IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

WATERING PLACE CLOTHES.

Charming Fancies for Shirt Waist and Sailor Hat Weather.

NEW YORK, June 17.—It is really time to talk of ginghams, though two weeks ago women with the best stocked wardrobes were yearning after the contents of their safely stored winter trunks, laid away to sleep their long sleep in camphor and newspapers. But at last wash goods, shirt waist and sailor hat weather has arrived, and the importers, who track fashionable women to their most secret fastnesses, are setting off for the watering places to display exquisite novelties in French cotton gowns, along with special makeups of their own.

Now, to the Parisian mind the term gingham does not necessarily suggest a costume that can suffer a tubbing. Gallic taste insists that on a cotton foundation any material may be grafted, and that a gingham is neither truly smart nor equal to long, arduous wear unless it is based on silk; therefore, when a really pretty French cotton is purchased a gown suitable for use on the most stately occasions is the result. It can be worn to balls, luncheons, lawn parties, country weddings, when coaching, driving and attending church, and at the end of the season it will probably require a cleaning, and not a visit to the laundress.

In consequence of this notion the Parisian dressmaker can get up some very elegant little toilets. She gives them all thin taffeta underskirts and does not hesitate to trim them with lace, velvet, the most eccentrically pretty silk gimps and spangles of lisse neck decorations. Many are shown with accordion-plaited skirts, and a favorite fancy is to imitate, with varying widths of satin ribbon, the braiding now so popular on all petticoats. But whatever else the scheme of decoration displays, it must not fail to accentuate great brilliancy of coloring.

This early in the season was the solemn irade from Paris and the mandate has been successfully carried out on our side. To aid the good cause the manufacturers have turned out the majority of percales, ginghams, lappets and prints in handsome vivid backgrounds of radish red, army and alsatian blue purples ranging from the deepest iris to the palest violet, Chinese yellow and peacock green, bearing wide and narrow stripes and checks in white and black, big and little polka dots or clusters of crescents, darts, ribbon figuring, rings and sprays, all in some sharply contrasting tint.

On such foundations are heaped the gayest of ribbons, an abundance of embroidery, and, in consequence, something like close relationship is maintained with the frivolous summer hat. A fine departure in the way of cotton novelties has been made by the changeable gingham, and it is to be recorded that very little lace is seen on the strictly wash dresses. Embroidery is all-pervading, the white lawn and brown batiste edging and inserting taking precedence, worked in two, three, or as many as five different colors. Naturally the greater number of colors employed the more expensive the material, but none the less it is lovely and desirable.

MAKING COTTON DRESSES.

But to turn to the practical side of things, which is the making of these suits. Where French examples in the use of silk are followed, the skirts are usually made on a separated foundation, and something near the proportions of a fad has arisen for cutting out the neck of the waist, to show a yoke of constrasting color. Here and there a very pretty overskirt appears. Ruffles up to the waist and Vandyke points on the hip are still in good grace, and a last introduction is that of running tiny ruffles up the back widths only from waist to hem.

Now an overskirt is no inconvenience when cut after the fashion shown in the sketch of the striped red and white gown. This is a gingham in the new hard bright color called radish red. The under petticoat is solidly tinged as the skin of a freshly plucked radish, and the top drapery, falling in three points, two in front and one behind, is widely barred with white bands. The sleeves illustrate a new interpretation of the mousquetaire, for they are of solid red above the elbow, with striped puffs falling over what looks quite like the wrinkled length of a pair of radish colored gloves. A pouched bodice of the striped goods is gathered about a yoke of the solid color and this constitutes almost an ideal wash suit. It is adapted almost exclusively to the slenderly built woman, but there is not a whalebone used, the skirts need no sham, and on these sensible lines the strictly American gingham is made up.

Equally modish and suitable is the dark blue and white checked cotton. Very truthfully speaking this is a skirt and coat, to be worn with a shirt waist. The triple collars, belt and pocket flaps on the skirt are made of white linen and big pearl buttons set off what is an irreproachable suggestion for any out-of-doors function or for water parties.

A TIMELY MODEL.

What a French woman means by a gingham is displayed in the cut of the ruffled costume. Its underskirt is Chinese yellow taffeta and on to this are set graduated ruffles of alsatian blue cotton, brightened with polka dots of Chinese yellow silk. Chain stitching of yellow silk is what holds the polka dots in place and bias bands of silk, in the same color, form the girdle and collar. Again a yoke is to the fore, a yoke of yellow silk embroidery, and this pretty suit, worn with a hat of blue straw, trimmed with yellow roses and blue plumes, testifies to the French woman's assertion that a gingham, when rightly treated, is worth as much as a silk gown any day.

