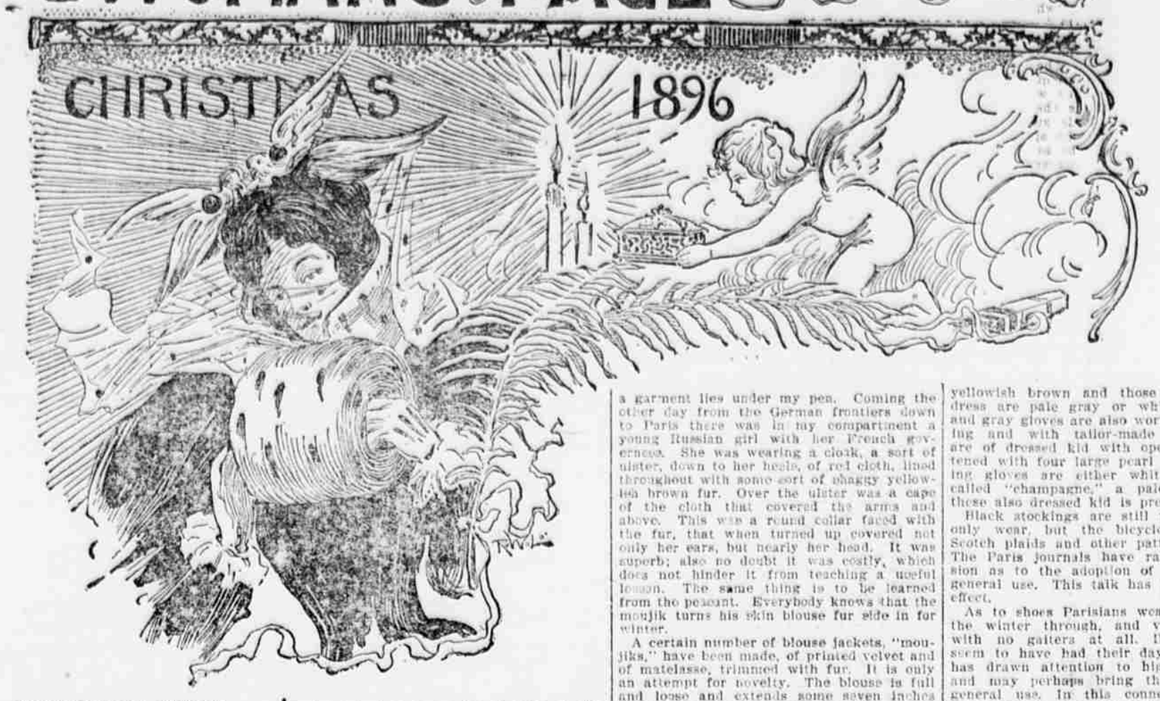
WOMAN'S PAGE



PARIS FASHION LETTER.

Complete Triumph of French Ideas in Matters of Dress.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The search for fashion ideas outside of France has not had a tremendous success.

It was expected that the Russian fetes would bring some slavic influence in, but they have done almost nothing of the sort. On the contrary, these fetes resulted in a tremendous extra draught on the specialties of Paris. The empress brought with her gowns that had been sent her from here and left an order behind her for more, while her ladies in waiting dressed in Petersburg travesties of Paris were rather dowdy. As a matter of fact, inspiration from Russia must come not from these, but from the peasants, to whom and because Paris re-

BLACK SATIN AND DARK BLUE VELVET.

mains forever as far off as the moon, and just what these peasants have yet furnished of ideas is chronicled in its due place below.

The milliners went to England for an inspiration, as has been related before, and imported the "shepherdess" hat rolled up on both sides. When I last wrote this hat was a rage—with the milliners. It is the painful duty of the chronicler to tell how it has stayed pitilessly in the shops with scarce an airing except on the occasional stranger in the gates that was early enjoled. Parisians are wearing anything and everything but "shepherdesses." And this is what it is to launch a mode against prevailing taste.

The truth is French design plants itself squarely on the philosophy of lines, and it fails to see how either England or Russia can give it on this head any news. At times it looks curiously on other people's dress and now and then assimilates an idea, but for the most part it goes serenely its way. And since it first invented hats this shape has been twice tried and dropped, for instead of being a frame this line brushes the face at a flying tangent, giving exactly the outline of horns.

AFTERNOON GOWNS.

