

# IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

## WHAT FASHION DECREES.

### Washes and Puffs, Hats, Caps, Gowns and Fans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Fashion, like history repeats itself, for here we have—increasing daily in numbers—trains to the right of us, trains to the left of us. This is a dismal beginning for the new year, and the only consolation lies in the very obvious fact that the bustle is not to be revived. Some unscrupulous persons, as lacking in authority as in heart or conscience, have aroused a rumor to the effect that the distressful road was about to be laid again on the long-suffering feminine back. But such is positively not the case. It is enough that in the course of a few weeks every thrifty, cleanly woman will be obliged to carry the tall of her gown over her arm, while the rich or untidy one will be dragging handsome petticoats through dust and mire, just as they did six short years ago.

So far, the evil has only penetrated to the drawing room, and all the new ball and dinner dresses have long and undeniably lovely tails. The wash and puff, too, is very topsy. What a boon the wash is, by the way! If she who has but one plain black evening dress to her name will make half a dozen washes for the winter, she will have a dozen brand new expressions of her somber costume.

Let her make one wash of black satin ribbon about the size of a handkerchief, cut the bottom ends in swallow tail forks, and then powder the two lengths of ribbon with moonlight spangles. At her waist the ribbon is most suitably sewed to the bodice, and a dozen brand new expressions of her somber costume.

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soon appear in the new tweeds and chevrons and instead of braiding as extensively as last year we are soon to be running after the fashion of cording our outer garments. A few corded gowns are already on exhibition, the ridges are raised in groups of a dozen over each hip only, or in encircling clusters, at intervals of an inch or two, the entire depth of a petticoat. The cording is wisely diversified by raising small or merely thread-like ridges and treating each lapel, collar, cuffs, etc., with this simple, but most effective, ornament, that is much less expensive than braiding.

A CORDED GOWN. The cording lends itself most kindly to the decoration of the new skirt that, as the large sketch shows this week, is made in two pieces. One, the upper half, fits about the hips like a sheath and across the back almost without a wrinkle. The lower half, for all its fullness, stretches entirely to the fact that it is made of two pieces, the upper half being attached to the top portion of rows of fur do not conceal the connection than from three to five cords are run in. Thus an absolutely novel hanging of the skirt is made, making it arrived at and by the cut of your petticoats now critical women judge whether a sister woman is within or beyond the pale of the mode.

Your basque or bodice is a matter of small moment beside it and unless out for shirring or sporting bust your skirt must be trimmed. Cords, braid, fur bands, tucks, a simple thing must assume the effect of drape, and if you are going to have but one dress to use for weddings, luncheons, teas, calls, etc., don't select anything but gray where it is set onto the top portion of rows of fur do not conceal the connection than from three to five cords are run in. Thus an absolutely novel hanging of the skirt is made, making it arrived at and by the cut of your petticoats now critical women judge whether a sister woman is within or beyond the pale of the mode.

FOR ELDERLY DAMES. Elderly ladies, those who really consent to acknowledge their accumulated years and dress accordingly, are wearing most appropriate and lovely evening gowns of black satin, trimmed with narrow bands of ermine. All their skirts are considerably fringed and over the hips the satin is laid in three deep plaits. This usually throws the front width into the form of a panel that, when expense is no consideration, is overlaid with black net lightly embroidered over with cut steel beads. It is the edges of the plaits that show the ermine bands. Long-skirted, close-fitting basques are adapted to such a skirt pattern, and among the large and fur-lined, turn back from a front of draped, steel-headed net.

Among elderly women of great social prominence has become almost a universal custom to wear white to all evening functions. Gorgeous white brocaded satins, ivory white velvets and corded silks, made high in the neck, long of sleeve, and with abundant garniture of lace, chiffon, white flowers and jewels, have been conspicuous at dinners, in the chaperones' row at balls and wherever else of an evening elderly ladies take their social pleasures. Undoubtedly the effect is stately, suitable, most decorative and singularly very becoming to venerable hair and faces, while judicious drapery goes far toward concealing defects of figure, but this is a fashion only adapted to women of wealth.

