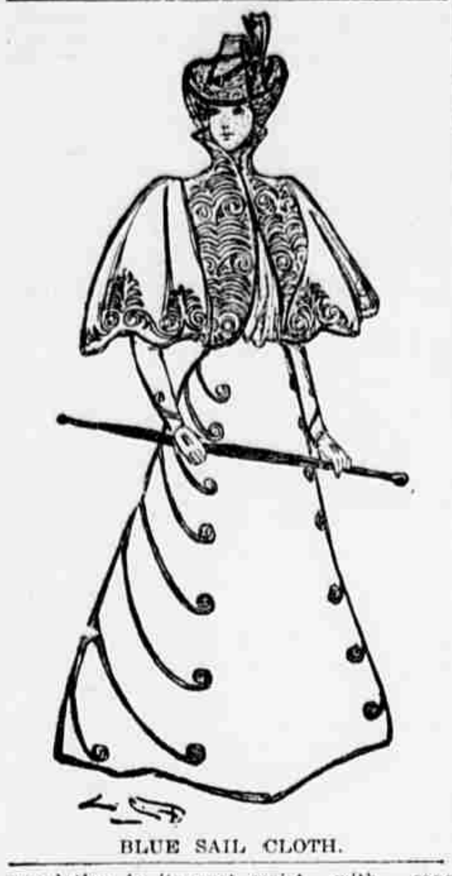
IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

TOURING TOILETS.

Suitable Costumes for Travelers on Both Steamships and Trains.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Both the dressmakers and tailors tell you, on asking to see their latest inventions in railway and steamship dresses, that every woman who orders a touring toilet insists it must be braided carte blanche. In consequence the custom has arrived of decorating the cloth skirt lightly with corded figurings, but so loading the coat or waist with braid that little of its original color is seen and double weight and heat are gained.

The majority of skirts are liked with gay checked red and white, cool green and white, or striped silk shirts, and are rarely accompanied by close-fitting waists to match. A complete costume consists of a skirt and bolero jacket, this last worn over a linen shirt waist or bodice, that is more or less fancifully decorated. A tailor who sincerely has your well being at heart would advise you to get for touring purposes a toilet on the model of the one sketched from an original in blue sail cloth. Its chiefest recommendation is its coat waist, with cape sleeves, that slips on under anything you may please to wear, from a board bosom shirt to a chiffon bodice. As it is the first of the bolero jackets to come over accompanied by sleeves it can easily be guaranteed a most affectionate popularity, for first of all it is a realization of supreme convenience and comfort.



BLUE SAIL CLOTH.

MODERN TOURING TOILETS.

By such wraps as these the golf cape long cherished by the traveling women has almost, if not quite, disappeared. No capes at all are carried any longer, and when this little bolero is taken off it may as frequently as not reveal a delicately elaborate waist underneath. That is because the very modern traveling suit consists of four pieces, a skirt, a waist for morning wear, one for evening use and a bolero coat. The morning waist is flannel, percale, linen or what you may select, while with the original of this sketch was sold a waist meant to be donned with the skirt of an evening, when the wearer in hotel or on board steamship made herself ready for dinner.

The object of this is to supply the traveler with a truly complete suit, so that when touring one gown, and one only, would supply her with presentable toilets for all probable emergencies. These ideal costumes are wrought out chiefly in the sail cloth mentioned, in foulard that is brocaded, in coarse dark shades of batiste, in French voiline, which is, in truth, only nun's veiling; is challis, silk warp mohair, barege of solid tone and rough Newport serge and sea tweeds. To those who have a prejudice for the goods, close-figured India silks and a new material called Pondicherry silk are excellent and recommendable traveling goods, for the effort is to select something that does not crush, or fade, absorb dust, or hold heat to the body.

FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

For this last reason serge continues as the favorite goods, and brown is the color preferred of all others. A suggestion for a debutante's voyaging suit is given in brown, as an example chiefly of showing the tendency now followed for decorating these rough-and-ready costumes out of some of their traditional severity of hue and color.

BLUE HOP SACKING.

Perhaps it is needless to call attention to the fact that the markedly blouse waist is not the least modish feature of the suit, and that, next to braiding, strapping with black satin bands is considered in the best of style. Here the diagonal side ruffles on the waist are of plaited white chiffon over brilliant red and yellow plaid silk, which last harmonizes with the plaid collar and girdle.

