

CAPS, BRIDAL VEILS AND BRIDESMAIDS' HATS

The all conquering cap which society has admired so much for the last year still dominates bridal fashions to a considerable degree, although some of the June brides had the courage to depart from this mode. Bridesmaids also have ching to the cap when they did not wear hats, which are very likely to be a feature of the summer wedding. Many summer weddings take place in the country, and it is much more convenient for the young

from the boudoir and took its place as the most popular form of wearing the wedding veil. Mrs. Carl Ehlermann, Jr., has compromised by having the tulle veil attached to a lace cap which is not made fast, but merely rests on the collar and is held in place by the orange blossoms and pins. From the back of this, draped in such a way as to show above the lace falls the long tulle veil.



MRS. CHARLES F. WATT WITH EMBROIDERED NET CAP



MRS. WINFIELD FULLER WITH TULLE VEIL TO BE WORN OVER FACE



MRS. CARL EHLERMAN WITH LACE CAP AND VEIL



MRS. ARTHUR BAINBRIDGE WITH TULLE VEIL AND FLOWERS



BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. ARTHUR B. BLISS—THE MISSES HAZEL BLISS, DOROTHY STRATTON, JULIA CULBERT, EDYTHE WELCH AND MARY STALEY



MRS. STEWARD SLOSSON WITH LACE CAP AND VEIL—BRIDESMAIDS IN PICTURE HATS

women of the bride party to make their appearance on the lawn with hats than with the slight protection a lace or tulle cap affords.

Brides of the last month have seemed rather to favor the cap shape for the top of the veil instead of having a separate cap with the veil attached, which was the fashion in which the cap first passed

orange blossoms and old lace, with the tulle edged with the lace falling over the train. The bridesmaids' dresses were unusually attractive. They were made of hand painted white chiffon over white satin. Their hats were natural Legionnais faced with pink silk. White Venetian point lace formed the trimming of the

hats. The bridesmaids carried parasols of white and flowered pink satin. The maid of honor wore a mauve chiffon dress draped over pale pink satin. She carried a bouquet of pink and lavender sweet peas. Her hat was of white chiffon covered with pink roses.

The bridesmaids of Mrs. Arthur I. Bliss were striking gowns of pink satin draped with chiffon. Their bouquets were pink sweet peas and their toques were made of pink satin with a high ruff of chiffon of the same color finished with a pink satin bow.

Mrs. Arthur C. Bainbridge wore her tulle veil so close to her head that it had the effect of a cap, although in reality the headpiece was a part of the veil, finished with a few sprigs of orange blossoms.

Mrs. George Watts's cap is a novel one and nothing else. It is made of white net embroidered in a pattern which runs down the side of the veil, forming a novel decorative pattern.

white net embroidered in a pattern which runs down the side of the veil, forming a novel decorative pattern.

THE DIMPLE IN THE ELBOW

A LITTLE POINT OF BEAUTY SOUGHT BY PARIS WOMEN.

Several Ways of Securing It, Including Surgery, the Use of a Pebble and Oil Baths. The Wonderful Effect Pronounced the Best—Dimples to Order.

Women who went to Paris this summer had the pleasure of seeing the Stephanie elbow. Stephanie is an actress, and the elbow is seen to best advantage when she is dining or supping at a smart restaurant. Stephanie's chief charm is her elbow. Your first impression is that it is very pretty in shape. Then comes a glimpse of shapely arm with a gleam of ivory white skin and finally you see the dimple in the elbow.

Whether her arm is straight or bent or lying long and graceful in her lap, the dimple is there. It is not a thing that depends upon position. The dimple is a fixture and all who pass Stephanie's table can see it. It is deep and pink, alluring and pretty.

It was an American woman who first tried to get a dimple like it. "I must have the Stephanie dimple," she declared to a French beauty maker. That was the beginning of the beauty maker's trade. Now she has done hundreds of elbows, and Stephanie is no longer the only one who has elbow dimples, though hers are still the most natural and the most youthful.

Mrs. Slosson is one of the few brides of the June series who wore a lace veil. It was rather tulle edged with lace. The same old Honiton lace had been worn by her grandmother. The tulle veil fell down over the back of the dress. The lace was concentrated at the end which formed the cap and this part of the headpiece consisted chiefly of the

method. A small stone is sewed into a bit of linen. This is stitched into a linen bandage, and the whole is tied around the arm in such a way that the pebble presses into the elbow and makes a depression. This treatment has its result after a while," said the specialist. "The little depression in the elbow grows into a permanent spot, and in time this becomes a dimple. It is quite easy, always safe, and is perhaps the most successful of what we call the artificial methods."

