

# CONCERNING FASHIONS

## Girdle is Still Popular.

The prediction of the disappearance of the high girdle has become nearly as familiar as the one that has doomed the bolero to extinction only to find it shaking itself from the ashes of a fleeting disfavor to assume its same old place in the wardrobe or a still worthier one.

The girdle, as a fact, is just as much in evidence as ever, and, with the princess gown or its effect waxing in popularity, the girdle is likely to remain prevalent for another season at least.

It is still, too, in the latest gowns, as pointed out ever. The fact is that the girdle is suited to the wearer and, any shape which is becoming is modish. For a slight figure there is a worthwhile suggestion in the cut where the waist is swathed with a deep, shaped girdle, pointing low at the front and extending half the width of the bodice at the top, where it ends in two points.

## Of Light Blue Batiste.

Batiste in light shades, trimmed in batiste openwork embroidery, is a special favorite for hot-weather frocks, and the first cut illustrates a charming design in light blue. The skirt, finely tucked over the hips, is walking length and is finished at the foot with three deep tucks.

On the blouse, the embroidery is put on over the shoulders in capote fashion and bib front, edged all around with narrow Valenciennes dyed to match the material and embroidery. Elbow sleeves have carried all before them so far as sheer frocks are con-



cerned, and in this case, instead of a frill for finish, a double row of lace forms the turn-back cuff. A tab of embroidery edged with lace is set on top.

## For Early Fall Topcoat.

For the tailor-made coat the moderately full coat sleeves, rather high and square at the shoulder, but not emphasizing these lines to an exaggerated degree, and the modified gigot quite full at top and rather close below the elbow, are the two models that have the greatest vogue.

The gigot form may be secured by the cutting of the plain sleeve, or may be attained by laying the lower part of the sleeves in flatly-stitched, small vertical plaits.

There is no denying that the gigot idea predominates in sleeve modes, but it is a modified and chastened gigot that we have accepted and shows itself rather in the fact that the sleeve is broader at the shoulder than any point below than in exaggerated fullness at the shoulder.

## Crin Hats for Fall and Winter.

Crin hats are to be worn all the fall and winter, and those of black crin, or trimmed with foliage in green shades, or rosettes of shaded ribbons also in greens, make one of the little hats, which is good not only for any season but for any occasion. There is a new tarpaull hat in three-cornered shape brought in this fall which is intended for automobile wear, but which makes an excellent outing and rainy day hat. They can be had from \$1.50 up to \$5, those at the latter price, however, being as superior in both shape and softness and becomingness as it would be if they were two patent leather shoes at the same price.

## New and Likewise Pretty.

Quite new and pretty are the silk walking petticoats embroidered with eyelet work, upon flounce borders, and across headings. In grays and colors matching the costume they are most effective. More serviceable are the fine alpaca, black ones in particular, having shared flounces eighteen inches wide, covered with narrow stitched crossbands of black taffeta.



Colored goods should be ironed on the wrong side. Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. Saturate the spots as often as necessary and wash out in soap suds.

When a broom becomes shorter on one side than the other and the ends of the straws become as sharp as needles, dip it into hot water, trim it evenly with the shears and you will have a broom nearly as good as new.

Celery can be kept for a week or longer by first rolling it up in brown paper. Then pin it in a towel and keep it in a dark, cool place. Before preparing it for the table place it in a pan of cold water and let it remain for an hour. This will make it crisp and cool.

## Color Scheme in Costumes.

In the very sheer embroidered linens the pale blues and pinks, the grays and the light tans are very smart and the embroidery is, of course, of the finest. Among these gowns are ranked those made of batiste. Conservative people are not, however,

very much in favor of the colored linens. They should be included in any complete wardrobe, as they are exquisite in coloring and texture; but it is claimed that all the color that is necessary can easily be obtained in the linings of different colors over which white can be worn, or in the colored girdles and sashes that are a very necessary part of the finish of any effective gown this summer. The princess silk slips that are part and parcel of every modern outfit make this change of color feasible, and if silk is not desired then lawn answers the purpose equally well, so far as regards color, and, of course, the effect is rather lighter.

## Boudoir Confidences

A different chain of beads to match every frock is the rule of the particular ones.

The green parasol is cool looking, but not a becoming background for every face.

Net gowns are in high favor. One buys the white net and has it dyed the desired color.

Stripes are coming into favor again and after the long reign of checks they are rather a relief.

The all-flower hat is not much in evidence this season, delicate straws and laces taking precedence.

It is not so much the hat itself as the angle at which it is worn and the coiffure which it adorns that count.