Of course it is worth a deal more to the feminine entity in short skirts, whose natural summer plumage is a gingham, though it must not be so garish an effect of color as she could wear were her years and her skirts both longer. As it is, however, in a solid, rosy red cotton, she shows a yoke like her elder sister, made of alternate puffs of white lawn and bands of white embroidery. Her basque ruffles are of white lawn needlework, and four bands of inserting on her skirt match the embroidery of her yoke. This eminently is a wash dress, adaptable to a girl of 8 or 11 years, who wears her curls after the French fashion, with noeuds of taffeta ribbon, to match her gown, catching two curls together, just above either ear.

MIDSUMMER HATS.

With the changeable cotton costume, which is perfectly washable, even if it is in two colors, is worn both the sailor and trimmed beefeater crown hat, in changeable straw. This is among the tempting odds and ends of novelties that the shopkeepers always bring out at the tail end of the season, just to prove, as it were, that there are still small trumps of fashion to be played even at the fag end of things. It is undeniable that these gay straws make excellent outing hats and the most attractive sailor, so far as seen, has a brim of flat straw and a crown that is slightly puffy, of soft basket straw. Around the crown is folded a broad bias band of changeable red and green silk, with two big jeweled buttons holding down a large rosette of silk on the left side. Another refreshing way of treating a sailor, and a white one at that, is to draw about the crown narrow velvet ribbon bands, black, brown, blue, what you prefer, and either three or five bands, finishing off every one with a neat small bow.

To go with the sailor hats, gingham dresses, in fact with everything that smacks of fresh air, the golf cape is still the mode. But do not believe you must necessarily have a new cape, provided the one bought four years ago is still in fine repair. Simply sheer off about a half a foot of the cape's skirt, so that the garment hangs just a few inches below the hips, and possibly the hood will need a trifle cut from it. The very new capes are full, short and lined with plaid silk, beside having a facing or revers of silk turned back, for six or eight inches, all the way down the front. Heavily carved, smoked or white pearl buttons, three on a side, hold down this outside facing, and women who can afford it fasten their capes only at the throat with silver and cairugoru clasps. These exceedingly vivid wraps go by the name of cawdor, satisfying to the golf-loving heart.

REVIVAL OF FRINGES.

This is no rumor any longer, but a fact established that fringes are again among the well patronized trimmings. Countless elegant evening and reception toilets, early in the spring, were made up with bits of pearl, and false jewel fringe appearing here and there, and now costumes are seen with skirts fringed with panels, or clear up to the waist line all around with silk, jet and bead fringe. So far this decoration has only when appearing in silk measured an inch at most in width, but as with all reincarnations of old fashions the fringes have come back to us very greatly improved.

On toilets of great cost and beauty it is employed in all widths and made of bits of carved ivory. Japanese fringe they call that, while another sort, manufactured from the delicately tinted linings of certain shells, goes under the name of wampum, and is beautiful beyond description, the tiny cylinder shaped sections being strung on gold and silver threads. The more commonplace materials used in fringe making, such as jet, pearls, colored beads, etc., are so strung to a silk edging that every long or short thread of beads goes to aid in forming figures, as, for example, hanging shields, crescents, hearts, arrowheads and moreover the tinted pearl trimming is so contrived that these fringe figures display lovely patterns and shading in well-arranged color.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

A bow and a rose, the rose a natural one, is what every well-combed head should show for the evening. For this the hair should be built high and rather far forward, and all women who walk the straight and narrow path that betokens careful dress in a study ing the science of cultivating Victorian curls on their foreheads. The Victorian curl is a ringlet about an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and four or five ought to bob daintily on the brow. It is no secret at all that the hair dressers are selling wreaths of ringlets made up especially for any woman who wishes of her own hair, and these bob curls can be so adjusted about the face as to appear as natural as possible.

With evening dress, young women who yet enjoy the youth and innocent air of debutantehip, assume, in place of tiaras built of flashing stones, the loveliest head wreaths of flowers. A head wreath in shape exactly simulates a tiara, and is made of very small blossoms and green leaves. Trailing arbutus, wood anemone, forget-me-not, etc., are woven into wreaths, and are undoubtedly wonderfully becoming. Another exceedingly nice choice in hair dressing is that of pinning the locks down everywhere with silver prongs, topped with some minute colored device. Nothing since the brownie pin has had such a place in the young girl's heart as the hairpin decorated with microscopic peacocks, in all their colors, dragon flies, green enameled shamrocks and luck clovers, and a thousand other wee figures that convert the new hairpin box into a veritable casket of infinitesimal curiosities.

