

# WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

BY JULES THELLOW.

The "easy to make" waists retain their popularity and with dainty accessories can be made quite drowsy in appearance. The accompanying sketch shows how a pretty effect was gained by the use of lace motifs and black velvet ribbon. The waist itself was made of crepe voile and worn with a skirt the same shade striped with black. The upper half of the collar and lower half of the cuffs are covered with full old rose silk. Over the edges of the silk on the collar and cuffs are applied lace motifs and narrow black velvet ribbon. A wider velvet is used for the tie and the ends are finished with gilt tassels. The ribbon ties are very popular and almost any small ornaments are appropriate to use at the ends.

A crushed garble of black satin made over a canvas foundation and

used. A pretty and entirely new design is illustrated here. The edges are scalloped and buttonhole stitched.



and eyelets for the ribbons are worked in the front and on the shoulders are small ribbon ties. The back and front are laced together over the shoulders and longer ribbons are laced through the eyelets below and tied loosely around the arms.

## TEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Some Helpful Suggestions in Regard to Its Observance.

The tenth anniversary is the tin wedding. A receipt is the celebration usually chosen. The invitations may be written on a tin-bound book with tinfoil. The decorations for the occasion should be in white and pink flowers. The date of the wedding and anniversary may be of large tin letters or cut out of cardboard covered with tinfoil and placed conspicuously in the room where guests are received. On the table in the dining room there may be, as a centerpiece, a tin pail filled with flowers and tied around with broad pink or tin candlesticks with pink candles and shades. Little tin dishes containing bonbons and cakes with pink icing are on the table. Tin plates, platters, spoons, forks and knives should be used. The guests help themselves and each other, as at any standing-up collation. Bouillon, dainty sandwiches of cream cheese and chopped nuts, chicken salad, ices and coffee are plenty to serve, and less would do. Souvenirs may be little tin-plated cake tins filled with wedding cake in tinfoil and tied up with pink ribbons. Gifts for a tin wedding may be flowers in tin tins; ferns or green plants in pails or tin breadpans; a bouquet in a tin funnel; two or three long-stemmed roses in an apple-core, or tied to half a dozen tin spoons, a book enclosed in a wire broiler through which ribbons are laced with wire baskets lined with silk and filled with bonbons. In tin and practical friends sometimes send canned fruits, the tins concealed in pink crepe paper, a very near relative may send a tin savings-bank, well filled with savings.

**New Women in Turkey.**  
Is the new woman about to capture Turkey? During the recent political agitation the upward of a woman of rank, the wife of a young Turk, paraded unveiled through the streets with a banner, to the delight of her husband's partisans. At Constantinople many women, bent on political ends, traveled about alone.

If this is to be the result of a constitutional movement, what is to become of the prophet's strict command against women showing their faces in public? Gone will be the dream of the dark-eyed beauties of Circassia leading lives of idleness behind the screens of the terrible harem. If the daughters of Napoleon are to adopt the fashions of Paris, go in for political economy, suffragism, socialism and small families. The British fashionables, and start women's clubs, platform campaigns and summer college courses like their American sisters, a whole world of tradition and romance will soon disappear.

**Now It Is the Soulful Girl.**  
There are fashions in manner as well as in clothes and those delicate beings who catch the vibrations of conduct from the higher ether as carefully as the wireless telegraph operator reads his message have intimated that the vigorous, rollicking girl has passed. The style of this winter must be a soulful, posing girl who can sit for an entire evening with her legs lightly clasped in her lap, and who moves only her lips in speaking, not using her eyebrows, shoulders and hands several girls are working hard to acquire repose, practice as that sounds. With repose of manner has come study of how to make the eyes expressive. A girl who has millions but not great good looks, and who will bow in New York, brought in a doctor from London, just to teach her to use her eyes and how to acquire the latest gait, an undulating kind of glide.

**New Wedding Favors.**  
The bride now present the guests at the bridal table with souvenirs in the shape of small satin slippers. They sell by the dozen at small prices.

## RIVALRY OF OUR GIRLS

HOW THEY MAY AVOID FLAGRANT FAULTS IN DRESS.

Rules Which If Followed Will Lead to Good Taste, Style and Becomingness in Clothes—Should Never Be So Conspicuous.

Florence Augustus has written the following article of interest to girls, being a description of some of the most flagrant faults common in the dress of young girls in their teens, and an indication of how they may attain good taste, becomingness and style in their dress.