But if the Parisian cannot assimilate a shepherdess hat she can give points on the making and wearing of an afternon gown. It is her specialty. She goes out very little

PARIS SKATING COSTUME.

before lunch and goes out not at all if it rains, and therefore she has no great need of a tailor-made serge. If she wants such a gown she goes, as did the empress of Russia the other week, to England to buy it. Her day proper begins in the afternoon and her gown is of a sort that answers for receptions, matinees or skating at the club, though, according to the occasion, it may be simple or rich.

For such gowns two ideas divide favor this year. One is the gown with bodice like the skirt, to which is added an extra wrap for the street, to the other is the dress with skirt and jacket alike, the jacket being a sort of elaborated bodice and essential part of the gown. Here follows some models of each:

A green velvet gown trimmed with black moire astrakan, worn for skating at the Palais de Glace, is thus made. The skirt has a three-inch facing of the fur, with the upper edge cut in a waved line, beaded by rows of narrow soutache braid following the same line. The bodice has the velvet laid on smooth and covered on the lower part with a wide bolt of black satin. A short bolero falling open in front is thus made. The bolero lining is covered with the fur except for a space around the edges, including the armholes, and this is covered with the velvet. The fur is cut with a waved edge and sewed down on the velvet, and then the velvet is covered with lines of soutache, to match the skirt. The effect is extremely rich. Sleeves of the velvet, with the wrists open, trimmed to match, and neck band of the velvet, with the same trimming, and a piping of rose velvet on the top.

A handsome gown is of dark blue velvet and black satin. It is made on a princess lining. The velvet covers the skirt and the waist up to the height of a deep corselet and the upper part of the waist is covered with plaited black satin, forming a blouse that passes under the velvet. The edge of the corselet rounds up high under the arms, so as to touch the armhole and connect with the top drapery of the sleeves, which is of velvet in loops. The long close sleeve is of satin. The effect of this gown may be given with the waist and skirt separate and thus will be easier to make.

FETCHING PATTERNS.

A gown of violet and black wool in honeycomb pattern is trimmed with black satin pipings and violet velvet. The skirt has a cluster of pipings running down the middle of the front breadth. The bodice, which has a blouse front, a little bouffant, has the neck cut down square in front and the space filled with white openwork embroidery over violet. From thence down to the belt run a cluster of pipings continuing the line of the skirt. A yoke effect is given with the violet velvet that is made to run across the front, falling in a deep point on each side, over the shoulders with a point on the sleeves, and across the back with a single point in the middle.

Some wool gowns have the bodice trimmed with ruffles or ruches of white muslin and Valenciennes lace. It is a novel combination that sounds bizarre, but may be a success. These ruffles are usually laid under the edge of plaits. Thus if the upper half of the bodice is in plaits a ruffle is set under each, the whole giving the effect of a yoke, and the ruffles are mingled also in the tops of the sleeves, to include the sleeves as fashion demands in the width of the shoulders.

Among the bodices a good many are plain fitted. The material taken bias is stretched smooth over the lining behind, and in the front it may be bias also, or it may be drawn down with flat plaits. No seams are visible. The lower part is covered with a wide belt that may be a sash ribbon tied behind with long ends. Such sashes, in fancy ribbon, part velvet, are worn with wool afternoon gowns. It seems probable that these plain bodices mean a drawing up of the corset strings that have been so comfortably relaxed during the triumph of the blouse.

THE BLOUSE.

But the blouse has not by any means finished its days, and may yet prevail over this routing attempt. The plain bodice is still but a novelty, and the bouffant front is yet the general wear.

Come now to the dress with skirt and jacket alike. Cloth is in great favor for these, and black, violet and dark blue seem to be the colors preferred. The form of jacket liked best by chic young women is the loose coat reaching only a little below the belt. Equally elegant and more quiet in taste is the fitted coat, with front open over the vest, the vest draped with a jabot on a long bow of white lace bordered with fur. All jackets are made with a high collar to stand or turn down.

A blue cloth skating costume is trimmed with astrakan, plaited black mousseline de soie ruffles and jetted galoon as follows: On the bottom of the skirt is a binding of the fur, on which falls a mousseline ruffle headed by the galoon, and this trimming is repeated nearly half way up the skirt. The loose jacket is open down each side, the front over a panel set under, equally loose, and this panel is covered with the mousseline ruffles, running up and down, alternating with the galoon. The edges of the jacket, each side, is bound with fur. The collar is lined with fur, and inside it, attached to the panel of the front, is a collar band of the mousseline and jet.

The attention of the reader is called to this gown. It is one of the most exquisite designs made in Paris this year.

