

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR

IN THE world of dress for 1900 the outlook is most gratifying from the fact that we are to continue the wearing of picture clothes and aesthetic colors. Delicate shades increase in numbers with each month's fashion reviews. We owe this to doctors who say that light colors are more beneficial to the health and spirits than dark ones. Thus we are to have cream colored cloth spotted with black velvet and pale blue, pastel, pearl gray and "wine and water" colors instead of darker shades. The automobile color is the exact shade of the vehicle which gives its name to it—that is, a kind of reddish ruby—and is supposed to bring good cheer with its wearing.

We are told, however, that green in multitudinous variety is booked as a favorite. Almond green, over which women are raving, is a curiously elusive shade, suggesting blue and gray and resembling much what we used to call willow. Combined with white panne, it is particularly effective. Next in order might be mentioned the various shades of red, from deep scarlet to mulberry.

Skirts may be divided into two classes. The kind which perpetuates the habit back will come to us in fitted goreds, sometimes as many as five forming the skirt. The other is plaited or may be gathered like the housemaid's skirt. A disposition to introduce panniers in connection with the plaited skirt will scarcely find much favor. Still, Worth is making a determined effort to foist them upon the public. Madame predicts that, emanating from such a source, the pannier, and not the tunic, will be the success of the spring. One of Worth's latest models has down the back three broad plaits which depend from a yoke modelled closely to the figure, and across the front, draped from the right to the left side, is a looped up tunic which is practically the initiatory pannier. The bodice also exhibits a new feature—that of the handkerchief corner effect, which is draped low, producing a sort of sloping shoulder outline. Handkerchief drapery in some form is to be the vogue.

Sleeves will fit closely. Those of velvet and satin are unlined, and, if intended for evening wear, are of the adjustable kind—that is, they are not sewed into the bodice armholes at the top, but there is a space left through which the arms show. Those for dinner occasions are sewed in, and for evening wear left off, and oftentimes are used in two or three different bodices. Of course this is not possible unless the sleeves are of lace, as they harmonize with either dark or light colors. Velvet long coats trimmed in satin ribbon are heralded as the modish spring

undulating sounce which borders the close fitting skirt.

Flowers are to be the millinery feature, roses especially—not the huge kind, however, but baby roses such as you recall growing upon the trellis leaning against the wall of an old southern flower garden. Sometimes a half dozen will cluster on one stem and be adjusted to stand high, while anon they will be formed into wreaths. In the latter case they will circle the hat and fall over the hair at the back.

The bolero coat goes with the skirt of tapering seams. The black frock is par excellence. This must be of peau de sole or satin. If you would be smart, have it tailor made, with as many bands of stitching as though it were broadcloth. Cheviots for ordinary wear will supersede plain cloths. Without exception, in these, too, light colors will predominate. There will be pale blues with touches of white; also a variety of rough black and white stripes. Stripes, it is said, are to be much used and cut on the bias.

In Paris, added to the list of dresses for numerous occasions, is the restaurant dress, which must be a little more pretentious than a street costume, and yet have a frou frou air about it.

Decollete dresses for evening wear continually become more pronounced. They are now positively cut below the point of belief. Their one redeeming feature is the sleeves, which at least give some pretended protection and covering.

Ostrich boas are again favored and take the place of the chiffon and mousseline de soie neck ruffles. Fine cottons, velvet trimmed, are to be an early spring extravagance, because lavish trimming is to be the rule, and velvet precludes the possibility of a trip to the laundry. Therefore to the cleaner's they must go, which is quite expensive.

Taffeta hats, tucked instead of shirred and flower trimmed, will succeed those of velvet with plaited brims. As to children, generally speaking, they will be clothed quite as their

or theater has been adopted in America. Sometimes these overshoes are of quilted satin, lined with fur. They reach far above the ankle, oftentimes to the knee. Chills ought to be impossible when feet and legs are thus protected.

