

MILLINERY AND BATHING SUITS.

IN DESCRIBING midsummer modes it seems quite the proper caper to begin at the head and take up first the subject of hats. Without doubt the double and triple brimmed chapeaux are the most charming novelties the milliners have evolved in years. A shape carried out in black taffeta, with the upper brim raised very considerably and the lower deeply indented over the eyes, was bewitchingly becoming to the wearer, but when held in the hand seemed a curiously grotesque production. This style of brim is accompanied by the low flat crown which, in this instance, was crumpled and tied about with a length of blue taffeta bunched up at one side into a huge but tall rosette.

Sometimes crinoline straw, or "erin," as it is technically called, composes five or six brims, and the hat complete looks like a huge flower set on the head. The tiny blossoms that are worn, such as forget-me-nots and pansies, are used in profusion, and grass and leaves are in equally great demand. Toques made of rose leaves and roses form brilliant masses of color, and when worn with a gray dress or with one of the now fashionable beige hues produce an especially stunning effect. When the roses are pink, they serve a double purpose and emphasize the announcement that pink is the leading millinery color.

In millinery there is more scope for originality in one way and less in another than in any other branch of dress affairs. The number of straws is legion, and so are the flowers and trimmings available. The lines of the chapeau, however, must be built very carefully, and then the hat has to be put on in just the becoming way. It is so easy to spoil an effect, and effect is everything. A slight tilt or a wrongly adjusted indentation may mar the beauty of the most handsome creation; so beware. The prettiest millinery at present takes the picture form, crumpled into graceful lines and decorated with soft pompon feathers or flowers of a delicate character.

Seasonable hats, however, may be divided into two distinct classes—the low flat crown with triple brim and the varying flat crown built on a network of fine wire. Then, again, the double brim variety has its variations. Sometimes the brims are composed of straw, each an inch above the other, and, again, chiffon circular flounces, which are called petticoats, numbering three or five, flop negligently about the face. Of the tall kind, those that are indented and bend down over the hair in the back, coming low over the face, are the most popular. The hats illustrated show the newest shapes, as well as diversity in modes of trimming.

Veils, in keeping with hats of the moment, portray a new species of feminine extravagance. The up to date woman must have her veil spotted to order, which trifling service costs a pretty penny. A rather fine black net, dotted with tiny spots to form ionange shapes, is the newest of new veils. A plain net is chosen by the purchaser, who then seats herself before the mirror, and, with the help of the milliner, decides exactly where she will put the velvet spots that are to adorn the veil. By this means you obtain the possible fascinations of the patches of faroff days. It makes a great difference to the piquancy of the face where the patch is set, and when it is possible to try the little spots on the veil and have them stitched on afterward the result is, nat-

urally, more satisfactory than when a regularly spotted net is bought.

Shirred skirts and blouse bodices are the ruling styles for thin frocks. Scarf effects, broad girdles ending in long tassels, and dainty undersleeves are the other notable features of diaphanous gowns. The new puff sleeve of muslin drawn into a band at the wrist is a freakish fancy which creates a most favorable impression. When worn with a coat or dress bodice, it emerges from the ordinary cloth sleeve, which is cut shorter than usual to show it.

The ruffie, to give the box its latest name, plays a most important part among the little touches that go to per-



SEASONABLE HATS FOR PRETTY FACES.

fect a costume. It is practically the same neck furnish of several seasons, but more elaborately designed. It is not worn close about the neck now, but falls away, resting on the shoulders, where the ends are clasped by fancy jeweled pins. Fawn net and chenille were combined in the making of one of the loveliest neck pieces I've encountered. The box plaited net ruffie ended in long strands of chenille which were weighted by rosettes of net and reached the bottom of the skirt. The emu, as well as the ostrich, is pressed into the service of the boa. A mingling of the two plumages is not only novel, but beautiful. In its prettiest form the ostrich fronds are arranged to encircle the throat, and the soft down of the other bird forms very full short tails ending with ostrich pompons. A new idea is to scatter single petals of roses over a plaiting of white tulle. The ends of tulle are also sprinkled with petals, which fall in airy clouds from the throat downward.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English society actress, has created a furore in dress circles by appearing in the first symbolic toilets to be seen on the London stage. As the triumphant diva, Magda, she wears a clinging empire gown of pale rose crepe de chine, embroidered with pale tinted flowers in raised chiffon. The bodice draperies are clasped with two enormous turquoise upon the breast and two gorgeous but-terflies in brilliant. Great chains of turquoise and pearls fall from her shoulders to her knees, and in her cloudy dark hair she wears a diamond

dent in the tucks and plaits which adorn them. Very few are braid trimmed, and when they are the braid is of the same color as the suit.