A gown of violet cloth has a facing of sable on the bottom and a lining of sable in the high standing collar. The little jacket falls very simply in plaits. Such a jacket has the plaits lined with white or colored satin, and an extra wadded flat lining inside. Another violet gown has a fitted velvet jacket, opening over a vest, and the whole vest is covered by a jabot of cream lace edged with sable.

Black cloth gowns are trimmed with astrakan and soutache braid or satin pipings. Some of them have reverse and collar faced with colored moire silk. Then a blouse is worn underneath of the same color. The sleeves of all these coats are rather close to the arm and resemble gown sleeves, but are not too close to prevent a blouse sleeve going inside.

In the category of cheaper gowns suited to skating or the street is a skirt of brown velveteen. The coat is double-breasted and fastened with two large flat ornamented buttons. Also pretty gowns are made of cheviot, barred with lines of another color in boucle weave. Thus dark green barred with cream or with red, black barred with red, etc. These, if trimmed have pipings of satin.

FUR JACKETS.

Parisians are disheartened by the cold summer just past, and expect almost superstitiously that the winter will be severe, which explains perhaps the rage for fur coats. The old-time sealskin jackets were all of a pattern, but no longer is the cut of a fur coat conventionally fixed. It is anything you like and copies all the fantasies going. Also some novel embellishments are allowed. I have just seen an astrakan jacket made for a leading actress that has the revers and collar faced with apple green moire silk. Over the silk is laid a coarse toe-colored netting, and on the netting are appliqued chenille flowers in black.

In the manner of using furs fashionable dress might study the Russian with profit. They wear the fur inside the garment and not outside, and thus it serves for warmth and not for show. It is an arrangement of by far greater elegance. For illustration such a garment lies under my pen. Coming the other day from the German frontiers down to Paris there was in my compartment a young Russian girl with her French governess. She was wearing a cloak, a sort of ulster, down to her heels, of red cloth, lined throughout with some sort of shaggy yellowish brown fur. Over the ulster was a cape of the cloth that covered the arms and above. This was a round collar faced with the fur, that when turned up covered not only her ears, but nearly her head. It was superb; also no doubt it was costly, which does not hinder it from teaching a useful lesson. The same thing is to be learned from the peasant. Everybody knows that the moujik turns his skin blouse fur side in for winter.

A certain number of blouse jackets, "moujiks," have been made, of printed velvet and of matelasse, trimmed with fur. It is only an attempt for novelty. The blouse is full and loose and extends some seven inches or so below the belt, with the edge cut irregularly or slashed and a narrow fur border running all the way round. It is double-

MIYIK BLOUSE AND GOWN OF VELVET AND ASTRAKHAN.

breasted and has one or two, not more, large buttons enamelled or set with mock gems. The collar turns up high. This is worn with any sort of skirt and forms part of an elaborate toilet. This is as near to a Russian idea as anything that has appeared.

DETAILS OF DRESS.

The fashion in jewels does not change greatly from season to season, and opaque and translucent stones continue in high favor. Opals, torquoises and pearls are the mode. A pearl dog collar is still the necklace preferred.

Watches remain very small. A new design has a case of gold chiselled in relief and is oxidized red or green or else has the pattern picked out with enamels. The pin that fastens it is in a design to match. Instead of the pin some women wear a long chain of fine links set with pearls. A new design is a chatelaine to hold it that fastens to a gold belt buckle, and all three pieces are designed to match in chiselled gold.

Brooches are still in the form of a round disc, and they also are made in an openwork pattern of chiselled gold. The subject of miniature brooches has changed from Louis XV to classic heads and to statuesques, with deeper and richer colors.

A new design in bracelets is of fine gold wire woven like cloth, the band an inch wide,

VIOLET AND BLACK WOOL.

with a key pattern running through in a contrasting weave.

Hair ornaments for evening are very light in character as befits the simple coiffure in vogue. A small balanced ornament is placed in front of the knot of hair, and a comb that may be jewelled is placed at the back. Tiaras are not worn.

Fans change as little as jewelry. Those most used in Paris are of ostrich feathers or simple spangled gauze, of which the sticks may be as costly as one likes. In the way of novelty are some made of eagle's feathers, but as a rule elegance chooses a fan that will not draw attention. The diminutive ones that tickled the crowd last year have no vogue except among the eccentric.

