

## FADS AND FASHIONS

New York, June 28.—As the season advances the fashion settled upon seems to combine the styles of all the ages gone before, although here and there we may find an individual touch which would indicate the gown was made in 1909 rather than in 1200. Paris says that all skirts are very voluminous at the bottom, clinging around the hips and finished with a large bow behind, while in this country we have already become familiar with the tight yoke and the plaited apron of the Gallic period. Paris also says that as we advance further toward the autumn months the dresses will be more and more frankly draped until we have reached the voluminous style of the Louis.

The most striking characteristic of the present style, says an authority on fashion, are its "points". Last summer everything in Paris was square. There were square necks, square figures, square trimmings, but now everything is pointed, after the later style of the Crusades. The lines of the present indicate that the pointed bodice is to be worn, although it may be that the gown will be cut in one piece and the trimmings be depended upon to give the effect of the required point.

Sometimes the point is so low that it extends to the feet, as in the instance of one heavily embroidered gown with an overdress of chiffon caught on the hips, brought round and tied together in the middle of the front, leaving visible merely a wedged-shaped bit of underdress. Sometimes the point is formed by the overdress itself, which is cut in a point in the center or on either side. Particularly is this possible when the overdress is of jet, for it is a material heavy enough to hang closely to the figure.

There is no lack of attractive and inexpensive materials for the home seamstress and she should have no trouble in finding suggestions for the making of frocks, good looking yet inexpensive. A tour through the shops or a glance through any of the well-informed fashion journals should give her all the inspiration she needs and if she has good taste she should be able to plan a summer wardrobe for a very modest sum.

For her tailored frock, unless she can go to a first class tailor, she had better resort to the ready made suits, which may be purchased at a modest cost and invariably look more stylish than the home made suits. Simple morning frocks, however, nearly any fair seamstress may make without much trouble. For these the shops offer a large variety of pretty and attractive materials. Gingham is probably the most practical on the list for that purpose, but it is not quite so smart as a one tone linen.

Plain chambrays come in delightful shades, wear well and are so cool and fine of texture that one wonders they do not appear more frequently in the ready made models. Particularly lovely tones of yellow in the soft buff and brownish tones are found in this material as in the linens, and there are some excellent striped effects in the cool buff and white.

For the girl to whom they are becoming these yellow shades are most desirable this season, for they are beautiful in themselves, modish, cool looking and stand laundering well. Relieved by white, the linens or the buff corn and yellowish biscuit colorings are charming and a touch of black sets off this color scheme admirably.

Pink is always a popular summer color, and this year it branches out into a long line of rose and berry tints which are fashionable if not so pretty as the old fashioned pinks. Some of the pink chambrays and ginghams are especially lovely and girlish, but in linens the choice runs more to the orse shades.

Yellow in linen offers a new note of color among the tub materials for the summer months this year, and

never has been offered in such exquisite shades. Its various tones, ranging from soft canary to burnt orange are developed in long-coated suits and one-piece models. The pale yellow gown in pique and the deep orange suit are novelties that threaten to remain. The costumes are finished with tailored stitching, and the pale yellows seem always to be braided with narrow white wash braids or treated to a let-in motif of embroidery or heavy lace.

Sheer cotton stuff trimmed with linen in the same color is worked into good loose frocks by the French makers, and some of their models offer good suggestions for the home dress-maker. One such frock in buff lawn and linen with plaited frills of sheer white and white pearl buttons was particularly attractive. One sees also many cool and pretty frocks of barred or striped sheer cotton in white and color with trimmings of plain linen matching the color.

Crochet buttons are used upon many of the wash frocks and blouses and quantities of narrow Irish, Cluny and Valenciennes insertion enter into the designs of the sheer tub frocks. The crochet insertion without design other than the crochet mesh is also very popular and is now imitated in cheap insertion and lavishly used.

Batiste and Swiss embroidery insertions, edges, and motifs with or without lace, introduced into the designs are extensively employed by the designers, and a touch of color enters into many of the finest of these embroideries used for blouses, frocks and underwear. Slips, petticoats, aminees, combinations, etc., showing delicate colors in their fine sheer embroidery trimmings, are among the latest things in lingerie, and though a careless laundress can play havoc with them, they certainly are dainty and charming at the start.

Cotton marquisette in stripe or small design of color on a white ground is material for dainty frocks and blouses and is highly attractive. The cotton crepe, plain or embroidered, now too comes in a long long line of colors and in some of the light tints is extremely pretty. Then there are the dimities, the organdies, the innumerable silk and cotton mixtures and mercerized materials, the embroidered Swisses and the bewildering array of silks from pongee to the finest and most delicate foulards, shantung, messalines, crepe de Chines and many others.

