

VARIED ARE THE NEGLIGES.

NEW IDEAS IN THE MODELS FOR THE SUMMER OUTFIT.

Japanese Garments Among the Most Attractive—French Styles That Charm—Handwork and Lace Embroidery That Make Negliges Costly and Beautiful.

The display of summer negliges is bewildering in its variety and its charm. Each year the American woman spends more thought and more money upon her negliges attire.

Not one neglige but many are found in the outfit of the woman who aims to dress well; and this item of the summer wardrobe soon runs into costliness, unless the

Across a background in the silvery blue of the spring sky, sweep wonderful embroidered storks or gulls in level flight. Cherry blossoms, over which hover hosts of yellow butterflies, decorate a pearl-colored crepe.

There are, too, less expensive kimonos and kimono jackets without embroidery, but made of remarkably beautiful printed crepes upon which designs much like those used for embroidery appear. Crepe robes are usually lined with a very light weight silk in plain color.

Other negliges garments fashioned on Japanese lines and simply trimmed are in the sheer washable stuffs. These garments are serviceable, and if well made are dainty through and through.

Various modifications of the Empire idea are introduced upon the neglige. Short waisted robes of India silk, crpe, or lingerie stuff are gathered in just below the bust, where they are finished by a ribbon or embroidery girdle. From this short waist line they hang in straight folds to the floor.

Many of them are untrimmed save for a deep hem; but it is advisable to have at least a single founce upon the bottom,

maximum of chic for a minimum of expense and work is made of white mousseline sprinkled with black dots. The deep collar, the flowing sleeves and the founce which finishes the bottom of the robe are trimmed with bands of gayly flowered rib-



yon in which pink and green are the prevailing tints. In the model these bands are set in with zigzag stitching of black; but they would be effective even without the open work stitch, although this touch of handwork gives

bonces. The sleeves, were huge, and fell over lace under sleeves. Negliges in sheer, lingerie material, trimmed in the exquisite batiste or Swiss embroideries, or in lace, and ornamented with fine hand work in the shape of trailing embroidery, tiny tucks, inset motifs, etc., are at their best the most exquisite and most fashionable of summer negliges, and women are taking up with more enthusiasm than ever the French fancy for the wearing of exquisite lingerie jackets and petticoats en suite in place of the neglige robe.

Some of these sets are marvels of work and elaboration, for all their simulated muslin simplicity, and the sums charged for them exceed the cost of any of the neglige robes offered. Many of the little jackets are made put together by hand and cut and draped in the most coquettish fashion. It is in the line of drapery on the sleeve, in the subtlety and cut of the apparently loose hanging material, in the finish of the neck line and in the adjustment of fluttering ribbon knots, laces and embroideries that the French model achieves its unquestioned supremacy. For \$25 or \$30 one can buy a simple little jacket of batiste embroidered in delicate embroidery; but this little garment is for the most part put together by hand,



and although it falls loosely from the yoke it is cut to adapt itself gracefully to the lines of the figure.

There is originality, too, in the shape and draping of the sleeves, and the ribbon, usually of soft liberty satin, breaks out into the most unexpected of knots and streamers.

Many of these jackets are made with no idea of tubbing and consequently are corded, shirred, smocked, etc., recklessly; but they may be cleaned perfectly, and the tendency to-day is to resort more to the cleansing establishments in lieu of the tub.

The ordinary woman, however, will do well to have at least a few simple but dainty summer negliges which may go into the tub and come out fresh and charming. Their immaculateness will make up for their lack of elaborateness, and by the time one has actually lounged in a sheer neglige throughout a summer day it is sure to have lost much of the freshness and daintiness which should be its essential charms.

Nun's veiling and albatross are fancied by many women for the summer neglige and are washable, although they have more warmth than the lingerie stuffs or the other thin materials. Some of the prettiest of



these very light weight wool robes are lined and bordered with China or India silk, which does not interfere with laundering.

Hand stitching in the shape of simple herringbone or feather stitching adds wonderfully to the finish and charm of these simple robes.

Every other Sunday the servants in a Russian household are entirely free. Their work stops Saturday night after supper, when the servants leave the house not to return until the next Monday morning. The employers never ask where or how the free time is spent.