Fancy waists for evening wear have not lost prestige. The 1900 advance models are strikingly chic and attractive. Those of panne velvet are in the lead, though in making a selection one is sorely perplexed by a beauteous array of silk embroidered in tiny gold, steel and jet beads. Two new features of the separate waist are the square tab collars and mitt cuffs which fall to the finger tips. As much attention is given these days to the sleeve of a bodice as was formerly bestowed upon the fit of the sheath skirt. The correct sleeve fits perfectly, without a wrinkle or particle of fullness, and is fastened by hooks and loops or small crocheted buttons for a depth of six inches at the wrist, in order to obtain the glove-like effect. Even the cuff is made to hug the hand and flares not at all. Many of the new waists are made to wear outside the skirt, in which case a very narrow belt, scarcely an inch and a half in width and like the blouse, is provided.

All over tucks are still in favor and are now cut on the bias. A very pretty example is in polka dot surah silk, which displays a novel crescent shaped collar, opening in front, with the widest part ending just under a moderately high collar.

No recognized rival has usurped the lace bodice's special distinction as a theater waist. Chiffon scarfs, choux and paste buckles, with an occasional introduction of colored and black velvet tabs, are used to vary the style and keep it in line.

A corn colored silk, with an insert of white satin embroidered in fine jet beads, displays prettily this newest blouse feature. On stock and cuffs are also seen the heads set at regular intervals, which at a distance look as if they were woven into the fabric.

Rose panne velvet, cut in points and joined by herringbone stitching of coarse silk, is a pleasing model illustrated. It has a box plait in front to give the slight pouch which has been revived according to some of the latest importations in the barracks of blouses. On it, too, will be noted the knotted scarf which English gaudes dames are

plainer silk blouses and are an addition to the home dressmaker can make to a passe blouse with most satisfying results.

Banting is the fad of the new year. The real secret of banting lies in systematic living and lack of self-indulgence. Exercise and moderation will reduce weight only if religiously adhered to. Lillian Russell has always had to battle with a decided tendency to stoutness, and the victory which she has won and maintained against her enemy is one of the best proofs on record that it is unnecessary for any one to put on superfluous pounds if one is willing to apply oneself seriously to a cure. To the Prince of Wales belongs the honor of the "bulldog miniature" fad. Mrs. Massey painted a birthday present for one of the prince's friends. When the miniature was finished, so great was the prince's delight that he sent for the artist and expressed his pleasure with her work, telling her she might make what use she pleased of his opinion. He added that he thought the princess might have her dogs' portraits done too. Needless to say, since this time dog miniatures are the rage.

Saisy May

New York.

"I suppose you, in common with most people, think that shop windows are dressed by the employees," said a man, describing himself as a professional window dresser, recently to the writer, "and, of course, with regard to the smaller shops, you are right."

"In the case of some of the larger businesses, however, dressing the window is a profession by itself and is taken in hand by men who devote all their time to thinking out new ideas for the purpose."

"To do a window well a man must, not only have great experience of the trade, but also considerable taste and a sense of the artistic, for unless the colors shown harmonize the effect of the whole will be lost. A friend of mine re-



WHAT THE CENTURY HAS DONE FOR WOMEN.

THE nineteenth century is now in its last year. This century has, with or without just cause, been called the woman's century. Why? Because in no other equal period of time has womanhood risen from a position so degraded to one of comparative freedom and dignity. It is not by the degree of respect that is accorded the exceptional woman that the position of the sex may be determined, but by that consideration accorded to the majority of them. One can judge of the estimation in which womanhood was held in the earlier part of the century by noting, for instance, certain advertisements in old newspapers.

In England and continental countries women of the poorer classes were held in a position that was little, if any, short of slavery. A man's wife was absolutely his chattel; he could beat or ill treat her to any point short of that which would result in immediate death. If she died as the result of the ill treatment a few days or a week after, the husband was upheld by the law; he had a right to chastise his wife, his children and his cattle at any time and to the best of his power. In certain lands, he could sell his wife, and the wife of the average poor man was valued at about the same price as a cow.

