

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Our Special Correspondent Writes Entertainingly to Women.

FROM THE METROPOLIS

BY JULES THEROW.

The small girl is having her ining this summer in the game of dainty dressmaking, and some of the latest models for her frocks are in striking contrast to the simpler designs shown earlier in the season, yet following the dictates of good sense and youthful requirements at the same time. Any soft, inexpensive fabric could be used for the design pictured today.

Gauged about the waistline under a belt of its own material stitched with Valenciennes, the skirt is trim-



AN ELABORATE SUMMER DRESS.
med with insertion of Valenciennes and ruffles of imitation Cluny. The Cluny lace is soft and rich looking and makes a more effective trimming for very dressy frocks than combinations of Valenciennes and embroidery. The imitation trimming, too, is less expensive than much of the embroidery used for such purposes. The blouse waist too, is joined to the skirt, giving the dress the prevailing one-piece effect. Bands of Valenciennes and a border of Cluny lace trim the round neck, which is cut away sufficiently to expose the throat. The sleeves are elbow length trimmed with Valenciennes and Cluny. Little rosettes of satin ribbon added to the yoke, sleeves and belt, back and front, make pretty details.

It is seldom that all over embroidery is used to better advantage than in this French seashore gown. The skirt is made with a tunic of the embroidery, mounted on a getticoat of soft handkerchief linen trimmed with two broad tucks on either side of a wide fold of embroidered wash net set in at the bottom.

The heightened waistline is accentuated by a girdle of tucked linen and the blouses trimmed with folds of the same material stitched about the square neck. The linen folds are stitched under fine linen



FROCKS OF FRENCH DESIGN.
soutache and the guimpe is of course not simply ornamented with polka dots of mercerized linen. Undersleeves of plain net fall to the elbow and have rather close-fitting cuffs formed of several layers of knifepointed net.

It is one of the iron-clad rules of fashion that skirts hang softly and gracefully, and if there is a single note of uniformity in the wide variety of skirts, this is it.

Gowns of this kind are worn with the softest and least assertive petticoats possible, for which nainsook, China silk and even pure linen are the favorite fabrics.

Although designed as mid-summer frocks, these models might be made of material that would render them serviceable until late in the fall. The model in pale blue linen, with trimmings of mercerized cretonne is, exquisite. It takes the fashionable

princess form, the upper part of the corsege being made of cretonne, while bands of plain dark blue linen ornament the bottom of the skirt. The yoke and under sleeves are of sheer embroidered linen, and close-fitting oversleeves of cretonne fall over them. The yoke and oversleeves are also faced with dark blue linen and there is a tiny suspicion of an Empire vest in the same trim-



LOOK WELL IN SUMMER.

ming, finished with buttons and linen pendant trimmings.

Completing the costume is a hat in natural straw trimmed with flowers in light and dark shades of cornflower blue, and waving aigrettes.

The second frock is a checked voile, accompanied by a coat in plain taffetas trimmed with heavy lace and silk soutache braid. The coat is curved into the lines of the figure, though not close-fitting, the sides being clasped and connected by little folds of silk with fancy buttons at either end.

The dress is trimmed with bands of plain silk, matching the coat, while the blouse bodice has stitchings of the same material, inset with medallions of embroidered grass linen.

Every woman of fashion realizes how vastly important is the matter of properly cut and fitted lingerie in these days of princesses and one-piece frocks. A splendid example of what is correct in lingerie is given here, the combination corset cover and pantalettes being made of the softest nainsook, trimmed with beading, tucks, Valenciennes insertion and fine embroidery. Ribbon must not be omitted from the list of decorations, and although there is not a great deal of any one kind, the



LINGERIE FOR FROCKS.

combination makes a lovely bit of underwear. The garment is fitted for the figure with groups of hand-run tucks.

The pantalettes are quite full enough to obviate the necessity of wearing a short petticoat, and it is wise to wear a little underwear as possible under a tight-fitting gown cut in one piece. Fashionable lingerie is expensive because it has been developed to such a degree that it requires skill in the making as well as do gowns. The novice who formerly contented herself with lingerie pulled in with strings at the waistline, clumsy with folds or shirred fullness and punctuated here and there with little bumps of tape-knots, finds herself miserably out of proportion unless the new way of dressing underneath is adopted.

The Baby's Education.
A lady who is an expert on baby culture, stated at the toy exhibition in London that play was a means of a baby's mental growth. When it dropped its ball or rattle twenty times running, and then threw it down for the first time, it was learned something—though the tired parent might not think so. When the baby carried its plaything to its mouth it was not because the baby wanted to such something, but because instinct told it to learn by touch the nature of things.

Rolls may be freshened even when very stale, by dipping each one quickly in ice water and heating in the oven until crisp. If eaten while hot they resemble zwieback.

The skin of muskrats is largely made use of in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of fur coats.

THE CARE OF LINEN

HINTS ON HOW TO PROLONG ITS USEFULNESS.

Like Everything Else It Requires a Rest, Occasionally—Will Keep Longer and Look Better if this Rule is Followed.

