SOME PARIS STYLES

Parasols and Gowns, as Well as Fans, Are Hand-Painted.

LATEST FADS BROUGHT CLOSE TO US

French Women Now Wear Broad Soled and Low Heeled Shoes.

THE EARLY VICTORIAN MODES

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, July 22, 1899.

The copy books used to say that to be happy one must be good. The feminine version of that should be, to be happy one must be a Parisienne, for, after all, only the Parisienne is well dressed, and to be well dressed is to be happy—for a woman—and to be happy is to be good. To be sure, plenty of people are well dressed and are not good, which only goes to prove the rule, for a merciful Providence has preserved us from knowing how bad they would be if they were not well dressed.

Just at present Paris is reveling in her usual summer invasion of barbarians from America and other unknown lands, where they have summer vacations. The strangers spend their money and are roundly abused behind their backs, which, perhaps, serves them right for not spending their money at home, where they would receive righteous respect and a dollar's worth for a dollar. The smiling suavity with which the French tradesman cheats the shrewd Yankee is high art in its way. Unfortunately the summer visitors are not the best birds to pluck. They are only poor school teachers, artists, actors or middle class bridal couples on their honeymoon trips; the wealth and fashion come abroad earlier or later in the season.

And while the transatlantic visitors are conscientiously doing the boulevards and the parks and the suburbs, happy in the idea that they are seeing "the styles" in Paris, let me mention some things that I am sure they will have missed.

Things Tourists May Miss.

First, I do not think they will have been where the ultra fashionables most do congregate to notice that the ladies are wearing not only gowns of painted muslin, but hand-painted hats, and are carrying hand-painted parasols. They are extremely pretty and dainty and afford occupation for many a clever decorater. The crowns and rims of the hats are decorated as well as the covers of the sunshades between the soft trimmings of chiffon.

I do not think the strangers will have noticed a fad of the fashionable dames—that of wearing on the long, slender gold chain that, nowadays all women affect the ring of her absent husband or sweetheart. It is a modern adaptation of the knight riding away from the castle gate with his lady's glove or scarf as a pledge of faith while he followed his lord to war or to the holy land. Now the knight leaves his ring, as there is a good deal more danger of his wandering from his allegiance in these days, when breach of promise courts have ceased to have terrors for the fickle masculine soul. As a rule, mademoiselle or madame tucks the ring away into her dress to hide it from scornful or inquisitive eyes; but, if her lover or husband is shooting big game in Africa or America or has taken a run to Monte Carlo or the Riviera, be sure that ring is somewhere in her possession.

No Toe Pinching Now.

Ladies who used to be very particular about the length of their shoes are wearing them a good deal longer than they used to. This is because it is fashionable to walk. No one who was any one used to do much walking in Paris; it was considered bourgeoise and objectionably English. One rode or drove everywhere. Pedestrian exercise was confined to walking about indoors. This was one reason the Frenchwoman's complexion was usually like last week's paste. They are beginning to find this out, and change their customs accordingly. Now shoes are selected for comfort in walking, and are longer and narrower; walking shoes are selected with rounder toes instead of pointed ones, and, altogether, it looks as if the Frenchwoman would come to her senses in this respect. Buttoned shoes are superseding laced ones, and good, sensible, flat heels are taking the place of the high Louis Quinze ones. For evening wear a new extravagance is shoes made of the same material as the dress.

Stylish Short Coats.

In a climate like this, where the weather is so variable, a light coat of some sort is almost a necessity. Therefore, while Americans wonder at them, the Parisiennes are designing short coats and capes and scarfs that are to ward off unexpected chill breezes. Just at present two forms of short coats are most popular. One is a short basque, with a belt that slips through the side seams. The fronts are rounded and almost tight fitting, while the sleeves are finished off with a trumpet-shaped cuff. The revers are shawl-shaped and covered, as a rule, with lace applique over white silk. The coats are then lined with white silk or satin. The other sort of coat ends at the waist, Eton jacket length. When she wears such a coat, be it remarked, the chic Frenchwoman never shows the suggestion of even a jeweled safety pin holding skirt and waist together. Her skirts seem to stay in place as if by magic, which is the art of good dressing.