If the wife had any money before she married, on her wedding day it became her husband's; the marriage forfeited for her all legal right to it. She could not recover her fortune even if she separated from the man.

Divorces were almost unknown. In those days, and if a wife became heirless to any property after her separation from her husband, if he desired to do so, he could appropriate the money to his own uses. Moreover, he had a right to all her earnings and could collect them unchallenged, no matter how she may have sinned against his wife.

The case of Mrs. Caroline Norton, the English poetess, who had a profligate husband from whom she was compelled to separate, yet who regularly went to the publishers and collected the royalty on her works, had a good effect in rousing public opinion against this unjust law. Mrs. Norton was the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and a sister of Lady Dufferin and the Duchess of Somerset. Her husband, the Hon. George Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley, was an unprincipled spendthrift, yet by birth and education he was what was considered a gentleman, and his condition existed in exalted ranks, little need be expected of the common people.

In 1805 an English paper commented on the sale of a wife for sixpence and a quid of tobacco as an occurrence growing to be much too common.

Marriage was the only career then open to a woman, and if she did not marry it was supposed to be because nobody had asked her. Jean Jacques Rousseau expressed the sentiment of the day when he said: "The education of women should always be relative to that of man—to please, to be useful to us, to make us love and esteem them, to educate us when young, to take care of us when grown up, to advise, to console us, to render our lives easy and agreeable. These are the duties of women at all times, which they should be taught from infancy."

At the beginning of the century if a woman desired an education for her girls she found it necessary to employ a private teacher, for few of the states in America had public schools. In these schools a girl could not retain her place if it was required for a boy. Sometimes girls were allowed to attend school during the summer months, but in most places it was thought best to keep them from becoming too erudite. The daughters of well-to-do people were taught the common "branches" and sent to a female seminary, perhaps, where they received a smattering of trivial accomplishments.

Today, at the close of the century, almost all the important colleges of the world have been opened to women, and in the public schools their education is conducted along the same lines as that of the male pupils. Women have shown that they are just as apt as men in taking up any branch of learning they have pursued.

In the beginning of the century a woman left alone and without an income was forced to beg or starve—that is, unless she chose the doubtful alter-

native of matrimony. There were no occupations open for women, and if she happened to be a single woman her support was supposed to devolve upon her nearest married male relative. In his house she was a mere unpaid drudge for his wife, often ill treated and always despised.

In the United States alone the census of 1900 is expected to show 5,000,000 women engaged in various occupations. In 1840 31 a week and boarding round was considered good pay for the school teacher. Now women teachers are paid from \$20 to \$5.00 a year.

Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman who studied medicine, had to bear the brunt of numerous insults. While she was attending college at Geneva, N. Y., the inmates of the boarding house where she staid declined to have anything at all to do with her.

At the beginning of 1900 women physicians are not only numerous, but prosperous. Their position in the community is an enviable one, in proportion to ability and personal qualities, for many of them have large practices, which bring them fine incomes.

The ministry is a field into which comparatively few women have entered, women of the religious type usually devoting themselves to the advancement of some great reform, as in the cases of Mrs. Mary Livermore and Frances Willard. In journalism, the most exacting of all professions, women have signally proved their success. Mary Clemmer Ames, Jane Grey Swisshelm, Margaret Fuller, Fanny Fern (the gifted sister of N. P. Will), and more recently Kate Field, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Eliza Archard Conner, Mary Krout, Isabel Mallon (Bab) and Mrs. Frank Leslie are women whose success has been equal to anything men have done in the same lines. Mrs. Croly was the inventor of the process of manifold, which made possible the syndicate system. Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Sangster were successful editors, and Mrs. Conner is an editorial writer whose literary style Mr. Charles A. Dana, himself a master of editorial writing, repeatedly complimented by quoting in the editorial columns of the New York Sun.

