

# WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Our Special Correspondent Writes Entertainingly to Women.

## FROM THE METROPOLIS

Dainty Summer Frocks—Modes for the Little Folks—Cool and Dainty Blouses—Triumph of the Milliner's Art in Bridesmaids' Hats—Sleeves and Model for Tub Frock.

BY JULES THEROU.

After all much of the smartness of summer frocks is embodied in the little details. They are the elements that qualify a frock for the supreme place in the ranks of fashion. This charming summer conception developed in sheer silky batiste is beautifully trimmed with embroidery gariands and valenciennes lace and insertion. It is a close fitting princess with tucks about the waist and running down below the belt line to the hips.



DAINTY SUMMER GOWN.

At the bottom of the skirt there is a deep flounce, shirred rather full and stitched on under a heading of insertion, edging and the embroidery medallions.

A most charming bertha arrangement glorifies the waist, being composed of the lace insertion and embroidery. It is brought over the shoulders and down to the bust-line where it is knotted carelessly and the ends allowed to hang down.

The sleeves are formed entirely of insertion, connected with bias folds of the batiste, hand embroidered and ruchings of Valenciennes edges finish them at the elbows.

Summer modes for little folks are of especial interest to mothers at this season, for it is well to have the children's summer outfits ready as early as possible.

Two dainty examples of the house dress are illustrated, the first being of plain dotted cotton material, trimmed with hand embroidery. The bottom of the skirt and front of the blouse are ornamented with the hand-work. The frock is cut in one piece, including even the double sleeves, also finished with embroidery.

The second model is a slip of white linen with guimpe or figured dimity worn underneath. The



FROCKS FOR HOME WEAR.

sleeves and bottom of the skirt are trimmed with self-tucked bands, making a simple, yet effective finish.

One-piece and straight little frocks play an important part in the little women's summer wardrobe. They are made elaborate by the use of fine materials and quantities of lace and hand-work, but the models with flat work and no other decoration save tiny frills of lace at the wrists and a few tucks above the hem are much worn, besides being inexpensive and easy to fashion by the home dressmaker.

For coolness and daintiness nothing excels a blouse of seeded muslin, such as is pictured here. It is rather more close-fitting than the average lingerie blouse and the tucked trimming and yoke of hand embroidery give it an air of dressiness more generally associated with lace chiffon or silk waists.

The yoke is formed of heavy embroidery, with medallions of the

same trimming around it in the form of flat revers. For the medallions



AN INNOVATION IN BLOUSES.

is a heading of embroidery and the combined trimmings reappear in the high, well-fitted collar.

Bridesmaids' hats are triumphs of the milliner's art and there is literally no limit to their trimming and cost. A French firm designed this hat for a smart American heiress' attendants and it is a delightful innovation from the accustomed models for wedding ceremonies.

Very fine satin straw is used and the inside of the wide brim has frills of pale yellow point lace "leaking" down to rest against the hair. The crown is rather high, bound with three or four bias folds of pink or blue satin according to the color



HAT FOR A BRIDESMAID.

scheme of the wedding. The plumes, which are arranged at the back to fall in the same direction also combine the colors selected by the bride of this occasion.

There are also very picturesque models of Louis seize calotte order, with soft draped crowns of net or lace and falling plaits of the same trimming. Some of these rise to great height through the airy drapery of the net in the crown or great bows of net or lace in front. Others are fairly high and are trimmed with plumes or flowers at any angle to please the taste of the bride.

Although much has been said of the long, close-fitting sleeves the majority of models for summer gowns are elbow length only and fashioned in the loose, generous way that provides comfort as well as chic.

In the group of sleeves pictured here, the most novel, perhaps, is the centre one, formed of frills of two different kinds of lace, above which are folds of the dress material, trimmed with small, fancy buttons.

The others, with one exception, all show the fancy for draped effects



SLEEVES FOR SUMMER FROCKS.

which are always graceful and lend themselves to manipulation in the fashionable fabrics of the season.

Draperies of all kinds disclose borders of bindings of satin lace or ribbon velvet, the latter being more in demand than ever, even as embellishment for the sheerest lacy and "a la materials."

Lace, of all qualities and designs, combined with buttons of all sizes and patterns, is a highly fashionable trimming, but when a severe effect is desired this cannot be gained better than by the use of plain folds of silk or cloth finished with buttons of unpretentious design.