Broderie Anglaise seems to be about the only discovery of the season, and it is in reality only a revival of an old style.

## The Pannier Effect.

Some noticeable frocks with pannier effect of a modest type have been in evidence and the earlier attempt to launch panniers, which met with failure, is apparently being revived in some influential quarters. However, the general tendency is toward the clinging hip lines, many of the newest skirts being sheathlike around the hips, while spreading to billowing fullness at the bottom.

## Serviceable Accessories.

Voile skirts with smart little coats of taffeta, usually of the bolero or short sack type, are numerous and serviceable and loose, jaunty little sacks or boleros of taffeta in the light colors are donned over airy lingerie frocks in white or delicate color.

## Evening Dress in Pale Green.

Among a collection of gowns worn by a popular belle at Newport is one for evening functions, made of pale green eolienne. Tiny ruffles of white lace and green velvet ribbon run from shoulder to waist line, on each side of the décolleté waist, which has a front of silver embroidered green silk and ruffles of lace at set intervals. Small ruffles of lace form the shoulder caps of sleeves and a band of embroidered silk serves as a finish. Self-tone chiffon velvet is used for the girdle. A cluster of lace ruffles is set in at each seam at foot of circular skirt.

## Hat of Attractive Design.

A tan-colored hat in finest straw has a high, round crown, and a wide, round brim, the extreme edge of which is rolled for half an inch, the roll being covered with straw-colored

## Pretty Walking Gowns

The gown at the left is of pale green silk crape. The skirt is gathered and has a tablier slightly draped at the top, which seems to be cut in one piece, with the plastron of the corsage to which it is united under a scarf of green satin furnished by the girdle, also of green satin.

The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a lace ruffle edged with the green satin and headed by three tucks, on which are motifs of guipure.

The blouse is covered, back and

velvet. The brim is indented a little at the right side of the front and the brim lifts from there with a gentle curve almost to the back, but does not roll back at all. A pale yellow bird of paradise plume starts from under this curve and floats to the back. A scarf effect in dark brown velvet is worn around the crown, almost covering the sides with its scant folds, which disappear at the left side under masses of shaded yellow birds of paradise plumage that float out over the brim, joining the paler plumage springing out from under the curve.

## Jeweled Pin Sets.

Pin sets studded with gems are in high favor. The use of semi-precious stones makes them come within the purse of almost every one. The sets consist of two hat and two stick pins of the same material and ornamented to match. Turquoise and pearls encircled by rhinestones or diamonds are favorite mounts for these pins. In simpler designs gold and enamel with and without pearls furnish the decoration.

## Of Canary Batiste.

Of pretty, sheer summer frocks there is apparently no end, and even as late in the season as this fresh models are constantly being shown. As an example, here is one in canary batiste, outlined by the tiniest frills of plain material. Elbow sleeves so



much in vogue, giving a certain air of festivity, are formed of one large and two small puffs edged with a deep frill of batiste.

## Dusty Piano Keys.

Dusty piano keys are about as annoying a thing to even an amateur performer as anything can be, except, perhaps, sticky keys. Just how they get that way nobody knows—something in the atmosphere at certain times of the year is probably responsible for it, but a few seconds each day will effectually remove the effect, if it doesn't cause.

The keys should be dusted religiously and the piano lid kept closed, if they show a disposition to get dusty again soon. And a cloth, barely moistened, will take dirt and stickiness off.

## Attractive Walking Petticoats.

The most attractive walking petticoats have come out—white ones, with deep ruffles edged with the merest scallop of blind work, and the petticoats are cut well—there's all the freedom of movement that you want when you don short skirts.

# The STAGE

## Personal Mention.

Maida Snyder has been engaged for "The White Cat."  
Ada Rehan is to appear this season in "Capt. Brassbound's Conversion."  
Clara Bloodgood is to play Violet in George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman."

Anna Boyd has been engaged for the role of the gratifying widow in "Piff, Paff, Poff."  
Nelle Thorne has been engaged to support Maxine Elliott in the new Clyde Fitch play.

Thomas E. Shea has found his most successful dramatized novel to be "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Charles Frohman's new London theater will be called the Aldwych. It will be ready in December.

Cecilia Loftus will be seen as a star early in December in a new play accepted by Charles Frohman.  
Bijou Fernandez, Donald McLaren, Claire Kulp and Percy Ames will support Thomas W. Ross in "A Fair Exchange."

Margaret Illington, Mrs. Daniel Frohman, is announced to play "La Belle Marséillaise," a Paris success of last season.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro at their home in England. Mrs. de Navarro was Miss Mary Anderson.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" is the name of Henrietta Crosman's new comedy for this season. Boyd Putnam will be her leading man.