Just as many of these gilt or silvered prongs as are necessary are used to settle the coiffure nicely, and in consequence every debutante's head is a matter of awe and interest to masculine or unenlightened bachelors.

MARY SAUNDERS.

A NOTABLE WOMAN LAWYER.

Miss Hirtzel, Chicago's New Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cora B. Hirtzel of Chicago walks, talks and acts like a woman who likes to be like a man. She doesn't care a fig for Delsarte. Society novels are philosophical flimsies. She loves Thackeray and Blackstone, writes without putting the point of her pencil in her mouth and whittles with the edge of the knife blade toward her body. She plants her foot down hard when she steps, is an expert in bringing legal fights to a compromise settlement, wears shirt waists and collars and the biggest law firms in town trust her with the preparation of their briefs. She is and does all this, relates the Chicago Times-Herald, but she dodges when a man asks her how old she is—proof that she is a woman despite the fact that her name is on the office door as a lawyer.

Miss Hirtzel has lived in Chicago a good part of her life. She is what she is because she has earned the distinction. It has never been her fortune to walk a path of roses. It probably would have made no difference had she been taught in her girlhood that the proper thing for a girl to do is to sit still, look pretty and get married. Ambition is ambition—rich or poor. She had ambition. She says it was fortunate. In

BLUE AND WHITE.

gratifying her zeal she was laying up treasures against the day when ambition and necessity to earn a livelihood might be one and the same thing. This was before women denied that their single place in life was beside the cradle. Miss Hirtzel reasoned with herself. She concluded that had she been born a man rather than a woman she would have been a lawyer. She reasoned more. There was no reason why the woman who wanted to be a lawyer should be debarred from being a lawyer simply because men thought she ought not to be one. She couldn't see any reason why men should pick out the future for women anyhow, and she gradually allowed it to become known that she was going to be a lawyer and possibly sit on the bench. It made a good many of the young men she knew laugh, but she has not heard of any of the scoffers becoming assistant corporation counsels.

Miss Hirtzel had walked into a room where six men were waiting for her debut. She took a chair at the end of a long table, put her hands on the arms of the chair and proceeded to tell the place of modern women as she sees it. She made no reservations. Women have come into the world to stay. It is a necessity that many of them make their own way. She could see no difference in the mental capacity of the sexes—could not imagine that it was originally intended for men to think and act, for women to fold their arms and dream. She did not ride a bicycle, but she was with any woman who wanted to ride a bicycle. Women ought to vote. It was a duty for them to organize. Women's clubs are good things. She is not a member of any women's club, but she would be did not her business take every minute of her time—save a small allowance for recreation. She urged that women should be anything they wanted to be, and that it was wrong for men to put obstacles in the way of their entrance to all departments of human activity for which they are physically fitted. It seemed that she was the most manly of all new women. The delusion or suspicion went to smithereens in a minute. She apologized because the wind had ruffled her hair.

Judge Gray, up in Oshkosh, was her first tutor. She read in his office. She went to that town with her parents from Ottawa and she is glad that she was born in Illinois rather than in Wisconsin. Her parents came from Germany. They don't like to have women do much in the professions in Germany. Miss Hirtzel did not inherit any prejudice along this line, and it did not particularly matter that she did not get much encouragement among the men and women she knew. She learned to think for herself early in life and she is still doing it. The more she dug into the books of the judge's library the more she became wedded to her profession. The more she read the more she saw there was to be read, but work, and not play, was to be her lot. The preparatory course brought her to Chicago ten years ago. She entered the Chicago Law college. It was not pleasure at times for her to sit, the single woman in a class of seventy-five men who finished in 1890. She felt conspicuous. The men looked upon her as out of place. There were other days when Miss Emma Bowerman was with her, and side by side the two sat as the men smiled, and the smile was a plain sign of pity for womanly folly.

Corporation Counsel Thornton, who made the appointment, is anxious to take all the credit for the appointment of Miss Hirtzel. He says nobody recommended the action. He did it because it was a wise and good thing to do. He did not know anyone in town better suited to be an assistant in the law department than she is. He needed exactly the information of which Miss Hirtzel has made a specialty. It is the first time in the history of womanhood that such a distinction has fallen to the lot of the better half of the human race.

LAST SUMMER'S STRAW HAT.

Useful Tip for the Economical Young Woman.

