WRAPS FOR SUMMER FRIVOLOUS OR SEVERE

Some of Them Vague of Line, but Charming if Worn by the Right Woman.

AUDACIOUS SHORT COATS

Silks, Laces and Sheer Stuffs Generally Made Up in Novel Fashion.

In talking of the coats and wraps which the summer season has brought forth one hardly knows where to begin. Large and small, frivolous or severe, practical or ephemeral, they are charming. Occasionally one sees an ugly model, but no collection is lacking in attractive examples, and wherever one goes new and fascinating wraps are on view.

Perhaps the quaintest and most coquettish of the frivolous wraps are among the short models, though these are rather more trying than the long wraps and demand more of their wearers and of the toilets with which they are associated. Audacious originality is too conspicuous to be carelessly assumed, and an otherwise dowdy or severe woman in a daring little pelerine or coatee is as out of her element as "a faun in a button factory."

But given the right woman, the right frock and the right hat, how delectable these absurd little wraps are!

Perhaps the model is no more than a big soft fichu of gros tulle embroidered in large dots, bordered by lace frills and held at the waist by a knot of black or colored velvet. Over the right frock and with a hat harmonizing in character this is altogether likable.

On the wrap may be a little pelerine or collet of changeable chiffon taffeta, delicate blue and mauve in tone, for instance, and bordered by big shallow scallops heavily embroidered in blue. The silk turns back to form a rolling collar and soft revers and the mantle is held at the waist by a big silk rose in deep dahlia tone.

Quite as quaint and simpler is a mantle of rose cloth lined with pearl gray, which is little more than a full cape caught up at the sides in a deep puff and held at the waist by a scarf girdle. The arms pass through the puffs and there is a big soft collar of the pearl gray.

Capuchon arrangements of one kind and another are numerous among the little wraps and one of the arrangements most often seen is merely a very wide scarf of crêpe de chine turned up upon itself to form a deep capuchon hood in the back and drawn clingingly around the shoulders. Other mantelets with hoods are of taffeta with ruched edges and draped hoods edged by ruches and lined with chiffon or tulle or lace.

The fronts run down in points and are knotted on the bust or caught at the waist line by a knot of velvet. Sometimes the bordering ruche is of lace or tulle instead of the pinked taffeta and tiny flowers may be tucked in among the ruched folds. For evening wear this makes a delightful little shoulder wrap in pink, blue or any light color.

A regulation mantelet waist long in front running down to a point in the back made of supple satin broche and lined with plaited tulle was included in a June trousseau. The neck was cut round and a trifle low and was finished by a full ruche of tulle.

Odd little short coats for separate wear are legion and ring every possible change on bolero, Eton, directoire, empire, Louis XV., &c. Some are absolutely vague and shapeless of line. Others are more or less fitted or perhaps girdled in at the waist line.

White satin and black satin are particularly liked for such coats, but the colored satins are much used, too, as are the taffetas, plain and changeable, the soft moire fluide, the very lightweight cloths, indeed almost every popular material, including the sheer lingerie stuffs. A lovely Callot model shows a soft gray satin draped skirt below a little loose coat of creamy linen exquisitely embroidered.

Scarfs of many kinds are still worn, though they have not the vogue they once had. A charming summery thing in this line is a wide scarf of beautiful creamy lace such as malines, alençon or English point bordered all around with a deep hem of soft satin or mousseline de soie in delicate color.

Tulle ruches and collarettes, often of huge size, have had a great success this season and are often extremely effective and becoming, especially with the low cut frock. Many a woman can wear a frock low in front but finds a collarless neck in the back and on the sides very unbecoming, and a fluffy tulle ruche will hide the back and side lines of the throat, yet may be left open in front to show the bare throat.

When one comes to long summer cloaks the horizon broadens interminably. Leaving out of the question the heavier and more practical garments, one still finds a bewildering variety in the picturesque coats of silk and gauze and chiffon and lace.