Russian servants will pilfer. Since Russian ladies leave everything in their charge, the men servants smoke cigars belonging to their masters and pay frequent visits to the wine cellar of the house, but a gentleman would consider it "demaining" himself to prosecute a servant for this.

The Russian servant will talk about fellow servants, but never about their employers. Even when they quit one place and take service in another family they often never mention anything about their former masters. This discretion goes so far that even the law considers it. In Russia the law excludes servants as witnesses against their former or present employers, so long, at least, as these servants are not suspected of having taken part in the crime.

Law Excludes Them as Witnesses Against Their Employers. From the London Daily Mail. The Russian servant is hired for one year, and is told exactly what his particular duty is to do. He sticks to it, that one duty, the special duties of his position all it well; but the neglectful butler, or cook, or coachman is sent by the employer with a written note to the police, judge, who after carefully investigating the complaints has a right to order bodily punishment or to write a bad mark in the book kept for this purpose.

In great Russian households often from twenty to fifty servants are kept, and even the middle class families have two to four. The pay of these servants varies according to the line of work. While the "chiefs" in the kitchens of wealthy families often receive 2000 a year, a cook in an ordinary citizen's employ gets no more than 412 a year, and a maid of all work never gets more than 25 a year. At Easter every servant gets a present. Every other Sunday the servants in a Russian household are entirely free. Their work stops Saturday night after supper, when the servants leave the house not to return until the next Monday morning. The employers never ask where or how the free time is spent.

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TWO DOLLARS A DAY FOR SIX.

THAT IS ALL IT NEED COST TO FEED A FAMILY WELL.

Eighteen Young Women Ready to Prove It—For an Economical Family 68 Cents Will Do—A German East-Side Woman Who Feeds Nine Persons on \$1 a Day.

There are eighteen young women in the domestic science department of the Teachers College who could give points to most of the chefs in New York, to say nothing of harassed housekeepers, on the food question.

Over and over again of late they have demonstrated to the college faculty in a cooly appointed dining room adjoining the college kitchen, not only their ability to prepare, cook and serve a wholesome, nourishing meal, but what is far more important, how it is possible to secure appetizing, nutritious results at a remarkably low cost. That's where the marvel of it is.

Most housekeepers can talk, and do talk eloquently enough, about the high cost of living in these days. For them these young women have interesting facts to tell. It should be explained that in the domestic science department of the Teachers College there are no faddists.

"The vegetarian theory has not been proved," says Miss Helen Kinne, director, when the matter was brought to her attention. "Some persons, perhaps, may be able to get along without meat, others seem to require it. In this college we issue no special directions in regard to abstinence or non-abstinence from any one or more kinds of food.

"The students in this department in their study of dietaries give special consideration to the economics of food. They study the nutritive values of food, metabolism and allied subjects and are familiar with the dietary investigations carried on by this Government and by scientists of other countries.

"Before the dietaries are made out students discuss all the aspects of the subject, both scientific and practical. The standard of a well balanced dietary is taken from Prager, Atwater's investigations, and this standard is studied in the light of actual experience. They then discuss the cost of food and economic methods of buying materials in season, etc.

"Three meals, such as would be served in an ordinary well-to-do family in a day, are then planned for six persons. The quantity of each dish is decided on and the quantity of materials to be used for the diet is worked out and compared with the dietary standard.

"It is usually found that the actual amount agrees very well with this standard except that the food is somewhat in excess for the reason that the scientific standard gives only what should be actually used and digested. Some allowance has to be made for waste in digestion.

"The cost of the three meals is then estimated. In a class of eighteen students this year it was found that these three meals ranged from 30 cents to 40 cents per capita, or an average of from 10 to 13 1/2 cents a meal.

"The next step is the reduction in price of the three meals without reducing their nutritive value. To do this it is found that the cuts of meat must be used and sometimes food containing vegetable protein, such as peas and beans, must be substituted for meat. Cost must also be reduced by eliminating some of the delicate green vegetables and fresh fruits and substituting dried and canned varieties. In this way the cost is first reduced to 20 cents per capita a day for three meals, then to 10 cents per capita.

"The latter feat is extremely difficult to accomplish and still give any variety. By careful management, though, it can be done.

"There is one German woman, I know, living on the East Side, who for years has fed her family, numbering nine, on \$1 a day, and apparently every member of it is well nourished. This woman is a most careful buyer and a still more careful cook. Many families who live on so small an amount depend chiefly on cheap bread, supplemented by tea, coffee and beer.