Miss Mary Krout is a traveler and correspondent of distinction, and Mrs. Frank Leslie has twice built a flourishing property out of a seemingly wrecked magazine.

Women lawyers are many. In the west they are more flourishing than in the east, because, it is said, of the greater liberality of thought in the west.

In political liberty advancement also has been great. In two states women have the constitutional right to vote on all questions; in some others they vote only on certain subjects. There are only two states in which married women have not control of their wages and property. They have now an equal legal interest in their children, instead of, as formerly, the husband having sole ownership and control of the offspring and being able to will them away from his wife if he wished. In almost every way, in fact, women are accorded equal privileges before the law, and it is only in the cases of bigoted and ignorant men that any effort is made to deprive them of these rights.

MADGE PORTER.

AND HE COMPLIED.

"And you say you would die for me, George?"

"Die for you? Yes, a thousand deaths!"

"You are a noble man, George."

"My darling, you do not know me yet."

"Well, dear, I do not wish you to die for me, but I will tell you what you can do for me to show your affection."

"What is it? Shall I pluck the stars from the cerulean dome? Shall I say to the sea, 'Hail, hail! Cease to flow, for my love wills it! Shall I tell you, bright and inconstant moon that is glinting the hilltops with her light that she must not shine on thy face too roughly? Ha!"

"No, George, no," she smilingly said, "I do not wish you to attempt such impossibilities. All I ask of you is this—"

"Yes—"

"All I ask of you is this—don't call again."

ROYAL TASTE IN NOTE PAPER.

Until quite recently Queen Victoria had an enormous private correspondence. She kept a most exact letter book, and her own children, grandchildren and other relatives were regularly written to, and their replies were greeted with pleasure and treasured. Not only did the queen write long and interesting letters to her numerous correspondents, but she addressed the envelopes herself in the most courteous and fullest manner. Now, however, her majesty uses the telegraph more than her pen, and she never fails to immediately dispatch a few words of sympathy to those who are in grief or of congratulation on account of success.

Her majesty has great taste in note paper and uses several varieties. Her favorite when at Balmoral is of a pale lavender shade, with a broad black edge, while on the top is an exquisite engraving of rose deer and fawns among rocks and dwarf trees, with "Balmoral" in plain letters beneath. Sometimes she uses white paper, with a mourning border and a view of Balmoral castle stamped in relief in black, or the royal cipher, "V. R. and L.," with a crown.

All the princesses are fond of elaborate monograms and emblems on their note paper. Princess Louise turns her double "L" in numerous devices, while Princess Beatrice used to be extremely fond of a large bumblebee, with her coronet above, and Princess Christian also has a fancy for having the initials of her name curiously blended.

In replying to her majesty, her relatives, as a rule, put their autographs in the corner. For instance, one letter addressed "To the Queen, Balmoral, Aberdeen," has "Wales" in the corner, while another addressed simply "To the Queen, Balmoral," is marked "Cambridge." A letter from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha addressed "To Her Majesty the Queen, Balmoral," has as its superscription the letter "A," and from the King of the Belgians comes a letter "A Sa Majeste la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, Balmoral," this bearing the signature "Leopold."

THE LEATHER CHATELAINE.

This is the latest development of the leather chataleine. Fastened to four leather straps is a large sized purse, while below, on the lengthened ends of the straps are the usual silver trifles. Now that dress skirts are so determinedly tight, there is no possibility of a pocket, and some place to stow the useful handkerchief is absolutely necessary.

Since sleeves, too, are worn tight, that refuge for the bit of cambric no longer exists. Therefore the pocket chataleine bag comes as a boon to harassed womanhood and in this novel design deserves to be popular.

ART IN WEARING JEWELRY.