Gloves for wear in the morning are of yellowish brown and those for afternoon dress are pale gray or white, but white and gray gloves are also worn in the morning and with tailor-made gowns. They are of dressed kid with open wrists, fastened with four large pearl buttons. Evening gloves are either white or what is called "champagne," a pale yellow. For these also dressed kid is preferred.

Black stockings are still practically the only wear, but the bicycle brought in Scotch plaids and other patterns in color. The Paris journals have raised a discussion as to the adoption of these last for general use. This talk has had as yet no effect.

As to shoes Parisians wear low ties all the winter through, and very commonly with no gaiters at all. Buttoned boots seem to have had their day. The bicycle has drawn attention to high-laced shoes, and may perhaps bring them back into general use. In this connection it may be remarked that tan shoes seemed last summer to have lost some favor with fashion. At the French beaches it was observed that many women have turned to black, while the great chic was for white. White ties with black stockings was the supreme elegance for bicycle and all other dress. This is a word in advance for next year.

ADA CONE.

CHRISTMAS TREE FINERY.

Radiant Bits of Color for Decoration.

Santa Claus means to have things pretty much his own way this season, and is constantly sending along loads of new spangles, iridescences, glittering combinations, shimmering favors, radiant bits of light and color merely for the decoration of his well beloved Christmas tree. Of course, he couldn't leave behind the glorious old balls, the festoons of tinsel and the little Jap lanterns that have done such good service these many years, but what he has added to them in dazzling devices isn't to be named within the limits of one short story. Fancy a red ball, just a drop of glowing light enshrined in a crown shaped design of glistening tinsel; then there are stars each point of a separate bright color, all brought into relief by a brilliant setting; big gold walnuts, too, on a branch with gold leaves; gorgeous silver tassles and fiery comets with glittering tails. But after all, aren't the tiny gold bird cages each containing a little red bird on its perch the most enticing? Or perhaps the miniature Venetian and Florentine lanterns, exact reproductions in different colored celluloid and dull gilt of their most artistic originals, each holding, too, its little candle. And then there are chubby gilt cupids with silver wings and gold fish, beautiful red cherries, luscious bunches of purple grapes, imitation sprigs of holly, and an endless number of combinations of paper figures with bright colored tissue paper, celluloid and tinsel; a rosy little cherub, for instance, reposing on a red and green background and rejoicing in a halo and petticoats of sparkling silver. But there must be some dead white, too, and this is supplied by a few of the dearest little animals in frosted cotton batten. An elephant for only 8 cents is a most perfectly formed, attractive little beast. In fact, one could deck out a tree in the most fascinating manner for a mere trifle, many of the prettiest of these ornaments being only 4 cents apiece, and few costing more than $1 a dozen.

When one comes to favors, their name is legion; all new, unique and adapted to different characteristics. There are little paper opera glasses to be filled with sweets for the matinee girl; tiny top hats in all colors, the lining being a little bag that will draw up; little sailor caps arranged in the same manner, champagne on ice, paper cups and saucers, pipes, coffee mills, all sorts and kinds of musical instruments, and all to be filled with one's favorite bon bon. Indeed, ingenuity seems to have reached its utmost limit in supplying things new, strange and wonderful to make a pretty and amusing Christmas tree that can come within the reach of the most slender purse.

DRESS REFORM AT CEDAR FALLS.

One Hundred Normal School Girls Now Wear the School Suit.

More than 100 of the 600 young women who are attending the Iowa State Normal school have declared for dress reform. They have not been content with declaring for it; they have begun it. The common sense and good judgment which they have shown in the matter ought to disarm criticism and set a contagious example.

The traditional power of the press has not been active in the line of dress reform, says the New York Sun. That is to say, it has been decidedly active, but has devoted itself to wholesale ridicule of the entire scheme. To "kill" the dress reform jokes of journalism would be to annually eliminate pages upon pages of copy. Nevertheless, it was the press which indirectly started the dress reform movement in the Iowa school. The normal college is in Cedar Falls, which is, doubtless, not far from the Cedar Rapids which the Cherry sisters are nightly advertising here.

Last spring a number of Iowa editors visited Cedar Falls, for what purpose deponent sayeth not. The deponent in this case is the Normalite, the college paper, and it goes on to say of the editors that "returning home, many complimented us." Of course they did. Even editors are not oblivious to the charms of 600 girls.