At a wedding reception given but recently, the bride's revered women relatives wore black or gray gowns of silk satin and some of cashmere only, but charmingly trimmed with an abundance of white lace. The bride's mother, a lady of 50 and odd years, appeared in a trained gown of pearl colored cashmere with narrow flutes of white lace, peeping from beneath the edges of her skirt's side plaits, while the front panel of her skirt was laid over with narrow violet colored ribbon running in points. Picture with this a waist with a vest of violet velvet and a great white chiffon kerchief, edged with many flutings of lisse, draped over the shoulders, and allowed to fall free half way to the knees. On the bust and shoulders bows of violet velvet held the kerchief to the waist, and to complete this ideal mother's costume, a stately turban of violet and lisse was placed atop the lady's white hair.

It is a happy fact that the turban has blundered somehow into great patronage with women who are admittedly getting beyond their prime, and at scarce a reception or indoor entertainment have the notions of debauched fashions failed to appear in commanding head pieces of velvet and lace, feathers, ribbons and even the most delicate flowers. In no sense are these turbans to be confused with caps. Crinoline, their foundation and they are erected individually to suit, each one, the

house in Brussels, and a country place outside, and a beautiful chateau somewhere in France. He had been married, he said, but his wife had died some years before. He had two children. As he finished he exclaimed: "And would you not like to live in Europe?"

Miss W.—shook her head. The officers uttered audibly. But the man was too much in earnest to heed.

"Ah," he said, "you must forgive me for speaking to you in this way—but the time is so short! O, if I could only speak the English! You must not think that I have not respect for you. How can I show you that I do? If you will come back to Brussels I will have my sister call upon you. She is the wife of the minister. That will show you how I have respect for every man that has his sister call, that show that he has respect. O, if I could only speak the English! And he beat his head.

face it crowns. Lovely turbans are made from old family laces with sprays of heather, tufts of violets or a little knot of tinted plumes, perhaps an aigrette to entice the whole, and for a woman who lacks stateliness of carriage or abundant hair, a turban is a wonderfully offsetting attribute of the toilet.

NEW FANS. Christmas undoubtedly made wonderful revelations in the matter of new fans, for everywhere in the holiday shopping season the most surprising novelties were revealed. Long may the pretty girl wave her new cock feather fan that folds four times on neck sticks, or is a fixed circle of snowy cock plumes, mounted on a single handle of carved

to smooth the inevitable disagreeables of the first half year, and it is very hazardous to make the experiment unless one has the money in hand.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS. The dressmaker proposing to begin business in a medium-sized town must either understand a good fitting system or engage an assistant who does. The latter plan draws greatly to the expense, as a fitter draws a large salary in comparison to the prices paid for the making of gowns, and this can be saved by the proprietor doing this work herself. The fitter should also cut out the lining and outside stuff and stitch up the seams.

I am talking of a modest start where four persons will constitute the force, the owner, who should cut and fit each article, also stitch the waist seams; her assistant, who must be able to finish up the inside of a waist and trim it as well, and a second assistant to take the skirts in hand; finally, the young girl who can run errands, carry the work home, pull out bastings, and often learns the first rudiments of the trade by doing such odd jobs. The fall of the year is the best time to commence, from September 1, to be ready for custom, as the autumn season is longer than that of spring.

In setting up a town, take one of a thriving middle class population, as a small wealthy community ladies are apt to go to the nearest large city for their shopping and dressmaking. If possible go where you have one or two influential friends, though there is no need of being discouraged if you are a stranger in the place. Take rooms on a convenient thoroughfare, furnish neatly. You will need a fitting and reception room. If the latter is sufficiently large, divide it by screens so as to shield the workwomen from sight. A customer desires to see her work in full view of every one coming in, and this desire for secrecy regarding a new gown is all the more pronounced in a small place.

SKILLFUL ADVERTISING. Having settled upon the town and rooms, enlist their good graces, especially your own church representative. It will pay to make a gown before the commencement, as it introduces your work. Then interview the dry goods' merchants, tell them you are starting a business and will patronize them if mutually agreeable. Make arrangements to buy linings and general dressmaking notions by the piece, thus getting a wholesale price; on goods bought by the yard or singly the dressmaker's discount of 4 to 10 per cent will be given. Interact a few of the women clerks in your work, and they form a capital means of advertising your business, and last, but not least, use at intervals a small card as the daily paper.

