

FOR SUMMER GOWNS

Many Pretty Materials to Be Had This Season.

CHIC OUTFITS AT LOW COST

Woman's Opportunity in the New Silks and Cottons.

Bargain Time in the Shops Again—Attractive Radium Foulards and Frocks Patterns—Great Variety of Silk and Cotton Mixtures—Novelties in the Hat Designs—Wide Range of Prices in the Pretty New Dress Goods—Blue Exceedingly Popular Among the Colors, but a Tendency Toward Subdued Effects is Manifest in Paris.

Now is the season when prices begin to tumble, and the canny woman who has delayed much of her summer shopping can reap in bargains and achieve a smart outfit at a cost a third or even a half less than the amount which the same outfit would have cost at the beginning of the season.

This summer the waiting game has



BLUE CREPE

been even more satisfactory than usual, for the weather has taken a hand in it and there has been practically no need of hot-weather clothes so far.

In ready-made garments the reductions are very emphatic already and in materials the decrease in price is even more pronounced. As is always the case, the best bargains are to be found among the high



BLUE PONGEE AND CHEIFFON

class expensive goods, things which even at their reduced figures are by no means cheap. The percentage of profit upon such things is usually large at their normal prices, and the percentage of loss if they should be carried over would be great.

Ultra modish materials and models are likely to die with the season that brings them forth while less extreme things



LINEN AND SHIRRED COTTON

have a chance another year. So the dealer can better afford to sacrifice their high priced and faddish goods than to run the risk of their being quite unsaleable later, and there is a mighty marking down in the exclusive importing shops



A TAUPE CLOTH FROCK WITH PRINTED BORDER AND A BLUE SERGE FROCK TRIMMED WITH BLACK BRAID, BOTH WITH ACCESSORIES OF BLACK SATIN.

and in the departments of the large shops where high class novelties are handled. Beautiful fancy crepes, chiffons, radium foulards, etc., have had their prices cut a two, and though the most radical reductions are, as has been intimated, in the faddish rather than in the conservative things, it would be worth while to buy at the reduced prices even if you

The same design was repeated in soft greens and blues, but in each case the fine lines and pin points were of black. This material first sold for \$3.50 a yard but is now \$2.25, and anything prettier, smarter and more serviceable for a slender woman's general utility summer frock it would be hard to imagine.

In the same department were shown what to the trade are known as peplums,



PERSIAN BORDERED CREPE

could get but this season's service out of the frock.

A line of excessively chic radium foulards which has come within the province of the sweeping reductions was especially attractive the other day. The material is of the wonderfully fine, light, supple lustrous weave which only the imported silk attains. Domestic manufacturers are accomplishing wonders. In some fields, even among the silks, they are holding their own with the foreign manufacturers, but one fact remains that in regard to the very high class silks they must take of their hats to France and Switzerland, just as in the matter of certain fine woollens American makers must yield precedence to England and Scotland.

This radium foulard was very wide

and of exquisite quality. The ground was white and narrow lines of brown barred the surface off into two inch checks. These lines were double, the two fine lines being set perhaps a quarter of an inch apart. Between the two ran a closely set line of buff water dots. The centre of the square was sprinkled thickly with pin point dots of brown.

Another pattern at \$18 was of white batiste embroidered in open work design of drift blue, and there was a charming mauve French crepe embroidered in two shades of mauve and white at \$16. Patterns with less embroidery were offered at prices as low as \$10 and \$12.

Appropos of the cottons and silk and cotton mixtures the supply of such materials is bewildering in its variety and the prices are often amazingly low, even where



BLUE CLOTH AND BLACK SATIN

These are wonderful printed chiffons and mousselines, very wide and made with five yards of plain color alternating with two yards of sometimes a yard of handsome printed border design. Or in some instances the material is offered in separate pieces, with so many yards of plain color, two yard borders at each end and a narrow border along the selvages. In the popular cachemire and paisley designs and colorings these patterns are sometimes remarkably beautiful and

dress patterns originally priced at \$40 are selling for \$25.