"In choosing a frock for the young girl, the chief virtue to be sought, naturally, is simplicity. Snowy patterns, expensive materials, and exaggerated styles are just vulgar and out of place on the girl who values her youth. A well-bred girl abhors anything that will make her conspicuous. Hence she would rule out loud plaids, stripes, a staring color, and choose instead solid, soft shades and indistinct designs in both water and dry materials. A rough Oxford gray, a navy blue, or dark-brown cloth, serge or cheviot makes an excellent school suit. This should have the minimum of trimming on it. The custom of wearing white linen collars, lapels, and cuffs on these woolen coat suits is very pretty, for dressy wear lace sets, as fine as one can afford, may replace the linen.

"An afternoon or evening dress for a young girl should contain as little trimming as the morning suit, but may make up for any lack in the handsomeness of the material. The most mesallines and louche silks, which come not in such delicate and beautiful colors, are especially suitable for young girls. The feature of these dresses is their absolute simplicity—no trimming beyond a touch of lace in the yoke and sleeves. A coat of the pale pastel shades suitable for the morning, and for afternoon street wear any of the softer shades of brown, blue or gray is appropriate. But for an evening dress, nothing is so pretty and so becoming to the young girl as pure white. It may be in lawn, batiste, organdie, or all-over embroidery, but any of these wash materials are more girlish than silks or other stiff and heavy goods.

"The girl who longs to be grown up and a set of the latest fads of gaudy trinkets, cheap lace, and gewgaws on her clothes is one example of the inappropriate overdressing of young girls, which is so common and which never ceases to be as funny as it is ugly.

"High French heels snugly drawn-in waists, bulging pompadour, and wide flaring skirts, a hat on the back of the head with a row of artificial puffs filling in the space in front, dangling beads and chains, glittering purses and floating plumes—all these are details of the overdressed young girl in the city as in the country, among 'the rich' as well as among the poor.

"A young girl's accessories of hats and boots and gloves should always be marked by the same simplicity as her dress. Ostrich-plumes are out of keeping here; also are floating expensive algerettes and loads of gaudy flowers. Only the simplest net veils should be worn, plain kid or silk gloves in black, white or tan, and shoes without spots or other conspicuous ornamentation, in black or in tan or in white canvas. Her hats should be large enough to fit her head comfortably, to shade her face, and of a shape to stay on without the extra anchorage of a dozen hat-pins.

## MILK BOTTLE ICE BOX.

It Doesn't Cost Much, But It Does the Business.

At a cost of from 25 to 50 cents anyone can make one of these milk bottle ice boxes. An ordinary wooden box about 13 by 17 inches, with a depth of 12 inches, can be obtained from your grocer. In the bottom of this box place plenty of sawdust, and on this set a tin pail or can that is eight inches in diameter and high enough to take in a

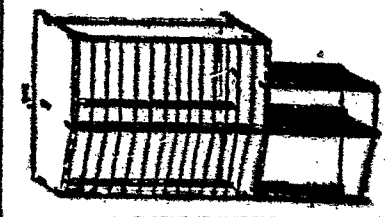
**KEEPS MILK COOL AND SWEET.**  
quart bottle of milk. The pail must rest on sawdust, and not on the bottom of the box. Place a cylinder of tin around the pail, which is 11 inches larger than the pail, and pack sawdust about the cylinder, filling the space full up to the level of the top of the pail. Fasten with nails or tacks about 50 layers of newspapers to the under side of the box cover. The milk bottle is set in the pail and broken ice packed about it. An ice box of this description, says Popular Mechanics, will hold two quart bottles of milk. It will take about two cents a day to operate this cooling device.

**Snow for Eggs.**  
Do all of the sisters who live in places having snow in winter know this: "When eggs are scarce a tablespoonful of snow will take the place of one egg." Try it and be convinced.—Larper's Bazar.

## A DISH DRYER.

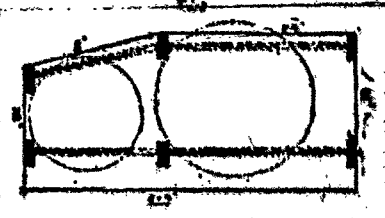
One of the Best Services for Facilitating Kitchen Labor.