So much work is put upon sleeves that they can be made to form a considerable item in ones expense account. Upon no detail, however, does a frock depend more strongly, as upon the sleeves.

## SIMPLE LITTLE AIDS

WHAT WILL MAKE CHEEKS RED AND CURE SHINY NOSES.

Pallid Faces Made Red by Applying Iced Pads After Washing Flesh in Hot Water—Lotions of Water and Zinc for Noses.

Sometimes the simplest little aids will make a marked difference in a woman's appearance. For instance, one whose hair is unmanageable will find that by applying a mixture of one teaspoonful of glycerine to five times as much water to loose ends of tresses these short strands stay neatly in place. In putting on the mixture it should be well shaken and then applied to the hair with a soft brush just before the dressing. When short hairs are obtrusive the best method of training is to put them on curlers. Afterward they should be combed out until soft and fluffy.

Another simple aid to beauty is the ice bath that makes pallid cheeks red. To bring color into faces use two round pads a trifle larger than a silver dollar. They should be made from thick flannel, covered smoothly with linen.

While these are soaking in iced water wash the face gently with warm, not really hot water.

Then as soon as the skin is dried, which should be done immediately after the laving, the pads are taken from their bath, shaken to throw off superfluous wet and placed directly on that part of each cheek where color is desired. The secret of success with this lies in the washing being done with really warm water and the compresses being icy cold.

As simple remedies will help to beauty shiny noses that have such an annoying habit of refusing to be modified by powders, it is well to apply one of these liquid balms that may be made at home. A lotion that is said to effect a cure of the trouble is made of one ounce of distilled water, eight minims of distilled tincture of lavender and two grains of sulphate of zinc.

This should be well mixed and applied about four times a day, never allowing it to remain on over night. Put it on with a piece of soft muslin.

For softening rough or coarse skin on the hands common yellow pommeal is an excellent cure. It should be mixed in the proportion of one ounce of orris root, powdered, to a pound of meal.

To apply it the hands should be washed as usual, taking care to use a soap that is not drying; then the meal is poured into one hand and this is rubbed over the other with the same motion used in washing, using again the grains that should have fallen on a towel, box, etc., until the skin is quite dry.

## Dodging the Trail in the Dance.

"Nobody ever told me that I was a good dancer," declared Edward M. Greenway, leader of cotillions. "But I'll tell you a compliment a young woman did pay me once. She said: 'You took me through that crowd without a collision and without any one treading on my skirt.'"

"Well, I never had a dancing lesson in my life. But I used to practice dancing in the days when women wore those great long trains, and it was not considered good form to pick them up. They trailed along behind several yards. Those were the days when you had to guide and keep moving with your partner so as to keep that train following gracefully."

"But how did you practice?" "Used to tie two sheets to an ordinary chair and then dance in and out among a dozen chairs scattered over a dance floor."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Why Women Ride Astride.

"It is the general opinion among the physicians with whom I associate," writes a correspondent of the New York Medical Journal, "that the fashion of women riding astride has not had its origin in so much as it has in the advice of physicians of the modern type."

The fact that a person riding astride can have more freedom from jar and jolt than one riding on a side saddle, should be a point in favor of the astride method, aside from the fact of its being safer and easier for the rider.

"The fact that it might be considered immodest by those who are not familiar with the astride method of riding is no reason why it should be condemned. The main reason why it is becoming more popular is because that physicians in general see its good points over the old method and are thus advising it."

## World's Greatest Linguist a Woman.

The record of being the world's greatest all-round linguist is claimed by Miss Mary E. S. Colton, a resident of Easthampton, Mass. She can speak and read forty foreign languages. Prior to her appearance in the field as a candidate for linguistic honors, the record for the greatest number of languages spoken by any one person was thirty-three. Miss Colton has mastered some of the most difficult tongues in the world. Among these are Chinese, Pali, Avestan, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Syrian, Assyrian, Arabic and Persian. She also speaks and reads Latin, Greek, and all the modern European languages.—Philadelphia Press.

## MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

They Had Many Curious and Interesting Origins.

The little customs that have come to be a part of the marriage ceremony have had diverse and interesting origins. The ring has played an important part.

With the coming in of Christianity it was no longer placed on the right forefinger but on the left third finger. The priest, or in some cases the groom, first put it on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father," on the forefinger, adding, "In the name of the Son," on the second finger, continuing, "In the name of the Holy Ghost," then on the third finger with "Amen"—and there it remained.