While bathing skirts are extremely simple, the waists are elaborate. Big sailor collars, lavishly adorned by stitched bands of white serge, ecru batiste or broad almost conceal the lines of the blouse. Short sleeves have given place to the three-quarter kind and are close fitting. Blouses with coarse lace bands of insertion dividing groups of perpendicular tucks are among the latest. Sailor collars call for low necks. The waists of bathing suits follow the design and lines of the well cut shirt waist, often going so far as to be an exact duplicate, minus long sleeves. Close fitting knickerbockers, with strap and buckle to fasten below the knee, are preferred to tight. Somberness has never been a characteristic of the American girl's bathing costume, and, despite the effort at extreme modesty this season, the bathing suit's reputation remains intact. Scarlet clad ankles will supply a streak of color below the demurely lengthened skirt, and a saucy red linen hat will be the bathing girl's fine foil for the roguish glances stolen from beneath its floppy brim.

The bathing girl of 1900 is to be a quantity clad creature, over whom men will rave. She will appear as modest as a violet, yet as aggressive as a hollyhock. In fact, she will almost fulfill Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's description of man's woman:

She must be chaste as proud Diana was,
Yet warm as Venus;
As wise as Phryne in the art of love;
Good as the best and cunning as the worst;
A saint, a sinner and a paradox.

Saisy May
New York.

THE DINING ROOM.

Every dining room should have its rug. The quality of this rug must, however, vary with the purchasing power of the individual. Two things ought to be remembered: The rug must not be so thin that it rolls up with every chair that is drawn across it, nor so thick that no chair can be drawn at all. The rug may be laid over a bare floor, a carpet, a filling or a matting.

Rugs made of pieces of carpeting, with a border, are never possible in really beautiful dining rooms and are only to be considered when questions of economy have to enter in. It is not to be understood by this that these rugs are in bad taste, but simply that they are a confession of weakness, as it were, of the necessity of using something which a salesman sometimes tells you "though cheaper, is exactly as good as the other." Rugs of every kind are manufactured today.

The housekeeper has only to take the dimensions of her room, state what price she can afford to pay and then choose the best that comes within the range. Rugs ought always to be lower in color key than the rest of the room, or they seem to jump up at you and make a most unpleasant effect.

New linen is very hard to work upon, and if not previously rubbed with yellow soap is apt to break needles.

HOUSE FURNISHING DON'TS.

Here are a few "don'ts" which those about to furnish a house would do well to bear in mind if they wish their rooms to be not only in good taste and artistic, but well kept, sweet and clean and, in one comprehensive word, thoroughly dainty in every respect:

Don't overload your rooms with furniture or pictures.

Don't choose elaborately designed curtains, hangings or tablecloths for a room with a floral paper.

Don't waste your money on a whole accumulation of cheap bric-a-brac. It only helps to gather dust and dirt.

Don't choose plain curtains with a plain carpet and wall paper.

Don't choose a blue paper and white paint for a room with a cold—i. e., northern—aspect.

Don't indulge in painted milk stools or painted drain pipes.

Don't waste your money on plush brackets, plush cup and saucer holders or painted tumbler.

Don't drape your looking glasses with art muslin, or, for the matter of that, with anything at all.

Don't buy imitations of good things in the way of furniture. If you cannot

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

Feminine Indorsement
of Dr. Treves'
Views on
"The Plague of Women
In South Africa."

MUCH has been written about the grandeur of the effort of English and American women in time of war on behalf of wounded and dying soldiers. But, withal, it seems only just to the level headed women, whose services have been of untold value, to give some explanation of the words of a famous physician who recently spoke in public of the "plague of women" that has been rendering South Africa intolerable and the lot of many of the wounded a most unhappy one.