There are stunning loose, all enveloping coats in black chantilly and black satin or black taffeta unlined or lined with white or flesh colored chiffon and black chantilly is used too for great, picturesque mantles, which are merely very wide, long scarfs with pointed ends finished by great tassels or balls of jet.

Sometimes these are bordered narrowly with white or black ostrich plumes, and they are worn swathed round the body, one end falling in front, the other thrown back over the shoulder. Artistic sense is needed for the adjusting of such a mantle and the ordinary woman is safer in choosing a wrap less exacting.

Simple but eminently modish is the model illustrated here—a model good in chiffon, silk voile, marquisette or even sheer silk. The crossed fronts give the narrow, confined look at the coat bottom which is sought still, and the material is softly fulled along the edges and shirred on fine cords.

SUMMER CLOAKS AND WRAPS OF CHIFFON, LACE AND SILK.

Odd but beautiful color contrasts are used in many of the imported coats. Soft gray semi-transparent material is lined with tangerine, sulphur mousseline de soie consorts with a curious dull blue, amethyst silk gauze is lined with ciel blue, &c.

There are wonderful brocades, some of them gorgeous to the point of the barbaric, others in demure self-tone designs, and even among the evening coats there are lovely and picturesque models quite devoid of the sensational, clinging satin coats in soft light shades, taffetas shirred and corded and ruched in light monotone or chameleon colors, light weight cloths in white or delicate shades lined with flowered chiffon and made with chiffon hoods.

A hooded white chiffon taffeta coat trimmed in shirred cords and pinked ruches and lined with pale lavender chiffon flowered in great loose petalled pink roses had little flowerets of pink and lavender chiffon set in tiny clusters on the ruche stem.

Another evening model in white was built up of white peau de crêpe and white crêpe lisse, the lisse set on the coat bottom in a very deep plaiting which looked as though set on upside down. Around the bottom above a narrow beading was set a line of pink mousseline roses, and above the flounce spread just a little and was tacked invisibly to the coat. Foolish and impractical of course, crushing the first time the wearer sits down but fantastically pretty and so, in Parisian eyes, justifying its existence.

The Lawyers Knew.

From the Topeka Capital.

Wichita lawyers are yet talking about the way Wallace B. Baker, who was found guilty last week in the District Court of selling mortgaged property, showed his ignorance of married life. The prosecuting attorney was trying to show that Baker wasn't married. He asked Baker the following questions:

"Did you ever send your wife any dresses?"

"Yes, I sent her four dresses."

"What kind of dresses did you send her?"

"I sent her one good dress and three common dresses."

"How much did you pay for the good dress, Mr. Baker?"

"Oh, I guess about $1.50."

The lawyers put Mr. Baker down then and there as an unmarried man and a poor guesser.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The first Egyptian Woman's League has just been formed with headquarters in Alexandria. The object of this first organization among modern Egyptian women is to defend women's interest in all directions and especially to consider means of providing schools for Egyptian girls. There are now said to be more than twenty-five thousand young Egyptian women and girls in the Government schools and almost twice as many for whom no provision has been made. The demand for teachers far exceeds the supply and the Government school facilities, funds and buildings are entirely inadequate.

Dr. Ethel Fraser is the first woman to be appointed a county physician in Denver, Col. She was indorsed by the Women's Public Se vice League and other women's organizations. There are two county physicians in Denver and only the women who apply for treatment will be turned over to Dr. Fraser.

Mrs. Jane Appleby of Tulsa, Okla., started life as a washerwoman and last week when she celebrated her eighty-second birt day her property was rated at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Mrs. Appleby invested her first savings earned at the washtub in a cow and began to raise cattle. Several Texas cattlemen, who shipped thousands of cattle into the Territory every spring, told her that she might have the calves whose mothers died on the trip. She spent all the time she could spare from her washing on the range looking up these motherless calves.

Her herd increased and she began to ship cattle to the large centres at the rate of ten thousand dollars worth a year. She became known as the Cattle Queen of Oklahoma. She gave up cattle raising seven years ago and to keep herself busy has adopted several small children, the latest a baby girl taken from a St. Louis orphan asylum.