Last season's straw hats, if not broken, may be made to look as good as new if the economical young woman is inclined to make the effort. A white straw should be well brushed and the stiffening wire removed. Then wash it over with a good suds made of clear water and a white soap, scrub with a nail brush. Then it should be rinsed by dipping up and down in clear water. If any stains still remain a little lemon juice should be rubbed on the spot with the brush. If more convenient a diluted solution of oxalic acid may be used instead of the lemon, but the greatest care ought to be taken of this acid if there chance to be any children in the house. After the hat has been dried in the open air it should be sponged over with the white of an egg well beaten up; this will make the straw taut, and also complete the cleansing process. A large hat should be dried on a flat surface and sometimes have weights; books are good to press them in shape.

To bleach straw there are several very good methods which can be done at home with slight expense and trouble. The hat, after being scrubbed as directed above, should be suspended in a close barrel or box with burning sulphur. Cover the barrel and allow to remain inside from one to two hours. Another way is to cover the hat over with a paste made of sulphur and sweet milk. It should be dried in the hot sun and rubbed off with a stiff brush. If the hat is greatly stained lemon juice should be used in place of milk. In the same way a paste of cornmeal and vinegar may be used with great satisfaction.

When the hat is only slightly soiled, and where there is less time to be spent on cleaning, a thorough rubbing with a nail brush and dry cornmeal will prove very efficacious, and only require a few moments' work.

RAISING ORCHIDS FROM SEEDS.

Information from a Successful Grower of the Plant.

The mystery which for a long time shrouded the cultivation of orchids will be dissipated by the following information given by one of the most successful growers of this beautiful plant in New York City.

"The most easily grown orchids, that is for the amateur," said this gentleman, "are the cypripediums, laelias, calanthes and dendrobiums. The conditions of our northern latitude make some culture changes necessary, and we should try to have the plants, after the flowering season, rest as long as possible, which can only be done by keeping them very cool, dry and airy.

"After resting the bulbs should be set on sand in seed pans or cutting boxes, in a temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees, the sand being kept moist so as to encourage new growth. After the young roots are fairly started there should be no delay in getting the bulbs potted, as there is always great danger of breaking them. For potting material I use good fibrous turf, shaking out as much as possible the fine soil, also a little well-rotted cow manure, with a good sprinkling of sand. Good drainage is essential, and the best way to insure it is by putting about one-fourth good clean charcoal or crocks in the bottom of each pot.

"After potting I place the bulbs in a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees, and they soon begin to grow. Care should be taken not to water them too freely until they are fairly started. A light spray with a syringe in the morning is about all that is necessary until the pots are well filled with roots. Then I begin to give liquid cow manure twice a week, just enough fertilizer to color the water to begin with. This should be increased in strength and applied oftener as the growth advances. As soon as the flowers begin to open it is not necessary to apply so much water; at this stage I begin to dry off, and by the time they are in full bloom I don't give them any.

"It is not at all difficult to raise orchids from seeds. The plants are as easily fertilized as most others, the capsules ripen as quickly as those of roses or carnations and many of them can be flowered from the seed in as little time, and in nine cases out of ten give better results. I have always found that seed do best in a pot containing a plant of the same genus. In selecting a location to sow seed take a pot where the compost is pressed in firmly, so that repeated watering will not wash the seed in too deeply to reach the surface after germination. It is best to have the sphagnum of a short stubby growth so as not to smother the seed. After the seedlings appear they must be guarded against insect enemies until they reach the second or third leaf. Then they should be pricked off singly and put into two-inch pots or baskets, as the genus may demand.

"The potting material ought to consist of finely chopped sphagnum moss or half and half moss and peat. Fill the pot one-fourth full of crock or charcoal and the balance with compost, press in firmly so as to hold the tiny plant and also to prevent the material from soaking up too much water. This done place it in a lightly shaded part of the house containing plants of the same genus. Don't try to hurry it and give the same kind of treatment as older plants, allowing water whenever the compost appears dry."

VICTORIA'S THREE CROWNS.

Has Only Worn the State Crown of Great Britain Once in Her Life.

The only crown that is likely to be used during the stately functions of the commemoration, says the St. James Gazette, is the tiara, which is familiar to this generation in sketches of the queen when holding a drawing room. This was manufactured by the state jewelers in 1862 at the personal cost of her majesty, and, in general terms, may be said to weight eighty troy ounces. It is a light shell of gold, entirely incrusted with diamonds, 523 rose diamonds, making an aggregate of 2,196 stones. It is retained in the charge of the sovereign, of whom it is a personal possession, and to all intents and purposes never requires any attention. It was specifically devised for use in conjunction with a veil, and, apart from the drawing rooms, has scarcely been used at all.