"As a rule, simple low priced menus submitted to the public are received with sceptical criticism by the casual reader, who generally thinks the food prices quoted are too low. These critics forget that the quantity given is that which is actually eaten and not what is put on the table.

"For instance, at the average meal far more meat is usually served than is eaten. Then very few housekeepers are in the habit of weighing accurately or counting to the fraction of a cent.

"In this college no effort is ever made to make the meals appear to cost less than they do. Market prices vary, however, and in midwinter produce of all kinds is apt to be a trifle higher than at other times of the year. Hence it is hard to average prices and make out an estimate to fit all menus served the year through.

When asked to give some sample low priced menus, Miss Kinne handed over four which, she said, although varying a good deal in price, contained, each, the same proportions of proteins, fat and other constituents which ought to be contained in a menu approaching the standard set by dietary experts.

"In preparing these menus," added Miss Kinne, "calculations were made for a family of six persons—one aged, two middle aged, one 14, one 10, and one 4. As the diet for each of the aged person and a young child should be somewhat light, the estimated need is for five and a half persons.

"As far as practicable, the same dishes have been used in both expensive and inexpensive meals so as to indicate the types of food requiring substitution or elimination in low priced dietaries.

"In order to make the quoted prices agree with present market conditions, persons who do not market at the very cheapest centres may find it necessary to increase a little the sum to be spent on meat and fruits. This, of course, will increase the cost of the meals per capita a trifle."

Here are the menus: Meals for one day for six persons at a cost of 10 1/2 cents per person.

Table with columns for Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, and Supper. Items include Stewed peas, Lettuce with French dressing, Prune sponge, Home made bread, Butter, Sugar, Baked apples, Cracked wheat, Round steak with brown sauce, Creamed potatoes, Dry toast, Light cream, Sugar, Coffee, Baked beans, Boston brown bread, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Milk, etc.

A. Simonson 833 Broadway 21-22 Sts. GRAY AND WHITE HUMAN HAIR. No matter what shade your hair is, I can supply a coil, a curl, or any of those modern front pieces, and can always guarantee a perfect match. As my goods are all made of NATURALLY VERY HAIR, dandruff has no effect on their durability. Thus they are specially valuable to those contemplating a trip to the mountains, seashore or an ocean voyage.

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AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS HAIR AND SCALP SPECIALIST AND DERMATOLOGIST. DOCTOR KING is the only physician in N. Y. city devoting himself to these specialties. The doctor cures all Scaly Diseases, such as Dandruff, Scalp Eruptions, Itch, Favus and Ringworm; stops Hair Falling, restores Gray Hair and prevents Premature Baldness. He also cures Ringworm, Acne and removes Superfluous Hairs, Blackheads, Blemishes, Warts, Moles, and other facial blemishes by painless methods. He holds no patent medicine, but prepares his remedies in his own laboratory.

MISS ANTHONY GOING ABROAD. At 84 She Will Attend Two Congresses of Women at Berlin. ROCHESTER, May 14.—Carrying lightly her 84 year Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffrage leader, will sail for Europe next Thursday. She is going to attend the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, which opens in Berlin on June 6, to continue one week, with an international congress of women throughout the week following. There will be about one hundred and fifty American women at the convention.

LEGAL VIEW OF PUTTING MAN. Missouri Judge Holds That a Husband Who Suits for Divorce for the woman plaintiff in a divorce case this week Judge Shelton held that putting on the part of a husband was ground for separation.

Course in Bread Making in Public Schools. No properly raised American woman should have the least dread of a bakers' strike such as we have had just in Boston. "I am a L. M. Waters of the fact that the making of bread ought to be part of a girl's education, and that it is in the early days of some countries to be believed that the home bread that our fathers ate contributed to their virility and nerve. It is the most important thing, the real essence of wheat before the patent processes came along and made the beautiful white flour with most of the strength gone from it. But, anyway, it is (worth) for any girl to grow up in ignorance of the bread-making process. My belief is that the girls of the land ought to be made to take a compulsory course in the schools that would give them the knowledge of it."

