OUR PARIS FASHION LETTER

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Paris, Sept. 11.—The three-quarter length coats, with the rounded back and fitted sides are about the most popular of the fall and winter novelties. On tall, slender women they do not look bad. At a morning game where I saw a few dozen of these new jackets worn by women who were in their days of Louis XV. (at present being not in vogue) or of the contrast, curts in which the round demurque, clad in silk, are not worried, plaining, strutted on the grounds of the Champs Elysées. The cut of the pretty French woman is of female, rich in fashion and soft in outline. It was bewitched by the Empress Eugenie, who adopted it, lined with taffetas, silk and caught with a magnificent sable set consisting of a boa and muff. The fitted jacket, cut so as to show the bodice, and the long waist, showed the bodice open at the front, and the sleeves were puffed at the shoulders. A garde of the heliotrope with velvet sleeves, the outside of the jacket, and the jacket showed inside of a rich brocaded clothe, made with a very high collar and a fin. This ensemble was worn with a very fine sable set, with a very high collar. The hat that accompanied the toilet was of heliotrope velvet, pointed and turned back from the chin of a side on the forehead and the back hair. A large bow of heliotrope ribbon and two pink roses rested just over the left side of the forehead.

In the promenade in the morning I saw remarkably well dress worn with not jackets the red jackets that have appeared so much this summer. They are made of every shade from cherry to magenta. The new red, which is like the shade of old Saturday wine, was in the majority. The skirts were of white cloth or paper, and one antique thing about waist of them was that the bind or ribbon behind. Some times these waist or corsets went up the back, some never together by cords. The lacing made it possible to fit the waist very tightly about the hips even than before.

For afternoon tea gowns were much found. It is said that some of the gowns of Queen Isabeau, the wife of the French court earlier, who appeared at Queen Wilhelmina's coronation ceremony cost a mint of money. They were in the princess style, so exclusive to the mixed Dutch figure, and were worn over rich robes of satin and velvet. The princess style seems to find its favor with the foreign customers of the great couturiers. It is a most economy adapted to the ribs, graceful to the figure, and the Frenchmen, the English women who incline to either I mean or embonpoint and the very American who sees through his with a skip are a very small minority, and indeed in them. Therefore they appear less and less frequently, and ere winter has come and gone they will be more than passed in formal out and forgotten. At the aforementioned event, where I drank in some new and fashion impressions, a few gowns of princess make were worn, at dramatic as worthy of notice. They were of Ireland and silk and were by women with figures the opposite. I have said, however, in Paris some customs and exhibitions in the princess robe that made to have been suspended by the guidance.

While I have in mind the dinner-coat and jacket, I must say that pockets of some fashion, which I have, also, also worn with white skirts, I have told, they will be, but, in pounds, though in a modified form and then, with the darker skirts of the advanced autumn.

While I have not yet seen modifications of the new fringe cutaway jackets, they are supposed to appear on the newest gowns. It is a long time since fitters have gone with us, the last decadence being in the shape of the jet abominations known as jet-trimmings. The vertical cuts for the other fronts, with matched and pieced leathers, such as benefitted the so-called of the bolero of 10 years ago. The fitting will vary with laces and fashions, which what to the disadvantage of the pretty bodiices which, by the way, is much in in the spring. Of course all the dressmakers on the way the public accepts its decisions.

The pretty little bolero jackets promise to be in vogue for a little while. They are yet on the ballet in the dressmakers' shops, and, in the meantime, the bodiices are some time masterful. On this creating dinner the bolero are often elegantly embroidered with a rose blue vest showing underneath the jacket.

Speaking of evening frocks reminds me that those who want to wear a la mode must prepare for another fate. Much pointing appears upon the fabric, the dresses of the palatine rather than the continuous of the material, gouging the value of the fabric. Dainty imitations of the various style are the strawberries and pink flamed angels which frolicked upon the latest gown with which many of the valuable lace frocks are enriched. With such a lace goes a mount of ivory, silver, inlaid with gold or set with small stones.

