

SUMMER DRESS SHOW

Toilettes of All Sorts Now on View in the City

SEEN AT RESTAURANT DINNERS

Tailored Frocks and Airy Things of Chiffon and Lace.

The White Muslin and Blue Ribbons Put Aside for Lingerie Splendors—Princess Lines Still Preferred—Exquisitely Fine Lingerie Skirts and Heavier Coats Very Popular—Soutache Embroidery Done by Hand a Rage—Gumpes and Understitches—Surplice Line Frocks.

The fashionable crowd is out and away from the city, but after all the fashionable world, so called, has no monopoly of modish clothes, and there is never a lull, even in midsummer, when New York cannot furnish interesting matter for the student of the modes.

A host of women who dress well spend



TAFFETA.

but a part of the summer away from town, and in this day of the motor even the absentees are often in evidence. It is easy to run in from nearby resorts or from country homes in any of the beautiful districts within fifty miles of New York; and there are times when tennis and golf and nature worship pall upon the exiles and city roof gardens and restaurants seem greatly to be desired.

Then, too, there are the innumerable summer travellers drifting from resort to resort and dropping off for a few days in New York en route. The annual invasion of Southern women is at its height in July. Various actresses noted for their smart clothes are rehearsing full plays and cannot wander away from Broadway. Oh, yes, there are pretty women and good clothes enough and to spare in New York all through the summer.

There are fewer favorable occasions



STRIPED GOWN.

for the display of beaux yeux and smart toilettes, but there are always the popular restaurants, and every night they are well filled. The restaurant dinner of July is a more informal thing than that of January, and there are toilettes of all sorts on view, from the tailored frock of linen to the airy creation of chiffon and lace.

The woman who is in town just for the day has dressed for hot weather shopping and put a clean blouse in her bag for dinner. The women who have motored in from Long Island or Westchester have compromised on demi-toilettes and appear in charming but unpretentious frocks of silk or marquisette or linen or voile when they drop their motor coats. The woman who is making the best of a summer in town or has come to New York as a refuge from



TUSSOR.

a hotter climate is out in a diaphanous toilette of more or less elaborate type. We have no summer fashion season such as London and Paris know; but we wear our good clothes—with a difference.

Where the white muslins and blue ribbons" sighed a mere man as he glanced about the main room of one of the Fifth avenue restaurants a few evenings ago. When the lingerie frocks were pointed

out to him, by way of substitute, he shook his head.

"No, the white muslin and blue ribbon girls are all shut up in old daguerotypes, he said mournfully. "These summer dresses are all silk lined."

And he was very nearly right. Our simplicity, even in summer, is of the sophisticated kind and the modish summer frock is likely to be a thing more complicated than one would imagine at first glance.

Heavy tulle or net, silk muslin, chiffon, marquisette and a multitude of lovely sheer silken stuffs are first favorites for dressy summer frocks, though fine lingerie stoffs and linens lavishly embroidered and inset with lace are beloved by those who can afford to wear them. A smart lingerie frock is a more expensive thing than one of some silken tissue; for, though the latter must have its silk lining and veiling, etc., it may perhaps be simply trimmed, while the lingerie frock in order to have dis-

tingerie materials is considered excessively chic, and the braid embroidery is frequently combined with embroidery in silks, closely crowded knots filling in certain details of the design.

Even in Paris hand embroidery, whether in soutache or in other materials, is no longer cheap. The French work girls of today set aside the traditions of their class and instead of plying the needle as their mothers and grandmothers did before them they prefer to go into shops and factories.

So the Parisian dressmakers must pay more for embroideries than they once did and their customers must pay more for their frocks in proportion; yet even now such hand work is much cheaper in France than it is here.

First class soutache work is difficult to obtain here even when one is willing to pay the price; and for the woman who longs to follow the dictates of the mode, yet cannot afford to have her frock embroidered by hand, the soutache embroi-

entire design is often darned or embroidered upon the plain net, and again embroidery may be used merely to reinforce a lace design.

Cross stitch embroidery in Bulgarian or Rumanian designs and colorings is seen in these flatterings, but the most popular idea is that of dyed net embroidered boldly in self-tone or in several shades of the self-color, with perhaps an occasional thread of gold in the design. Many of the fashionable colorings are shown in these trimmings and they have found ready sale. The woman who is skilful with her needle will not find it a difficult matter to embroider lightly a good flatter lace, for the design is usually of a sort that lends itself to such reinforcement.

The flatter mesh has found its way even into the province of valenciennes, and a square meshed valenciennes has attained some popularity for the trimming of muslin frocks. It lacks, however, the fineness of the ordinary mesh and though effective

tussor—a material firmly rooted in Parisian favor this summer. The French makers use this silk for costumes of all sorts, from the tailored tulle to the elaborate afternoon or dinner gown, and in the latter they generally associate with it great quantities of hand embroidery in self-tone.

The frock of our sketch, simple of line and trimmed plainly but effectively in well adjusted lines of black silk braid, obtained the needed touch of distinction from self color embroidery on the front panels of bodice and skirt, and the dainty handmade gumpes and sleeves of net and lace added to the quiet elegance of the frock.