Should the merchant object to selling you the goods wholesale, and to a regular jobber in a city, you will always sell by the piece, box or dozen, to a dressmaker. Try to furnish all linings, bones, thread, etc., and have a good stock of notions on hand, and do it for a certain sum in place of sending out bills with every hook and spoon of thread trimmed. Have one grade of findings for a gown to cost \$1, including per-

biggest catches in Brussels, everything he told you is true. His social position is very high and he is, besides, quite an important public character, holding several offices."

BREAD AND BUTTER. How to Earn Both by Establishing a Successful Dressmaking Business. No one can make a fortune in the dressmaking business unless possessed of natural talent for the trade. But a woman may become a neat seamstress, a good fitter and a successful modiste through experience and hard work. Therefore, some practical advice as to starting in on such an enterprise may not come amiss.

A small capital is necessary to either buy out an old business or organize a new one. At least \$300 should be banked at the outset to secure the payment of several months' rent, the cash purchase of goods at wholesale, and the weekly salaries of assistants.

Even the best of customers are apt to be slow in paying the dressmaker's bills, and it is unwise to antagonize valuable patronage by impetuosity for money. A small amount of cash economically expended will go far

to secure the payment of several months' rent, the cash purchase of goods at wholesale, and the weekly salaries of assistants.

Deliver your work carefully and attractively done up and send a bill with every finished gown. At the end of each month send out another bill, and from the first insist upon prompt payment. After one season's work you will better understand the people of the town and probably make various advantageous changes. Keep up your courage and receive people cheerfully, remembering that doctors and dressmakers hear of every one who is not supposed to have any of their own, from a customer's point of view. A manufacturing town is considered a good place for the dressmaking and millinery business, and the two may be profitably combined. Several good fashion papers are among the necessities of the business and one must keep up to date in new fabrics, colors, trimmings, etc. Such information must go on constantly, or the dressmaker will never go beyond the drudging, poverty-stricken stage.

THE UMBRELLA. Some Points on the Best Material and How to Care for It. In buying an umbrella you must take it on faith, for the most experienced shopper cannot tell how it will wear. Silk of a smooth taffeta weave is a good purchase and light to carry. Gloria makes a heavy and durable one, and it outwears any silk make. No matter what the material may be, however, never keep it strapped, except when it is carried. Keeping it tightly rolled up destroys half of its durable qualities. When wet, dry an umbrella by standing it with the handle down so as to prevent rusting the frame work, or such a case when the water runs off the other end and collects at the top.

When nearly dry do not open the umbrella or it will stretch out of shape while hanging. Wipe off the handle when ready to put away, using a piece of chamois if there is any silver about it. Sometimes a blue or green umbrella spots when left wet in such a case open it and set out in the first hard rain, the spots disappearing when it is thoroughly dampened.

To fur an umbrella properly grasp it firmly at the lower end of the ribs with the right hand, holding them perfectly straight and closed, and do not allow them to twist when you shake out the folds. Next wrap them evenly around the stick with the left hand and finally fasten the strap over a smooth, firmly rolled umbrella.

If either black silk or gloria become spotted with mud, etc., clean with a bit of oil silk dipped into warm water and ammonia. If of colored silk, clean with soda, and if of silk of the same color and texture, remembering that the latter is very explosive. If grease gets on the silk, remove with magenta, rubbing it in thoroughly, and allow to remain for twenty-four hours. Naphtha also removes grease, but this liquid cannot be purchased everywhere and magnesia can.

FEMINE PERSONALS. The coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been officially fixed for Tuesday, September 6, 1898. The ceremony of taking the oath will be performed in the new Church of Amsterdam.

Queen Victoria's third daughter, the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, betrothed to a chorist societies in London and Windsor which give public concerts in which she takes part.

"Denise June," recently appointed public school inspector of New York, is the dean of newspaper women. It was she who originated the modern "syndicate letter" and established the first regular woman's department in a daily paper.