In the embroidered frock patterns of batiste, linen, shantung, Japanese crepe, etc., there are also tempting reductions. A particularly pretty soft, silky batiste had a beautifully hand embroidered border six or eight inches deep in a lovely bright shade of rose which is called carnation. The material itself was white, striped in hairlines of the rose. There was narrow border for bodice trimming, and the price of the whole pattern was \$15 instead of the original \$30.

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of the expensive sheer silken stuffs which they imitate they make pretty one season frocks and with frequent pressing and care give admirable service.

There are more expensive cotton and silk weaves, too, but it is the cheaper grades of these materials that hold prices for the man who has not looked over the field roughly. The mercerized cotton jacquards, for example, sell for 15 cents a yard and are surprisingly pretty. One line is of rajah weave in one tone effects of the moiré shadings and has large dots in the diagonal weave over the plain surface.

A silk warp jacquard is a little better, retaining its lustre longer and is sold at 25 cents a yard. Some of this silk warp jacquard has the ground in changeable two tone coloring, very slightly rough, while the design is in one of the two tones and is smooth.

There are silk wash muslins, too, which make up attractively and are woven in tiny fine cords, in heavy diagonal, etc. Silk warp chiffons are wonderfully sheer and lustrous, and here, as throughout the whole province of the silk and cotton materials, the colorings are really exquisite.

There is much of the soft yellows and browns—butter, burned bread, maize, buff, khaki, Toscana, etc. Also there are delicious soft tones of green, lavender, rose, gray and blue, many of them subtle off tones of a type which heretofore have been reserved for high class fabrics.

One of the smartest and most practical of the cheap cottons is a printed crepe voile which the buyer of a New York store ordered made in imitation of a crepe at \$2.50 a yard imported early in the season. The material is very fine and sheer and has a white ground with a Paquin dot design of color. The coloring in these dots has much to do with the smartness of the material—such clear, soft fresh tones of rose and blue and yellow and mauve. This material is warranted to launder admirably and has body enough to wear well, and its price is only 25 cents a yard. Parasols covered in the same dotted crepe are offered to accompany the frocks and dainty sprigged muslin parasols are made up to match frocks of similar muslins.

Silk warp crepes in all the lovely fashionable shades are sold for 45 and 60 cents a yard, and exquisite simple little frocks are made of these crepes trimmed in the lightest Cluny or Irish lace.

In the heavier silk and cotton fabrics too there are good things. Mercerized cotton messalines in foulard designs cost 25 cents a yard and make very fetching little morning frocks of a simple sort. They are at their best in the black and

whites, as are the fast color satens which are heavier but very lustrous and good looking and much used for bathing suits. There are one tone figured satens in all colors, which are well liked for summer petticoats and retain their lustre remarkably well even in laundering.

The printed cotton foulards copy the foulard designs and good looking little models are made up in this material of black and white "pied de poule" (chicken foot) check, the irregular broken check much seen in imported woolen stuffs.

Silk and cotton pongees, woven in imitation of the various pongee weaves and in the most popular pongee colorings, are very wide and sell for fifty-five cents a yard. In the natural pongee tones, soft grays and pretty shadings these are exceedingly cool and attractive.

Without the silk mixture there is an enormous line of pretty cottons and linens, but much has been said about them before. The sheer organdies with small sprig designs have come forward as summer has advanced and are very charming, though organdy has in recent seasons given place considerably to cottons of softer finish.

Handkerchief muslins, sheer and fine, are printed in foulard dots and little floral sprig designs and look wonderfully cool and fresh though their price is only eighteen and twenty cents. In foulard water dots with white dots on a soft colored ground these muslins are particularly dainty.

Kindergarten cloth, more or less like galatea in weight and texture, comes in beautiful plain colorings and in checks and stripes and is admirable for serviceable tub frocks where something less sheer than muslin and less heavy and expensive than linen is desired. Wonderful cloth is another cotton of the same class, coming in between linen and chambray in point of weight. Both the kindergarten and the wonderland are twenty-five cents a yard and are to be had in charming soft blues and yellows.

Of linens there is endless variety and a linen finished cotton suiting is one of the inexpensive and practical things among the stout cottons.