In scanning the so-called "wash dresses," I am impressed with the growing beauty of the satin-finished sateens. They are growing more smooth and sheeny in texture and almost rival foulards in their beauty. Spots and sprigs of flowers are especially charming designs to select in this fabric, as they almost invariably make up well. The skirts of such gowns can be made up to look extremely pretty with some such inexpensive lining as linenette or silkette. Bodices are always best lined with white batiste, except in the case of a stout figure, when linenette is more serviceable.

Yachting Costumes.

As the time for the international yacht races approaches I dare say the interest of Americans in all things nautical increases. Therefore, let me describe a handsome yachting dress, which, I understand, is to be worn by a fair American on that occasion. It is of dark blue serge, cut with a polonaise, finished below with deep slashes edged with two rows of narrow white braid. Anchors are embroidered on the two front ones, and the braid, brought up the front of the polonaise, forms two deep indentations on the bodice. The polonaise is cut on the bust to show a vest of plaited chiffon, and below this runs a frill of lace to the white kid belt. The turned-over collar is of white silk. The sleeves are braided upon the shoulders with marine emblems, and intertwined anchors appear upon the cuffs. The skirt is of dark blue, with a scroll-like pattern of white outlined upon its surface. It is cut quite long, with a short train behind.

Long Scarfs Again.

One is forced to admit the beauty of the scarfs, to which Bernhardt and then Rejane reconciled us in their own inimitable ways. These scarfs are long and of the most filmy material. They are skillfully draped over the shoulders or gathered about the figure so as to suggest grace and slenderness where these qualities do not exist. When of less airy fabrics they add a line or two to perhaps a too sylphlike figure.

Victorian fashions, if one may judge by what is seen at Aix and Trouvelle and Ostend, are coming in again, for the lines of the shoulder and sleeves are going back to the flat, severe outlines. Athletics have pretty well obviated the sloping line, so the dressmaker must have recourse to art and padding. The early Victorian styles, too, are being adapted to the milliner's use, and very charming some of them are. Toques are no more considered smart; the jam pot shape, with undulating rims, having usurped their places, which is bad for women of uncertain age, who could discreetly hide their years under the rim of a toque, where a hat or bonnet will grimly betray them. For elderly matrons the accepted chapeau is a compromise between a toque and a bonnet. The newest straws are of shades ranging from golden yellow to a deep one of the same tone known as panama. Crowns are raised on an ornamental band, and trimmings are perched at the side, while the diaphanous material used to tie is knotted at the left side. All sorts of flowers and graces are used for trimmings; so are buckles, particularly of dead gold set with brilliants. Fewer paste ornaments than formerly are seen.

A New Collar Hint.

A new and novel collar band is of rich, heavy ribbon, stitched and passed through an ornamental buckle and framed at the back with pointed tabs.

Ultra smart gowns at the watering places are of white cloth. Tunics and polonaises of taffeta are much worn, as well as jackets and bodices of lace.

Peach pink foulard was the material used to make one of the most becoming outdoor gowns which I have seen this season on any woman of the blonde type. It was trimmed with bands of black embroidered lisse, a pointed girdle of black velvet and choux of black lisse marking the points of the deep tucked yoke of white chiffon. Two rows of pearls outlined the bodice front, between which were set the bands of black lisse. A collar of white chiffon, with a high white ruffle at the back, made a soft frame for the flowerlike face.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

THE BICYCLE FOOT.

A Danger Arising From Wearing Thin-Soled, High-Heeled Boots.

The bicycle foot is a new disease that has been developed by women riders this summer. Its surgical name is traumatic flatfoot, and it is caused by wearing the thin-soled, French-heeled boots which are fashionable for wheeling this season, and also from careless or incorrect dismounting.