This crown was preceded in point of time by a diadem or circlet of gold, choicely bejeweled, which was made for the queen in 1858. The stones used on this occasion, which are wholly diamonds, were in the main crown jewels, and the diadem will therefore remain the property of the crown, although the cost of mounting them for the use of her majesty was borne out of the privy purse. This diadem is technically known as a circlet, surmounted by the cross patee (whereof the Maltese cross is a decoration variant) and the fleur-de-lis. The general effect of this crown

PINK GINGHAM.

is excellently shown in the current coinage, in which it is half-concealed by a veil, which was worn in the earlier years of the reign, when this form of circlet was in ordinary use; and, indeed, there would seem to be some doubt as to whether the particular form of coronet depicted on the present coin issues has ever been adopted by the queen in actual use at all. It was this diadem, and another of a like shape that preceded it, which were used when her majesty opened or prorogued Parliament, and also on such occasions as the marriage of the princess royal.

On every occasion on which the queen visited the House of Lords the state crown was taken out of the regalia room in the Tower of London and was borne before her on a cushion. Except for this purpose the crown has only left the tower on two occasions during the reign—once for repair (some part of the setting having become loosened and once in order to modify the ermine. The crown has never been actually worn by the queen at any function whatever since the act of coronation sixty years ago, and there is nothing in the episodes of the forthcoming commemoration that will require its removal from the tower. The state crown was made for the queen by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge (the predecessors of Garrards, the present holders of the appointment), and its construction is familiar history. It may, however, be interesting at this juncture to say that the estimated value at that time of its stones—comprising 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, sixteen sapphires, eleven emeralds and four rubies—was £112,760, apart from the priceless ruby which belonged to Edward the Black Prince and the large sapphire purchased by George IV. In the opinion of competent experts the stones still have an intrinsic worth of a like sum, even if no account be taken of the value that would attach to their illustrious associations.

SHE HELD THE TRAIN.

She Was a Woman and, of Course, Had Her Way.

"Before I came to this part of the country I was an engineer on a railroad down south," said a railway man to the St. Joe Gazette. "We used to make a long run and we were pretty slow about it. While on that line I had some very odd experiences. I remember one day when we reached the junction station a woman came up to me and asked me to hold the train for five minutes. She said that her daughter wanted to take the train to the city. I told her that it was impossible for me to hold the train for her.

"'I don't see why,' she expostulated. "I think you might do a little thing like that.'

"I tried to explain to her that trains ran on schedule time, and, like time and tide, wait for no man, or woman either, for that matter. But she wouldn't have it, and finally, just as we were about to start, she shouted indignantly:

"'Well, I'll just see about that.'

"I laughed, but soon ceased to laugh, for what did that old woman do but get right on the track about three feet in front of the engine. She sat herself there, firmly grasping the hold of the rails with both hands. The conductor signaled for me to go ahead, as our stop was over. But I couldn't do it as long as she remained on the track, for I would kill her certainly. I called to the conductor, and he, impatient at the delay, came up. I explained the situation to him. He was as mad as I was, and, going up to the woman he told her to get off the track.

"'I just won't,' she replied, 'until my daughter gets on board that train.'

"He pleaded with her for some time, and finally declared that he would have to use force.

"'Just you dare!' she cried. 'I'll sue you for damages if you do!'

"This opened a new complication, and we reasoned with ourselves whether we had better remove her by force. Just as we had determined upon a course of policy her daughter came up, and seeing the old woman on the track, kissed her good-by and got on the train, while her mother called to her:

"'Go ahead, Mary Ann. You have plenty of time, though, for I will sit on the track until you get on board.'

"And then, when Mary Ann was safely on board, and we were about ready to run over the old woman if necessary, she calmly and slowly got up and waved me a good-by, calling, as we pulled out of the station:

"'I hope I've teached you fellers a grain of perliteness.'"

A YANKEE GIRL'S PLUCK.

Rescued Her Fiance from Highwaymen While Driving.