Hand embroidery figured too in the design of a particularly pretty little French frock of dotted voile which we saw in the restaurant from which we have wandered so far afield. The material was in rose, sprinkled with tiny dots of white and trimmed in narrow folds of rose liberty.

Bordering the gumpes, which ran down to a deep point in front, was a band of em-



GOWN OF BLUE TUSSOR TRIMMED WITH BLACK, AND TWO SIMPLE SILK FROCKS, ONE OF STRIPED TAFFETA, THE OTHER DOTTED FOULARD.

tion at all to-day must be loaded with hand work.

The princess lines are still the preferred lines for the handsome lingerie frock, though the princess form is often obtained merely by setting a blouse and skirt together with a lace. This type of frock, entirely hand made and worn over a soft slip of India silk, is of course charming but does not speak of the master hand as does one of the more purely princess models in which the princess lines are obtained through clever cutting and skilful handling of multitudinous tiny tucks and other trimmings, but a successful gown of the latter type is likely to be of price appalling to the average woman.

The idea of the exquisitely fine lingerie skirt worn with a coat of heavier material has long been popular, but each season sees variations upon it. This summer picturesque little coats of colored shantung almost entirely covered with hand embroidery either in silks or soutache are being worn in Paris with lingerie skirts, as well as with sheer skirts of silk mousseline, net, etc., and coats of colored linen are used in the same way.

Some of the models are of Louis XV. persuasion, with fairly long skirts, trimmed pockets and other features of the period, but loose, graceful coats of many types are also liked and a majority of them are lavishly embroidered in fine soutache.

Soutache embroidery is, indeed, the most virulent fashion epidemic of the season, and by prodigious use of it modish frocks are made not only elegant but distressingly expensive. Machine embroidery will not do for the elegant. Her soutaching must be done by hand and the designers achieve beautiful effects of intricate figure and line far removed from the ordinary soutache braiding done in commonplace designs and by machine.

The finest of braid is used and as a rule it is applied on edge. Usually the braiding matches in color the material to which it is applied, and that material may be anything from the flimsiest tulle or mull to substantial linen or silk or cloth.

Soutache embroidery upon the very sheer materials and especially upon the finest

eries on chiffon, which are among the high class trimmings, will prove a boon. These are made by machine, but the manufacturers have been happy in their designs and the work is carefully done. Bands of various kinds and separable motifs in great variety are offered in this trimming, and by clever use of this embroidery on self-tone chiffon on net an effect closely resembling that of embroidery on the frock material may be obtained.

Among the more expensive of the fash-

ionable trimmings are a number into which handwork enters, and such trimming adds much elegance to a frock at a cost less than that of hand embroidery done directly upon the frock material.

The flatter nets and laces embroidered in one or several shades are the most conspicuous example of such trimming, and some of these embroidered flatter nets are wonderfully handsome and effective. An

in the wider insertions and edgings seems heavy in narrow widths.

So great has been the demand for narrow flatters that both in fine valenciennes and in the popular narrow cluny there has been a pronounced scarcity. Narrow baby Irish lace, too, is hard to find.

The prevalence of gumpes and undersleeves in the summer frocks has made emphatic demand upon the allover nets and laces and upon net top and valenciennes laces. Nine frocks out of ten show a transparent gumpes and sheer sleeves, and sleeves composed entirely of lace frills are among the chief favorites.

This generally accepted fashion of putting transparent cream or white next the face is universally becoming, and it is long since a season has set the stamp of popularity upon anything so pretty and becoming as the gumpes and undersleeves of this year. Unfortunately many a dressmaker lacks the taste and skill to achieve the individuality and the daintiness which are the marks of success in these details and many a pretty frock is spoiled by a clumsily made or coarse gumpes and sleeves but such blunders are inexcusable.

The fashion journals present pictures of excellent gumpes and sleeves and the imported models to be seen in all the first class shops offer excellent suggestions along these lines, for it is in details such as these that the French dressmaker as a rule outranks the American dressmaker.

The gumpes frocks are to be found in every class of costumes from the cheapest of ready made cotton frocks to the most elaborate and elegant of Parisian visiting and Casino frocks, and the idea is illustrated in the simple jumper frock as well as in the costume of more pretentious character.

It is hard to select examples from so enormous a field, but the sketches reproduced here have been confined to the simpler types of gumpes frock. A few of the models were French and expensive because of hand work upon them, but even these might save in one instance be reproduced in simpler form without losing their smartness.

The one exception is a gown of blue

lines, leaving a deep V front and back to be filled in with net or lace or chiffon or what one will. Innumerable changes are rung upon this idea and an astonishing number of inexpensive frocks in taffeta, pongee, voile, linen and cotton materials are made up along such lines. Often the effect is quite attractive, though one wearies of the general idea, and this same surplice effect is to be found in some of the smart-

est of the French frocks as well as in the cheap, ready made jumper dresses.

Take for example a frock of the Pekin stripe black and white silk voile which has attained such pronounced popularity. Here again we hark back to the restaurant dinner, for the frock was worn there by one of a party who had evidently motored in from out of town.