In judging the size of the pebble one must decide the kind of dimple one prefers. A little deep dimple requires a little round pebble.

What women are doing. Miss Alice C. Linscott of Dorchester, Mass., has given \$25,000 to the Farm and Trade School on Thompson's Island. Lady Minto distributed the diplomas and prizes at the recent commencement exercises of the London School of Medicine for Women. In her address she said that she had been much impressed by the graduates of the school in Canada and India, as well as in Great Britain. As president of the National Society for Providing Medical Aid for Women in India she had come into close touch with women physicians, many of them graduates of the London school, who were treating native women in India and struggling to teach modern scientific methods in the homes and hospitals of India.

How to wash linen suits. The first step in our work is to examine the linen suits as they are brought in. If they are poorly cut we return them, explaining why it will be impossible for us to undertake to launder them. As a rule they are returned with the request that we do the best we can. If the cutting is quite hopeless we persist in our refusal and advise dry cleaning.

The Duchess of Bedford, Miss Beatrice Harraden and Lady Coghill are said to be responsible for the Halycon Club, a new women's club incorporated in London. The club is to be financed and controlled entirely by its members, each of whom is to be a shareholder. As the club is registered as a limited liability company, each member will be liable only for the number of shares held by her. The club will be non-political and open to all professional women. It is to be residential, and negotiations are now proceeding to obtain a suitable home for it.

In the women farmers' and gardeners' exhibition recently held in London the models and diagrams of gardens made on waste places by the school children of New York received much attention.

The Princess Louise Needlework School in London did all the embroidery on the coronation robes of Queen Mary. Mrs. McNeill McCormick has just fitted up a clubhouse for working girls in Washington. The house is in one of the best residential districts of the city. It has thirty-five rooms and is arranged to accommodate just that number of girls. Mrs. McCormick has had it done over and entirely equipped with all the latest conveniences.

HOW TO WASH LINEN SUITS

WOMAN WHO MAKES A LIVING AT IT TELLS THE WAY.

The Great Point is to Shape the Partly Dried Frock Over a Form. Sun Drying for White Material and Shade for Colored Two Suits for All Summer.

"We work with linen suits exclusively and get all that we can do," said a young woman who is doing a good business laundering linen suits at a summer resort. "Though our method is new it is quite simple. If you have ever worn a wash chemise you know how much better it fits if allowed to do the last drying on your hand. We apply this idea to linen suits and as a result they keep their shape to perfection. The trouble with washing linen suits in the regular way is first the wringing. Wringing even a perfect handkerchief and you will find it crooked, needing quite a little pulling to get back in shape. Wring a linen or cotton suit and it is almost impossible to get it in shape again."

"We never wring our clothes in the usual way. After a garment is washed the water is pressed out. The wet garment is folded and placed in a strong homespun sheet. The sheet is then wrung. It requires two persons to do it, but the garment is in no way twisted out of shape. After the wringing it is partially dried out of doors, in the sun if it is white, in the shade if colored. Even tan linens should be dried in the shade.

"Before it is entirely dried it is brought in the ironing room and ironed, not dry; then it is placed on a form and by pulling here and pressing there a perfect shape is attained. Our object is to get it to look and fit as it did when sent home by the tailor. If a linen suit is carefully cut and made it can be washed any number of times and returned in the best shape. The first step in our work is to examine the linen suits as they are brought in. If they are poorly cut we return them, explaining why it will be impossible for us to undertake to launder them. As a rule they are returned with the request that we do the best we can. If the cutting is quite hopeless we persist in our refusal and advise dry cleaning.

best white soap and I never rub the soap on the cloth unless there is a lot of hard dirt to be taken out. In the majority of cases I soak for an hour or so in soapy water, putting them in when the water is quite hot. By the time it is cool enough to permit washing freely, the soiled parts are sufficiently soft to admit of cleaning without very much scrubbing. I rinse in several waters, always until the last water is perfectly clear. Then I pass through the stiffening water, after which it is pressed as dry as possible in the cotton sheet.

"Some stiffening is necessary to give the linen the appearance of freshness which it has when it comes to you from the tailor. On the other hand the greatest care should be taken not to have too much stiffening. That ruins the appearance of what would otherwise be a perfectly washed suit. You want just enough to give the linen body and yet not take away from its suppleness.