Face in pure white silk are quite as charming with their pretty fantastic patterns figures and fairy stories, over which the artist has let his kaleidoscope wander in the shape of blossoming vines or idealized things. Often the fancy sketches of these fan pictures with spangles and with the lace running in and out of the sticks in graduated scarlet, showing a band of lace, a narrow open space and another band of lace alternately. One can scarcely imagine a more formidable weapon in the hands of the fashionable enquiries. For the fair widow or the sedate dowager the fans of black silk or black lace with insertions of painted scenes and figures are scarcely so elegant, but are very what as enchanting in their graceful lines and delicate colors. Chicken skin fans display some of the most artistic of the paintings, as they afford good material for the artist's work. In this city hundreds of clever women are students of the Quarter Latin are taking advantage of the fad to add to their income business, and many of the people that grow beneath their facile touches are almost worthy of a Lorgeous.

Dear of the startling times with which a chic and famous Parisian woman of society and letters—a woman who asked for her beauty of face and figure—has thought to add attractants to her dainty set of lace and gauze and every in the composition of her own face and form in those of the lovely nymphs and dryads that wreathe a painted scene the pages of the fan. It is a fancy dating and original enough to set half Paris rocking when she receives the fan from the celebrated artist who has it now almost completed.

The leather jerkins of the grooms of fairy lore are treated at mention of the new leather jackets. Yet far from this in reality are the familiar creations of white suede or of thin gray coloured kid. One such adaptation of leather was decidedly fetching in a bolero of green crepe de chine, fastened with a sash of sheer lace. The leather jacket was of white leather embroidered in white and gold and closing over a vest of lace and chiffon. Shades of white embroidered leather fell from the belt to form a basque. A collar of cerise velvet was the only contrasting shade.

Much leather embroidered in bright silk is shown as one of the novelties for trimming the autumn gowns.

Pattern dressmakers are of the mind, for the moment at least, that the most perfect fit can be accomplished with the bodice of the dress fastened in the back. Throughout the time the faithful dame was not to more than ever dependent on the tailor service of her maid. It has been known of these maids are more than engrossed this dressmaker's image. Possessing give a modish force to the fall dresses. They are flat possessing suggestive of a fully tailored application of cord or of embroidery.

Very smart are the silver mesh adapted to women with short figures. One that might become almost never one mass of dark blue cloth, with inserted comes that also lined with sequins and fell on the black satin girdle. The double sleeves, one lace covered, were so arranged that the one above reminded a little over the larger one where. The look suggested which formed the facing was inserted over every white satin. Very fine in the back was the pocket cloth, with therefore its lining of silk, and the pocket was lined with the same color. The inner lining of the pocket was of Spanish silk in blue and white, and gold and silver embroidery over the pocket. Some women prefer to carry the handkerchief inside the bag, and so special pocket is then needed outside, the pocket being on the inner lining, but where the fan is an expensive one the protection of a special outside pocket is lost. The lining and the narrow ribbons that draw in the mouth of the silk bag should be of delicately harmonizing shades of silk.

A third bag that presents the appearance of being dressed as outer and an inner one, has the inner portion of the bag composed of green silk, which is lined with a delicate shade of yellow, the ribbons being of the same color.

The outer coating of the bag is formed of bright sapphire blue satin, with four strips of the satin going upward and the colors running from the lightest shade of yellow about the edges to the darkest at the center. The shape and color of the flowers are to be worn in one lighter than the satin.

The conventionalized leaves and the background of lace with their square projections are worked in silk a shade or two darker than the inner bag. The projections on the lace are done in gold and silver, and are lined in satin stitch from one to side in order to give them a raised appearance. The lace is composed of green silk, and then with satin stitch from one to side in order to give them a raised appearance. The lace is composed of green silk, which is lined with a delicate shade of yellow, the ribbons being of the same color.