E. S. Willard will remain in England for the rest of the summer, and may cancel his American tour and appear in London next month in a new play.

"Faith Mather" is the first Ameri-

can play in which the typewriter girl is taken up as a serious character. Ordinarily she is played as a sourette.

Augustus Thomas' new comedy, with which John Drew will start his season at the Empire theater, New York on Sept. 4, will be called "De Lancey."

Thomas E. Shea's new play, "Napoleon the Great," is by Channing Pollock, whose dramatization of "In the Bishop's Carriage" was staged in Hartford last week.

The Shuberts have purchased from Agnes and Eerton Castle the dramatic rights to their novel, "The Secret Orchard." Channing Pollock will make the adaptation.

John Keefe, who plays the Rube sheriff in "The Geezer of Geck," has portrayed 37 different roles since he went on the stage, and 31 of them have been Rubes.

Mabel Tallafero, E. D. Lyons, Robert Rogers and Louise Mackintosh have been engaged for "The Truth Tellers," to be produced in Washington in September.

It may not be generally known that Edwin Stevens, the Ancient Mariner of "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," was at one time a funmaker in the sawdust ring of the circus.

Thomas E. Shea, Robert Mantell, E. H. Sothern, Louis James and Frederick Ward will be the foremost actors playing Shakespearean characters on the American stage the coming season.

William Gillette will produce his new play, "Clarice," at the Shakespeare theater, Liverpool, on Sept. 4. The following week he will take it to the Duke of York's theater, London.

Paula Edwards is en route to New York after a summer spent in Algiers. She will begin rehearsals of her new musical comedy early in September, and is scheduled to open her season in October.

Frank Gilmore and Miss Helen MacGregor have been engaged to create the two leading roles in "As We Sow," which William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer will produce at McVicker's, Chicago, Sept. 9.

Anne Blanche has been engaged to play a dual role in the new scenic production of "Fighting Fate," which will appear at the Grand Opera House. She will appear as Larry, a stable boy, and as Grace, his sister.

Rehearsals of "The Catch of the Season," the musical play in which Edna May will appear this season, have begun at Daly's theater, New York, where the piece will have its American premiere.

Erta Kendall's company this season includes Ethel Brandon, Kathryn Browne, Edith Tallafero, Reda O'Neil, Elizabeth King, Mary Stockwell, Thurlow Bergen, Harold Russell, Philip Bishop and John D. Garrick.

Marion Draughn has been engaged by George H. Brennan to create the leading feminine role in Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, "The Classman," which is a dramatization founded on his two novels, "The Classman" and "The Leopard's Spots."

Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin are to inaugurate their tour as dual

season, will be played by James Carver and A. E. Anson, an English actor. This will be Mr. Anson's first visit to America. Mr. Anson was under engagement to Mr. Tree, who kindly released him out of compliment to Miss Allen. Mr. Carver has been appearing in London as Sam Coast with Miss Maxine Elliott in Mr. Fitch's "Her Own Way."

Beerbohm Tree recently closed his season at His Majesty's theater in London with the production of Comyns Carr's version of "Oliver Twist."

Tree made an impression as Fagin, the Jew, and Constance Collier as Nancy, and Lynn Harding as Bill Sykes were prominent. So encouraging was the reception of the play that at the conclusion of the performance Mr. Tree announced that he would commence his autumn season in September with a reproduction of the drama.

"The Beauty and the Barge," Nat C. Goodwin's new comedy, is the work of W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker. Mr. Jacobs is new in the ranks of dramatic authors, but his clever character sketches from English cockney life have won him many American admirers in the last three or four years. The collaboration of the veteran but none too imaginative stage craftsman, Louis N. Parker, probably means that Mr. Jacobs has furnished the material and that Mr. Parker has done the building.

"I shall never forget," says Ethel Barrymore, "the first time it flashed on me that I was a star. I went early to the theater to get ready for my first appearance in 'Capt. Jinks,' and as I approached the theater the electric current was turned on for an immense sign over the entrance. I looked up, of course, and read, 'Ethel Barrymore.' Honestly, I came as near fainting as I ever did in my life. I had dreamed of that sign for years, and there it was with no mention of the play, just Ethel Barrymore."

C. M. S. McLellan, author of "Leah Kleschna," has written a comedy called "On the Love Path," which will be produced early in September at the Haymarket theater, London. Another play of his is to be produced in this country by the Shuberts. It is called "The Jury of Fate," and concerns a young man who has misapprehended his life and who is given the privilege of living it over again in order that he may demonstrate how far he has profited by his experiences. Failing to take proper advantage of this opportunity, he is again deprived of existence.