"Washing colored linens, excepting tans and browns, I color all the waters. I try always to avoid putting soap on colored linen and also I do not use water hotter than blood heat allowing the linen to soak only a few minutes before washing it out and putting it in a second water of the same temperature, and colored. Three waters are generally enough for a colored linen suit. Where the suit is not much soiled two will be enough. The stiffening water must be colored just as was that in which the washing and rinsing was done.

"After wringing in the cotton sheet care must be taken in hanging both coats and skirts for the drying process. Fresh air for colored linen and sun for the white, that is the ideal drying process and I give it except in rainy weather. House drying never gives the satisfaction that a good hand-dresser wants for her work. Steam drying should be a last resort. It injures the texture of the goods and leaves the colors less brilliant.

times as long as linen, but it is never as smart. I have a great many white cotton duck suits and the wearers get a lot of comfort out of them, but they all realize that they are not in the same class with the linens.

"When the buttons are large or unusual I generally remove them before putting the suit in water. These buttons are cleaned separately and put on the suit while it is undergoing the shaping process on the figures. Soapuds and a tooth-brush is usually the best method for cleaning buttons. For white pearl a fine flannel gets the best results. As I am careful to have each place marked with a thread when the buttons are removed it is a simple matter to sew them back.

CONTRASTS IN DISPLAYS. Coronation Robes and Mattered Relics of the Iron Duke. LONDON, July 8.—Day after to-morrow Queen Mary will be put on view in the Imperial Institute, admission one shilling a head. The public will be raked off to see the coronation robes and the lot never having cost more than a quarter of a dollar. That hat, too, is worth going to see. At the Imperial Institute besides the coronation robes there will be the ebony tipped wands carried by the King and Queen on June 22. In the glass case at the United Service Institute with the old coronation hat there is a gamp. It is not an umbrella, but a gamp. The handle, of shabby pointed horn, is about two inches for the palm and four inches for the shank. The fabric "bellies" out at the middle till it is fully twelve inches around. A bit of cord keeps it from dragging all over the premises.

The gamp never created much of a sensation in the decorative line when it was in vogue, yet it is worth going to see. King George V. would never think of carrying such a thing as that, but the Duke of Wellington did. It was his rain stick. The old battered hat, with the front brim partly carried away by a horse stepping on it or something else, was Wellington's hat. It was not only his hat but it is the hat he wore on the field of Waterloo.

MANITOBA SURPRISINGLY OLD.

For 200 Years Fur Traders Kept Most Settlers Out of Western Canada.

It may surprise many Americans who as late as ten years ago looked upon Manitoba as on the edge of the world to know that Manitoba probably is the oldest settled section of the North American continent west of the Mississippi River and north of New Mexico. It was near the present site of Winnipeg that Lord Selkirk settled his Red River colonists in 1813.

Away up in the Peace River country, 200 miles north of Edmonton, the Hudson's Bay Company has a wheat mill that has been in operation for fifty years. And Edmonton is 1,000 miles west of Winnipeg and about 300 miles north of the United States line. The mill grinds wheat that is grown in the great fur region.

As a matter of fact western Canada was thoroughly explored many years earlier than was the district between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast in the United States. But for 200 years it was exploited by the fur traders, who discouraged every effort to turn it into an agricultural region. The factors of the fur companies resisted the incoming of the farmer.

The American is ubiquitous in western Canada now. He is on the farm in the towns, in the cities, in the irrigated districts, working hard and setting the pace for his neighbors. They have caught the boom spirit from him, and some of them, like the young Scot, even go him one better at times.

ODDITIES IN PARASOLS.

The "Aeroplane" and the "Puff of Wind" Are English Novelties.

LONDON, July 8.—Novelties in parasols have been seen at the recent smart rasc meetings. The dome shaped parasol for small hats and the square parasol to be held over large hats aroused some interest in the early season, but they faded into insignificance as innovations when the "aeroplane" and the "puff of wind" came along in shape, while the puff of wind gives the idea of a parasol in distress. It looks as if it had been turned inside out and was exposing all its bones to the vulgar gaze shamelessly.

Of course all these new parasols have the very latest things in handles, conceal means that the very long sticks conceal smelting salts, powder puffs, bonbonniere, and flacons of perfumes. Sometimes a handle holds several of these articles all on the very smallest scale but still quite practicable. Out of many parasol handles nowadays one can draw a little fun.