The youthful duchess of Marlborough, says an English journal, has the American love of shopping, and when in London is frequently seen in Hongkong street, going about from shop to shop, and always faultlessly and becomingly attired.

A woman graduate of Columbia college turns her collegiate education to practical account by acting as coach in Latin and Latin to aspirants for baccalaureate honors, having among her pupils not only women, but a goodly number of male students as well.

A society woman of St. Louis recently returned from Europe and laughingly boasted of the way in which she smuggled in a handiwork of diamonds. She put the stone in a stick of chewing gum and carried it innocently. She got through without any trouble.

Miss Lenora Jackson, the talented young Chicago girl who has rendered an annuity prize the Berlin High School for a series of a few weeks ago and who is deemed by Maestro Joachim the most marvelous violinist ever has failed, in winning further laurels in England and Germany.

When Miss Murfree (Charles Robert Craddock) first began to attract attention her publisher had never seen her and supposed her books were the work of a lawyer. He was much surprised one day to see a woman walk up to his desk and announce in a businesslike tone that she was Charles Egbert Craddock.

It is said that Mrs. Jessie Huston, who lives on the Bostwickville pike, near Hustonville, Ky., had not until last month spent a day away from home in twenty-three years—not because she couldn't get away, but because she couldn't, for because of her eccentricity, but just because she loves her home and wants to be there to do her work.

The princess of Wales retains a marvelous appearance of youth, and at a distance is often mistaken for even those who know her personally for one of her own daughters, for she is so gracefully reminiscent of her charming mother in feature and carriage.

Annie and Mary Wilson are the names of two young women living near Wilmerding who are a good living by their own hands and getting out pit pants. They do all of the work themselves, rapidly and apparently with as much ease as they would run a typewriter.

Fashion Notes. Velour gros grain is a silk highly recommended for skirts. It is very rich and soft, with a finish like velvet.

Various features of fancy dress are being introduced into bridesmaids' costumes in England, and the poetical and headscarf is said to be very effective. Small parasols of flowers, floral muffs, or a shoe filled with blossoms are carried in place of the conventional bouquet.

Styles change frequently in men's visiting cards as well as in women's, and there has been a marked change lately. Not one married man out of ten buys his own cards, and so wives have to keep up with the new wrinkles for men as well as with their own.

One of the latest models in silk petticoats is made with a graduated flounce much wider at the back than in front, and fitted on a yoke just over the hips. But the real novelty is in the bustle, made by gathering the top of the back breadth into a sort of pouch lined with haircloth.

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# Boston Store

Drug Department. 16th and Douglas Streets.

are easily removed when there is a necessity for renewing the powder. Bodies hung on these scented cushions get just enough perfume about them to make those about the wearer wish that it was a little stronger, and that is the secret of using perfumes properly.

Turtles, studded with jewels and crawling about the heads and necks of society's fairest women, are what we may soon expect to see. The fad is now prevalent in Paris, and New York is never far behind Paris in such things. The turtles are tiny little creatures, and in the shells of some are embedded precious stones valued at \$1,000.

Word comes from Paris that the women there are wearing short chains and lockets over high velvet collars. This is an old fashion revived and is not an especially pretty one. Lockets are for remembrance, and the average woman, if she wears one, prefers to keep it out of sight. New York women are wearing strings of pearls of oval beads or of some in combination, such as brilliants and garnets, amethysts and pearls and so on on the outside of their collars. Of course these adornments are only permissible in the afternoon, for receptions, teas or calling. Another fad is the wearing of two handsome brooches, one on the left side of the collar in front and the other on the right.

Street traveling and indeed all sorts of utility gowns are made to clear the ground all around, but house toilets at all dressy in style are out with a graceful demi-train—a fashion far more suitable and appropriate for smart artistic home wear than any sort of indoor gown with an abbreviated skirt, adds the New York Post. There is very little bare on the front and sides of these gowns; the effect is close and smooth over the hips, the fullness being carried well to the back. A narrow hair cloth facing is used to prevent a hump effect just at the hem of the skirt, and this supports any sort of trimming that may there be arranged. Some of these circular or modified bell shapes have a single seam down the back or else down the center of the front, giving a mitered effect when striped or plaided fabrics are used.



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