Inventors' Attention! How rich I'd be," said an umbrella salesman, "if I had patented the umbrella. The floorwalker smiled. "You're wrong," he said. "If you had a patent on swimming or cooking, Umbrella Traces of the Umbrella are Found. This instrument is of Oriental origin. The English did not begin to use it till 1700. Shakespeare, with all his genius, had no umbrella to protect him from the rain. Jonas Hanway was the first English umbrella maker. He would be to the credit of his country if he had patented the patent some new sort of umbrella—some rain shield built on better lines. We have proof that the umbrella has existed for 10,000 years, and yet in all that time it has not once been improved. Consider it is by no means a simple thing to turn inside out readily, and it only protects the head and shoulders from the rain. Change all that. Give us an umbrella that is a complete rain shield. Then you will become a millionaire."

How to Transplant the Arbutus. From the National Magazine. The question has often been asked: "Can the arbutus be transplanted? And we answer: 'Yes, it can.' If you have an old pine stump in your yard, find some isolated root, but let it in the fall, and some isolated root, and let it in the spring, and it will grow as well as the original. It is by no means as difficult as you think it is. It is by no means as difficult as you think it is. It is by no means as difficult as you think it is.

Blackheads. TRY each one of the well-meant but generally impracticable formulae so freely set forth by the "beauty specialists" for clearing up your skin—then come here and have it really cleared up.

John H. Woodbury D.I. 25 W. 23d St., New York. Established 34 years. This is the only medicine in existence that cures Blackheads. If you are annoyed and harassed by any form of skin disease, let me call you FREE. I will be glad to see you. Call or write to-day.



wearer has the skill to contrive and make the dainty garments at home. The shopmade summer neglige is prone to be effective, but coarse. The lines and design are usually good, but coarse lace and trimmings are used, and the work is done carelessly by machine.

Of course one can obtain negliges against which these objections cannot be raised, but these are almost always imported models, and are invariably costly. So the woman who cannot pay large sums for her neglige, and yet is determined to have it dainty and delightful, as it should be, must needs do the work at home or have it done by a seamstress under her own supervision.

Among the most attractive of this season's negliges are the Japanese garments, made particularly with a view to American

for this makes the garment fall more gracefully about the feet and keeps it from becoming stringy and drabbed. The neck of the summer neglige is usually cut at least slightly low, and may be round, pointed or square, as is most becoming to the wearer. A majority of the shop made garments have deep collars, and are cut down in a point in front.

This finish may suit the woman with an exceptionally pretty throat, but it is generally unbecoming; and unless the wearer is willing to sacrifice appearance to comfort, she will do well to have some transparent lace or embroidery gimpes to wear inside of her negliges.

The square necks are more generally becoming, and good effects are obtained with them both upon the Empire models, and upon robes or matinees, hanging straight from the shoulders or yokes. One such model appears among our sketches.

It has over the shoulder a yoke of handsome batiste embroidery. The flowing sleeves are bordered with the embroidery, as is the bottom of the robe, and across the front of the square neck runs beading, through which a ribbon is drawn.

Another straight hanging neglige has a round neck and fastens at one side, being sloped away and jabbing downward in the Greek toga fashion. The Greek idea is carried out, too, in the border, which has the Greek key design. This model is, of course, adapted only to soft material which will fall in graceful folds.

A particularly charming lingerie neglige imported from Paris and giving a

weavers and modified to suit American tastes and figures. These kimono robes and sacques are indescribably beautiful in color, design and workmanship.

Soft crepe is the material most often chosen for the garments of fine quality, and on this crepe are embroidered by hand wonderful designs of flower or bird or butterfly. Over one robe of delicate creamy yellow crepe runs a wonderful design of wistaria in pale lavender, shading to deep purple.

On a robe of faintest pink, lotus flower leaves are scattered and intertwined,

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the note of distinction that is always apparent upon the French garment. Narrow lace edges the mousseline frills around the collar, the sleeve frill and the frill which jabots down the front.

This use of the flowered ribbons, so extraordinarily beautiful this season, is noticeable throughout the realm of the negliges, and though of course impracticable if the garment is to be actually put into the tub, the idea is a most successful one.

Soft finished taffeta finds a place among negliges and throughout the whole province of fashion, and though it has not enough clinging softness to be an ideal neglige material, some of the models shown in this silk are really bewitching.

The majority of them are in the form of outer robes, to be worn with a girl's under robe of soft sheer material; but a neglige of this sort is less convenient than the one

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