This cheerful girlish suit went off on its wearer's vacation to the New England resorts, while the same day there sailed for Europe a typical costume for an ocean voyage, since every steamer dress this season partakes in a greater or lesser degree of the elements of the yachting gown. For the steamer the skirt was a clear malachite green challie, figured in blue and white, and showing a narrow satin stripe. Rolling over the bust and shoulders fell two collars, the first of blue silk, the second of brown batiste, decorated with lace, and turning back from a sailor's vest of batiste, barred with lace insertion. A bit of blue appeared on the sleeve, and the hat that topped off this almost ideal little frock was a blue straw, English walking shape, and decorated but with a few folds of yedda and a couple of green quills.

Not again, perhaps, until the other shores were reached would this toilet, so delicately hinting of nautical adventures, probably be worn, so that cynical women call them dock or farewell gowns, and some of them frankly array themselves for the trip down the bay, prior to sea sickness and ignominious retreat, in costumes breathing of purely marine sentiment and cut. A charming steamer gown that accompanied the blue challie had its skirt and coat of clear red and white tweed, banded with white braid and the coat worn over a bodice of gray red taffeta, while the bright picture was topped with a red and white sailor hat, showing a fin-shaped bow of white ribbon.

But these are liberties taken exclusively by young girls, the more dignified element clinging to some such model as the rich red cloth suit showed, its bolero cut in evening waistcoat shape over a white board bosom shirt. This especial red gown is very well covered in black braiding, and the maturer women with one accord avoid this season the untrimmed sailor. With few exceptions, indeed, traveling hats are trimmed and trimmed elaborately, for at last women have come to an understanding that it is as easy to be as comfortable in a trimmed and becoming hat when en route as in a bare and trying one.

TRAVELING HATS.

Undoubtedly a boon are the traveling chapeaux made to order to suit special gowns. If, for example, you have a red, green or blue steamer dress, the milliner will weave a brim of straw, build a crown of a bit of one's material, and adjust wings, flowers and ribbons to coincide with both. Sometimes she will weave the brim of rough mohair braid on a wire foundation, while with one accord the ladies of quality set forth on their journeys this season gloved in the palest tints. White and the lightest tan dogskin three-buttoned gants are the choice, and they are intended to fit the hand as easily as driving gloves, showing only the most inconspicuous stitchings. Here and there, where frivolity will out, a traveler of youthful bearing and a slim waist appears in one of the new tourist belts of flexible gold, studded at intervals with emerald pebbles, and having suspended from one side a small bead or gilt net purse, with a gate top catch; else a small wallet of violet moire silk, bound in gold.

If a cape is worn at all when a-traveling, one of scarlet-faced cloth is the proper garment. It must fall in four or five ruffles, and every ruffle is lined with checked silk, in black and white usually. Instead of a cape though, by way of an extra wrap, a Russian blouse is regarded as far more modish. It buttons down from the left shoulder, gathers in at the waist, to show off a gem-studded gilt belt, and falls only about two inches below the hip, but as to its warmth, no doubts can be entertained. Rough Cowes serge and Maltese storm cloth is what they are made of, lined with char scarlet taffeta and allowed when belted in to blouse amply round the waist. That is, it literally overhangs the belt, both at back and front, and the very handsome ones are cut from pure cream white maltese cloth, heavily braided in gold galoon.

But when weighty coats and capes are laid aside and the wandering American woman sits down to her hotel or steamship saloon dinner a different effect of traveling costume is displayed, for in place of bolero or Russian blouse she wears her traveling bodice. For a brown dress it is apt to be of brown batiste embroidered in corn flowers and checked with corn flower blue ribbon, with the skirt of a maroon cloth; 'tis all of white chiffon bagging, at back and front, over a belt of lettuce green taffeta ribbon and the collar and yoke of blue velvet. Then it is she exchanges her high brown shoes for strap slippers that reveal her nautical stockings, sea blue lisle thread all over with minute white life preservers or anchors; brown, perhaps, showing scarlet crabs and cloaked in coils of white cordage. On deck over the sailor hats, in place of the sewing silk or chiffon veils batiste sun protectors are worn, their chief virtue being that a tubbing in soap and warm water does them no harm. It is only fair to say that they are pretty, too, coming in every imaginable color, with a row of little white tucks along the bottom, cut square or shape out like a half moon to fit neatly on any hat.

FOR YOUNG VOYAGERS.