A trade and training school for women is soon to be erected in El Paso, Tex. This institution is made possible by the will of the late Frank B. Cotton, who believed that the many needy women in that part of the South would become self-supporting if they knew how to work. It is to be a free institution to teach young girls and women some occupation by which they will be able to earn an honest living.

Miss Mary R. Burgess, resident director of the Roxbury Neighborhood House, Boston, has just resigned her position after twenty-five years of service. The Neighborhood House was first established and entirely supported by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw. In addition to the day nursery, which it had when Miss Burgess took charge, it now has a kindergarten, a children's club, a boys' club, a girls' club, a young people's club, a woman's neighborhood club, the club union and classes in cooking, dancing, cobbling, dressmaking and clay modelling, gymnasium and a music class, beside many social and saving systems. Speaking of the life and usefulness of a social worker Miss Burgess said:

"In order to be a success a social worker has got to be one of her people. They must feel that she is one of them, always willing to share their sorrows and their joys. A settlement cannot give a thorough trade training, but it can give means of self-expression in its handicraft classes. The young worker needs this to prove to himself and his advisers his aptitude and ability to work."

Big and Little Religion.

From the Manchester Guardian.

This story comes from Australia, where all conversation turns eventually to matters educational, because every parent is painfully anxious that his sons shall pass the standard which will free them from certain years of military service. A visitor was conversing with his host's small son and opened as a matter of course with the words: "Do you go to school now?"

"Yes."

"And what do you learn? Reading, writing, sums?"

"Oh, yes, and I learn religion, too."

"Religion?"

"Yes. I learn the little religion, which teaches that we all come from Adam. But my elder brother is in a higher class; he learns the big religion, and that teaches that we all came from monkeys."

WOMEN EFFICIENT AND LOYAL IN THE HOTELS

Many of Them Helped Out Their Employers in the Recent Strikes.

WORKED WHEN MEN QUIT

Employed in Growing Numbers Elsewhere Than in the Dining Room.

When the signal whistle blew and the waiters quit work in one of the restaurants during the recent strikes at the hotels a sensation was caused by the appearance of a dozen or more businesslike young women who filed in and took the places of the deserting men. They had been held in readiness for the expected strike, having previously been employed about the establishment as checkers, telephone operators, manicures, packers and ladies' maids.

They performed the work of the striking waiters cheerfully and well. They were some of the many women employed in the hotels who advanced their fortunes through the fact that they displayed sympathy and loyalty toward their employers during the trouble.

Housekeepers in some cases offered to go into the kitchen and cook and the members of the women's orchestra volunteered to work as waitresses. They did this for the reason that the embarrassment caused by the waiters' strike was to the patrons of the dining rooms as well as to the managers.

Women workers in hotels are growing in number each year. Especially in the floor telephone service, in the linen rooms and in clerical positions behind the scenes they are getting to know the hotel business. This is a new field comparatively for feminine talent.

It is surprising to note the number of women who are depended on in some of the hotels to do special work in place of men. There are women who make the pastry in some of the kitchens, where French chefs are in charge, and others attend to the checking of room service trays and the wants of the invalids who may require special cookery.

Yet since negro help disappeared from the New York restaurants and the so-called French waiters took charge of the dining rooms there has been a certan prejudice against the employment of women waitresses. One objection made to them was that as they worked for much smaller wages they could not be up to the requirements of the great establishments that try in every way to imitate the famous places in Paris and London, where of course men are exclusively employed.

Nevertheless several of the winter resort hotels, lacking the necessary dining room service of men, made the experiment a few years ago of employing neat white gowned maids for waiting. So successful did the plan prove that these hotels have adhered to it ever since, to the satisfaction of their patrons.

One hotel manager who was aided in his contest with the striking kitchen help by the cheerfully offered services of his housekeeper and several of the maids who volunteered as her assistants is in favor of employing women as dining room help.