"One however," continues the Normalite, "took occasion to criticise the appearance of our girls, saying that they looked frail, nervous, lacking in physical strength. That his remarks were true none deny. He attributed such a condition to overstudy and lack of exercise. We admitted that, too, but going deeper we found this lack of exercise and consequent nervous exhaustion was the result, in large measure, of clothing not adapted to its purpose. Heavy skirts, supported by tight belts, are not calculated to make walking a joy to their wearer, and climbing up Normal hill on a wet or windy morning in such a garb is about all the exercise the average girl thinks she needs.

"A change of dress, then, was necessary for the better health of our girls. Could we find a costume that would be at once healthful, inconspicuous and becoming to all? Would all the teachers approve of its adoption? Would enough girls take hold of the movement to make it a success?

"Those questions have been answered, and the first day of the winter term, appropriately beginning with Thanksgiving in their hearts, over 100 of the young women of the Iowa State Normal school have appeared in what has been adopted as the 'school suit.' This consists of a skirt six inches from the floor, jacket to wear over shirt or fancy waists, leggings for protection in cold or stormy weather, and a plain hat or cap to match.

"It is not expected that all will wear the same material or color, though dark blue storm serge or cheviot is recommended as probably most serviceable and appropriate. Individuality may be emphasized in waists, collars and ties, while uniformity of style will prove an advantage. Rational underclothing is insisted upon; extremities are to be warmly dressed, heavy skirts to be abolished, and the weight of the clothing to be evenly distributed.

"This may all be done in such costume, and yet the whole effect may be perfectly feminine and modest. The length of the skirt is the only point which can be criticised, and even that, does its wearer possess a bicycle, is unheeded. Why, then, should our girls be condemned for adopting that which has proved itself healthful, becoming, economical, and sensible?

"That there will be criticism, none can doubt. That the criticism will cease with knowledge is equally sure. The Normal school can afford to lead in any movement which is for the betterment of the teachers of the state, and if the fact that teachers and girls here are adopting a working suit which gives freedom and health shall encourage our alumnae throughout the state to do the same, shall free even one country school teacher who plods through dust and mud and snow to her daily work, we can bear the strictures of our friends bravely and take no heed of the others. The Normal leads the way. Who is to follow?"

A WOMAN PASTOR.

Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett and Her Seven-Day Church.

Few American women are impressing themselves more potently upon their times than is Caroline J. Bartlett, the gifted pastor of the People's church at Kalamazoo, Mich. It was my pleasure to interview Miss Bartlett, at the home of Susan B. Anthony, where she was being entertained, and to report her sermons while in Rochester.

The first impression one receives upon coming into the presence of Miss Bartlett is of the spiritual loveliness of her face. It is so luminous with the inner light that one is almost startled, as if he had suddenly come face to face with a spirit. Not only her eyes, which are of a clear blue-gray, but every feature partakes of this irridiation. She is fair with hair of the soft light brown, which accompanies her type, and a brow indicative of strong mentality. Few of her photographs present her as she is, as the real attraction of her face is not in her features, but in that which is elusive of photography.

As she stands in the pulpit, Miss Bartlett looks the modern Hypatia, with her superb height and carriage, enhanced by the grace of a semi-fitting robe of black corded silk, which she always wears when performing the duties of her office.

There is no doubt that much of Miss Bartlett's influence over an audience is due to the power of a personality that at once wins and commands. Colonel Ingersoll said of Miss Bartlett, that she had that divine thing—enthusiasm, and one cannot come into her presence without feeling its vitalizing influence.

Her voice in delivering a discourse is musical and finely modulated. In the subject matter of her sermons, one meets the thought which prevails in the Unitarian and Independent churches; thought essentially religious, but not theological. Her style and diction are strongly reminiscent of Prof. Swing, the same touch of the poet and artist, the same beauty and richness; and these are excellent garments in which to clothe a philosophical fact.

Miss Bartlett's wish to enter the ministry dates back to her childhood. "From the time I was 16 years old," she says, "I had but one thought—to become the minister of

CAROLINE J. BARTLETT.

an independent church." At the close of the college course at Carthage, Miss Bartlett, out of respect to the wishes of her near relatives, who were opposed to her entering the ministry, deferred the realization of her project for a time and entered the realm of journalism, becoming a reporter on the Minneapolis Tribune. So well adapted was she to the work that in a few months she became assistant city editor. While filling this position a letter came to the Tribune from the Morning Times of Oshkosh, Wis., asking for a city editor for that paper, and Miss Bartlett was given the place. Oshkosh was then but a lumber town, and the youthful journalist found a rough element to deal with even on the repertorial staff; yet she came off conqueror and made so marked a success of editing that she was next offered a similar, but more lucrative, position on a leading daily in Sioux City, Dakota.