As for the misses whose summers are not numerous, yet often full of travel, the dressmakers have striven and arrived at notable results. The little woman of 12 summers wears either a complete toilet de voyage, or else a compromise in the form of a tweed skirt that buttons on the right hip, and is absolutely plain, with a shirt waist like her mamma's, and over this a bolero of velveteen braided in black. This does combine all the elements of childish comfort in dress, especially when the shirt waist is of flannel. A fair idea of what a girl's traveling dress should be is given in the sketch of a costume having its skirt of blue cloth with a waist of the same braided in white, and showing a vest of checked scarlet and white taffeta silk.

There is nothing to wear or soil quickly in a suit on this pattern, and with it the girl wears a hat of dark blue panama, bound round the crown by a scarf of blue yedda or grass ribbon and showing a scarlet and white wing to one side. NINA FITCH.

HUSBANDS' FAULTS.

Mrs. Beecher's Advice to Young Married People.

In writing of marital worries and pleasures Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher said:

Did you never tell your husband of some great excellence of virtue in your friend's husband, purposely to remind him of some shortcoming or fault which you had seen in his own habits or character?

Do you ever treat your husband, when in company, with inattention or impatience, while you politely and cordially accept the attentions of other and less noble men?

Do you ever impatiently blame him in the presence of a third party? What woman is more sensitive to blame in the presence of others than a husband when the censure comes from his wife's lips?

Are you ever cross and silent in your own home, with no one to entertain you but your husband, yet full of life, wit and amiability in company?

While it is just that husbands should listen and receive this counsel and by the lesson it teaches endeavor to augment the joys of home, should not wives also takes its truth into their own hearts? Are we not equally likely to trespass in the same way? Aye, more so. For home is our kingdom, where we may reign supreme if we have wisdom to hold the scepter with a judicious hand.

I have seen young people begin life with every promise of the most perfect happiness, yet make entire shipwreck of it all by their own unguarded words, impatient looks and unrestrained tempers.

A talent for spicy and brilliant repartee may enliven a party and give the highest zest and piquancy to social intercourse, endowing its possessor with a certain position, enviable or otherwise; but in the home circle it is a dangerous gift, and, unfortunately, more frequently bestowed upon the wife than upon the husband.

How often have we recoiled, as from a blow, when hearing those who should be one in heart draw comparisons prejudicial to their own companion and to the credit of another, and we grieve to say that such remarks are quite as often heard from the wife as from the husband.

Do they ever recall that when they gave the marriage vow they took the care to each other's honor and respectability into their own hands to cherish and destroy? God has made that bond so inseparable that all honor bestowed on the one passes over and is shared by the other, and all disgrace or error that is charged to the one is equally injurious to the other.

I fully understand all that is said of man's rough, abrupt, overbearing ways. There is too much truth in it. I think there is, naturally, a little spice of tyranny in every man's composition, and perhaps from the days of Queen Bess up to the present time we might find enough of the same quality in our own sex to establish our claims to sisterhood.

But, admitting that there are purely masculine elements, do we not know how to conquer or soften these uncomfortable and undesirable characteristics?

By gentleness and love woman may, if she will, assert her power and find men most willing subjects. But arrogance and impatience will find rough and stubborn opponents. Man is nowhere found so true to his natural impulses as in the sacred precincts of home. If one would be sure of his true character, go to the domestic circle unexpectedly.

It is not when away from home or in the pursuits of business or pleasure that one sees him in natural condition. In the bosom of his family he will be found exercising his true spirit.

There you will learn the strength of conjugal ties, and there his true character will stand before you, glowing in excellence or shrinking into insignificance.

SHIRT WAISTS.

How They May Be Freshened and Made Attractive in Laundering.