Few housekeepers realize that linen in constant use will keep longer if it is allowed to "rest" at times. This same principle holds good with garments and various toilet articles. Take for example the pillow followed by a woman whose house linen is limited, and who likes to make it last. She has a family of three and sweeps out eight sheets each week. As soiled ones come in fresh from the laundry she places them always at the bottom of the pile, so in this way the same sheet is not used two weeks in succession, but is sure of a fortnight if not three weeks "rest." In a store closet she keeps two other piles of eight, and every two months the sets of sheets that have been in use are put into the store place, another set being put into the cupboard for weekly use. The arrangement takes very little time and it is more than worth while in the saving of linen. Pillow cases and towels she manages in the same way, only the quantity of the latter is greater. Her table linen is used for six months and then put away for a year.

Luxurious as it may sound to have such a quantity of linen, the gathering of it is inexpensive, for the woman buys a sheet or table cover occasionally and puts it away, thus keeping her store in condition. At the same time pieces wear out so slowly that there is never much loss to be made good at one time, and the pocketbook is saved accordingly.

Linen sheets like others wear first in the centre, and it repays to sit them down the middle to get the edges in the place. This is done by tearing them in two lengthwise. The selvages are then overhanded together with very fine cotton, that a big seam shall not be made, and then the raw edges are hemmed. The life of a sheet is greatly prolonged if this is done in time.

Tooth and nail brushes should always be had in sets of two, if not three, because brushes last usually because of having become soft from constant wetting. Therefore if they are thoroughly dried fairly often their usefulness is prolonged.

For example, a woman who keeps two tooth brushes in use at the same time, using one every other day, will find that the two will last longer than two others would if one was worn out before beginning on the second. All tooth brushes should hang when not in use, to allow the moisture to run off.

Shoes last much longer if they are rested for a month, the leather being well oiled when put away. Underclothes like house linen, endure longer by the rotation method.

Care of the Feet.
Women do not realize the importance of changing the shoes often in caring for the welfare of the feet. Many business women will wear the same shoes day after day, until they are thrown away, too old to wear.

Shoes, like everything else, need a rest, and if women would have at least two pairs and alternate from one to the other from day to day, the feet would be kept in much better condition and the shoes would outlast three pairs of shoes that are never changed.

Shoes need to be aired thoroughly every day, and if they are put on day after day without proper airing and drying, they will become hard and unhealthy to wear.

After a long walk it is necessary to change the shoes. The feet are tired and sore and need a change. The feet should be bathed directly after the walk in warm water and pure soap and then bathed with either alcohol or hot vinegar in the water.

It will soothe tired, aching feet, if soft slippers are put on after the heavy walking shoe. The house shoe should be soft and the heels should be lower than the walking shoe.

The Diligent Worker.
To be diligent is to be praiseworthy.

The diligent worker never hurries, and always gets satisfaction out of her work.

She never slackens pace in her labors unless there is some difficulty in her path that she is forced to surmount.

She is quick in debating a question and reaches a conclusion in a reasonable length of time.

Ever ready to facilitate her mode of working, she finds the easiest way out of difficulties and in this manner good work is noted by her superiors and she wins their highest esteem.

In line of promotion it is the diligent worker that comes first. She looked upon by her fellow-workers as a model and all pattern after her.

To be diligent is to be quite worth while.

Weigh and Measure.
Most culinary failures come from the habit of guessing. Weigh everything that is to be weighed and measure carefully all other ingredients. Do this, even if you have made the article repeatedly, and you will be spared unpleasant surprises in spoiled dishes at important moments.

Candle Stains.
Candle grease stains are easily removed. Scrape off as much of the grease as possible, then place the material between blotting paper and press with a hot iron. Change the paper frequently.

If the material is very fine, sprinkle French chalk over the grease spots, cover with blotting paper and let it remain for a couple of days. If you cannot let the material stand that long press with a warm iron.

Fate Wood of Australia. The fate wood of Australia has the same strength as good oak iron.

AN ART OF SMILING

And a Lost Art at That to the Woman with a Smile.

What charm there is in a smile, you what a rarity these days! Many of us, especially women, have lost the art. We have smiled so much and so often to order, from a sense of duty, that now the charming spontaneity of the act has entirely disappeared.

A smile to be worth anything must not be a continuous performance. The habitual smile of society is totally devoid of charm from its unchanging and unbroken quality. It has no more meaning than a "mask," like which it may be removed at will.

What do society madda know, those who are called bright, animated, sparkling, of the genuine, the unconstrained smile? When the sun breaks out of a cloudy sky, then the heavens brighten. So the sudden light, eradicating a grave and tender face is the glow that counts, the flash that is irresistible.

Many a demure little mouse of a woman receives love where the brilliant society favorite must be satisfied with admiration, all because some man has been caught by the thrill of the soul-smile. It is a gift of the gods just as beauty is or pleasing voice.

There are features which do not lend themselves readily to smiles, yet a plain face at a momentary lighting up may become irresistible. Expression can change the countenance almost beyond recognition. Nothing is more difficult to pain than a smile. A grin may be photographed but rarely a smile; for instead there appears a smug expression which irritates while it amuses.