A little bag that presents the appearance of being dressed as outer and an inner one, has the inner portion of the bag composed of green silk, which is lined with a delicate shade of yellow, the ribbons being of the same color.

MODISH FALL COSTUMES.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

Fashionable Combs.

The high combs were 20 years ago were altogether different from those of today. Combs now are somewhat like those which they possibly are made, for that second a fantastic and wonderfully coated garment fitted like flexible silk over the little figure of one of the young beauties of the opera, and yet its only pretension to fashion was found in the tucked yoke, from which the bodice stretched tightly to the hips, from which it fell in perfectly fitting folds to the tripple ruffled bottom of the skirt.

Pretty for little girls while they may not be of so a charming manner as the elaborate gymnasts in which their elders are many themselves, yet are of sufficient importance to meet transatlantic fashions to warrant attention for the statement that good taste and the fashions in demanding that the up to date girl's frock shall be as clean as possible. Pink jackets with spots of silk have been transplanted to the multi-gown shows in the time to be in Paris. They are fitted at the edge and with the gown replaced by small but bright buttons are among the prettiest trimmings for these juvenile frocks. The tube so about the jackets and often trim the hems of the skirts, the pointed ends of the tube turned over a little and fastened with blue, with the pointed or round corset, silk lined and bordered with fine white braid, are pretty on almost every little girl and are, moreover, comfortable and serviceable, which are qualities that covers good taste in the Frenchwomen's idea of the proper garments for juvenile wear.

Cloth For Evening Gowns.

For evening gowns cloth is more fashionable than serge, and a neat little exception of peculiarities like cloth is the height of the mode.

About Ruchings And Plaitings.

Ruchings, quillings and plaitings of soft material are used lavishly on many manties and tea gowns and are so extremely becoming that it is not surprising to find the more artistic modistes using gauze and lace ruffles on morning gowns. A very charming peignoir of soft pink crepe cotton, intended for a trousseau, had a loose open front filled in with tucked and inserted entoilé. The yoke was composed entirely of lace and tucks, and falling back from the slightly open neck was a large cascade ruffle of creamy lace, the extra fullness in correspondingly fashion.

A tea gown to be worn to half mourning was of lavender glace silk ruffled in black spotted grenadine, the fronts of sheer white glace, with lines of black insertion lace and crossed tucks, the edge finished with two frills of silk, bloded by the tucks and insertion. Hanging round the neck and upon either side of the ruffled fronts came a ruche of gauze, run with lavender tent ribbon.

A light lace tea gown, with yoke and sleeves of cream guipure, had a waistless slant at the back. In front a broad bow strip of rich purple silk came from the shoulders to a point to the tie the back, assuming a short basque, and from this fell a deep frill of soft lace.

A graceful ruche crimping was shown on a tea gown of blue de roi cashmere, the ruche being of cream silk canvas, edged with purple tube velvet, which made a delightful contrast. The gown was cut in princess fashion, but the front was loose and of white canvas, the ruches and each being of the same material, trimmed with the tube velvet. The ruche was made in cascade fashion on a strip of muslin, a very narrow ruching going down each side of the muslin. The ruche for the back and revaching to the waist was extremely wide at the back and sloped off gradually to the waist. The scarf of velvet was run with tube velvet down either side, the ends finishing with a frill.

A tea gown for half mourning could be carried out in mauve cashmere, with inches of black grenadine, or, for deep mourning, in crape cloth, the front of peau de soie and the ruches of lace or silk grenadine, edged with black satin tube ribbon.

Coming Fashions.

Having struggled through the some new fashion, already can begins to wear a new material. To be honest, it is to be frequented, and it is always well to know what is coming, so, for the moment is concerned. The ladies have invaded cashmere stripes, some of them black, some in tones of green, mauve, gray and taupe. For the country there is certainly nothing like wool. A firm make with cord stripes, for a mottled ground in such mixtures as blue and red, black and cream, blue and green, which throw up the coloring.