As a rule, women do not know how to jump. They have not learned, and seem to be without the instinct which men possess to land on their feet with a spring, bending the knees and escaping the jolt which follows if the knees are kept rigid. As a consequence, most women get a headache from jumping, and the bicycle women, who give slight attention to the way they get off their wheels, get the bicycle foot. They light on the hard pavements with unnecessary energy. The force of the blow strains the tendons to such a degree that the proper arch of the foot is lost. It is not done at once, but the foot is sometimes months in getting out of shape. The ligaments are gradually stretched until they cease to hold up the arch. Thin-soled boots increase the trouble. They afford too little support for the curved instep, and do not protect the ball from the concussion when the rider jumps to the ground. Physicians recommend only calfskin boots, with low heels and heavy soles, for wheeling. The high heels irritate the nerves of the feet and cause an additional shock, as the heel reaches the ground at the same moment as the ball, which is not the case when the foot is in normal position.

Traumatic flatfoot is so called in distinction from congenital flatfoot. It is frequently treated as rheumatism, which it somewhat resembles. Inflammation of the muscles is one of the results of the sagging ligaments. The delicate bones, thus relieved of their natural support, press upon the nerves, causing intense pain.

The treatment for bicycle foot is prolonged rest and an artificial arch. The X-rays show whether the bones are displaced. If they are, a plaster cast of the foot is made, and from this the manufacturers of surgical instruments construct a steel brace to fit the instep. This is placed inside a thick-soled boot, and must be worn until the strained tendons become strong and assume their natural place.

Men are seldom afflicted with the bicycle foot for the reason that they are more generally careful in the matters of footwear and in dismounting.

PAINTED PLUMAGE.

Birds and Butterflies in Gaudy Colors the Coming Rage.

Paris Correspondence Millinery Trade Review.

An immense variety of painted plumage is now in the market, and the choice is large; nevertheless milliners will often put in the markings themselves, and many have become quite expert in this work. Among the novelties in couteaux are some—and they are of the widest—the upper half of which is colored brown or some other dark color, the line of demarkation between the hues running diagonally across the feather. The darker portion is picked out with small white or bright-tinted dots, or "eyes" are painted upon it. Other couteaux are shaded gradually from red or some other gay color to black. A hat sketched at the Maison Marescot has two of these couteaux at the side, the color chosen being scarlet shaded to black. Sail-shaped feathers—frigates—are subjected to the same processes as couteaux. This more novel form of feather promises to be equally fashionable. They are also made of stiffened gauze, outlined and veined with gold or silver dust like the wings of butterflies, and painted with large shaded eyes.

Some new kinds—both frigates and butterflies' wings—have appeared in which the gauze is gummed on a skeleton leaf, the veins of which are more delicate than any that can be produced by hand, and yet plainly visible through the extremely thin texture of the gauze. But the very latest idea with respect to butterflies is to make them with heather wings; in this form they will be more appropriate for wear next season in the daytime, when those of gauze will be reserved for evening millinery.

The wings of the insect are made of birds' wings clipped to form; the outer side of the feathers dyed black, and the inner usually pale blue, though other combinations will probably come into vogue later on. The body is fashioned out of wadding and black plush; two beads do duty for eyes, and the antennae to match the wings are set at the extremity of a curved splinter of quill. These decorations are of goodly size, the body of the insect alone sometimes measuring five or six inches in length. Wings in their original shape, but generally mounted so that the tips point downward, and birds dyed all colors, will be in immense demand next season. Millinery furnishers are providing wings in sets of three or four, in three or four shades of one color, gently graduated; besides these, the inner sides of which are light tinted and the outer black or very dark.

All sorts of birds, from the gaudy parrot to the humble sparrow, will find places on the autumn hats; true, the latter are partially dyed some bright hue, so that he appears completely transformed, with a red breast, or turquoise-blue touches under his wings. Seagulls are dipped into light dye, which has not the effect of entirely disguising their identity, the gray portions of the plumage appearing through the pale blue, yellow or pink.

Birds are generally placed on the edges of hat brims, whether these be turned up or left flat, and they lie recumbent against the sides of toques. Wings will also often be set in pairs or groups of three or four over the brim of a hat turned up in front.