This position she retained until the way was clear for her to engage in the higher work, which she had not lost sight of, in the years of her journalistic success. Her rapid rise in the newspaper world demonstrated unquestionably that she would have become one of the foremost women in this position had she chosen to continue it, but her heart was otherwise.

The transition from journalism to the ministry was made at Sioux Falls, where Miss Bartlett became assistant pastor of a Unitarian church, whose regular pastor was a woman. The experience gained here enabled her to assume charge of a small Unitarian church at Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE GOVERNESS.

A Position Not Very Desirable in This Country.

After a little experience in this country most governesses are anxious to give up their position in the family for one in the schools on account of its superior independence. From many points of view former position is a very unenviable one. They are often treated merely as upper servants, and in some cases hardly as well. Sometimes, for instance, they are obliged to eat with the servants, or have their meals served in their rooms, in which latter case they run the risk of being badly served, rarely getting anything hot, and in case a dinner party is on, are sometimes put off with a simple bowl of bread and milk. They are also more or less subject to the caprices of children, and are frequently turned away with little ceremony. "Russia is the El Dorado of governesses," said one who has had experience in many countries; "there they are taken in as members of the family, are even included in their dinner parties, and in almost all cases a three-years' contract is made with them."

A German lady of very high family, daughter of a count, and sister of a baroness, has her own little tale to tell of her experiences in America. She was a woman of as high culture as breeding, speaking seven languages fluently, a brilliant musician, and all-round scholar. For some time she was at the Russian court as governess, where she enjoyed the friendship and confidence of her royal pupils. When they left her for college she was offered a life pension at the court where she received every courtesy and consideration. But thinking that similar experiences might await her anywhere, and being anxious to continue work, she refused the pension and came to America. She chanced at first into a fabulously wealthy but democratic family, who extended to her every civility. After finishing with her pupils there she was offered a similar position in an equally rich family. Hearing, however, that she would be likely to be treated as an upper servant, she hesitated about accepting it. All else failed, however, and she felt herself forced to call at the house and tender acceptance. Here she was kept waiting for an hour, and then summarily dismissed by the maid without seeing her mistress and asked to call again. Smothering her pride, she did so, and after again waiting an hour was told that there would be no occasion for her waiting longer and that she need not trouble to call again. And thus it is sometimes that cultivated, high-bred women from the other side are turned from the doors of our nouveau riche.

Fashion Notes.

Caracal, grebe skin and soft full moutton are all novel favorites.

Beaver is still used both plucked and unplucked in its natural color, and also dyed.

French coats of fur or velvet are lined with satin broche in bright, changeable effects, yellow, Danish red and green shades appearing prominently.

The Russian silks, or Muscovites, as they are called by the mediste, show many beautiful effects, especially when metal threads, whether gold, silver or bronze, are made use of.

Black lynx is now to be obtained in a fast dye—the color does not rub off in the least, and this with black fox is one of the most dressy and effective of the long lustrous furs.

Sashes in the made-up variety of silk with a chiffon ruffle around the edges and a trimming of black velvet ribbon are prophesied and are sometimes made of the same silk as the gown.

Skunk fur is exceedingly popular this winter. It is now wholly deodorized, and is extensively used under a far more elegant title to decorate garments both light and dark in color.

Among Parisian fancies are small fur boleros almost covered with heavy beaded arabesques en applique sunken in the rich pile. This decoration is repeated on velvet boleros, finished with high-standing Queen Bess collars.

The artistic and beautifully woven peau de sole is a great favorite this winter, and it appears in all the varied and tempting colors of the season. Examples of this choice material show shaded effects in two colors, either defined or vaguely blended.

Knife-plaited frills of colored taffeta silk beginning just in front of the ears and extending across the back, are very becoming with the added frill of laces, and really the special charm of this collar fad is that any decoration which is becoming is admissible.

The large Empire muffs made of velvet, satin ribbon, chiffon, etc., are elegant rivals of the muffs of various furs. A fur lining is now very generally put into both muffs of fur and the fancy styles. As the ostensible object of this appendage of the toilet is to keep the hands warm, it is curious that no one thought earlier of the fur lining.

A novelty among the new silk skirts is one without any lining at all. It is cut somewhat in the bell fashion, and is trimmed with rows of black velvet ribbon from the hem to the knee. Bands of bias velvet and satin, with a space between, are also used for skirt trimming, and bias folds arranged to lap a little over each other like tucks are set in around the bottom.

