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Ostrich Feathers on Evening Gowns

Fluffy Decoration Replaces
Fur Trimming; Scarfs
and Coats.

Feathers are being shown on many of the latest models, taking the place of fur trimmings, advises a fashion correspondent in the New York Times. A coat done by Des Hayes in taupe crepe satin, with the revived flat back and full front, is trimmed about the neck, at the cuffs and around the bottom with a band of clipped ostrich and marabou combined in two shades of bronze taupe. A smart semi-sports coat from Jaquet has a collar of black and white coque feathers.

A great deal of marabou in different colors and soft shades is used, and an exceptionally stylish coat of black broadcloth has a collar of iridescent coque. In fur scarves, which are still modish, some are dyed, as were the trimming furs of last year, in beautiful shades of green, blue, violet, rose and yellow. Most of these are the full fox skins for use with white and light colored suits for summer.

A motif or cluster of feathers—ostrich, coque or fancy "mode"—is worn as a boutonniere instead of the nosegay of flowers, which has been and is so popular and continues in favor. As the season advances and lovely new things in evening dress are brought out, wraps for the summer



Very Long Ostrich Feathers, Uncurled, Cover the Skirt.

dinner-and-dance type of gown are given much thought. There is the greatest difference between the formal wrap, worn over elaborate costumes during the winter season, and the lighter, cloud-like affair that one may throw about one's shoulders as protection and for a sense of completeness in dress in summer.

Scarfs for evening and for daytime wraps are now very fashionable, and are to be had in every sort and size. Considerable skill and taste are required to handle and to wear gracefully one of the wide and long scarfs of sheer, clinging chiffon, gauze, metal fabric or the heavy etching Chinese silk of the Manila mantillas we call Spanish shawls. Cheruit is reveling in these scarf wraps, adding them to elaborate evening gowns. One of unusual beauty is a shawl scarf of gold brocade combined with gold lace to be worn in the wrap-around manner of a shawl. In another, Cheruit fashions the scarf into a cape with godets inserted at spaces, with ends that are designed to tie at one side to hold the cape on the opposite shoulder.

Colorful Frocks Are to Be Mode During Summer

The mixing of colors for one frock, ensemble or suit is now generally accepted. You take, for instance, coat and skirt of one plain material, but the vest and jumper blouse in a printed fabric, and line the coat with the same fabric.

Many stand-up collars are made in these days, but they never are very tight around the neck, so that the movability of the neck is preserved. The fabrics have often colorful borders in geometrical patterns which are used for a trimming. For the afternoon and the evening there are silk muslin frocks in many colors, with dots or flower designs or with cubistic figures.

Colorful frocks are certain to be the mode during the summer, although gray, wood colors, bottle green and white, or even navy blue, are worn a good deal.

Damask Lining

An extremely smart ensemble of black kasha has a frock of lime green Chinese damask and a coat of kasha lined with the damask. The effect is strikingly attractive.

Combination Costume Features Black Satin



The ensemble for street wear is much in evidence this season. Here is shown a smart combination costume of black satin, trimmed with white. The coat is lined with white satin. The sleeves and collar are trimmed with rows of ermine. A small hat of black satin, white patent leather bag and shoes of the palest tan complete this interesting outfit.

Sports Frock Almost Warm Weather Uniform

The term "sports frocks" used so often to describe the simple little dresses that are almost a summer uniform with the smart woman, is rather a misnomer. In the majority of instances they are not designed for active participation in sports but their development has been influenced by the casual and becoming lines that distinguish the sports costume of the present season.

Scarcely an important collection of models was turned out by French and American houses that did not include several different interpretations of the universally becoming style. The jersey in a faint shade of pink formed the jumper in one instance, while striped silk in tones of navy blue and pink was used for the plaited skirt and for the handkerchief scarf, which is an integral part of the frock and not merely an accessory.

Another model which reflects the astonishing popularity of frocks of this type featured a skirt of black and white checked wool, with a jumper blouse of flat crepe in a brilliant tone of lipstick red. The effect was unusually smart. The color scheme was further carried out in the hat of red crocheted straw and a wide flat underarm bag of red leather trimmed with bands of interwoven strips of black and white patent leather.

Flowers of Every Hue Worn on All Costumes

Flowers of every hue are being received with great enthusiasm for wear with all sorts of costumes. Those of last season are being shown in larger sizes, and some new species have been introduced to wear with the new costumes. Laquered panicles, so fresh looking that they may easily be mistaken for the real, come in attractive little bunches. Then there are the large carnations in new shades of pink and lavender. For the afternoon dress that requires a touch of white, there is a tropical flower with large soft full petals and a yellow center. Mammoth gardenias in shell pink and white, with buds tucked under the leaves, have come from Paris and are said to be the latest fad there. For those who either prefer or require a flat shoulder flower, there is the Chanel flower, made of finely plaited georgette petals and silk floss center. These either match a dress or add a touch of contrast.