Panned effects of one kind or another are making steady progress in the world of fashion, and there is no doubt that they will be in full vogue before the summer is half over. Some of the most charming gowns for evening wear are fashioned of plain and figured stuffs, the plain fabric being used for the long skirt and bodice, and the figured for the panniers and the draping of the bodice. These panniers are put on as full as possible to give graceful lines in the draping. There is already evidence enough to show that the long waist is a certainty within the next few months. The basque with the long peplum, pointed fronts, darts and all, has already made its appearance.

Black shoes, unless of suede or buckskin, have this year completely lost favor for almost any occasion. Patent leather is no longer considered good style. Buckskins, in shades of tan, brown, gray and blue, as well as black, made on one-eyelet models, is likely to be the choice of the summer girl for run about wear. These shoes have buckles of buckskin or of metal. For really hard wear, like mountain-climbing and tramping on country roads, tan leather will be worn.

To produce the very fashionable changeable effect modish women have taken to wearing one pair of stockings over another. Of course both are of the sheerest silk and the under pair is usually of a brighter and more vivid color than the outer.

FGLORENCE FAIRBAKS.

### Meeting of Wisconsin Editors.

Superior, Wis., June 28.—Members of the Wisconsin Press association gathered here today for their fifty-fifth annual meeting, the sessions of which will continue until Thursday. A large attendance and an interesting program combine to give promise of one of the best meetings ever held by the association. Prominent newspaper men and advertising experts from Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee and other cities are here to address the meeting. A steamer ride to Ashland and several other features have been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors.

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## BELATED HONORS TO G. A. R. FOUNDER

Washington, June 28.—The last public function which President Taft will attend before his departure for the summer capital near Beverly, Mass., will be the unveiling and dedication of the granite memorial erected here in honor of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic. The ceremony will take place on Saturday afternoon and President Taft and Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania will be the orators of the occasion.

All the regular troops of the city will participate in the parade and dedication and Brigadier General W. W. Wetherspoon will be grand marshal. General Wood, commanding the department of the east, has ordered the following troops to take part: Headquarters band and three troops, 15th cavalry, and the 2nd battalion of the 3rd field artillery at Fort Myer; the engineer band and companies A and B, First battalion of engineers, Washington barracks, and two companies of the Coast artillery corps from Fort Washington, Maryland. Major F. S. Foltz, 15th cavalry, will have command of the regular troops.

The memorial is on the circular park of the east side of Seventh street, at the intersection of Louisiana and Pennsylvania avenues. It was designed by J. Massey Rhind, a New York sculptor, and consists of a tall triangular shaft of gray granite with bronze reliefs on the three sides, representing fraternity, charity and loyalty, the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The erection of this monument is the first and rather belated attempt to honor the memory of the man who founded the Grand Army of the Republic. The movement for the erection of a memorial to him was first suggested a few years ago by Colonel John McElroy, who had joined the army when he was a boy and had served in the 16th Illinois cavalry. Colonel McElroy labored indefatigably to interest the Grand Army and other patriotic organizations for his plan and it was principally due to his efforts that the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps contributed the necessary funds for the purpose.

Benjamin Franklin Stephenson was born in Wayne county, Illinois, October 30, 1822. In 1825 his parents removed to Sangamon county, where he grew to manhood. He graduated from Rush Medical college in 1850, and began to practice at Petersburg, Ill. In 1861 he was elected surgeon of the 14th Illinois infantry and he served with his regiment until June 24, 1864, when he was mustered out. At the close of the war he returned to his practice and established himself at Springfield, Ill.

During Sherman's expedition to Meridian, in February, 1864, Stephenson and the Rev. William J. Rutledge, chaplain of the 14th Illinois infantry, discussed the plan of forming an association among those who had served in the Union army or navy during the Civil war, that would preserve the friendships formed among comrades and keep alive memories of their common trials and dangers. In March, 1866, the two met by appointment in Springfield and further discussed the matter. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 16, 1866. The first national encampment was held in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on November 20, 1866.

It was a grievous disappointment to Dr. Stephenson when representatives of the Grand Army, assembled at Springfield, Ill., to form a department organization, selected another for the highest honors of the order he had founded. A similar disappointment awaited him at Indianapolis, when the national encampment was formed. Although Major Stephenson then accepted a subordinate position, as adjutant general, he felt until his death that he had been slighted by his comrades in these instances. Stephenson died in Menard county, Illinois, August 30, 1871.

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