Virtue of Salt Water Baths.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

For a hand bath (a bath given to the body by use of the hands only, or by sponge or cloth) place a handful of salt in a basin as ordinarily filled for washing. Allow the salt to dissolve, or hasten the action by stirring it with the hand. The water should be as cold as you have vitality to withstand. Use no soap. Bathe the entire body. Do not neglect the face and neck in the free use of the salt water. This bath has an exhilarating influence, tones the entire system and gives to the skin a healthful condition that amply repays for the time and trouble involved. If used in the winter it will be an excellent preventive of colds, besides being a substitute for face cosmetics. No chapping, no roughness of the skin and no clogging of the pores will trouble the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exercise or not, the body should receive a daily hand bath of cold or cool water, especially in the summer, either upon rising or before retiring.

The Tilt of the Hat.

The arrangement of the hair in the nape of the neck is one which creates great difficulties in millinery matters. Nothing is more terrible or disfiguring to the contour of the face than a gap between the crown of the hat and the coils of the hair. Yet many, many girls are to be seen who allow themselves to be such objects. A veil brought around thickly under the chin and tied above the brim somewhat mitigates the evil, but it exists nevertheless, and another one attendant on it—viz., the angle at which the hat is worn, setting in absolutely a straight line across the head and coming low down on the forehead, with the result that becomingness is reduced to a minimum.

The angle for the hat when the coiffure is low is slightly off the forehead when the comb now so much in vogue is inserted at the base of the crown coils; then the hat tips slightly downward. Another method of disguising the vacuum between crown and coiffure is to have a half circle of flowers, preferably crush roses, beneath the brim; but this is only when the hat is of a fancy straw, such as the glossy kind which this season has introduced to us.

Bracelets.

From the Minneapolis Times.

The very latest and prettiest bracelets, known as the Catacuzene bangles, are two fine golden bands, connected by tiny gold chains. The lower bracelet, worn just below the elbow, is set with pearls, the upper one, worn near the shoulder, glistens with diamonds. This fashion is the revival of a mode introduced twenty years ago by the mother of young Prince Catacuzene, Julia Dent Grant's fiance. Another fashion in jewelry is being pushed by the debutantes of the summer—perhaps I have not told you that there are a great many debutantes this season, who are introduced at charming hops given at country houses. This fashion calls for a fine gold chain, strung with all sorts of souvenir bangles. Young girls wind them about their forearms, and the number of the girl's admirers may be pretty accurately determined by the bangles.

Tongs for Warm Muffins.

From the New York Post.

"At some London teas," says a woman who has recently returned from that city, "there came on my plate with the little sandwich or hot muffin sometimes offered a small, rather wide pair of tongs, with which, as I soon learned, I was expected to grasp the sandwich or warm bread in order not to soil my gloves. The tongs were something like asparagus tongs in their general appearance, except that they were very much smaller."

One would hardly believe there are special times and seasons for trying on new shoes, but so it is. Larger shoes are required in summer than in winter, and it is always best to try them on in the latter part of the day. The feet are then at the maximum size. Activity naturally enlarges them and makes them swell; much standing tends to enlarge the feet. New shoes should be tried on over moderately thick stockings; then you can put on a thinner pair to ease your feet if the shoes seem to be tight.

RIBBON RUN LACE

Fashion Says Slash the Finest Textures for It.

EXPENSIVE FANCY, BUT A NOVELTY

Latest Ideas in Skirt Trimming Adorn the Front.

NARROW RIBBON LACINGS

Written for The Evening Star.

Slashed lace is a midsummer novelty. The cuts are made that ribbon, satin or velvet may be run through it. A more expensive fancy hardly could be imagined. Lace cut in the heart of the pattern is lace ruined in the one making up. This mode is for the rich and the tasteless. It is hard to believe that a woman of correct feeling will allow noble lace to be spoiled for a whim of the dressmakers.

The pretty fashion corresponding with slashing which has come in late is that of running ribbons of harmless width through openings of lace, overdress or flounce, naturally made by the design. As the season advances, the uses of ribbon become exceedingly varied. Black velvet ribbon in all widths is in first favor, but all novelties find place.

Four strands of gold-colored baby ribbon are all that support the bodice of an even-

Slashed Lace.

ing gown made from gold-colored chiffon. Should those wee bits of ribbons break! But they will not—they are of double-faced satin. The ribands also are run through the lace which trims the waist; flatly at the corsage top and as a frill adown the slightly bloused front. One entire piece of double-faced gold-colored satin baby ribbon is used for a great chou at the corsage front. Limp ribbon will not give the desired effect, used as a great rosette. Nor yet may the loops be wired successfully.