Few persons are ignorant of the fact that there are in the world a large number of people who are ever ready to become frantic with an unwise passion if given the smallest excuse for it. It is not at all uncommon to find persons who would at once assume, if you were to denounce a certain woman, that you were holding up the whole sex to execration. Without any intended offense, it has been pointed out that some frivolous women have been exceedingly tiresome and offensive at the Cape. The outcry was even greater than anticipated, and many people have written to the papers denouncing Mr. Treves for abusing the loyal and devoted nurses who have gone out to care for the wounded and soothe the last moments of dear relatives who have suffered the penalties of war. This accusation is unfeeling for, Mr. Treves is not guilty of the charge against him. He has simply told the truth. Good women are a blessing to the world, the greatest blessing the world has ever known, but frivolous women

are like the plague, an evil to avoid which man will leave no means untried. That a frivolous woman can be attractive to a certain class of men is, alas, only too true. She can have bright eyes, just as the most vicious, heartless, unprincipled creature can be the possessor of a perfect nose, a dimpled chin or the most beautiful complexion. But frivolous women, attractive or otherwise, are in the end a bane to the persons with whom they associate, for they abhor the truth of life, make selfishness a religion, cherish lies and cultivate all the artificialities of life. They make a cult of pleasure and of war an opportunity for piques. Doubtless we are every one of us acquainted with one or more of these frivolous women. They always assume a cheery manner in company and under all circumstances that are public; they would prefer to gossip rather than hear a really intellectual person discuss a useful topic; they would rather admire their own reflection in a hand mirror than view the wonderful sights from the citadel of Cairo or the panorama which is visible from the hills above Palermo. It is to be wondered at that such persons will volunteer during the service in temples of worship nor that they should chatter beside an open grave or discuss bonnets while a person is dying in an adjoining room. Who can be astonished to hear them cackling during the performance of "Faust," or, having seen the opera before, keep every one within hearing distance informed of the score? Nothing seems to impress them but the glance of an admirer and nothing actually to touch them but the powder puff. They worship the artificial, and their idea of the false soon becomes an "idea fixe."

From this it does not follow that I think them utterly wicked, like Balzac's Mme. Marneffe, who died with a sneer on her ravaged lips, or as sinful as

the most regrettable part of it all is that the frivolous woman is usually impervious to argument. Condemnation seems to have no effect upon her. Very probably, if she has read Mr. Treves' article, she simply laughed and put him down for "a silly little man," and then, running to her room, arrayed herself in a new bonnet and started out on a fresh picnic.

Comparatively few men will condemn her, and they will probably be less severe, more merciful in their hearts, than will be her innocent sisters who suffer the sex blemish because of the faults of the irresponsible, honorless specimens of their kind.

Though many foolish women have been screaming against the words of Mr. Treves and have been showing their lack of brains as well as their violent temper, I feel secure enough to declare that the sentiment of the majority of their own sex is against them.

Women, collectively, are proud, and justly proud, of their reputation among men as the strongest and most unselfish fighters that exist against the sorrows and pains of humanity. They outfight men, and men know it, because, as a rule, they have more self abnegation, and have a stronger fire of faith in them. Schopenhauer would surely have written differently about women had he seen the women with whom he had his own experience, with his mother being different. But on the whole it is no wonder that his view of women was jaundiced, for his relations with a certain lady had seriously affected his pocket and his reputation. Nevertheless I cannot help but wish that he were alive today, that he might write another essay on the women whom Mr. Treves has denounced. No one but a Schopenhauer could treat the subject as it deserves.

Women of this class stand in the scale, and it would seem, outweigh those who aspire to the balance side. But it requires the deeds of one genuine woman only, like Florence Nightingale, to wipe out the misdeeds of them all. Around her one discerns a great company of women, true, noble women, who have hearts. They outnumber the frivolous women and teach us to forget that such may and do exist. They teach us to know and to value true womanhood, true wifehood, true motherhood.

ETHEL V. ROBERTS.
London, England.

WOOLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties of a lover in Brazil are many. On Sunday evening he is welcomed into the bosom of his beloved's family and is received in the parlor, where a row of chairs extends along the four walls. The chairs are occupied by the family, and in the presence of all the unfortunate young man is supposed to do his wooing. If he desires to take his fiancée to the theater, her family accompany her, and they walk on ahead, leaving him to follow.