The shirt waist is inexpensive enough and it is within the reach of every woman to have a variety of them, so that she may present a tidy, comfortable and agreeable appearance even in the hottest days. It is difficult to get them properly washed and ironed, yet the process is simple enough. Careful attention to a few details will result in making the shirt as fresh and attractive as ever. If there are any unwashable buttons or trimmings, remove them, brush the dust from the seams and throw the shirt into clear cold water for an hour. If you are afraid of the color running, add a handful of salt. After washing in warm suds and drying it, make your starch by dissolving a tablespoon of dry starch in a quart of water. Thick cambric blouses should be only starched at the collar and cuffs and down the front hem. To the starch should be added half a teaspoon of gum arabic dissolved in water with a little borax. Wring the shirt dry out of the rinsing water and hold it by the back of the neck. Gather up collar and cuffs and front hem and work in the starch, after which wring these parts in a towel and rub them thoroughly, roll up tightly and leave them for half an hour, at the end of which they are ready for ironing. In the case of gingham or any half-transparent material, dip the entire shirt into hot starch and wring it between a towel. Two tablespoons of raw starch into a quart of boiling water, with a dash of gum arabic, form the proper thickness. Use the starch as hot as possible, and when the shirt is wrung dry, clap it between the hands until it is thoroughly cleared of the starch. It must then be ironed as quickly as possible. Select the oldest, smoothest and cleanest iron you can find, polish it well with a wax cloth and test the heat of it on a piece of white paper before beginning to iron. First the yoke, then the collar, inside and outside, then the back, front and last of all, the sleeves and cuffs. A shirt-board and a sleeve-board are very helpful, and, indeed, the latter is a necessity. It should be half an inch thick, five inches wide and graduated so that it may fit any sleeve. This should be covered all over with flannel and again covered with white muslin, sewed on firmly. When the sleeve is ironed, stroke the gathers with the fingers and again smooth the collar and cuffs and hang the shirt up to dry. If these directions are followed, the shirt will look as well as if sent to an expensive laundress.

BROWN SERGE AND MAROON TRAVELING GOWN.

MILLIONS FOR EASTER BONNETS.

Some Estimates of the Cost of the Parade in New York City.

A New York correspondent says the Easter parade was the most extravagant display of bonnets the metropolis has ever seen. The writer gives these figures of the cost of the parade in the country at large:

There are 30,000,000 women in the United States old enough to wear Easter hats. These 30,000,000 women spent $100,000,000 upon Easter hats. This places each hat at an average of $3.33.

Many wore Easter hats that cost less. Miss Poverty Row bought only a bunch of violets, which she pinned on last year's frame—total cost, 15 cents. Miss Upper Flat purchased a hat upon the bargain counter and got a cheap wreath plume to dress it out with—cost, $1.50. And some bought no hat at all—cost, absolutely nothing. But Mrs. Very Rich, on the next street, whose back windows looked into the rear ones of Miss Poverty Row, purchased an Easter hat that cost $40, and that is where the matter evened itself up.

Mary Ellen Lease would say: "If one woman went without an Easter hat it was because some other woman had a hat that cost twice twice as much as it ought to." But that is another story, and does not affect the enormous figures that must be thought out, when the Easter parade of last Sunday is figured.

Of the $100,000,000 spent on hats:

Twenty-five million went for ostrich plumes.

Five millions went on bird of paradise feathers.

Twenty millions were spent for ribbons.

Flowers cost $15,000,000.

The straw hats themselves footed up to $10,000,000.

The labor upon the hats is estimated at $10,000,000 more.

The wire that was covered with velvet and twisted into hats cost $8,000,000.

Birds, wings and other feathers cost $6,000,000.

Incidentals, linings, trimmings, etc., came to $1,000,000.

The ostrich plumes cost one-quarter of the entire Easter outlay. The work of getting these plumes and the high price at which they can be held year after year is responsible for the expense of the Easter hat. Ostrich farming is both uncertain and expensive. The land is held high in California and South America where the birds can live, and even when once secured the ostrich is a hard bird to raise. The feathers must be plucked when exactly "ripe" or they crack after being dried, and are useless as far as high prices are concerned. In the natural state they are white, brown or gray, and, unlike the plumes of commerce, until they are dried, dyed and seasoned, and curled. They bear no resemblance to the original feather beyond the featheriness which is the charm of the Easter hat.

The ostrich plume acts as a frame to the hat, just as the hat frames the face, and its demands year after year show the high esteem in which it is held by milliners and women. Bird-of-Paradise plumes are the costliest of all decorations for the money, and "pay" so well that the ladies of France raise them for pets and sell the feathers.

The cost of the ribbon begins, like the plume, at the animal that bears it. The silk must go through all the processes of manufacture from the time it is unwound from the cocoon of the silk worm until it comes into the mill ready for the weavers.

After the silky fiber has gone through the mill and come out ribbon, yards and yards long, it passes into the hands of thousands of pretty girls, who take it and wind it upon wooden bolts, carefully laying a strip of paper in each revolution until it is wound tight and hard—a roll of ribbon. In more modern mills, with winding machinery, they stand ready to feed the paper strips to the machine that turns and twists the roll of ribbon until it lies flat and hard and smooth, ready for the shop counter.