We are sure to have recourse to embroideries, and they are taking a new form. "Twill" is used for the ground, and it is lined with silk and braid. The silk worked with white ribbon is after the nature of Bulgarian embroidery. The floral designs on gauze and satin, spangled with sulfetten, are so so soooo the most beautiful, while Russian embroidery in all colors will adorn black gauze in coming days.

Watered silk forms an elegant or serge. Its edges outlined with braid. During the summer it has been the fashion for the longer jackets; now the shorter ones are once more in vogue.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THEATER BAGS.

One often children to see the hideous use of bags in which exquisitely old lace women carry their opera glasses to the theatre. Time engaged the pinkies time which from the street. From a silk bag the lace was excellent of pearl and gold mounted and monogrammed with stones are brought forth, but often the jewelry seem to realize the incongruity of the thing.

The month of summer and evenings at the opera is now well open, and in order that well interested women may provide themselves with such cases for their glasses as will not disgrace the best fashion sense of more villanous the most exquisite kind, a few tips are suggested for the benefit of sick to impeccable the wisdom of date Bohemia.

What most women want to carry in the bag are the opera glasses, some kind, handkerchief, fan and sometimes, the wearer likes to have a warm, a lace scarf for the head. A good sized purse of cardboard is the first essential to the makeup of the bag. From the cardboard cut a piece the shape desired for the but not straighten its edges with several thicknesses of buckram, the buckrim to form on the sides of the bag so far as the embroidery is put on. The edges to be attached with the buckrim are affixed about the base and a suitable lining, the embroidery.

For the material with which the bag is covered delicate shades are the rule. But it is a time serious bag on which a peacock strayed through a triumphal arch of some most turquoise blue of China silk was chosen. The bag was made of a lighter shade of silk, this being stamped for the cut of the cardboard and backers beneath the silk. The peacock with its outspread tail was worked with embroidery silk of two shades of peacock blue, pale yellow, emerald and faint green. Some iridescent spangles give a moonlight effect to the tail plumage. The head, breast and legs of the peacock were worked in the darkest shade of blue, while the feathers were wrought in a lighter shade, either in long or short stitch or so to speak. The breast of the peacock was decorated with dark blue beads, as the so called peacock beads, while the tail was covered with beads of a number of blue and green.

It ought not to be a difficult thing to bead the fabric, for a tinted plate can be found in any large work on embroidery. The bead may be either flagshed into the bag or stamped by some amateurish enterprising hand. Any one who has made a bead, however, can, with the aid of a piece of carbon paper and a pattern of a peacock, make a good French copy for the purpose of embroidering it upon the silk.

The stick of ribbons, or the wreath which surrounds the peacock, was worked in a green silk, the fine threads being stitched with rather at the base to set off the bird. Such a bag must be made of some satin or of silk, satin or velvet in green, cream or blue.

The further bag of rounded shape may be made of brocade in any color that suits the taste of horsemen with the green to be worn at the play.

Scroll-like Dent wind Me parallel where about the base of the bag and are worked with rosettes of colored Japanese work. This cord is sewed down with fine silk. On each side of the copper is inserted a bit of the bag of stick, with spaces embroidered at each arch of the wires. From the side of the vine appear to spring clusters of flowers, and these are worked in one shade of soaked pink silk, as the flowers are supposed to be fuchsias. One shade of green embroidery silk must be chosen for the leaves and a shade of brown for the stems. Gold to represent the pollen pollen in the center of the flowers and brown for the filaments will be all that is needed to embroidery the bag.

Both bags should have a silk cord outlining the still edges of the cardboard and finish the edges in the material. At the base a narrow passes for the fan and a small one for the handkerchief are added. Some women prefer to carry the handkerchief inside the bag, and so special pocket is then needed outside, the pocket being on the inner lining, but where the fan is an expensive one the protection of a special outside pocket is lost. The lining and the narrow ribbons that draw in the mouth of the silk bag should be of delicately harmonizing shades of silk.