The rainbow smile belongs to poetry. "With a smile on her lip and a tear in her eye," says Scott. This brings to mind the sort of heroine he loved—grave, tender, sympathetic and exquisite. Sweeter than all is the smile of sympathy; a word is said, a meaning grasped, a shade of feeling understood, and instantly comes the answering glow. It may flash from the face of a stranger, yet is always welcome and fascinating. Often it sows the seeds of love.

How exquisite is the look that passes between mother and child, or between man and woman who live only for each other! The genuine smile is a sure passport. Coming from the heart it fascinates man and woman alike.

It coaxes the most unrelenting, it softens the fiercest and goes twice as far as servile lip or lordly command. This is the heaven-sent smile. It cannot be achieved by art; it is the outcome of a sweet, sunny nature.

A Directoire Gown.
So much has been written of the Directoire dresses that have scandalized even Paris that one shies at the name, but a dainty and highly improved type of the present French rage is typified in this dainty toilette.

The skirt is divided, but after the lines of a tunic, there being an underskirt of soft mousseline de sole instead on the tights used in the French Directoire dress. It is smooth-fitting about the hips and trimmed with graduated tucks at the front.

The bodice is made of mousseline de sole, matching the petticoat. It is trimmed with tucks and medallions.

The Gardening Apron.
Since women have gone in for gardening with such enthusiasm they have adopted an apron to wear during these hours.

The apron is about half the length of the ordinary one and of inches wide. There is one large center pocket made half way down with three compartments to hold the tin tools.

This pocket is laid on the material and comes to a point. At the bottom of the apron are two pockets made of a strip of the material set into two large box-plaits. They have the appearance of a slipper bag.

They are attractive, and very handy, made out of flowered, gingham or colored linen, and cost little. It is a pretty thing to wear the apron with colored braids to match the design in the apron.

Palmer Hair is Superior.
The present fashion of wearing the hair with puffs and braids is so furious.

Some girls not only have a rainbow of only the factories, they what to keep the hair standing out around the head, but on this they wear a half dozen puffs or a large roller brush.

She who wears rates hair should be careful to give the hair the minute treatment every night, the hair being allowed to hang loose around the head or be put into loose plaits.

Only one comb is in fashion, fortunately as side combs are out. So keep the fashion and wear only this one. There are two too many.

Magician's Silverware.
If spoons are stained from tea or coffee they can be cleaned by rubbing with ammonia, also by putting them in a bowl of wet salt.

Get parley and finger silver at the jewelry store and you will find that you will be saving your money for the long run.

Yate Wood of Australia. The fate wood of Australia has the same strength as good oak iron.

MENDING REAL LACE

NOT SO DIFFICULT FOR ONE HANDY WITH A NEEDLE.

It Requires Patience and Time and is a Task Which Cannot Be Hurdled—Simple Methods of Preserving and Repairing Lace.

Lace mending is not such a difficult occupation as many women imagine, for it may be accomplished by any one capable of doing fine needlework who is willing to devote the necessary time. And plenty of time is needed, for such a task cannot be hurried. In fact, it is the time this repairing requires almost as much as the skill necessary that makes the professional mender's charges seem unduly high.

To mend lace, at least the popular Irish crochet, the amateur should follow these simple processes. Take three thicknesses of newspapers, laying a sheet of blue tissue paper on top, then taping the four together. The lace is then laid face downward on the tissue paper, which is put there to protect the lace from the printer's ink. Light blue is chosen in preference to white for the reason that the contrast between the blue and the lace helps to make the mending easier.

As a rule, with Irish crochet it is the background that needs repairing, and this is done with a crochet hook and just ordinary sewing cotton, working in accurately the stitches to match. The filling in should be done when possible from motifs to motifs, even though the ravage should not extend for such a distance. Of course, in such a case, it will be necessary to cut away threads.

When the medallion or motif becomes torn, it is much the better way to remove it and replace with another. If one cannot match the design in the shape it is often possible to find one in a portion of the garment that can be removed and the hole filled in with background work, so the repairing will not be noticed. In this way worn lace may be made to look like new and at practically no expense.

Incidentally, if one can manage the background, there is no reason why one may not make entire new pieces by either using new medallions or the better ones that have survived old lace.

Laid on a pattern in a pretty design, it would be quite as easy matter to construct motifs forming a new foundation, and such lace would give excellent service.

An Irish crochet is not harmed to the least by tapping, this work may be picked up at odd moments on piazza, bench, etc., as soil will not count.

When dirty the lace should be put into a bath of soap and water, half and half, and squeezed until clean, then rinsed in clean water. The soap cleanses and the water causes the lace to dry quickly.

Supposing the old mended lace should be discolored, then the mending should be done before the washing, so both new threads and old will be the same shade after the laundering.

To mend flat lace another process is necessary, for this work must be done on a frame, and there is nothing better for this purpose than the least cent slate such as school children use. The slate portion is of course removed and the frame covered with bannel. The lace is then pasted to it, so the hole will be in the middle, where it can be easily sewed.

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MARRIAGE

AMERICAN WOMEN ARE NOT MARRIED TO THE FUTURE.

This is the statement of a woman who has just returned from a tour of the world. She says that American women are not married to the future, but to the present.

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