Here is a brand new wall. George M. Cohan says there are not enough chorus girls in the market, and he says it so well that he must be feeling their lack. "The chorus girl," he proclaims, "was never more in her glory than she is this season. There never was such a demand for good looking, good singing girls as now. There seems to be nothing but musical shows in sight, and as each and every one announces 'a chorus of fifty' it looks as if recruiting stations would soon be necessary throughout the country. A dragnet put out in New York just now could not secure 150 desirable girls."

## JOY OF THE STAGE MANAGER.



Group of chorus beauties of "Little Johnny Jones."

## Forced Morality on Sparta

Lycurgus Made Currency of Country So Bulky and Comparatively Worthless That Inducement to Hoard Was Lost.

Plutarch says: "Not content with this (the equal division of the lands, etc., of the Lacedaemonians), he (Lycurgus) resolved to make a division of their movables, too, that there might be no odious distinction or inequality left among them; but finding that it would be very dangerous to go about it openly, he took another course and defeated their avarice by the following stratagem: He commanded that all gold and silver coin should be called in and that only a certain kind of money made of iron should be current. A great weight and quantity was of little worth, so that to lay up twenty or thirty pounds there was required a pretty large closet and to remove it nothing less than a yoke of oxen," according to the Scientific American. "With the diffusion of this money at once a number of vices were banished from Lacedaemonia, for who would rob another of such a coin? Who would unjustly detain or take by force or accept as a bribe a thing which was not easy to hide nor a credit to have nor indeed of any use to cut in pieces? For when it was just red hot they quenched it in vinegar, by that means spoiling it, and made it almost incapable of being worked."

Clare, in his "Universal History of

the World," volume 2, page 585, says: "To render the state dependent only on its own territorial products and to prevent any individual from accumulating an undue amount of wealth he (Lycurgus) prohibited the use of any money except an iron coin, with so small a value in comparison with its bulk and weight that the necessity of using it as a medium of exchange would make it difficult to carry on trade, especially foreign commerce. By subjecting this iron coin to a process rendering it brittle and unfit for any other use Lycurgus endeavored to destroy every desire to hoard it as a treasure."

Rollin, in his "Ancient History," volume 1, page 687, says: "First he (Lycurgus) cried down all gold and silver money and ordained that no other should be current than that of iron, which he made so very heavy and fixed at so low a rate that a cart and two oxen were necessary to carry home a sum of 10 minae (500 French livres, about \$88.80) and a whole chamber to keep it in."

This was done for the purpose of sapping the foundation of avarice. From the above quotations it would seem that, while iron was much more valuable than it is now, still it was not so valuable as to justify its being coined into money. It seems that a team of oxen could haul about \$88 worth of coin. I presume the same sort of team might haul one-fifth that value of iron at the present date.

## Coal Tokens as Currency

Undoubted Proof That Roman Workshops Turned Out Coins of Bituminous Material That Did Service as Money.

Coal was once used as money, but it was a long time ago and in England. The coal money was in the shape of disks, approximating coins in size, and was from Roman workshops, where articles of ornament were made on lathes. A writer says: "On the Dorset coast, in the Isle of Purbeck, to the west of St. Alban's Head, an outcrop occurs of bituminous shale, which extends more or less for some miles. As a source of fuel this shale, or coal, has been worked from very early times and is to the present day used by the cottagers of Kimmeridge. Some of this shale is of so compact a texture that it is capable of being worked into ornamental articles, taking a high polish, similar to jet. The Romans, when occupying this part of Dorset, discovered not only the properties of this deposit as a fuel but also its capabilities of being turned in a lathe into rings, beads and armlets, which were no doubt readily purchased by the ladies in the important town of Durnovaria (Dorchester), a few miles distant. Some estimate may be formed of the magnitude of this industry by the number of disks which have been discovered from time to time in the neighbor-

hood, as they are without doubt the cores or centers left after turning articles of ornament.

"These discarded disks have been invariably found, carefully hidden away under the surface of the ground, at a depth of about two feet, sometimes with or in Roman pottery and sometimes between two flat stones placed on edge, covered with a third stone at the top. That they were carefully stored and hidden away is beyond question; hence they must have represented some value to the possessor. It would appear reasonable to conclude that they were used by the ancient Britons as tallies, or money. The turning lathe of the enlightened Roman was an instrument unknown to the natives and these waste disks, bearing the tool marks of the turner, would have been impossible to counterfeit by the savage Briton as a minted coin.