James C. Crosby of Peabody, Mass., and Miss Katie Birney, his fiancee, were held up and robbed on the night of the 5th, while driving in Baker street, near the common, in Salem, Mass. It was one of the most audacious assaults and robberies ever committed, the victim being compelled to hand over his watch to the robbers, and his money and other valuables would have been taken also but for the presence of mind of the woman, who whipped up the horses, enabling them to escape. The two had been to see a circus performance. The team was halted in a dark place by two highwaymen, one of whom grabbed the horses by the bridle, while the other threatened Mr. Crosby with a club. This fellow swung the club most menacingly. He wanted money, he said, and if he did not get it the man and woman would be killed. The attack was so sudden that Crosby had not fully recovered his senses. He was unarmed and was afraid the men would carry out their threat. He placed his hand in his pocket and pulled out his watch, which the robbers eagerly took. It was at this point that Miss Birney proved her bravery. She had watched the proceedings and was apparently overcome by fright, but while the robber was off his guard for an instant, when he took the watch, she grabbed the whip and struck the horses a stinging blow. The animals swerved to the right and became released from the hold of the other man, and dashed away up the street. The robber who had taken the watch was knocked down and run over.

Fashion Notes.

The new black cloth jackets are trimmed with white lace applique.

Gros grain silk is revived again for dressy gowns worn by matronly women.

White kid, embroidered with colored beads, is used for revers, cuffs and belts on cloth gowns.

Fancy Oxford ties, with a patent leather vamp and finish, are made of moire velour in various tints of green, blue, dull red and brown.

"Louisene," a kind of poplinette, is among the new and popular materials, and it comes in very small checks of various colors.

Purses to match or harmonize with the color of your costume are one of fashion's new whims, and dainty pocketbooks are made of mauve, green, blue and brown leather.

Beautiful "dress" toilets of black-silk grenadine are made up with bodice trimmings of white or mauve satin overlaid with very elegant designs in Venetian lace.

One of the many jubilee sovereigns is an umbrella with a Dresden handle, decorated with gold and a potrait of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes, copied from a picture at Windsor castle.

Tiny sea shells are the latest decoration on some of the new galons and embroideries with beads, silver and gold threads and narrow ribbons so much employed in the season's trimmings.

"Tyrolean hats of the brigand shape" are considered by English women to be the best and most becoming for cycling, and the brims and crowns are often of constrasting color. Canvas hats, too, are often very much favored.

A pretty chemisette vest for foulard and barege gowns is made of white mousseline de sole, striped across with little frills of narrow cream lace headed by one row of narrow black velvet ribbon.

For evening dress young girls wear wreaths of flowers in their hair, which is arranged high on the head. Forget-me-nots are very pretty and a narrow wreath of green leaves is often very becoming.

Skirts flounced from the hem to the waist with ruffles shaped so that they require no gathers and edged with narrow cream lace are decidedly the latest fancy and are especially effective in glace silk.

A stylish bicycling hat has a sailor brim of Panama straw and a Tam O'Shanter crown of accordion-plaited canvas, and is trimmed with a band of velvet, a rosette of turquoise blue satin and two black quills.

Red, which is such a popular color this season, needs great care in making a selection, as it is either very becoming or very vulgar as it harmonizes or is a discordant element in its effect on the woman who wears it.

Double and triple flounced skirts of graduated depth are noted among new summer dresses for day wear. They are made severally of foulard silk, colored linen, chambray, plain colored French zephyr goods, batiste and dimity. Each flounce is finished with a hem and a cluster of narrow tucks.

Very pretty beach and mountain suits are made of dark blue etamine with revers and a portion of the round waist and sleeves formed of embroidered grass linen in openwork designs. The fancy for ecru, tan and flax-colored linen continues again this year, and almost every day some novelty of this description appears.

A very new, wiry stuff, not unlike etamine in weave, only much stiffer, comes in all the bright shades and is much used as facings or for a puff set into the upper edge of the crowns of the hat. Brown, with green puff of this let in, is very swagger. By the way, the hats almost without exception are faced.

Very attractive and dainty are the exquisitely sheer Swiss muslin dresses made up over crisp, lustrous, white taffeta silk. A lovely model is made with Vandyke trimmings formed of Valenciennes insertion and lace. Very deep points to match are inserted in the seams on the front and side breadths of the gored skirt.

A wise authority asserts that a revolution in millinery is going on; that the large hat is not among the latest novelties, and that the proper thing is the medium shape, round and flat, trimmed round the crown, with no assertive osprey, or aigrette of ribbons, flowers or lace at the side. When feathers are used they are arranged to droop on the hair at the side.

The new silk petticoats of brocade and light shot silks are from three to three and a half yards around, made with one deep flounce from the knee, trimmed with a lace edge, and rows of insertion between clusters of tucks. A wide flounce with a narrow ruffle on the edge, falling over a double ruche on the skirt, is a favorite mode of trimming, as it assures the full effect at the bottom.