The bridal veil originated in Bible times and was worn until all the public ceremonies were over, so it can readily be understood how Jacob was deceived into marrying Leah instead of her sister Rachel, in the Anglo-Saxon wedding ceremony a square piece of veiling was held over the head of the bride to conceal her embarrassment.

In the later Bible days, during the period between the betrothal and the wedding, the bride remained with her friends and could communicate with her affianced only through "the friend of the bridegroom," as mentioned in John III, 29, who also performed other services for the groom.

Throwing shoes originated in the old Jewish custom of handing to the purchaser of land an old shoe as a token of surrender or renunciation (see Ruth iv, 7). The bride's father gave a shoe to the husband or threw it after him to signify they surrendered to him all authority over their daughter.

Throwing rice symbolized fruitfulness and plenty from its general distribution over the world.

Taking the husband's name originated in Roman times, though the date is not known. When Julius married Pompey her name became Julia of Pompey. Modern women omit the "of" in the name.—Delinctor.

## Dashing Hat in Black Leghorn.

The "Merry Widow" hat has carried all before it and been the foundation for no end of charming models for spring and summer wear. The last word in elegance is this design in fine black Italian leghorn. The brim rolls slightly at the side, while the top is covered with waves of plumes in varying shades of cerise. Whatever the trimming used, height is one of the chief points to be gained. Plumes are arranged in great variety, and while soft, waving effects are very modish there is



IN BLACK LEGHORN.

also an inclination to set them stiffly on end. Arranged at the back under a choux of ribbon or bunch of flowers, so that they wave forward, they make a very pretty trimming.

Wings of great sweep, pointing sharply upward, a profusion of great roses or other flowers nodding high at front or side, pheasant plumes, gourd feathers, etc., extending to an astonishing point beyond the hat and head lines—all have grown familiar, and yet, as has been said, the rank and file of the new hats are delightful and every woman can surely find something becoming provided she has the taste to know what is becoming to her and is not led away solely by love of the prevailing mode.

## Don't Live in New Houses.

Why is a new house unhealthy? That is a question that has been asked by many and been answered by few. And yet the reason is obvious. In the construction of just one medium sized house it is estimated that over thirty thousand gallons of water is used.

This water does not evaporate as quickly as it would in the air and sunlight, but lies near the surface of the earth under the house and in the walls of the cellar. Hence, the house is damp, and damp houses foster illness. A house that has been standing for a year or so, is much more healthful than a new one.

## Cause for Alarm.

They were about to entertain a few friends, and her husband suddenly bustled himself with the umbrellas, carrying them upstairs. When he had taken up the last one, she said to him, somewhat amazed: "Why, dear, why do you hide the umbrellas like that? Are you afraid your friends will steal them?" "No," said he, "I am afraid they will recognize them."—London Opinion.

## Tell the Mites.

If a scaly-looking gray powder is worn around the roots or next boxes be "on" by that time.

## THE PERFUMED BATH

REFRESHING TONIC FAMILY.

MADE AT HOME.

The benefits to be derived from Camphor, Oatmeal, Milk and Soda Bath—Particularly Recommended for Depressing Hot Weather.

A delicately perfumed bath of softened water is a tonic that improves the texture of the skin, and improves the complexion. The essence of such a tub need not necessarily be large, and the refreshment from it is great owing to the relaxation of the nerves.

A Camphor bath is the one to be recommended for the depressing "arm days of summer." It is made from a mixture of an ounce of tincture of camphor, half as much tincture of benzoin, and two ounces of cologne vinegar. Such a bath as this may be taken in the morning, at night, or, if preferred, in the afternoon. Better effects will be gained if the immersion is taken at such time as to permit of lying down for half an hour or so afterward.

A woman who is unfortunate enough to spend her summer on a farm where milk is plentiful should not lose the chance to indulge in milk baths. For nothing will more quickly soften and whiten the skin than this simple wash. A tub not be at all necessary to use a basin. In either case the solution need not be more than half milk, and the water should be hot enough to warm the milk sufficiently to make it comfortable temperatures. No soap is used, a soap cloth, rather than a brush should be used in applying it.

A strong tonic bath is made by mixing a pound of muriate of soda with half a pound of sulphate of soda and a quarter of a pound each of chlorides of lime and magnesium. These ingredients may be put into the tub and water poured on to dissolve them. Then the tub must be filled in the usual way. This particular tonic should not be used of more than once a week, or its effect upon the skin will be drying.