"That they have been known from early times as coal money is well authenticated. As many as 600 have been found together in one place, but always protected by covering stones or pottery. In size they vary from one and three-quarters to two and one-half inches in diameter and about one-half inch in thickness, with holes to secure them to the mandrel of the lathe. They are all strikingly similar in appearance."

## Superstition of Dog Days

Authorities Differ as to When This Most Unpleasant Part of Summer Really Puts in Its Annual Appearance.

Dog days begin, according to the traditions of boyhood, in certain parts of the United States, when the green scum, algae, begins to appear on the surface of the lakes and rivers. Then it is supposed to be unsafe to go in swimming. And it is then, that, according to the tradition of many adults as well as of boys, dogs most frequently go mad. All nations and races of civilization, apparently, have had a period during the summer known as dog days when many maladies were supposed to be common. But the madness of dogs, hydrophobia, was never associated with dog days by the ancients.

Dog days are a rather indefinite period, according to this green-scum rule, but there is a disagreement of authorities as to when dog days really do begin and end. According to the Century dictionary "dog days are part of the year about the time of the heliac rising of the dog star, Sirius"; that is, when the dog star rises in conjunction with the sun or as nearly in conjunction as may be observed. Various dates from July 3 to Aug. 15 have been assigned for the beginning of dog days and they are given various durations of from thirty to fifty days. It seems to have been from the hel-

ical rising of Sirius that the ancients most commonly reckoned the dog days. Thus at the present time, dog days would begin July 3 and will end Aug. 11. Sirius is the brightest star in the heavens and it was easy to associate the mutual heat of the brightest star and of the sun with the hottest and most unkindly period of the year. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) declared the dog days to be the most unhealthy part of the summer.

Dog days are continually dropping farther back into the calendar. Now they are twelve days behind the schedule to which they held in the period of the Pharaohs. In time Sirius may rise in the dead of winter. The Egyptians maintained that the first indication of the rise of the Nile took place on the morning of the longest day, when, as they said, the sun and Sothis (Sirius) rose together. They attributed the rise of the river entirely to the great heat generated by this star in conjunction with the sun.

Sirius is situated in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major (the "great dog"). The Latin name of dog days is "dies canicularis," and from this comes the term "canicular year," which was known among the Egyptians and Ethiopians. It was computed from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next and consisted ordinarily of 365 days, every fourth year having 366 days.

## American History Is Hard

Tender Sentiments Have Had Little to Do With the Great Events That Have Marked the Country's Uplifting.

Our history is hard and masculine; colored with few purple lights; too little related to our tenderer sentiments and deeper passions. When older peoples have paused, as we did then, they have looked upon far different scenes. Fairer companies have stood about more stately figures of triumph or of tragedy than that America and the world now gazed upon. The common chamber, the gaunt, pale President, the strong, bearded counselors at his bedside—this was unlike scenes which European peoples have fixed in their memories. Charles I and Mary Stuart on their scaffolds, the barons and the King at Runnymede, Maria Theresa appealing to the nobles of Hungary to take up their swords for her child, Marie Antoinette and Mirabeau, and many another pageant of human love and sacrifice are treasured up by other peoples as we

have treasured up this crude, unacknowledged martyrdom.

Even the great personality of Lincoln, now potent in so many individual lives, intimate and familiar to so many of our hidden moods, was not yet fully revealed to his fellows. It was the emancipator only that had fallen; the leader and shepherd of men. Outwardly at least his experience was limited as theirs was. Dying in the midst of multitudes, master of armies and of navies, he was still of the frontier, as, indeed, all our American life was still, in a sense, only the frontier and western fringe of European life.

True, Lincoln also leads our thoughts back to the princes whose peer he was, but we can pass from his deathbed with no irreverence, no sense of shock or change, to look out, in the plain light of day, upon the whole wide field of work and strife and progress which was always in his thought, and glimpse the attitude and state of the republic when his summons passed, like an angelus, across the continent.—William Garrott Brown in the Atlantic.

## It Was a Question of How.

Tom Nason, who lived at Bonny Eagle, Me., and "helped" my grandfather, who was "Uncle John" (Labe) on the farm, said one day: "Uncle John, I want 75 cents."

Grandfather said: "What do you want 75 cents for, Tom?"

the reply, "to keep Fourth of July."

"Now, Tom," said grandfather, "can't you keep Fourth of July on a pint of rum?"

Tom considered for a moment, and looking his employer straight in the eye replied: "Uncle John, perhaps I could keep Fourth of July on a pint of rum, but the question is, how would it be kept?"—Boston Herald.