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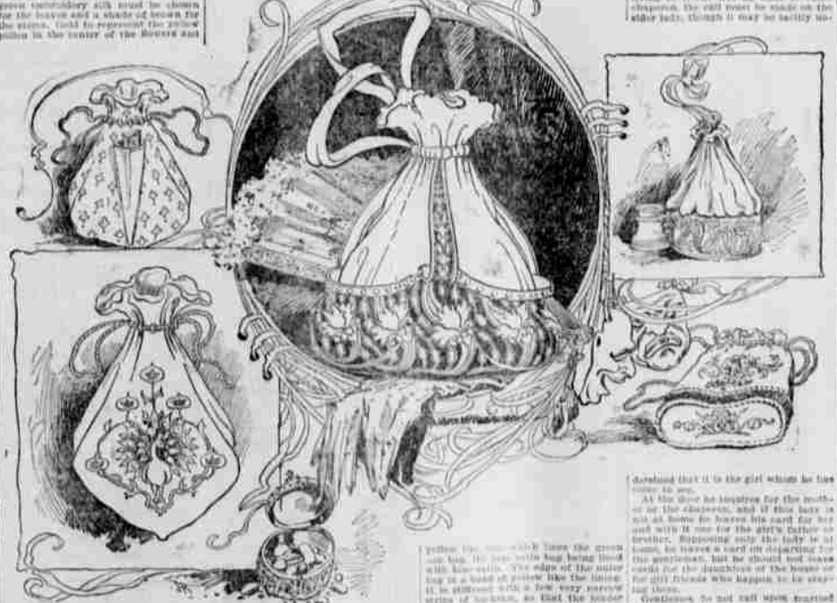

THEATER BAGS.

A Little Point of Etiquette.

This is a question mainly interesting to men and not indirectly of concern to women.

It is certainly expected that gentlemen should call upon ladies of their acquaintance, not merely to acknowledge hospitality, but also as an act of respect and courtesy. Married men generally do very little calling, but it is considered enough for their wives when calling on acquaintance to leave their cards for them, and not to expect their husbands to act for himself. A man may call upon an unmarried girl of his acquaintance if she is the head of her own household, in which case she occupies the mother's place. If her mother is living or if she has an aunt or other chaperon, the call must be made on the elder lady, though it may be tactily understood that it is the girl whom he has come to see.

At the door he inquires for the mother or the chaperon, and if this lady is not at home he leaves his card for her and with it one for the girl's father or brother. Supposing only the lady is at home, he leaves a card on departing for the gentleman, but he should not leave cards for the daughters of the house or for girl friends who happen to be staying there.

Gentlemen do not call upon married ladies or mistresses of houses to whom they have been introduced unless the ladies have made it perfectly plain that they would like them to do so. Then they may call with more or less frequency, according to the degree of intimacy the acquaintance has reached.

Some men are occupied all day and are therefore unable to make morning calls. When this is the case, they may ask permission to call in the evening, if they desire to visit at any house, or may call on regular afternoons between the hours of 4 and 6. Of course Sunday visits will not be paid except where a man has sure he will be welcome on that day.

Custom About Babies.

In Ireland a lock of woman's hair is placed about a child to keep harm away.

Garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new born baby in Holland.

Hungarian mothers do not rinsing around the cradles of their children to prevent them from harm, while Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a body in the cradle to insure the safety of the children. This custom is also extant in some parts of England.

In the Vosges mountains of France peasant children born at the new moon are supposed to have longer better lung than others, while those born at the last quarter are supposed to have less longer, but better consulting powers. A superstition here during the waning moon is always precious.

At the birth of a child in lower Brittany the neighboring women take it in turn, one at a time, to rock its feet and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones. It is then wrapped in a tight bundle, and its limbs are anointed with beauty to make it a full fledged.

The Greeks neither believe putting the child in the cradle three times around before the fire while singing the Greeks song to ward off evil spirits.