The making of flowers is one of the most interesting steps in the manufacture of hats that paraded so gorgeously last Sunday. This is done in back streets by men, women and children, who take home the flowers to make. They are mostly foreigners and do the work at sweaters' prices. To get the privilege of making the flowers and to obtain enough raw material to work upon they must deposit a considerable sum of money with the flower manufacturer which is held as a guaranty that they will bring back the materials made into sellable flowers.

The more expensive roses and the silk violets are made at long tables in the factories by all who can handle them deftly. This is work that the Chinese have long tried to get on account of their skill at handling small things. But the Greeks have outbidden the Chinese on personal grounds, and they do most of the work. Men, women and children gather around the tables, the men and children handing up the bits and the women wiring, sewing and twisting them into the wonderful flowers that bloom on my lady's hat.

The making of the hat frames is remarkable, for it is mostly done by hand. German wire twisters, with a marvelous facility for turning the wrists quickly, take the long strips of silk-covered wire and turn out a hat brim with lightning rapidity. Those who have ever seen the ladies of Berlin at work upon their wonderful beaded passementerie, which the wealthiest of them make for the shops, will appreciate this almost sleight-of-hand with which German women twist the wire hats.

In good old colonial days, when imported servants were scarce and very dear, the good old puritanical dames who were beginning to get a taste for dress took care to bring over none but workers upon wire and weavers of silk and wool. And this accounts for the marvelous creations in millinery, which adorn the heads of our grandaunts of a century ago.

Of the $100,000,000 spent for hats $1,000,000 only went for "labor." This means the labor of putting the hat together. The girl who sat up late at night for six weeks before Easter poising the bird of paradise upon the side of the English walking hat, so that it would float far behind my lady's head, who heaped ribbons at the back to make her the acme of grace and style, who stood bird wings in profusion around the crown to give the hat that exquisite Parisian chic, and studied every art of color to place the ribbons and flowers so as to win approbation and dollars, got only $1,000,000, minus "incidentals," divided among thousands of her. The statistician got down to 20 cents for trimming each hat, and stopped for fear of getting it too low if he investigated further.

GREEN CHALLIE.

But a girl can trim more than one hat a day, so she is satisfied. And she works willingly to bring forth the brilliant plumage which is the pride of the Easter parade.

Horace Greeley, in one of his addresses to workingmen, showed that a man, if he were to make his own watch, would work a lifetime. The digging of the gold, the melting, refining and shaping, the making of the machinery and placing of it in the frame, and finally the adjustment of the watch, each would require months of work and study. Before completing his watch he would have to learn twenty-seven trades and occupations and to go into forty-seven distinct employments to the final polishing and burnishing of the case and the making of the spring to close it. But by division of labor he "makes" his watch in much less time.

So with the Easter hat. The man off on the ostrich farm, the dyer in the factory, the ribbon weaver, the girl who winds, the flower maker and the wire twister, all work industriously, with the result that my lady comes last Sunday queen of Easter in a gorgeous production that she would not have produced herself had she worked until too bent and too old to enjoy the sun and sky.

And that is where the $100,000,000 went that were spent in last Sunday's hat parade, and no one looking over the matter and all the good it did could think the money for Easter hats badly spent.

HER FIRST CASE.

Denver Woman Appears as Attorney in the Criminal Court.

Miss Minnie Liebhardt, the first woman to serve in the criminal courts of Arapahoe county, recently conducted her first case in the West Side court before Judge Johnson, relates the Denver News. James Smith, a youth of 17, was on trial for an attempt to liberate some girls from the State Industrial School for Girls. He was a long way from being the center of attraction in the court room, however, as the fair attorney absorbed more than the usual attention. Prominent attorneys dropped in during the day in great numbers merely to experience the novel sight of seeing a woman in the chair usually occupied by a man. No one was disappointed at the sight, however, but came away well pleased. Miss Liebhardt is an attractive young woman of perhaps 23 years of age, and although court room experience is comparatively new to her she conducted her case with all the complacency of an experienced Blackstonian.

Most of the morning was spent in the selection of a jury, and barring a few trifling hitches where Miss Liebhardt got her turn to challenge mixed up with that of the prosecution there was not much trouble in getting a satisfactory list of talesmen.