Late news from abroad includes especial

Some Odd Ways.

mention of the many new skirt trimmings which begin and end at the sides near the front. The skirt breadths often open over a pleated petticoat of lighter weight. A modish trimming for a skirt made in this fashion is simple and remarkably effective. Against a ground of pastel blue fine cloth,

Ribbon With Evening Gown.

white guipure lace entredeux is put on in bold points, which are outlined with quarter inch satin ribbon of an intenser blue, gathered on both sides.

These little ribbons with the puckering strings already in, to be drawn up at your pleasure, are a boon to the home dressmaker.

Lacing With Narrow Ribbons.

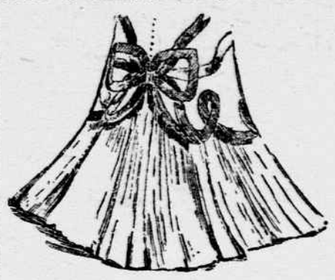
Lacing with narrow ribbons is a fancy in the highest approval of the moment. Sometimes the ribbons are black against white, more rarely white on black. Their use is pretentious rather than actual. They secure ends of lace prettily and give an excuse for the inevitable dash of color demanded by French taste.

An evening gown of shell pink soft silk has a lace hip trimming and bodice decoration of white lace, the sections joined with coral satin ribbon.

In some lace gowns entire skirt breadths are joined in lattice style with tiny ribbons which form a contrast or a harmony with the chief tone of the costume. The lacing of skirt and waist breadth, as well as the piping, seems to be a mode which is on the fashion calendar for greater popularity.

A cross of purple velvet and purple velvet ribbon shoulder bows are the only apologies for sleeves presented by a decollete princess gown of faint violet thin silk. Two overgrown butterflies in scintillating purple seem to hold the draperies of this extraordinary after-dinner dress, which none but a woman who is sure of herself may attempt to wear.

A cunning employment of infinitesimal ribbon is in many rows on a skirt panel to bring out a preferred color in the dress fabric. A visiting gown of pastel hues on a



Bow Knots.

white ground is figured in hydrangea tones. It is the wish of the designer to emphasize the tender blue of this blossom. Lines of satin ribbon in the tint he favors render the entire gown an intangible blue.

To smarten an empire tea gown made from white China silk, a prim bow of poppy red taffeta ribbon run through a paste buckle is irresistibly effective.

One of the most engaging costumes imaginable for a woman with golden brown hair is made from buff China crape, combined with lace of deep cream guipure and golden brown ribbon velvet. The skirt is without ornamentation at the hem. The only decoration is the hip trimming, a rounded yoke of the lace.

So becoming are thought to be narrow widths of overlapping ribbon at the waist line that a princess gown made to wear without a belt has three half-inch wide velvet ribbons.

Many of the painted and spangled novelties for panels, blouses and sleeves have tiny ribbons puckered in among the sparkles and blossoms.

Ribbon is modish for nearly any decorative dress use except that of mere sash ends.

MARGERY DAW.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The practical lessons in cookery, home nursing and domestic economy, now being taught the children of the tenements in the vacation schools, while taken by the children themselves as a new kind of jolly good fun, are sure to work for the betterment of physical conditions in the homes of the masses. Without realizing that they are being taught, for no attempt is made to keep the children in school room order, they are nevertheless imbibing some of the greatest tenets of modern scientific education. The lessons in domestic hygiene, which includes personal cleanliness, care and feeding of babies, attention to slight wounds and kindred subjects, is opening a new vista before the bright eyes, quick to note all its advantages. The first day this course was started the girls were taught how to bathe from head to foot in the crowded tenement rooms of their families in absolute modesty. Before a class of forty-eight girls two went through their ablutions with night robes on. "We are playing that we are visiting a cousin who can't give us a bath room and whose fine carpet we must not splash," exclaimed the diplomatic teacher, pointing to two towels spread on the school room floor for the bathers to stand on. Entering into the spirit of the play, the small maids, under the direction of the teacher, soon had their little bodies of a very different color from the one with which they started their game. The next day two other volunteers washed their hair thoroughly while a lesson on the care of the scalp was given, which included a liberal anointing with kerosene. In this course the care of the eyes is also taken up, the sweeping of an invalid room taught, and a real baby bathed, dressed and fed. "If even fifty of these girls imbibe the principles of cleanliness and hygiene," says the bright little doctor in charge, "we are doing much for the city toward lessening the work of the clinics in dispensaries, and aiding the street cleaning department as well."