Nearly all blouse bodices are made to pouch over the waist-band or girdle, whether this girdle or band be carried almost to the arm-pits or be merely the narrowest of belts. This style makes the slenderest figure, however long waisted, look clumsy, but the droop of the material in the immediate front alone gives the effect of a point, and adds length to a short waist. To narrow figures, the full double frill carried down the front, narrowing as it nears the waist, or, as some frills do, terminating midway, is exceedingly becoming.

The modified sleeve grows prettier and more fascinating in style as it appears formed of all the sheer and dainty summer textiles and garnitures. Never were models more of "happy-medium" contour, or more appropriately trimmed than now. The new shapes and effects are legion. The foundation or basis of most of the popular styles is a closely fitted shape encasing the arm like a long glove, either flat and very close if the arm is plump, or wrinkled its entire length if over-slender. The best models are silk lined, and have an under-arm piece—that is, the sleeve is made with two seams.

The afternoon costumes of ecru linen,

POCO DOTS.

grass cloth, or tan-colored Holland are distinctly different from the popular morning suits of duck and linen twill, with open-fronted jacket shirt waist, as they are made up in much more ornate style, though they are of simple cut, as all-day gowns should be. They consist of a box-pleated, belted round waist, close sleeves, with tops puffed and trimmed with insertion, and the kilted skirt has insertions of linen lace above the drop hem. On very slender figures the waist is crossed with Breton bands of the insertion, with a band encircling the shoulders in yoke-shape. The gloves, hat, parasol, and shoes are of white or ecru, matching the tint of the linen lace.

Feminine Notes.

Mrs. James T. Fields of Boston has been invited by relatives of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe to write that distinguished lady's biography.

Dr. Lilias Hamilton and Miss Edith Sing have just been appointed head workers in a woman's social settlement in Liverpool. Both women have had great experience.

The czarina of Russia has just paid her subscription of 1,000,000 roubles for the building of residential quarters for women attending St. Petersburg Medical institute.

Miss Lottie Farnsworth is a professional bicycle racer, and is becoming noted for the masculine qualities she exhibits in her riding, in addition to the feminine one of endurance.

Miss Mary R. Dobson, daughter of Hon. Austin Dobson, is one of the most active workers in the university settlement in Bombay, India. She does a great deal of good among the Parsees.

Mme. Audiffred has given to the French Academy of Medicine about £34,000, of which the interest—nearly £1,000—will be awarded, without regard to nationality, for the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis.

Miss Louise Murray, who has been appointed public vaccinator for Syracuse, N. Y., has just entered upon her duties with businesslike tact. She is the first woman who has ever filled such an office. She is a graduate of the medical college at Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. J. H. French of Beloit, Wis., has bequeathed a large sum of money to Beloit college on condition that vivisection shall not be practiced in any department. If the rule is transgressed the money will revert to the American Humane society. To the latter Mrs. French some time ago left $10,000.

Miss Winifred Warren, daughter of the president of Boston university, has been appointed teacher of Latin at Vassar college. It will be remembered that Miss Warren won the Latin fellowship from Bryn-Mawr college in 1893, and is now in Europe enjoying the advantages of that classical fellowship.

Mrs. Leavitt's violet farm at Meadowbrook pays her handsome dividends. Beginning with one small glass covered pit, she now has a dozen large greenhouses and is not able to fill all her orders, even with these. The violets are exquisite in size, color and fragrance, the single ones being as large as small pansies.

North Carolina has a tobacco farmer who is Miss Sue M. Comer, a very pretty young woman, who lives near Madison. She does all the work of the farm herself and recently brought her crop of tobacco to Winston. It was sold and brought the young woman a good, round price. She raised the crop herself, came to market with it and looked after the sales.

Mrs. D. Hiller, at one time a resident of New York, when her husband died had him enclosed in a solid mahogany casket, mounted with gold and lined with corded silk which was said to have cost $40 a yard. The hinges were of gold and a solid knob of gold weighed six pounds. Mrs. Hiller had a similar casket made for herself. Her shroud cost $20,000.

Miss Harriet Boyd, the noble young woman who volunteered her services as a nurse at the beginning of the Greek war, happened to be in Athens, as she was attending the American Archaeological school. She and a Cretan woman have had entire charge of sixty patients at a hospital at Belo. As some have convalesced others have taken their places. She graduated from Smith college in 1892.

Miss Maud Earl is just now receiving a great deal of praise for her fine portraits of dogs which are on exhibition in London. Many persons state that Miss Earl's painting of dogs will become as renowned as Rosa Bonheur's horses. The collection includes a portrait of Queen Victoria's famous collie, "Snowball," which was presented to her at the time of her jubilee. There are several pictures of the handsome dogs of the prince and princess of Wales.