"They are as strong as men in the handling of heavy work," he said, "and of course few of them have the polyglot accomplishment of the trained waiter from the other side of the water, who can speak three or four languages sufficiently well to take orders in any one of them.

"Women, however, are quieter, neater, more civil and more honest in this work. They are also more loyal. The recent strike had one very unpleasant feature in connection with it. It inconvenienced not only the managers of the hotels but also the general public that supports the restaurants by its patronage and makes the employment of the cooks and waiters possible.

"In many of the great Fifth avenue establishments the guests include wealthy men and women, who frequently make valuable presents to chefs and head waiters, thus rewarding them for attention and special care. There are head waiters that have been enabled to retire wealthy through the stock tips given them by brokers and Wall Street operators, and even the usual first class waiter in a good dining room and his assistant are well rewarded.

"The throwing down by the striking waiters of napkins, knives and ladles when the signal was given, although a spectacular move, was not a clever piece of work. Many of the regular hotel diners were angered by the manner in which some favored waiter left them with a meal half served. The idea of the waiters palpably was to cause just as much inconvenience as possible, and this phase of the affair will not be speedily forgotten.

"Women will strike against injustice, as the shirtwaist strike of a year ago proved, but they are very apt to come to the front to help out in case of need. And they adapt themselves to conditions speedily and if anxious for work which may help to provide for their families they will take whatever may be offered in the way of labor without cavil or question.

"A man doesn't wish to go out of his own line of work, feeling that it will cause him to lose prestige. There are many men to-day sitting idle and despondent simply because they have determined that they must have some set amount of salary and will not work for less or because they have been following some special line in a profession and feel that it would injure them to abandon their specialty for less lucrative work, even temporarily.

"The adaptability of women in such matters was shown some months ago when a Turkish bath exclusively for women closed its doors. More than a dozen women had been regularly employed. Patrons of the bath wondered what these women, many of them no longer young, would do for a living. Within six weeks a number of them had banded together and opened a place in an office building. They combined all the branches of beauty making—hairdressing and manicuring, facial and electric massage, treatment of the scalp and chiropody.

"Their pluck and cheerfulness were their best assets; they were wofully short of money. The old patrons of the bath hearing of the new venture helped them along with advance payments and soon their rush of trade was so great that they had to keep open after the usual hours. The rubbers could not of course join this new establishment, but they went out to the houses of the former customers of the bath and gave treatments.

"Now this is only an instance. Women generally have a knack of turning their troubles to good account. When they have children to feed nothing will stand in the way of their caring for them. They will scrub floors, wash windows or do laundry work for ten hours a day for $1.25 without complaining.

"Men are apt to take a more sentimental view of their troubles. They are easily discouraged by setbacks, many of them, and seek forgetfulness in dissipation. At the down and out lodging houses, where the unfortunate and the idle congregate, the talk usually harks back to the failure of some trade at which a man worked while it lasted. Or else wages fell and the union forced the man to quit and he fell into bad ways through idleness. Of course there are other men who will go at anything they can get rather than remain unemployed, but some of the older men lose health and nerve and the new generation of workers are aggressive and push the others to the wall.

"But women, even in the intelligence offices where perhaps the least intelligent gather, are as a rule hopeful and anxious for work, despite all that is written to the contrary.

"There are many girls who make a point of seeking work in the summer boarding houses during the dull weeks in town. Some of them dislike to leave their families and friends. Employment in the hotels would be agreeable for them, as the work is not hard in midsummer.

"In the matter of domestic work women of intelligence seem to be waking up to the advantages it offers under the right circumstances. The younger girls prefer work in shops and factories, but unmarried women approaching the thirties are now looking for places as maids, cooks and general servants."

PHILOSOPHY OF UNDERTAKING.

Dealing With Sorrow, Mostly, There Are Relieving Incidents.

"Ours is a solemn business," said an undertaker, "and yet there happens in it something over which all concerned can reasonably be cheerful.

"The grewsome old time coffin has now been all but supplanted in use by the modern burial casket, which in design and finish is as far from coffinlike in appearance as it is possible to make it, and which is also made in very great variety as to the materials used and styles of finish and cost.