Grograin Ribbon Used on Beige, White Hats

A novelty is the use of bands of colored grograin ribbon on the beige and white hats of this season. Often two contrasting colors, such as red and green, are used; often two shades of the same color. Particularly with Paton's sweater blouses of white, striped horizontally with narrow lines of two colors or two shades, these hatbands look well; and they are a real resource to those whose packing room is limited or whose purse is depleted, in that many of them serve the same hat. With colored hatbands and coat-sweaters and the scarfs and big neck handkerchiefs which seem to have returned to favor, you may make a dozen variations on one of them, with profit to the budget.

"Flowers, too, are a great help in this contrasting of bright and neutral tones that make the new ensemble. In Paris they had given them up, except in the evening; here they are rampant on almost every shoulder.—Harper's Bazar.

Footwear Changes

Snake skin and alligator skin seem to have left the other animals out of the running when it comes to shoe leather. And mid models are more often than not banded with these mottled leathers, to compromise with the mode.

Sent the Wrong Letter

By CLARISSA MACKIE

(Copyright.)

ELEANOR SMITH took the letter from the postman and distributed them among her family just leaving the breakfast table.

"And one for me," smiled Eleanor happily, flying out of the door to read it in her own room. As she settled down among the cushions of her big chair she scanned the envelope amusedly.

"Mel was in a terrible hurry to get this off," she commented tearing it open. "He has used his business stationery, and calls me 'Miss Nelly Smith'—why such haste, young man?" opening the single sheet of paper which bore Melville Allen's embossed letter-head.

Eleanor's bright face clouded as she read the brief formal words, and when she had finished she sat there pale and still, her dark eyes pained and full of trouble.

My Dear Madam:—the letter read.

Your note of the third inst. is before me, and after due consideration, I have decided that the matter of your property rights should be brought before my colleague, Judge Henry Parks, who is now out of the city. Upon his return he will write to you immediately.

Very truly yours,

MELVILLE ALLEN.

That was all—every bit of the letter he had written in reply to her warm little note reproaching him for not coming to see her—she had even suggested, playfully, that their engagement invested her with some right to a portion of his time—and she had said some very loving things about the past, present and future and was his "always, Eleanor."

"And this is his answer," muttered Eleanor suddenly breaking into a little tempest of sobs. "The horrid mean thing! To refer me to Judge Parks—crusty old man—what does he mean? 'I will find out for myself,' declared the indignant Miss Smith, hurrying into her most becoming suit and powdering her pink nose with vicious little dabs. "If Mel Allen thinks just because I wear his ring that he can send me an impertinent letter, he is mistaken. Jealous, I suppose, because I lunched with Judge Parks at the club last Saturday!"

Another passenger was waiting for the elevator, a tall severe-looking elderly woman who had emerged from a handsome motor car just as Eleanor reached the "lawyer's building." They ascended the elevator, two stern-faced women, and it was a coincidence that they both left the car at the eleventh floor and entered the law office of Parks & Allen together. An office boy ushered the other woman into Judge Parks' private office and Eleanor was led to Melville's door.

She knocked softly and in answer to his voice she turned the knob and entered, closing the door after her.

Melville, looking immaculate as usual, jumped up to greet her. "Eleanor—you darling!" This is a surprise," he cried, then drawing back as she withheld her hand, and stood coldly aloof, "What has happened?"

"Nothing has happened except that I have received your letter," she said with cold emphasis on every word. Mel reddened. "I thought that was a pretty good letter."

"It was very clear," said Eleanor, bringing out the mislaid letter.

"What is the matter with this letter?" he wanted to know as he pulled it out of the envelope and began to read. It is very probable that Mel discovered the trouble at once for his face changed from red to white and back again to red, his expression became grim.

"This is the wrong letter," he announced stiffly. "It is intended for one of our clients."

Eleanor looked relieved and still doubtful, but just then the door opened and Judge Parks appeared with the severe lady.

"Excuse me, Allen," said the judge after he had greeted Eleanor warmly. "Miss Nelly Smith is here complaining about some letter that you have written to her—I have explained to her that the letter was probably intended for another lady—little Miss Eleanor, here—eh?"

"Eleanor has received the note intended for Miss Nelly Smith—and she doesn't understand it," said Mel with a sickly grin.

The judge roared and Miss Nelly Smith smiled.

"It was addressed to me," faltered Eleanor, "and so I thought—"

At that moment Miss Nelly Smith put into Eleanor's hand a very fat envelope. "It made me feel quite young again, dear," she whispered. "You are a lucky girl."

As the two whispered there, the judge was poking his young partner with a pudgy forefinger. "See here, Mel, Miss Nelly has promised to marry me—yes, we're going the rest of the road together, and you've set me an example in writing love letters that I cannot follow—and at first I think she believed I had written it."

After all explanations had been made and the engagement of Miss Nelly and the judge had been formally announced, Melville and Eleanor found themselves alone. Mel held out his hands. "I've been a careless idiot, Eleanor, will you forgive me?"