It was brought out in the testimony that young Davis and two other young men, after laying numerous schemes and having a large amount of secret correspondence with Theresa Sours and another girl in the home, had decided to help them escape on the night of February 27, when they were to be taken to a deserted house called the "Toll Gate," several miles from Denver, on Coal creek. Some of the correspondence fell into the hands of Matron Hauser, and she compelled the young women to go ahead with their plans for escape. When the time came to leave the boys were bagged by Officers Saunders and Kimmel, who had been notified by the matron and had arrived on the scene to catch the would-be rescuers.

Miss Liebhardt entered the court room well prepared, for she had all the questions she wished to fire at each witness written out and read them off to the person she examined in a loud, clear voice. Most of the witnesses stood in awe of the woman attorney, and were very careful to give polite and full answers. Detective Saunders did his best to appear gallant, but would insist on saying "Yes, sir."

Only once during the day did the attorney lose her patience, and that was when she was examining L. W. George, a colored guard in the county jail. It was from George's sister-in-law that one of the releasing trio, Wilber Dace, who gave his name to the police as Verne Davis, borrowed a screw driver belonging to George, which was passed up to the girls as an instrument to assist them in prying off the wire screen on the window, from which they had emerged. Miss Liebhardt had had a conversation with George previous to the trial, and it seems he was not able to tell her where his sister-in-law was then living. On the stand he denied that he had been asked such a question, or at least he did not remember it. Miss Liebhardt flushed and rose to her feet, saying:

"Do you realize that you are under oath, Mr. George?"

Mr. George thought he did.

"Is your memory always this short?" continued the young woman. George squirmed in his chair and did not answer. Seizing the screw driver, which lay on the table, the attorney waved it in the air and thundered in as loud tones as she could command: "Is that your screw driver, and if it is, who lent it to Davis?" George hastened to assure her that the implement was his and that his sister-in-law gave it to Davis. He had forgotten the latter's address and that was one reason why she did not appear in the court room. The fair defense was somewhat unfortunate in having a number of her witnesses on the absent list, and she requested an adjournment until she could secure their presence.

WHAT TEN DOLLARS WILL DO.

Suggestions for the Table from an Expert Cook.

In the May Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer shows that a family of two with one servant can live well on an expenditure of $8 a week for food in Philadelphia and the east, $6 in the south and $10 in New England. These figures, she says, cover milk, flour, meat and marketing, as well as groceries, and are based upon the presumption that the woman of the family is a practical housekeeper. "Last summer," Mrs. Rorer writes, "I was superintending very closely and carefully my own household, which numbered at the time eight persons, and without the slightest difficulty I arranged an exceedingly attractive table with an expenditure of only $10 per week, and this covered everything used on the table, three meals a day. To do this I purchased beef by the loin, taking out the fillet, using it as a roast one day for dinner; made stock from the bones and rough pieces, quite enough to last for half the week. The back was taken off and cut into steaks, and the tough, lean end divided, one portion being used for Hamburger steaks and the other for a brown stew with vegetables. From this one loin, which cost $1.75, I had sufficient stock for three days and meat for four dinners, freshly cooked for each meal, making an average cost of 44 cents a meal."

Mrs. Rorer also states that a family of six, with two servants, "can live quite well with an expenditure for the table of $14 a week. Where people have sufficient means to live as the world calls well, but which, from a hygienic standpoint, is really bad, $500 a year is a very liberal allowance. On this, in winter, you may have an occasional dish of terrapin, providing you use the 'fresh water;' poultry at least twice a week, an entree now and then, oysters and the more dainty varieties of fish. The dinner may be served in three or four courses. Breakfast may consist of a fruit, a cereal, eggs or chop, muffins and coffee; luncheon, a little entree, some well-cooked vegetables, and, perhaps, a water muffin toasted, or a little fruit with a light cake; the dinner, a soup, a meat with two vegetables, a salad with wafers and cheese, a light dessert and coffee. Now and then you may put in a little entree following the soup."

Fashion Notes.

Bracelets are made in imitation of bicycle chains, and there are several new varieties.

Parma, hyacinth, clematis and wistaria are beautiful shades of violet of which no fashionable woman seems to tire.

Venetian cloth in neutral tints, striped with fine lines of color, and shepherd's plaids, are both on the list of fashionable cloths.

Swiss muslin is suggested by the designers as being a very smart and effective material for accordion-pleated summer gowns.