Of all devices calculated to facilitate kitchen labor, nothing, perhaps, has a utility equal to that of a dish dryer. It consists essentially of anything which will hold a dish securely, with the fewest possible points of contact, in a position that permits them to drain. The handy man designed and built one, which somewhat resembles a rectangular bird cage with solid ends, to fit the space over our sink. The plates, in two tiers, rest edgewise on horizontal bars of spruce, one and one-half by three-quarters of an inch, which form the foundation of the "cage." They are held upright, and separated by five-sixteenths inch cowl rods



## A DISH DRYER.

of hard-wood, which form the vertical "wires" of the "cage." There are spaces for twenty-eight plates, fourteen in each tier. Six of the rods are spaced one and one-half inch to take soup plates; the others are spaced one and one-eighth inch. In making a dryer, one would naturally adapt the various dimensions to the china in use. The end pieces are narrowed at the bottom, bringing the lower bars closer together, to hold small plates in the upper tier. At one end the bars extend beyond the cage for a foot or more, and are covered with heavy galvanized screen cloth of one-quarter inch mesh, forming shelves for bowls, butter-plates, cups and saucers. The



## CROSS SECTION OF DISH DRYER.

dryer is firmly fastened to the wall by resting on two small iron brackets with two heavy wire pins down through a wide overhanging shelf, beneath which it snugly fits, and which measurably protects it from rattling. Two dish-pans are used, one filled with hot soapy water, the other with clear water very hot. The soiled china, which has not been permitted to dry, is carefully washed in the soapy water, using a twice-dish-cloth with a wood handle, then panned into the clear hot water for a few seconds, lifted out with a fork, and slipped into the dryer. Large dishes, glass and silver, must of course be wiped in the old way. The rapidity with which one can master a discouraging array of soiled dishes by the practice of this system is astonishing.—E. J.

**Telling Secrets at the Manicures.**  
It is startling to hear the secrets that are told in semi-public places. Most people have heard queer bits of talk of a private nature in street cars, above or below ground, and on trains. But no hero do people grow so loquacious unless it is at a Turkish bath, as at the manicure's.

Sitting with her fingers tips in those of her manicure sets the average woman's tongue going with wonderful rapidity. Manicures are usually smiling, self-satisfied little women who know how to give just the right amount of interest while they flicker their files and deftly deal with the fishes. Often, though they are not listening, if it is intended they are they are as much amused as edited by the secret poured out upon them.

Well-bred women will sit and talk about their husbands as if their mothers-in-law and the servants or the hateful ways of their erstwhile intimate enemies to the women who give an occasional half-noise their finger nails. Not even a dressmaker, to whom much is told, hears as much about her customer's secret worries and troubles as the manicure who holds one hand and then the other for revenue only.

**Do Not Fondle Your Baby.**  
A human infant, during the first few months of its life, is an extremely delicate organism, and it should be handled with care, which means that it should be handled as seldom as possible. As Dr. Leonard Keene Hering, I. e. young mother who, in the course of her pride and love, cuddles her baby to her breast and covers kisses upon it by the half-hour makes a pretty picture, it must be admitted, but it cannot be maintained that the little one is benefited by her caresses. Quite to the contrary, every kiss helps to make it nervous and irritable and prepares the way for the seeds of disease. A baby that is fondled too much is a baby that cries too much, and is ill too much.

**To Keep Butter.**  
If you have no ice to put a large crock of unglazed earthenware over the dish on which the butter is. The porous earthenware will keep the butter cool and hard, and all the more so if the pot is wrapped in a wet cloth, and a little water put in the dish with the butter.

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finished with a rose rosette completes a very charming frock. A similar effect on an evening waist with a round or square low neck would be very pretty. For such a waist the material would be plain white net cut with a round Dutch neck edged with light blue silk, and the motifs and narrow velvet applied all around the edge. The wider velvet then could be sewed below the trimming and tied in a bow in front or slightly to the side. A light blue sash would be pretty with this.

One of the most graceful and convenient garments to wear with a fluffy dress is the oval cape. Some are fastened together at the sides and the loop thus formed is faced back with embroidery to simulate a wide sleeve and cuff. Others are left to fall in graceful folds like the one in the illustration. In both kinds the cape itself is a long oval slashed lengthwise to the center where the neck is cut out. One side laps over the other a



little and buttons diagonally in front. The long black silk scarf around the outside of the collar is finished with silk tassels and is held at the top by the turned back points of the collar and fancy buttons. The collar itself is like the cape and is lined with white silk and edged with an inch wide black ribbon. Most of these capes are made of the closely woven cloth that does not ravel. The edges are left as cut with ornamental stitching a few inches from the edge as the only finish.

The slender effects so desirable at the present time have caused an increase in the number and popularity of the undergarments that are without unnecessary seams and fullness at the waist. The chemise is less bulky around the waist and hips than the corset cover and skirt as separate garments.

The much ruffled effects are slightly in disfavor and the plainer hand wrought scallops and eyelets are