Among Mlle. Calve's most cherished possessions is a small ivory crucifix, which is said to have come from Jerusalem in the first place. This she has always had with her during the severe illness from which she has suffered during recent years and she attributes to it her restoration to health. So great is Mlle. Calve's confidence in the emblem that when she heard of the illness of Mme. Eames she drove at once to the latter's hotel and left the little crucifix with her as a help and comfort during her invalidism.

THE OLD TIMERS.

Dr. James Martineau is the dean of authors for the Victorian jubilee. He is 92, and published his first book in 1837.

Captain Francis Martin of Detroit, who has just celebrated his 97th birthday, was present at the Paris funeral of Napoleon the Great.

Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, the once famous actress, now 86 years old, has published her memoirs. She went on the stage when 6 years old and followed the profession continuously for seventy-two years.

Dr. James Martineau, who has just celebrated his 92d birthday, is one of the few living authors whose literary activity dates from the beginning of the Victorian reign. Dr. Martineau published his first book, "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," in 1837.

Richard W. Thompson of Terre Haute, Ind., ex-secretary of the navy, celebrated the 88th anniversary of his birth last Wednesday. A few evenings ago, before the Terre Haute Literary club, he delivered a lecture on the war between Greece and Turkey, which was said to be a fine effort.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Church of Bristol, R. I., celebrated her 84th birthday last week. Her husband, Captain Nathaniel Church, who died about ten years ago, was an officer in the Bristol train of artillery during the Dorr war, in 1842. He was a descendant of Captain Benjamin Church of colonial King Philip war fame.

Mrs. Eliza D. Stewart, who organized the first woman's temperance union in the west, celebrated her 81st birthday at Springfield, O., recently. Mrs. Stewart organized the first union at Osborn, O., with 100 members, in 1873. Since then, up to recent years, she has employed her entire time in active work. She took the Woman's Christian Temperance union into Virginia in 1878 and introduced the blue-ribbon pledge work among the colored people there.

WHEN DAY IS DONE.

Written for The Bee.

When day is done, how calm the rest,
How loved in truth the eventime;
How gently falls the lightest quest,
How soft the distant mellowed chime,
An angel-hand writes, "Peace is won,"
On western skies, when day is done.

And blest are they of dreamless sleep,
Where every sunbeam steals astray,
In silent graves so deep—so deep—
They awe the birds that wing that way?
And yet it seems each buried one
Must hear his mourner's orison.

But sorrow lays upon her lips,
A finger silencing our pain;
And from our cares the vision slips
Ere we recall our grief again,
For God's own benediction lies
When day is done, on weary eyes.

The cricket trebles in the deep,
His reedy notes plebeianized;
The bat a moody vigil keeps,
In haunts the bee at noon had prized.
And earth grows still with heaven near,
When eventide and dreams are here.

—CATHERINE RUSH.

Omaha, Neb.

MUNYON'S Cough cure is a certain and speedy cure for ALL KINDS OF COUGHS. Nothing injurious about it. Munyon's eRmedies, a separate cure for each disease, for sale at all druggists. Mostly 25c. Munyon's Guide to Health FREE. If in doubt write direct to PROF. MUNYON, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for free medical advice.

COUGH CURE

Women with vitality do not suffer female weakness and irregularities. Blood is vitality. Pill Anaemic Pink makes rich red blood. It is composed largely of concentrated beef blood and is the great blood builder.

A Shrewd Cobbler.

The Scottisch American tells a story of a cobbler who was sentenced by a Scottish magistrate to pay a fine of half a crown, or, in default, twenty-four hours' hard labor. If he chose the latter he would be taken to the jail at Perth. "Then I'll go to Perth," he said, "for I have some business there." An official conveyed him to Perth, but when the cobbler reached the jail he said he would pay the fine. The governor found he would have to take it. "And now," said the cobbler, "I want my fare home." The governor demurred, but discovered there was no alternative; the prisoner must be sent at the public expense to the place he had been brought from.

Dr. Austin Flint, late professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine, honorary member of the State Medical societies of New York, Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, etc., says, in speaking of Bright's disease, or advanced kidney disease, "The minor effects are headache, loss of vision, impaired hearing, involuntary muscular twitching, cramps, drowsiness, vomiting and diarrhoea." These are but some of the common symptoms of this malady, which accounts for Warner's Safe Cure curing so many diseases which are but symptoms of advanced kidney disorders.