This is very little studied. Long, slender fingers can wear many rings, and a well formed white throat is improved by almost any of the beautiful necklaces now in vogue. The wearing of jewels was originally intended to call attention to certain personal beauties—not to hide defects. A salow face is not improved by diamond earrings. Nothing makes the skin look whiter than pale pink coral, and there are many novelties in this. Some of the necklaces are made of squares of corals separated by diamonds, and some oblong pieces are joined together to form a sort of flat, wide ribbon, crossing in front and ending in a gold fringe. Corals set with diamonds are strung to a fine gold chain. Some wonderful imitations of pearls in single rows are worn in the daytime, and a collar of pearls at night.

BELGIAN QUEEN'S HOME.

The queen of the Belgians was brought up in her father's castle at Piest amid surroundings and customs which remind one of the feudal ages. At night her father himself descended the great staircase to lock the outer gate and the door of the principal hall. This hall was divided into two parts, one end being raised a little above the other. At the elevated end the daughters of the house sat at their needlework or painting or music, while their attendants sat at the lower end of the hall.



NEW WAISTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

wraps. The three-quarter cut, however, obtains, and on this will be observed the three-revers idea which gained some headway during the winter months. One revers will be of cloth like the garment, one of white satin and one of stitched cloth in color. Velvet is also regarded as the smartest dress fabric of the coming months. Cloth lace is the novelty which will appear on cloth costumes. It is really openwork cloth wrought into a lacy pattern by threads of heavy silk and forms either the pannier drapery or the

mammars. They will be seen in close fitting, clinging materials, crepe de chine, nun's veiling and barege being favored in the order given. As to color, no particular one is in the lead, as all light shades are worn, and their becomingness is the only point to be considered.

The small girl will fall sole heir to the box coat, as women no longer take to it kindly for anything but coaching or automobile wear.

The German fashion of wearing soft, woolen overshoes when going to a ball

affecting to an alarming extent. Lace scarfs are seen in London on hats. They are duplicated on bodices and adorn the skirts of the up to date.

An odd waist of black and white taffeta, with bowknots of white satin ribbon, is a very dresy affair and is destined to become popular. The bowknots run around the neck and down the front in a graceful border and extend over the sleeves as well. The waist fastens a little to one side with tabs and rhinestone buckles.

Big lace collars are a feature of the

cently created quite a sensation by dressing a large draper's window in solid masses of black and white silk, in imitation of a certain school of illustrators, so popular just now.

"The common mistake in dressing a window is to put too many different articles in it and to try to show them all to the same advantage. The best way, perhaps, is to fill the whole window with one kind of goods only in a special line; then it will attract attention. To show what I mean, I may mention that one large London firm which sells nearly everything makes a point of dressing its windows in this way. Each window contains one kind of goods only. The first will be full of a cheap jam, the second nothing but a special line of soap, and so on."

"The fees charged by professionals are very high, so that it would pay only a firm doing a very large amount of business to employ them."

Mrs. Rowland's Advice on Training a Young Girl.

I OFTEN note with regret that the home educational methods of the present day are less satisfactory in their results than those of 50 years ago. In those days a girl was brought up with a view to filling that sphere to which nature called her. While there are some women who are so devotedly wedded to their careers that they never have a thought of matrimony, most women do marry. As it is the destiny of most to become wives it seems to me to be folly to cram a girl's head with accomplishments that will never be of any practical use and leave her absolutely ignorant of the first principles of housekeeping. The domestic sciences are just as important as any other branch of learning. Yet they have few feminine students of their various branches.

In some schools branches of domestic science are taught, and all over the land a great organization for women, the Household Economic association, is endeavoring to awaken interest in the subject. Interest

in something of the sort is, in some circles, more or less of a fad. There are certain elect teachers of the culinary art in the larger cities whose business is to instruct the daughters of the wealthy in cooking.

Every girl should be a thorough housewife, no matter whether she means to marry or not. Her mother will be her best teacher, if that lady herself understands housekeeping. The daughter should be taught in advance how to manage her servants, and then she will never need to complain that they manage her.