"In old times after a death there was simply ordered a suitable coffin. Nowadays it is common for the survivors to select a casket, either by inspection of samples exhibited at the undertaker's rooms or from a book of photographs. Sometimes, in deference to the expressed wishes of the person approaching dissolution, a choice is made in advance.

"It is not uncommon now for persons in health to indicate the sort of casket in which they desire to be buried when their time shall come, and sometimes such a person may select and buy a casket to be held for him. It is out of these modern changes in our mortuary customs that we get the occasional cheerful note of which I spoke.

"Some years ago there came to us to order a casket members of a family whose head was then, as supposed, mortally ill; that he must die appeared beyond a doubt; and it was desirable to make preparations for this event in advance because the casket required was of unusual size, and it was also desired that it should be elaborate in construction and finish. We had the casket ready in time, but when the casket was ready the man began to improve in condition and he continued to improve; and in the course of time he recovered his health and strength completely.

"Then there was the family with that casket on hand, of which he had no knowledge whatever, and they came to us to dispose of it, which of course we readily agree to do. It was a costly casket, though that was no impediment to its sale, for we make and sell many beautiful and costly caskets; but its unusual size was against it, and it was some time before we finally disposed of it, which we did at considerably below its first cost. But this was a loss which the original purchasers were very glad to sustain.

"We once had a customer who had lost his wife and who came to us to bury her, which we did. After the funeral he came back to us. He had selected the casket in which his wife was buried and now he bought one just like it for himself. He was a man in health, with no prospect of death so far as that was concerned, but he was greatly grieved and cast down over the death of his wife, and when he should die he wanted to be buried in a casket just like that in which we had buried her. So he bought this casket and we held it for him.

"Something more than a year after he met another woman with whom he fell in love and whom he married; and after that we got a letter from him, saying:

"'Sell my casket. I've no use for it now.'"

Latest Things in Earrings.

Not since the return to favor of earrings have the styles and new designs in that most bewitching jewel been so absolutely captivating. From the simpler and more ordinary ear pendants of strings of beads and hanging gems that were at first very popular, favor has now turned to more ornate and elaborate designs of decidedly artistic worth. The former jewels were heavy and often quite clumsy, while the newest earrings, of fine tracery and small sized gems, are delicate and airy in appearance.

The jewellers are showing numerous attractive exquisite designs, of which the following are among the most favored. A pair of small ear pendants, formed of extremely fine platinum wire, are in the shape of bow knots with elongated ends. The three loops of the bow at the top of the jewel are set with pearls, and a large diamond is placed in the position of the knot. The long, hanging ends are narrow where they join the bow anad gradually widen for the length of an inch, where a row of pearls and a pearl drop form the termination of this dainty little piece.

Amethysts and diamonds are set in an earring which has for its principal motif three concentric rings of gold surrounding a large amethyst. From this detail hangs a line of oddly set diamonds, then another, but smaller, gold ring with an amethyst in the centre, and from this falll three strands of swinging diamonds.

Such jewels as these, with their lightness and delicacy, are exceptionally becoming to the wearer.

COOL MILLINERY.

Keeping cool is mostly a matter of cool thinking after all. You can prove it.

Sit down and ponder lazily of some of the soothing and gracious things that used to be—deep swimming holes in a green dusk of cedar shadow, broken by plunging waters that slip sweetly past black, dripping barricades of logs and make cold currents down at the very bottom where you can hardly get in a forty minute dive—or think of a white farm house with sunshine colored floors in buttery and kitchen set out on the shoulder of a hill, with three great elms to shade it and barrels of new cider on the porch, with the late October tang in the air and all the hills made glorious as if they must be putting down a new floor up in heaven and sweeping the sawdust over the edge on us. And frost on the high pastures in the morning, where the sheep have been getting together.