It is not regarded as correct for the young people ever to be alone, and, of course, the natural result is that clandestine wooing is very usual.

DECORATIVE TREATMENT OF THE WINDOWS OF A HOUSE.

THE decorative treatment of the window as regards its curtains has long been either willfully neglected or miserably misunderstood—that is to say, the design of a curtain has gone for nothing, and it has not been sufficiently recognized as necessary that it should always be in character with the furnishing of the room as well as with the particular style of the window itself. Fortunately, with the increased interest now taken in the general decoration of our homes has come a change for the better in such matters, of which the new designs give pleasing proof. Curtains are now made which will satisfy even the most fastidious taste, the grace and beauty of many of the designs far surpassing anything of the kind produced before. We find exquisite work at most moderate prices, which entirely refutes a very

general idea that extensive shopping is prohibitive except to the favored few.

Many of the curtains are in the finest Swiss applique on strong net, the designs being in various styles, to suit different furnishings. One of these is "the bay leaf," which has a simplicity calculated to give the best effect of the elegance and quality of the fabric. In every curtain a simple design gives the best result, but it must be the simplicity of a style, and herein lies the difficulty.

Another of the curtains is worked in the soutache, or raised a little, which is singularly effective, and others have remembrance, Arabian and gipsy faces on net grounds. The village or narrow curtain, which fits tightly over the window frame, has been very skillfully treated; also the "bonne femme" and the brise baie.

The "bonne femme" is closely plaited to within a few inches of the hem and then allowed to flow out, like the skirts of the same name. It is usually made in silk or equally delicate material and trimmed with lace and applique.

The short curtain called a brise baie is very appropriate for the small casement window and can be made in cream silk embroidered in gipsy or in muslin treated in like fashion.

A great novelty in a blind of the "bonne femme" order is a fine holland richly embroidered or trimmed with a soft source of muslin, this portion being left to adorn the window when the blind is drawn up.

For a bedroom window the fleur-de-lis and trellis design makes a charming curtain. It is on kilmarnock lace, which is durable and pretty and has the advantage of being inexpensive.

charge of the balloon work. She ascends almost daily.

One of the king of Dahomey's famous amazons has been imported into Liverpool for show purposes. She is five feet in height, broad and very muscular.

Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng has gone as delegate from the Press Association of Georgia, her native state, to the International Council of Women at Paris. She is to read a paper on "The Value of the Woman's Club as a Factor of Personal Development."

The House of Lords has passed, by a vote of 116 to 31, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The bill applies only to the British colonies.

MODISH PARASOLS.

Though quite as dainty this year, the sunshades are less fussy and overtrimmed. Some of the prettiest styles have silk or satin de chine foundations and are embroidered and display insertions of black or white lace worked on the borders in a fancy design. This idea is carried out in a long range of delicate tones and looks particularly well in turquoise blue, embroidered with black or white over pale pink. Other silk sunshades in mauve, blue, pink, green, etc., have openwork embroidery mingled with four rows of lace braid.

One of the newest and most charming is shown in the sketch. This little parasol is made in white silk, veiled with a white luccell lace cover, embroidered with black silk and intermingled with chiffon motifs. It is just the accompaniment needed for the edge with a soft bouillonne ruche of white chiffon. It is unlined, for a lining in this case is quite unnecessary. They are, however, liberally introduced into other kinds. The newest are what are called spaced linings. These are composed of drawn chiffon arranged in horizontal stripes, white and the color of the cover outside. Other linings are composed of flat plaittings of lace and chiffon.

Lace is much in evidence in the linings, the round circle at the top often being entirely composed of lace, while there are more insertions of the same toward the edge, the intervening portion being of drawn chiffon. This looks well in white chiffon and black lace or black chiffon with white lace or butter lace and a color.

The more fussy parasols are very charming. One composed entirely of pink chiffon trimmed with frills is edged with black lace and silk fringe.

A FEATHERLESS HAT.