Eleanor eyed him appealingly. "I've got to get out of this brainbush," she murmured guiltily.

"Jump," he teased with a tender note in his voice.

And the "jump" landed her in Mel's arms.

WHY Old Family Estates Are Few in America

Thirty years ago a multimillionaire built one of the most beautiful and costly houses then standing in this country. When some one expressed surprise at the care and money which he had put into the place he smiled proudly.

"I'm going to found an estate for my family," he declared.

He spent the remaining twenty years of his life perfecting the place. The gardens were laid out in the most splendid style; trees and rare shrubs were transplanted at great expense. An artificial lake was made. The house inside was furnished in real style. He sent several experts abroad in fact, to bring back tapestries, pictures and furniture. Some one said that he looted Europe of its art treasures the way Napoleon had looted Italy, and he was delighted with the simile.

But within ten years of his death the place was put up for sale. The tide of fashion had gone against the neighborhood, and not one of the wives of his three sons was willing to live there.

"To be sacrificed to settle an estate." These words occur daily in the real-estate advertisements of our metropolitan newspapers.

And Americans have learned that though they may plan the most beautiful home imaginable there is no reason to suppose that the next generation will necessarily desire to live in it.

Palatial houses still go up on Long Island and in California, and the millionaires still buy hundreds of acres to protect his country place in Virginia, or in the hunting country of New Jersey; but if he is wise, he does so primarily for his own enjoyment. Maude Parker Child in Saturday Evening Post.

Why Soldiers Spoke of Death as "Going West"

One authority attributes the expression used by soldiers in the World war when they spoke of death as "going west," to the Egyptians among whom the West was spoken of as the abode of departed spirits. Another authority believes that it originated among the North American Indians, who used the expression, "Come to meet the setting sun," while others bring it down to about a hundred years ago in the United States, as a current expression referring to men who had gone prospecting in the then unsettled and dangerous Indian territory in the West beyond the Mississippi and who had not returned, implying that they were dead. The phrase is the English language is at least as old as an early English fourteenth century poem, which has the refrain, "This world is but a vanity," and in which the lines occur, "Women and many a wilful man, as wind and water, are gone West." "Go West," meaning to die, was a common phrase during the Civil war. Doctor Brewer says that the idea occurs in a Greek proverb.

Why Yawning Is Infectious

A peculiar thing about the process of yawning is that one person in a room yawning will quite likely set all or most of the others in the room to yawning also. The only explanation for this is that when several people are in a room and one of them begins to yawn the others do so, not because they have perceived or are affected by the first yawn, but because the air in the room has become so poor that there is not enough good air for all the people in it, breathing normally, and many of them are forced to yawn at about the same time.

Why Bump Follows Knock

When a person bumps his head the soft tissues covering the bone are elastic and are stretched like rubber. While at the time of the bump there is a dent, the tissues straighten out again, but some of them on the side of the bump are injured and some even killed. Nature's way to cure the place where the injury occurred is to fill it with blood. The little white cells of the blood take up and carry away the dead tissues and fill the place with blood, which causes the swelling.

Why Spoon Saves Glass

Why a spoon placed in a glass prevents boiling water when poured into it from breaking the glass is because it conducts heat somewhat better than the water does, and this causes the water around it to be hotter than other water at the same level. It therefore, rises and sets up a circulation in the glass, so that the water boils in the upper levels and not directly on the bottom.

Why Moist and Dry Air

The effect of the air on the body depends on how near the percentage of moisture in it comes to being the greatest the air can hold. Air can hold much more moisture when hot than it can when cold, and the "raw" cold air of winter is near the point where some of its moisture will condense. Heat the same air to 70 degrees and it feels dry.

Why It Is Called Paraffin

Paraffin is so called from its having little affinity with anything else. The Latin word meaning this being "parum affinis." Paraffin is obtained in the distilling of petroleum, and it was first obtained in 1830. It makes the finest candles.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

Mary Graham Browne

SLOTH BEAR

"From where did you come?" asked the Brown Bear of the Bear country.

"From India," answered the other bear.

"And when you speak to me, Brown Bear, please call me by name."

"I would do so gladly," said the brown bear, "but I don't know your name."

"Then it is high time you found it," said the other bear.

"How can I find it out?" asked the brown bear.

"By asking you silly," said the other bear.

"Oh," said the Brown Bear, "then won't you please tell me your name?"

"That is different," said the other bear, "my name is Brown Bear, and I am also called the Brown Bear."

"I am so named because of my brown white muzzle or nose, as you call it, whatever you wish to call it."

"I don't mind what I call it," said Brown Bear.

"Then my long black hair, which is perfectly beautiful," said the other bear.

"And don't you think I am very interesting?" he asked.

"This I don't mean myself," said the other bear, "as a family, and of myself as a representative of the family."

"By representative I mean I represent or show what the rest of the family is like."

"I used to live in the Bear country, or 'home,' as you call it, but now the brown bear had any chance in making his questions."

"I was furious for my first name, my white nose and my brown hair."

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