Challies are prettier than they ever were before. The border idea obtains in many of them and good designs are shown in which the body of the goods is a fine stripe of white and color, while a narrow border is of the same coloring but with the color more accented. In soft browns and blues this challie makes a most attractive frock quite free from the wrapper suggestion which long clung to this material. There are delightful challies too in white and black dots with narrow cachemire border which make pretty frocks with a relief of black and a touch of one of the colors most prominent in the cachemire design.

Then among the cheap materials are the new flannelites with soft wool finish and fine wash flannel designs, a far cry from the outing flannel and other cotton flannels of earlier seasons. They make most satisfactory blouses, dressing gowns, etc.

The wash flannelites themselves are so fine, firm, silky and smooth that they hardly seem like flannel and are surprisingly supple and light. Pretty blouses are made of these flannelites for outing use, sleeves short, collar turned down, narrow and quite low in front, one deep plait on each shoulder and a pocket on the left side. With a black scarf tie and patent leather belt these are trim and comfortable and the same model, changed from last season's model only in the lower cut collar, is made up in linen, pique, rep and madras.

Separate white skirts of the short, useful kind are offered in linen, rep and pique at very reasonable prices and are made as a rule quite simply with few plaits smoothly gored and very often opening down the left front.

Among cottons, linens and woollens the modish blues are very prominent, and in looking through the best model frocks and materials you cannot but notice the insistence of this color. In dark blue woollens and silk and wool mixtures a tremendous trade has been found this season, and a surprising number of lovely materials are included in this class. The blue frocks sketched here speak for themselves so far as detail and line are concerned, but the various materials must be seen to be appreciated.

There are beautiful wool crepes and wool and silk crepes in dark blues, ranging from the rough, crimpily yet firm crepe tailleur liked by French tailors to the very sheer fine semi-transparent silk and wool crepe of corded, crinkled, dotted or pebbled surface. Basket cloth weaves of varying weights, serges in all grades of fineness, with the very fine French twill in the lead; voiles of varying sheerness, wool or silk and wool finetens in large or small mesh, Russian crash very thin and sheer, rough; hard tread, yet supple—all these are popular in dark blue, as are the silks. A moiré bengaline almost as light and soft as fine voile is one of the chic novelties shown in dark blue.

Although blue is immensely popular and many lovely vivid colorings are worn, Paris has, as THE SIX prophesied long before the season was in swing and when all the talk was of vivid baroque coloring, voted for black and white and subdued neutral color harmonies. King Edward's death has helped along the reactionary movement, and the very latest and smartest frocks are in the subdued colorings, with much gray veiling and mauve and black and white.

All this is easier for the artist than for the tyro, and the great Paris makers are taking up the movement with enthusiasm because the difficulty of attaining chic and successful results in color schemes of this genre piques artistic and professional pride.

The chances are that we shall have a fall and winter season in which black and black and white will lead, and much will be done with grays and mauves.

Indiana Trolleys Carry Grain. From the Washington Post. "Indiana has more trolley wires to-day than any State in the Union; that is, the cities of the State are more expeditiously connected by trolley than any other section of the country," said J. D. Ferguson of Logansport.

Keeping Birds From Cherry Trees. From the Philadelphia Record. "Disgusted over the depredations of the birds in the cherry trees Mrs. Samuel Rhinard of Summer Hill, Columbia county, suggested to her husband that he place a bell to one of the trees and at each a rope tie."

Now she sits in the house and whenever the birds appear gives the rope a pull and, ringing the bell, frightens the birds away.

WHEN MEALS LASTED ALL DAY.

Not Much Temptation to Travel in Those Good Old Times.

The people who are telling others that they will escape from all bodily ills if they will confine themselves to two meals a day think they have invented a new custom. They don't know that 400 years ago two meals a day was a common programme, at least in some quarters.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly, in describing sixteenth century inns, says that among travelers in those days eating resolved itself into two meals a day, but that most of them had no more than that at home. However, as a meal seemed to be a continuous performance, lasting pretty much all day, the hardships of travel must not be exaggerated.