The retirement of birds' feathers from feminine millinery will tax the inventive power of the feminine mind, so long dependent on plumage, to decorate women's hats. The tasteful toque in the sketch is an example of the new or-



der of things. It is made with a deep brim, composed of many little frills of cream colored straw falling one over the other, like the petals of a flower. The crown is draped with a handkerchief of net and real lace applique. This is tied in a very graceful fashion on the left side and caught in the center with a big knot of black velvet drawn through a diamond clasp. Under the brim there are clusters of pale pink roses surrounded by green leaves.

A NEW COIN HOLDER.

A combination of two commonplace trinkets will often take novelty seekers by surprise and revive antiquated pieces of jewelry. This is well illustrated in this new coin holder.

The chain holder, the chain bracelet have both seen their day, strictly speaking, but introduced in this new combination it is expected that they will have a new lease of life. The chain is heavy, with large links, while the purse is one of the most artistic of those that have been so popular during the past two seasons.

JAPANESE DOGS.

In Japan people are very fond of small animals—indeed they prefer most things in miniature—so the Japanese spaniels are the smallest dogs in the world.

They are generally black and white or yellow and white, and the smaller they are the greater is their price. Two hundred and fifty dollars was lately paid abroad for a tiny puppy of a year old weighing about five pounds. Should weighing succeed in rearing a spaniel weighing only three pounds he can command his own price for this almost unique pet. People have been known to pay \$750 for such a dog.

A little spaniel of this kind can sit easily on a man's head or even sleep in his shoe. Still these rare pets need a great deal of care and attention—quite as much as a baby does—for they have to be watched and tended almost like infants.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASHORE.

WOMEN OF MANY CLIMES.

Lady Sarah Wilson, of Matting fame, is quite noted for her dancing. She waltzes with consummate grace and might be taken as the exemplification of the poetry of motion. Tall and slight, yet with a well proportioned figure, she also looks to the greatest advantage on horseback, rides well to hounds and is a capable whip.

Count Leo Tolstoy is ably assisted in his literary work by his two daughters, Tatiana and Maria, who have more than ordinary talent. "However great I may be as a novelist," says the count, "I am much greater as a correspond-

ent. Just that's because my two girls write all my letters."

Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay will spend the summer at their country place on the shores of Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire.

According to the recent studies of Signor De Sanctis of Turin, children begin to dream before their fourth year, but are unable to recall dreams before the age of 5. This age, he concludes, is that of At this age, first becomes instinctively conscious of self. Aged people dream less frequently and less vividly than the young. Women's

dreams are more frequent, more vivid and better remembered than those of men.

Miss Caroline H. Pemberton, of the well known Philadelphia family of that name, is spending the summer in Dublin, N. H. She has become deeply interested in work for the negro as well as for the poor white children in Philadelphia and is the author of a recently published novel bearing on the situation in the southern black belt, entitled "Stephen the Black," a tragic story of exceptional power.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Frank Martin, engineer to the ameer of Afghanistan, is one of the very few white women

who have ever lived in the capital of that strange country. She has lately arrived at Simla and gives some interesting facts about the court of Afghanistan. She says the ameer is kind and courteous to the English and does his best to make things pleasant for them.

Miss Margaret B. Harvey, a literary woman of Philadelphia, had the degree of A. M. conferred upon her by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., at the commencement held recently.

Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg was the fraternal delegate from the National American Woman Suffrage association to the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Milwaukee. She made a brief

but vigorous address and read a telegram from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in which she said that the time was approaching when the women would have equal rights.

Mrs. Potter Palmer spends much time at the Paris exposition at a room placed at her disposal at the national pavilion. She has organized an admirable service to impart information to all American women of limited means who desire to see the exposition without waste of time, energy or money.

Mrs. Dorothy Klumpke, the young American astronomer employed regularly by the French government at the Paris observatory, has been given

Why such a measure is not equally good for the British isles has not been made clear.

The Princess Victoria of Wales is an artistic and skillful bookbinder. She recently carried off a prize in a competition, using an assumed name.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, author of the novel of life in India, "Voices in the Night," is said to receive the highest price for her literary work ever paid a woman, though Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett and a few others have commanded large prices.

Miss Marie Powell of Kansas City has recently become editor and publisher of the Mississippian Sawyer, Durham, Mo.