These are dangerous days for the bottle-fed baby, unless the greatest care is exercised in the cleansing of his bottles. Even the most carefully prepared food may be poisoned if carelessness is permitted in the washing of baby's utensils. Very few people know how to wash a bottle clean. Don't call a bottle clean unless it shines like new glass. It cannot be made clean enough for baby's use with hot water or soap, and especially if one of the "wapsy" things usually sold for a bottle brush is used. The bottle brush must have good bristles and a strong handle. After all the milk has been rinsed off from the bottle that can be with cold water, then put in some powdered borax, and with the strong brush it can be made to shine. Now place the bottle in cold water to completely cover it, and let the water heat slowly and boil for twenty minutes. Then let it cool enough so that you can comfortably handle it. The day's supply of food being ready, it can be put immediately into the bottles and tightly corked with absorbent cotton. About ten minutes before baby's meal time place the bottle in a pitcher of warm water. When warm enough remove the absorbent cotton, put on the nipple, and it is ready for baby.

In making chocolate at the table, it will simplify matters to have the milk warmed and the materials in readiness before sitting down. Then the evolution of the beverage can be carried on while the meal progresses. Put into the cutlet pan two squares of unsweetened chocolate cut or broken into small pieces, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one level saltspoon of salt and two tablespoonfuls hot water or milk; cook until smooth and shiny, remembering that long cooking before adding the milk will make the chocolate less greasy and less liable to settle in the cups. Then add gradually one full quart or one and one-half scant quarts of warmed milk. When smooth, whip lightly with a lover egg-beater and flavor with cinnamon or a half teaspoonful of vanilla. If you use whipped cream put the cream in the bottom of the cup and pour the chocolate over. Some use a chocolate muddler, instead of the egg-beater, thinking the orange wood of which the muddler is made, imparts a pleasant flavor.

A most practical suggestion for the nursery appears in a recent English magazine. A friend of mine, says the writer, has a card three feet long by two wide, which is hung over the nursery mantelpiece. At the top of the card are the names and addresses of the three nearest doctors. Then follows a list of accidents most common with children and the remedies to be applied—bites, broken limbs, bruises, sprains, burns, convulsions, croup, cuts, falls, nosebleed, poisons, scalds, stings, substances in the eye, ears, nose, swallowing coins, buttons, etc. Accompanying the card, which is headed, "What to do and how to do it," is a small box, which stands, locked, upon the mantel shelf, the key being hung on a nail within reach of the nurse, but out of the reach of the children. This box contains the remedies required, court plaster, absorbent cotton lint, etc. With this bureau of information and pharmaceutical outfit there is no excuse for nurse or mother to wait idly by until the doctor comes.

Cauliflower au gratin is a dish that finds universal acceptance. To prepare it first boil the cauliflower, then break into small flowerets. Butter a pudding dish and lay them in alternate layers with white sauce and grated cheese. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake until the sauce bubbles through.

Before going away in the summer grease all iron kettles, frying pans and the like that they may not rust during your absence.

Save all soft bits of paper for polishing lamp chimneys or for wiping grease from kettles and frying pans before putting into the dish water.

In serving melons have them chilled, but do not put the ice in the melon, as it destroys the flavor.

Camphor gum laid in the drawer when silver is packed away prevents tarnishing.

FOR MORNING WEAR

Neat Print and Lawn Dresses Nicest for the House.

WALKING SKIRT AND SHIRT WAIST

Prettily Made Muslins Both Youthful and Stylish.

