Know

ALL questions pertaining to subjects on which women desire information, religious subjects excepted, will be answered in this column.

Snap Tooth Powders.

MARY—You are quite correct in believing a soapy tooth wash superior to the ordinary sorts; it is very cleansing, an essential quality, and the distasteful scuminess may be overcome by an admixture of orris root, which also imparts a delicate fragrance to the breath. It is more economical to buy the ingredients in bulk and mix them at home than to buy a prepared article. Buy a cake of pure white castile soap and shave off two ounces of it which reduce to a fine powder. In place of a mortar for powdering the soap use a heavy wooden vegetable masher and an earthenware bowl. Mix with the powdered soap two ounces of Florentine orris root and one-half pound of precipitated chalk. Pass the mixture through a fine sieve several times to thoroughly blend the ingredients, then put away in a dry place, preferably in a glass container. The quantity of soap used should be sufficient for a year's use. As the nerves of your teeth are very sensitive to heat and cold be particularly always use cold water when rinsing the mouth, and always use a pliable brush. Spools of dental floss may be obtained at any drug store and you will find it invaluable in removing particles from between the teeth.

For the Commencement Gown.

Mrs. B. M.—The ever-present problem of making gowns for the growing girl is usually aggravated when commencement day comes around, but the work will be easier this year than formerly because of the many dainty fabrics from which to select. Simplicity should be the keynote of the entire outfit, for, although the girl is parting with girlhood, in a sense, and will soon step out to take up the duties of a broader life, do not cast in haste to part with the fresh, girlish simplicity, it is too charming. Let the maiden enjoy the pleasure of being daintily dressed, and the important occasion, but let the beauty of the gown depend upon fine fabrics perfectly cut and finished. The material should be of the most important class, and the gown should be reserved for the time when the girl is formally introduced to society. The gown should be made of a material which must not be overstepped in the coming-out gown. Fine Persian lawn trimmed with white satin ribbon is the most important dainty and, withal, very practical, as it will serve as a party dress all summer and be changed a number of times by the use of different ribbons and colored underslips; besides, its laundering qualities are excellent. The gown should be made of a material which must not be overstepped in the coming-out gown. Fine Persian lawn trimmed with white satin ribbon is the most important dainty and, withal, very practical, as it will serve as a party dress all summer and be changed a number of times by the use of different ribbons and colored underslips; besides, its laundering qualities are excellent.

To Clean Fine Rugs.

G. F. M.—No matter what the size or quality of a rug it is a serious mistake to shake it by the end to beat it free from dust. The force required to grasp it securely and the sharp snap and jerk are simply ruinous to the binding and fringe; furthermore, in a short time the edge will be torn from the warp, especially at the corners and the places where it is grasped in the hands. The best method is to use a vacuum cleaner as well as shortening its period of usefulness. A thrifty housekeeper who prides herself on knowing how to keep her rugs clean for years never shakes them, but keeps them clean by spreading out on a porch covered with a clean, dry rug, one on each side with a soft broom. Then she goes over them several times with a carpet sweeper, which she keeps in good order by emptying the dust traps frequently. Any rugs which have been so cleaned are never dusty are hung on a line and lightly beaten with a small whip, or sweeping day every rug is carefully brushed with a small, soft brush, and the corners are swept out. If grease spots are discovered they are cleaned with tepid water and household ammonia in the proportion of a half teaspoonful to a quart of water. Scrubbing the spot lightly, wetting the rug as little as possible and hanging in the sun to dry is the method. Never use soap that is coarse and rank; if soap must be used, select a refined sort.

Hints for the Country House.

Mrs. M.—The up-to-date housekeeper in quest of something new for the country house will surely be interested in the latest chamber convenience known as the "wood-nibber" acts, which come in almost every color. The set consists of a candle stick, tumbler, tin pitcher and a match set all fitted into a circular tray. To the jaded nerves, weary of close surroundings, chambers fresh and dainty with draperies of every color, which keep the room bright in order. For the living room, mission furniture is the best. The set consists of a candle stick, tumbler, tin pitcher and a match set all fitted into a circular tray. To the jaded nerves, weary of close surroundings, chambers fresh and dainty with draperies of every color, which keep the room bright in order. For the living room, mission furniture is the best. The set consists of a candle stick, tumbler, tin pitcher and a match set all fitted into a circular tray.

Treating Moth Patches.

Violetta—From the description given of your trouble I think you are suffering from a torpid liver and defective circulation, and both internal and external remedies are needed to effect relief. The brown spots or moth patches are indications of sluggish circulation in the capillaries of the skin, which has caused the deposit of coloring matter in the spots in the form of the epidermis. To dislodge these disgusting patches it will not only soothe the skin, but I think it can be done and your health greatly improved, as well. Begin the treatment by drinking at least a half pint of hot water every morning before breakfast. Get some dark-brown liver pills and take one in the morning and another before retiring, to relieve the liver and the blood of the accumulated impurities. Continue the use of these pills for at least six months, taking only one each day, preferably morning and evening, man-



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