The "Potter" coiffure, parted on the left side and arranged in soft waves on each side of the head, is a fashionable fad of the moment with stylish young women. If the hair is not naturally wavy, it is put up on extra large pins at night, the hair well moistened before it is twined in and out on the pins. A clasp that comes with the box of pins holds the waved tresses firmly in position.

Peacock green and blue and gold breast feathers, yellowish green and blue-green birds' heads, quills and wings are much used on black, dark-green, gray and golden-brown hats and bonnets, and wide watered silk bows with large buckles of Irish diamonds in the center, are used with good effect on black and green hats in Rubens, Sir Peter Lely and duchess of Devonshire shapes—all large and spreading in contour.

In the domain of faconne or fancy fabrics are included all sorts of corded, striped, watered, mottled, dotted, plaided, boucled, changeable and checked effects. The rich Oriental dyes are noted in many of these fabrics, and among expensive and effective winter stuffs are India woolens figured in rare Persian designs showing applique patterns in high and low relief. These devices are repeated in luxurious carriage and opera cloakings.

The serviceable and stylish street redingote of seasons past has multiplied its one deep fur-edged cape by three, thereby losing none of its smartness, for each of the graduated capes is very full at the lower edge, revealing in its undulations glimpses of a bright Tartan lining or one of plain brilliant cerise. A stylish expression of the redingote style, made up on the other side, is of rough-finished cloth in black, the capes edged with black Persian lamb and lined with cerise silk, showing a fine repped surface. The high standing collar is wholly of the fur.

A rival—and if the issues were important, it might be said a formidable rival—of the new pointed bodices named after various queens is the draped or folded corsage. Arranged to suit different types of figures, it can be made very becoming to stout, medium and slender forms severally, the folds being more or less voluminous, broad or narrow, few or many in number, arranged high or placed low, and laid above a deep ceinture that comes up very high on the bodice, or merely held in place by a low, narrow pointed girdle—in short, to suit the special individual under consideration.

Some of the new, very smartest evening bodices are called the "Queen Elizabeth" models, and these are made with extremely long points, the graduation from the waist to the end of the points being unusually long and sharp—they are even more extreme than those shaped long years ago on the original bodice, and as regards the jewel decorations applied to this particular corsage, they are not to be outnumbered by England's one-time queen herself. Jeweled corsages and jeweled collars and girdles appear among a large portion of the most expensive and fashionable gowns of the winter, and on these toilets the spurious gems are careful copies of real stones and as a rule do not err on the side of undue proportion, therefore look far less meretricious and are in better taste than more obtrusive jewel garnitures.

Feminine Notes.

The princess of Wales is a great lover of dogs, and at the last dog show carried off an armful of prizes.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly has been created honorary president for life of the New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Miss Annie Walters, a handsome and vivacious young brunette, has opened an undertaking establishment in Marcellus, Mich.

Congressman-elect Vincent of the Fifth Kansas district announces the selection of his private secretary in the person of his young daughter. Miss Vincent is now in Topeka learning shorthand and in other way equipping herself for her Washington duties.

Cora Hortense Smith of Arkansas City, Kan., who is described as "young, pretty and unmarried," owns a large ranch and 5,000 head of cattle.

Mrs. Perugini, nee Kate Dickens, has just completed the revision of the proofs of the late Miss Mamie Dickens' book, entitled "My Father as I Recall Him."

Princess Beatrice is quite an authority among royal ladies upon the subject of botany, and has lately discovered several rare specimens which she added to her herbarium.

One of the most prosperous farms in Kansas is owned and operated solely by women. It is located in Butler county, and is owned by Mrs. Ogden. She and her daughter perform all the work.

Queen Amelie of Portugal witnessed a number of interesting experiments at the Pasteur institute when she was recently in Paris. Her majesty is about to write another volume setting forth her medical theories.

Mrs. Freemen Thomas, who accompanied her husband on a trip to Kalgurli, Australia, recently performed the feat of descending and ascending the Croesus Proprietary mine. She had to traverse 175 feet of vertical ladder without a pause.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton is the honorary president of the Needlework Guild of America, and Mrs. J. W. Stewart of Glen Ridge, a cousin of Governor Morton, is the general president. The guild furnishes new garments to all public institutions.

The dowager empress of Germany is visiting her mother, Queen Victoria, and recently celebrated her fifty-sixth birthday by an elaborate royal dinner party. She is considered one of the best scholars among the royal women of Europe.