TUCKING NEVER MORE USED

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1899.

A dainty lady of my acquaintance often tells me of her pleasant memory of her mother at the first meal of the day. The household was a gentle one. Pleasant greetings were exchanged at the family meeting place, the breakfast table. Everything went smoothly and with precision, although the time had passed when manners were fashioned by that stately dance, the minuet. One circumstance which row seems rather small lingers most persistently and fondly in the memory of my friend, and that is the spotless and simple cotton print frocks in which her mother always appeared behind the coffee urn. Although that was but half a century ago, yet times have changed so very much in regard to conveniences and appliances for service that we have to be told of the manner of living even then to know how truly a lady was a "loaf giver." From garret to cellar in her neat print gown she went over her house. Truly, she looked well to the ways of her household, nor thought her lot a hard one though she was busy a great part of her day, even in families where the circumstances were easy and the domestics plenty. This, of course, if she came of the energetic New England stock from which the mother in question was descended, and lived in a climate where constant exertion seems to be in the very atmosphere. How the children of that woman and of other women like her remember those plain morning gowns, which had never about them the slightest semblance of a wrapper or neglige and were suitable for the work to be accomplished in them as was or is the quiet business suit which the man of the household dons for his morning meal.

The Handy Shirt Waist.

The modern woman is apt to appear in a bicycle or golf skirt and a shirt waist at breakfast, if it be summer, and in a cloth street dress, if it be winter. And, although her methods and ways are different, yet will her children rise up and call her blessed if in spite of her outside occupations she is still their loaf giver. Certainly, she has no more leisure than had her grandmother who fulfilled the biblical ideal. From which may be deduced the fact that the so-called "weaker half" is most industrious, having always been and always being busied about something, whether it be domestic cares or social distractions.

Shirt waists, although very tidy, are not the ideal morning waist if one is not going out. Of course a shirt waist and skirt make a very fresh picture in the morning, especially if a white shirt is combined with a white skirt, and the whole completed by a belt and a tie of spotless white. But a shirt waist is not really a very cool garment, nor an especially comfortable one. The ideal purposes for shirt waists do not include them as adornments for the house, at least not cotton ones, starched as they always are by that important personage, the laundress. For all out-door sports, for wear in town on a hot day when a boned waist is impossible, for trips away from home which are purely informal and do not end festivities, the shirt waist is in its element.

Where Simple Points Come In.

But if you are at home, and intend to stay at home; if you are giving your father, brother or husband his breakfast and perhaps arranging the day for several children, and have thoughts of a future interview with the cook, with a possible housemaid or so to see to, or if you live in the ordinary American way, with one maid, and supplement her work by dusting and looking after trifles yourself, then eschew the shirt waist and skirt of a different material, and have little print or lawn gowns.

Looking over the mid season models which are not too elaborate for morning wear one sees repeated in every conceivable material and with every possible trimming one dress. It is made with a long underskirt which touches the ground, unless its wearer refuses to sweep; over this a tunic of some flowing or flaring shape; and the waist is a round waist, always with a yoke. Sometimes the trimming is ruffles, sometimes it is lace, and if the material is heavy it is merely stitched along the hem, or there are bands of the same or of contrasting colors stitched on. This last treatment is very popular with piques.

Good Design to Copy.

A very pretty dress of this sort was of dark blue lawn. The underskirt had a wide ruffle on it, and the edge of the tunic or overskirt met the ruffle. The tunic was apparently cut longer both in the front and the back than it was on the sides, exactly as if a square had been cut out of each side. Then this irregular tunic was edged with two ruffles, about two inches wide, of the same lawn. The effect was indescribable. The skirt seemed to dance when the owner moved, all because of the ruffles on the flowing and oddly shaped tunic. The waist was fulled into a yoke of alternate strips of white Valenciennes and blue muslin, and on the wearer's head was a blue straw hat, with fluted brim, and over the brim nodded corn flowers, carrying out the dancing effect of the tunic. This was a breakfast gown designed for wear at a rather elaborate house party, but nevertheless it was a morning gown, and seemed to carry with it a cheerful rhythm on account of its flowing lines.