The woman who wore it had a charming figure and the gown was beautifully cut and hung and draped, but the draped surplice bodice and the full skirt, plaited in tiny plaits at the waistband and pressed, not stitched, were of the simplest. A narrow fold of black Liberty satin bordered the surplice edges, and a fold slightly wider was set at the bottom of the skirt.

There were little boxes of black satin set on the front and back of the girde, which was of the folded voile. So much for the body of the frock, but the gumpes and the undersleeves of net and lace were works of art, so fine and dainty and original were they, and the points of the V, back and front, was filled in up to the bust line with oriental embroidery in vivid barbaric greens and yellows and blues and reds done on white silk mousseline.

Some such bit of aggressive color is to be found on almost every French frock of neutral tone or in the favored black and white, and in it often lies the individuality and success of the frock.

Surplice line frocks of silk such as the those included among the small cuts are legion and when well handled make very attractive little morning frocks or girlish afternoon frocks, but the V cut overbodice is getting sadly common among the cheap models and needs some very distinctive note if it is to be really chic.

A narrow band of silk embroidered in large pastilles of contrasting color is a most effective finish for surplice folds and a similar embroidered band must, of course, border the wide oversleeve. A button-holed scallop edge with an embroidered pastille in the centre of each large scallop is another surplice finish which will give smartness without demanding an extravagant amount of handwork, and we have seen most attractive jumper frocks of linen trimmed in this manner.

Whole overbodices on surplice lines are made of fine cluny lace or of darned fllet and bound on the edges with folds of Liberty satin. These are worn over blouses of chiffon or net, with skirts of voile or silk which the lace is dyed to match.

GOLFER'S CURIOUS DRIVE.
Playing From a Tree-top—Ball That Lounded Back to Starting Point.

From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.
An odd incident occurred on Saturday during a match at the Golf Club de Paris, near Versailles. Two players in the open amateur championship were at the fourteenth tee, when one sent his drive up a tree. The ball remained fixed between two branches; a caddy, climbing up, discovered its presence there.

A great consultation arose as to what should be done. The committee was hastily summoned and stood beneath the spreading branches of the tree, much in the fashion in which St. Louis dispensed justice in a primitive France. Evidently the ball was not out of bounds. Finally the judges decreed that either a new ball should be dropped on the tee, counting two, or the ball should be played from the spot. To save the point, the golfer bravely shined up the tree and played his ball from the embracing fork, making, indeed, quite a good stroke.

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In attractive and snappy styles, large assortment for choice. These are particularly fine.

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THE NEW Frankhoe

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SILK GLOVE

Distinctive in Style and Quality.

A PURE DYE.

Improved Double Finger Tipped Silk Glove—for well-groomed women.

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HEGEMAN & CO.,
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GARDENIAS DOWN TO 10 CENTS.
Unprecedented Stump in the Price of the Most Aristocratic Flower.

In New York the most aristocratic of all flowers is the gardenia. Strangers here have been known to form mistaken impressions of women who were not in the least fashionable merely because they happened to be wearing gardenias. Men who take gardenias with evening dresses are said to wear a distinction that no other buttonhole flower can impart.

This quality is, of course, expensive and the gardenia costs in the winter usually \$1.50. When the delicate flowers are scarce and the stems are long and the leaves green and waxy the most expensive florists get as much as \$2 for them.

They are so fragile that they last only a short time. A touch turns the petals brown and the flowers never survive the night.

This spring the gardenia has for the first time become democratic and taken its place on the baskets carried by the street sellers of flowers. It can be bought at 10 cents. Never before was it to be acquired in this way and at such a price. The reason was explained by a florist to THE SUN reporter.

"Fresh gardenias are in such demand in New York during the season that they are very profitable," he said. "Consequently all the growers are devoting a great deal of time to them."

"When the spring came all the greenhouses were full of gardenia plants still blooming and likely to bloom for some time to come. Then after they had been for a short time in the flower shops they were handed over to the street dealers, and for the first time these high priced blossoms were sold on the streets for 10 cents."

"The growers will see it, however, that nothing of the kind happens again."

His Use for a Fork.
From the *Denver Post*.
A Denver man had a friend from a Kansas ranch in the city Saturday on a business deal, and at noon they went to a downtown restaurant and had lunch together. The Kansas ranchman ate his entire meal with his knife. When he was nearing the end that he had no fork.

"Say," he said to the Denver man, "that water didn't give me a fork."

"Well, you don't need one," replied the Denver man seriously.

"The device I'm talking about," said the Kansas man, "is a fork."

"What am I going to stir my coffee with?"

What Mary Said.
From *Pittsburg's Magazine*.
Judge Brewer cites a striking example of the sort of spoke which the trickster can insert in the wheels of justice.

A witness testified in a certain case that a person named Mary was present when a particular conversation took place, and the question was asked, "What did Mary say?" This was objected to, and after some discussion the judge ruled out the question. An exception to this decision was immediately taken, and on appeal the higher court reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial on the ground that the question should have been answered.

At the second trial the same inquiry was propounded and elicited the information that Mary said nothing!