Not expensive and very delicate, this is an oatmeal bath made by mixing five pounds of any of the "steam cooked" variety of oatmeal to a pound of powdered orris root to a pound of almond meal, and half a pound of castile soap scraped. A small quantity is then mixed into a cheesecloth bag and sewed up. It may be used several times, by putting it into the bath for fifteen minutes before using.

## Old-Time Recommendations.

"All of our ancestors," said a physician, "were poor, marked, and smallpox was a recommendation of you were looking for work."

"What I mean is that you couldn't get a job if you had not had smallpox. No one wanted a servant who was liable at any moment to be stricken down with the loathsome disease."—Hancock.

He opened a newspaper volume of 1774.

"Hence, 'help wanted' ads read like this: 'Wanted a man between twenty and thirty years of age, to be a footman and under butler in a great family. He must have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a young, middle-aged, to walk upon a young lady of great fortune and fashion. The woman must have had the smallpox in the natural way.'—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## To Sew Hooks on Dresses.

In sewing on hooks, whether in connection with eyes or press studs, always sew on the hook, all seams before sewing on. It not only makes the strain come on different parts of the material, but it prevents them from pushing forward and showing at the edges of collar, plackets and such things.

When sewing them on a boned lining the bone can be slipped between the front curves and the back of the hook, after they have all been sewn on, making it very fast thus saving the labor of fastening the bones the usual way. It must, of course, be fastened at either end after it is inserted, otherwise it will come entirely off during the process of hooking the dress.

## For a Double Chin.

The tandem chin is one of the most determined tell-tales of approaching age. To rid yourself of this chin with social tenderness one should massage the throat each night. The method prescribed is to begin at the point of the chin and run hand toward each ear. The finger tips should be together at the beginning of the motion and should then push away from each other. Repeat the motion under the jaw and remember to always rub upward. Either cold cream or an astringent lotion should be used by one that during the massage the head be held well up.

## To Induce Sleep.

If you cannot sleep well, try eating an onion sandwich early in the evening. Since the onion thus sprinkled with salt and placed between two slices of thin bread and butter.

A man may feel that he is standing up for his rights when he keeps his seat in a crowded car.

Parrots are fonder of meat than are the other lower animals.

Some of the most interesting facts about the human body are those which are not generally known. For example, the human body is made up of about 70% water. The brain is the most powerful organ in the body, and it is responsible for all of our thoughts and actions. The heart is the pump that circulates blood throughout the body, and it is essential for our survival. The lungs are the organs that take in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide, and they are also responsible for our breathing. The stomach and intestines are the organs that digest food and absorb nutrients, and they are essential for our health. The skin is the largest organ in the body, and it protects us from the elements. The bones are the framework of the body, and they support and protect the internal organs. The muscles are the organs that move the body, and they are essential for our physical activity. The nervous system is the control center of the body, and it coordinates all of our actions. The endocrine system is the system of glands that produce hormones, and it regulates our metabolism and growth. The reproductive system is the system of organs that produce and reproduce offspring, and it is essential for the continuation of the human race. The immune system is the system of organs and cells that protect the body from disease and infection, and it is essential for our health. The circulatory system is the system of blood vessels that transport blood throughout the body, and it is essential for our survival. The respiratory system is the system of organs that take in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide, and it is essential for our breathing. The digestive system is the system of organs that digest food and absorb nutrients, and it is essential for our health. The excretory system is the system of organs that remove waste from the body, and it is essential for our health. The integumentary system is the system of organs that cover the body, and it protects us from the elements. The musculoskeletal system is the system of organs that move the body, and it is essential for our physical activity. The nervous system is the control center of the body, and it coordinates all of our actions. The endocrine system is the system of glands that produce hormones, and it regulates our metabolism and growth. The reproductive system is the system of organs that produce and reproduce offspring, and it is essential for the continuation of the human race. The immune system is the system of organs and cells that protect the body from disease and infection, and it is essential for our health. The circulatory system is the system of blood vessels that transport blood throughout the body, and it is essential for our survival. The respiratory system is the system of organs that take in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide, and it is essential for our breathing. The digestive system is the system of organs that digest food and absorb nutrients, and it is essential for our health. The excretory system is the system of organs that remove waste from the body, and it is essential for our health. The integumentary system is the system of organs that cover the body, and it protects us from the elements. The musculoskeletal system is the system of organs that move the body, and it is essential for our physical activity.