At Berno there was a law against sitting at table more than five hours at a time, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. was the maximum permitted, but the town council was unable to practise its own counsels of perfection, and on great occasions finished in private.

In Saxony the innkeeper was forbidden to serve more than four dishes at one meal; and there public opinion was some check, inasmuch as it was common to compare the Saxon dishes, served as they were, one by one, to the tyrants of Sicily, each of whom was a more fearful monster than his predecessor.

Supervision over the inns was far stricter than at present, especially in Italy. At Lucca and at Florence all the inns were in a single street; and in many towns the new arrival was taken before the authorities by the guard at the gates before he was allowed to choose his inn, to which he would be conducted by a soldier.

At Lucca too was a department of the judiciary which was specially concerned with strangers; and to this the innkeepers had to send a daily report of each guest. Yet to judge by the tourist accounts the supervision might well have been carried further and reports upon the innkeepers required from the tourists.

Such a system of double reports would have been a check on the murdering innkeeper, to whom there are occasional references. A landlord at Potiers was detected in the middle of the seventeenth century; and at Stralsund, so runs another tale, 500 (!) persons had disappeared at one inn. They had reappeared, it is true—but pickled.

Often before the inn came in sight the traveller would see his Italian host. Sometimes the host would have touts as far away as seven or eight leagues to button-hole foreigners, carry their luggage, promise anything and behave with the utmost servility till the morning of departure. But with all this, to expect them to provide clean sheets was to expect too much and it was desirable for the visitor to carry his own bedding.

In many cases we find the tourist sleeping on a table in his clothes to avoid the dirty bed. Still in Italy, as a rule, you shared your bed with the permanent occupants only. In Spain you were sure to do so; one man, one bed, was the custom there. In Germany the custom was just the reverse; in fact, if the tourist did not find a companion for himself the host chose for him, and his bedfellow might be a gentleman or he might be a carter; all that could be safely prophesied about him was that when he came to bed he would be drunk.

The bed would be one of several in a room, the covering a quilt warm enough to be too warm for summer and narrow enough to leave one side of each person exposed in winter. That is, supposing there were beds.

RUBBING VERSUS TUBBING.

For a Real Cleaning Up the Former Beats a Hasty Cold Plunge.

A great many people seem to pride themselves on being well bathed individuals on the ground that every morning of their lives they jump for a short moment into a tub of cold water. As a matter of fact, says Youth's Companion, it is quite possible to perform this feat for 365 days in the year and yet to miss entirely the real purpose of the daily bath.

The cold plunge or shower is excellent in its way for those to whom it is suited; that is, for the young and the vigorous, who react perfectly. For these it is invigorating and stimulating. As a cleansing process it is hardly enough, because getting clean does not mean merely letting water pass over the body.

To be really clean one must make sure that the millions of tiny pores, by means of which the skin does its work for the physical economy, are kept clear of waste products and in good working condition. The skin is one of the most important of the scavengers of the system, but one cannot expect it to do its work properly if the myriads of tiny holes through which it gives off waste matter are blocked.

This waste matter is largely given off in the perspiration, which is coming through it as readily whether sensibly or insensibly. If this perspiration is checked the waste products are driven back into the system, with the result that the other organs of elimination are asked to do a double duty; and double duty is not demanded of any organ long without a bill having to be paid somehow, some time.

To keep the skin in perfect working condition an occasional bath that really washes it is called for. This bath should take the form of plenty of warm water, some good mild soap, a small brush, and above all a good rough towel, for the final rub is really more important than the soap and water wash.

The skin is renewing itself all the time, with the result that it is always giving off minute scales, and it is these which largely serve to block the pores. Any one can stand in a good light with a clean, dry nail brush and prove this. Use the brush vigorously anywhere on the skin and observe the minute dry particles that fly off.

It stands to reason that a swift plunge into cold water and a gingerly dab with a smooth towel are not enough properly to remove these scales. In fact, if one were so placed that it was temporarily impossible to get a bath the skin could be kept in condition by vigorous dry rubbing, so far as all the purposes of health demanded.

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