Chambray in pink or pale blue makes a charming morning frock, and trimmed as cotton dresses are this season, with insertings of lace or embroidery, it is very effective. One of pink chambray just completed had a petticoat which only showed a little in front below the tunic, but did not quite meet in front, and rounded off on the sides, being stitched down to the underskirt. This stitching down to the underskirt of the tunic is very often seen, and when one comes to consider the matter it must be done if the tunic, or overskirt, does not meet, otherwise one would have two long wings flying out on either side as one walked in even a slight breeze. But it looks always as if the underskirt were a sham and only presentable just where the tunic is cut away. The waist was made very much like a shirt waist. It had a French back and a full front, and two bands of embroidery set in, going from the arm seam to the plait on which the buttons were set. The collar and belt were of soft ribbon.

These Are Bargain Days.

About this time of the year one can get various cool and pretty prints of dimity and lawn for very little indeed. And in making them up remember this hint about the tunic or double skirt. It is not probable that the day of the plain skirt is over, for walking skirts for women who require to go about a good deal can never be much trimmed, but it is a certainty that the serpentine skirt which women all summer have shown a predilection for getting on crooked has seen its best days. Peace be to its ashes. No one need regret it. One is told once in a while, too, that tucks are quite passe. Heed not such detractors from the ever useful tuck. Everything is tucked and far from tucks going out the new models in lawn or soft veilings show tucks in place of darts to fit skirts about the waist, and tucks to give a flaring effect toward the bottom of a skirt instead of bias flounces. Tucks instead of gathers hold in the fullness in bodices and everywhere the tuck grows more useful instead of less so.

The length to which tucking is carried is illustrated by the figure on the left of the sketch, in which both the underskirt and yoke are composed of infinitesimal tucks, tucks which makes one's eyes ache to think of doing, but which like all efforts which cost are worth achieving.

The Princess Models.

Now that princess models in some shape or another hold the regard of the average woman, I mean the woman who is not too slight, charming models for house and morning frocks can be made on these lines. And unless one is that most rare and estimable woman who is always up and dressed hours before breakfast, a gingham princess dress, which had ribbons attached which fell readily into place, would be a great boon when trying at the last moment to be in time for the morning coffee.

MABEL BOYD.

Packing the Trunk.

From the Philadelphia Record.

After the wearing apparel of a family is packed for a summer outing, there should still be reserved a part of the trunk that needs careful attention. Into this should go all sorts of things which will come handy during the vacation trip, and which cannot be obtained in small country or seaside places.

First of all there should be a hot-water bag and a small oil stove on which to heat water in one's room or to use in case of illness.

An abundance of towels and wash cloths will be needed, a roll of old linen and cotton, in case of an accident, a ball of twine and at least one pair of warm blankets. If the party is a large one, this will not be sufficient. Many a cold is caught by a sudden change and insufficient bed clothing.

A small medicine case should contain remedies for the ordinary ailments which are not serious enough to demand a doctor's attention. A box of crackers, some lemons and sugar will not come amiss.

Don't forget that there will be rainy days, when the children simply cannot play out of doors. A few boxes of gay glass beads to string, a lot of paper dolls to cut out and dress, and some games should be hidden in the trunk, and kept in reserve for such emergencies. Mind, however, they are not seen until absolutely needed, else you spoil half the good effect.

Bathing Stockings.

From the Boston Journal.

A bathing stocking with a foot reinforced all around by three overlays is one of the good things of this season, as well as the pretty red, blue and yellow shoes that were first evolved for the benefit of French women at Trouville and elsewhere. They are made of thin but apparently very good rubber, lined inside with a prepared skin of silk, and shaped to fit the foot like an Indian moccasin, with a coquettish bow over the instep. These can be worn into the water without injury to their rubber composition, but they are meant for assumption on comb. From the water when the bather wishes to move about dry shod into her own bath house.

The Exact Figures.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, it's a fine machine," said the neighbor who had been examining Mr. Ferguson's new bicycle. "What's the length of the crank?"

Mrs. Ferguson answered for him.

"Five feet eleven and three-quarters," she said, eyeing her husband dreamily.

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"The Universal Perfume."
For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.