Miss Edith English, who, on the 30th of this month, will be married to Governor-elect John R. Tanner of Illinois, is an accomplished conversationalist. As Mr. Tanner is a widower, with grown children, Mrs. Tanner will never lack for a person with whom to converse.

Mrs. Cleveland is studying French. She is taking three lessons a week of an hour's duration each. Her professor, who is one of the well-known teachers of the capital, says his distinguished pupil shows unusual aptitude for the French speech, and has already acquired considerable knowledge of the language.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, who is lady chairman of the Commercial Travelers' fair, is busily engaged in dressing a large and beautiful doll, which she will place in the doll show. It is sure to be the admired of all admirers, for, aside from the fact that Mrs. Platt dressed it, it will have many charms in its own right.

Miss Lillian Jenkins, who has been a medical missionary for some years past in Lucknow, India, is one of the best women linguists in the world. She has just started for St. Aidans, in the diocese of Natal, South Africa, where she will do special mission work among the women, having mastered the language previous to starting.

It is rumored that Mrs. Herman Oelrichs will be the leader of society in Gotham for the remainder of the season, having recently taken a Fifth avenue residence, upon which $200,000 was spent not long ago merely for remodeling and redecorating. Her sister, Miss Virginia Fair, the California heiress, will enjoy the gayeties with her.

Marie Amelie of Portugal enjoys the distinction of being the first woman of royal birth who has acquired the right to write M. D. after her name. She has succeeded in passing with flying colors the examination entitling her to practice as a physician, and she has attained this by two years of extraordinary work, for besides her medical studies, she is constantly occupied with national affairs. Her taste for this study dates from the time of the discovery of diphtheria.

Two American women, Miss Alice Luce and Miss Ida J. Hyde, have recently received the degree of Ph. D., each magna cum laude, from the University of Heidelberg. In so distinguishing themselves they have gained a great victory for other women, who have heretofore received but a scant and grudging welcome at German universities. Miss Luce is a Maine girl. By permission of the Ministry of the Grand Duchy of Baden she was allowed to attend lectures at the University of Heidelberg during the summer of 1895. Miss Hyde claims Chicago as her home, but she has been there very little for a number of years. After being graduated from Cornell in 1891 she spent some time at Bryn Mawr as a fellow and instructor before going abroad to study in the biological laboratory at Heidelberg.

WHERE THE EARTH IS DEAD.

Cy Warman in New York Sun.

How cheerless is the wind that sweeps
The hills of Galilee,
Where murmuriess the Jordan creeps
Down to the deep Dead sea.

O'er barren rocks the dead vines trail,
And by dead tendrils cling,
And on the hill and in the vale
There is no breath of spring.

The dying glance of Christ, the King,
Seems to have stayed and stilled
The voice of every living thing
Where Christ, the King, was killed.

The brooks, the birds that sing with them,
Have long since passed away,
And all about Jerusalem
The earth is dead today.

The report recently circulated that Bishop H. A. Neely (Episcopal) of Maine will soon retire is authoritatively denied.

Mme. Yale's
Great Remedies.

WHY EVERY WOMAN SHOULD USE THEM

No one will attempt to dispute the fact that it is to a woman's advantage to be good looking; therefore it is an urgent necessity that every woman makes it a practice to take care of herself and use every means known to enhance her physical perfection, and thereby retain her self respect and happiness.

The advanced methods of beautifying so successfully employed by Mme. Yale enable every woman in the land to regulate her own beauty and increase her good looks every day. When Mme. Yale first made her discoveries she did not ask any one to use them until she herself had done so. She did not make a claim for them until she herself had become beautiful from their use, and now, at the age of 45, and after using her own remedies for twenty-two years, she is celebrated as the most beautiful woman living, is a grand demonstration of what her remedies will do; therefore this is why every woman in the land should use Mme. Yale's remedies, and use plenty of them, and grow beautiful and become happy.

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Yale's La Preckla (for freckles)	1.00 a bottle
Yale's Special Lotion (for blackheads)	1.00 a bottle
Yale's Special Ointment (for pimples and skin diseases)	1.00 a jar
Yale' Hand Whitener	1.00 a bottle
Yale's Face Powder	.50
Yale's Complexion Soap	.25
Yale's Elixir of Beauty (skin tonic)	1.00 a bottle
Yale's Fruitlier (cures constipation)	1.00 a bottle
Yale's Blood and Liver Tonic	1.00 a bottle
Yale's Fruitcura, (for female weakness)	1.00 a bottle

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