Or, if your thoughts do not run that way so easily, read a couple of chapters of "Captains Courageous," or better still, go up to the Natural History Museum and sit in the room where they have the ice pictures that were made in the days of Dr. Kane and the Jeannette expedition. You will find yourself cooler and fresher than you think, if you try any of these things in earnest and with singleness of heart.

Now with some such thought as this, a milliner of philosophic bent has lately devised a hat. Other milliners, to be sure, have devised other hats for keeping people cool. But they have worked always in the material, fleshly sense, with one eye on the thermometer so to speak. Sometimes they have succeeded in making something that would keep its wearer cool.

But this is a different matter, for this is the hat of suggestion, of poetry, of glad associations and blessed memories. The girl who wears one sheds coolness on all around her, like a water wagon or a park fountain. She is a bringer of good tidings and her feet are beautiful upon the asphalt. She is a walking, crowned sea breeze.

Perhaps the philosophic milliner would have made his hat in the image of a swimming hole or of the Jeannette caught in the ice, if he could. But all things considered, he chose to freshen it with the lure of the sea beach instead, and so the wearer impersonates a rock, a very cool and charming, wave washed rock, hung with shining seaweed, nested on by mussels and creatures of cunning, curiously spiralled shells, and sometimes, it is said, by a jaunty little lobster or two.

Of course the hat is incidentally a very pretty affair, as well as a triumph of philosophy and cool thought. Otherwise the girls at the beaches might not be so ready to wear it as they have shown themselves to be. The seaweed is chosen in the loveliest colors of the beach; dull, rich browns and ochre reds and tones of cool dark green and fragments of rock weed, of bright golden bronze. And the trick of the thing is that the sea plants are not drooped and faded, like the dried scraps left at low tide, but are fixed in all their crisp freshness with a gloss like the very shine of seawater still on them.

DECLINE OF MOURNING.

Queen Victoria's Dictum Concerning Widows No Longer in Force.

Queen Victoria always made a point of royal widows wearing something to show they remained always in mourning. Her late Majesty wore "weeds" including a widow's cap up to the very end of her life. The Duchess of Albany has always worn a veil in the evening. Sometimes it is gray, says a writer in the *Gentlewoman*, sometimes white, but always there, and I believe will continue to be there, though the Duke must have been dead these eight-and twenty years or more.

The mot d'ordre at the court of Queen Victoria was "once a widow always a widow," and this not only applied to princesses of the royal house but the ladies of the court as well. If these latter ventured to make a second marriage Queen Victoria always took an opportunity of showing her disapproval; while one lady who held a post at court, and had the temerity to take to herself a second husband within a few months of the death of spouse No. 1, was never invited to court again in any circumstances whatever.

Nothing indeed shows more plainly the difference in ideas between the Victorian age and the present day than the point of view that obtains as to mourning. The cynic who said that no one stayed at home nowadays but the corpse overstated his case perhaps in the way cynics are apt to do. At the same time, it is remarkable that within a very short time of bereavement one meets the nearest relations mixing in society with the utmost cheerfulness while all such lugubrious adjuncts as widow's weeds, crape and the like are scorned by all those who aspire to befashionable.

Lives Without Air.

From Harper's Weekly.

While the snail has lungs, heart and a general circulation and is in every respect an air breathing creature, it can nevertheless exist indefinitely without inhaling the least breath of air, the element that is usually considered the essential to existence in all creatures supplied with lungs.

"To all organized creatures," said Leppert, "the removal of oxygen, water, nourishment and heat causes death to ensue." When that statement was made Leppert did not appear to consider the snail as one among the great host of "organized beings," for experiments by Spallanzani have proved that any or all the usual life conditions can be removed in the [illegible] of the snail without terminating its existence or in any way impairing its functions.

The common snail retreats into his shell on the approach of frosty weather, and the opening or mouth of its shell is hermetically sealed by a secretion which is of a silky texture and absolutely impervious to air and water. In this condition it is plain that it is deprived of three of the four elements of life mentioned above—air, water and nourishment.

Now Is The Best Time of Year to Clear the Skin and Improve Your Face and Features

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