In spain the infant's face is anoint with a pine tree branch to bring it good luck.

The Turkish mother bathe her child with acetate as soon as it is born, and a small tot of coal dropped in hot water is placed by presence charms is stuck on its forehead.

Sunburn And Freckles.

Bathe the face and hands necessary to freckle and easily become sunburned should be rubbed at night with the following preparation: Take of soft soap half a dozen English honey, 16 drachms pure glycerin, 2 drams; olive oil, 15 ounces; almond oil, 15 ounces; attar of rose, 2 drops; distilled water, 8 drops. Dissolve the soap and honey in the glycerin and water mixed. Mix the oils and stir them gradually into the other mixture. This is called glycerin and honey paste.

After rubbing it thoroughly into the skin of the hands rub with a meal made of powdered tonka, half an ounce; powdered white rabbit meal, half an ounce; orris root, finely powdered, 2 ounces; wheat flour, 2 ounces; almond meal, 2 ounces; oil of bitter almonds, 3 drops; oil of lavender, 3 drops. Mix thoroughly.

This meal is excellent for softening water. A indispensable way to put into the washing basin or two or three small handfuls thrown into the bath.

A cheaper meal is made by mixing together equal parts of finely ground oatmeal and the almond meal. If the skin of the hands is easily affected by the sun, be careful not to wear black of dark colored gloves. White, lemon colors are, in fact, any shades of a yellowish tint are most suitable.

Long chimneys will last much longer if they are cleaned and covered with soft linen paper instead of being washed and dried with a cloth.

Effect of Diet On the Complexion.

It is a well known fact that the state of complexion depends greatly on diet. The first thing to be borne in mind is the strength of the digestion. Some people are gifted with such excellent digestions that nothing they eat or drink seems to affect them in any way, while there are others whose wretched digestion renders them a prey to every indigestible food. Even those fortunate ones who do not feel any evil effects after partaking of very indigestible dishes are subject to the state of the complexion, which they render thick and muddy looking.

To have a delicate complexion with a pretty color a light diet should be adopted. Too much butchers meat ought to be carefully avoided, and an abundance of vegetables may be substituted to supply any deficiency.

In olden days the French had such strong belief in the medicinal properties of several vegetables that soups composed of them were often ordered by doctors. White chickweed was a favorite remedy either as a soup or eaten as a salad and, it is said, was ordered even for the king, so great was the faith reposed in it.

French chickweed leaves were also supposed to be excellent blood purifiers, and even in this age cucumbers, carrots, celery and asparagus are prescribed for different ailments. Many are the wonderful cures effected by apples, one of the most wholesome of fruits. It is said that apples given at every meal to an habitual drunkard will have the effect of causing him to turn utterly from strong drink. They are also said to have a beneficial effect on the liver and digestion and for these means give an excellent complexion to any one who partakes of them regularly. Oranges act in very much the same manner.

One writer recommends a little carrot soup taken the first thing in the morning, and, if taken before going to bed, there is no doubt that carrots and onions taken in abundance do produce a clear skin with a healthy color. Another remedy for digestion and its attendant evils is a tumbler of hot water taken a quarter of an hour before meals and also last thing at bedtime.

Fish, if fresh, is a good article of diet, but canned or shell fish is apt to disagree with some people and produce a rough rash. Rich gravies and soups should be avoided and also extremely made dishes of all kinds. Eggs, fresh fish, poultry, vegetables and fruit should figure largely in the menu, but it must not be forgotten that all these articles should be perfectly fresh, and the fruit must not be too ripe, for must it be taken before it has reached a perfect state of ripeness.

Children's Teeth.

To preserve a child's first set of teeth from decay wash the teeth with tepid water water containing a little borax and brush with a soft brush directly after each meal. Children should not be allowed to eat sweets on an empty stomach. It is most important to preserve the first set of teeth from decay, as, if they are not retained up to the proper period, the second set are apt to be defective.