Should a girl who has been thoroughly trained in household economy marry a man in moderate circumstances or one who happens to lose his fortune, she will be able to help him to save his money instead of squandering it.

It is important that parents should bring their daughters up with modest tastes, no matter what their station may be. The daughters of the Princess of Wales, as indeed are almost all royal children, were brought up

with a simplicity after which the humblest commoner might pattern. They were allowed but a limited amount of pocket money, were taught to make their own hats and gowns and how to look after a house with just the same conscientiousness as though they had been born to cottages instead of to a palace.

The knowledge of how to make bread and how to broil a steak need not interfere with a girl's application to Wagner and Browning. Housework is one of the best exercises, and the girl who makes it part of her daily routine may find compensation in the reflection that she is adding to her health and therefore to her beauty in making herself mistress of the neglected accomplishments—cooking, sweeping, dusting and sewing. With the woman to whom intellectual pursuits are matters of inclination, not affection, the grounding in household science will not serve to swerve her from the interest she feels in literature, art or the sciences.

Another mistake that many mothers make is in overdressing their daughters. The overdressed young girl generally grows into an extravagant woman whose soul is captive to the milliner and the dressmaker. Too much attention called to what they wear makes children vain and egotistical.

Whether a young girl should be sent to a boarding school or not is a question by itself. I have no prejudice against sensible boarding schools, but I do object to those elegant institutions of learning which are more noted for fashionable dress than for the excellence of their curriculum. A well bred, well brought up young girl should be dressed sensibly and neatly, but never extravagantly.

Mary Scott Rowland.

New York.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Premier Selden of New Zealand, worried by the unemployed and the decreasing birth rate, has announced that if any man out of employment will bind himself to marry inside of six months he (the premier) will find him immediate work.

Miss Belle Flemming of Paul's Valley, I. T., is only 17 years old, and yet she has been admitted to practice law at

the bar of the United States court of the northern district of the territory. Miss Flemming has been amusing herself with Blackstone and Kent since she was 11 years old and would rather hunt up a case than go to a dance.

Miss May Thorne, M. D., is lecturer on theory and practice of medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women. She has just been appointed

teacher of vaccination by the local government board and is empowered to give certificates of proficiency.

Christine Nilsson recently paid a visit to her native town in Sweden. She had a cordial reception, but did not sing in public, and she has now returned to her home in Paris.

L. E. Wolf, superintendent of the Kansas City public schools, has decreed that short skirts must be worn by schoolteachers during the performance

of their duties. The young women had decided to adopt the golf skirt and high and heavy shoes. Mr. Wolf insists that their skirts must not touch the floor. The teachers are indignant, but the employers who have to keep the school floors sweet are rejoicing that their work is not to be increased.

Denver's superintendent of public schools is a young woman—Miss Emma M. Hery, who was elected on the Democratic ticket over a woman opponent.

Previous to assuming the duties of her office she was a newspaper writer and an active member of the Denver Woman's Press club.

Dr. Emily Blackwell, one of the pioneers of her sex in medicine, heard a young physician deliver a fierce diatribe against opening the doors of the profession to women. When he ceased, she asked, "Will you please tell me one reason why they should not practice medicine?" "Certainly, madam. They

haven't the muscle, the brawn, the physical strength." "I see, sir. Your conception of a sickroom is a slaughterhouse. Mine is not."

No less than five piano firms sent pianos to Admiral Dewey. The admiral and his wife were in a dilemma as to what was to be done with them, but Mrs. Dewey finally settled the matter by deciding that it should be a case of first come, first served. The piano which first arrived was accepted, while

the others were returned with thanks as "unavailable."

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, the widow of the late governor of Georgia, and well known in the most exclusive social circles of the south, has just become a state agent for certain well known fire and life insurance companies. A line of work which doubtless to most women would seem an undertaking herculean, if not altogether impossible, to make any success in.