Very few black lace dresses appear, and when seen they are of the most costly and elegant description, heavy with superb jet garnitures, and made up over expensive moire Francais.

Braiding embroidery, silk and satin folds, velvet ribbon, panels of silk and lace, all have an inning at the tailor's, and tucks figure largely in the fashioning of cloth gowns as well as in thin muslin dresses.

Moire silk in black, white and colors is employed on tailor gowns for covering the collars, revers and cuffs, and for a band three inches wide around the bottom of the skirt, with possibly a small pattern of narrow braiding on the upper edge.

All sorts of exquisite little neck decorations will take the place on summer toilets, of the stiff military or stock collars, standing and falling ruches of India muslin, silk canvas, lisse, chiffon, etc., and little turn-over collars and Paquin points of white batiste and lace, which give such a dainty touch to the gown.

Seaside tailor costumes seem to have a special style all their own, and revers, cuffs and vest of white, or some light-colored cloth trimmed across with braid, give the desired effect. White cloth well covered with braid of different colors is very much used as a trimming for cloth gowns, and the plain white cloth vest fastened with small gold buttons is very good style with some of the coats. Many of the cloth gowns with the round, close-fitting waists are finished with postillion ends at the front.

A simple gown in dark blue soft serge shows a cravat and vest of stamped Roman satin. The bodice is tucked on either side of the vest in two groups and again on the sleeves, and the skirt is laid in tucks around the hips. Three bands of braid edged with gold cord and fastened with gold buttons form the belt.

One of the latest neck trimmings for airy gowns is a band of linen batiste not more than an inch and a half wide. This is laid in tiny folds with very narrow Valenciennes lace on each edge. In front and just at the back are points of the linen with a medallion embroidery in each point and lace at the edge.

Pique and linen suits made by the tailor, with jaunty coats and plain skirts, are to be very much worn later on. Braiding is applied on these dresses very much as it is on cloth gowns, but many of them are made quite plain, with the revers faced with some contrasting color in pique, dull blue or red on a white gown being very popular.

Nearly every new dress of thin material will this summer be made with the cool airy outside fabric of the skirt cut separate from its silk, lawn or dimity lining. Many women, however, object to this method of the ground that a skirt so made rumples and gets out of shape far sooner than a transparent material sewed in with each skirt breadth of the lining.

Wool canvas varies greatly in texture. Sometimes it is woven evenly of soft, silky threads almost like Russian net, and again it is coarse and wiry. Black canvas, grenadine and fancy net gowns are made over white, and bright shades of red, green, blue and yellow, and on very fashionable French gowns over the most brilliant single colors, mixed iridescent shades and showy Tartans.

The Victorian tie is a cravat of white tulle, which is most becoming when tied under the chin in a handsome bow. It should be lightly, though substantially, fastened at the neck, may be worn with any gown, and is becoming to those with mobile features. The loops of the bows are spread out fan-shaped and form billowy waves of tulle to the right and left. About a yard and a half of goods is required.

Basket woven cloths in checks of two colors are very pretty for the dressy tailor gowns which are so very popular this season. The coat and skirt is still the prevailing mode of cut, but the jackets are very short, in the Eton style, or with a very short basque minus the flutes in the back, which were so fashionable last season. They are tight fitting in the back, either loose or close in the front, and the jacket, which is used for an outside garment over the shirt waist, has a loose fly front.

Black and white effects in gowning are quite as much the fashion as the rage for glaring and outre color mixtures and are a decided relief to the blaze of gorgeous dyes used both in dress and millinery. The black and white striped and checked silks and jacquard liberty satins are well represented among summer textiles. Black lace, white insertion, chiffon, accordion-pleated frills, and black velvet ribbon are used to trim these gowns, also those of sheer white wool and India silks.

White gowns are to be worn more than ever this summer for informal as well as dressy occasions, and these will be accompanied by white hats, parasols, and shoes. With toilets of China silk, foulard, organdy, French muslin, India mull, and the like, the greatest elaboration and richness are allowed, but in tailor costumes of white pique, linen, serge, dimity, etc., the parasol is of the plainest, simplest description, matching the gown if possible; the gloves of Castor beaver, and the shoes of linen with kid finishings.

For people who prefer thick cottons for the mountains and beach to lighter cottons or wools of any description are this season set forth some very pretty linen ducks, dimities, and piques. Some of the most attractive have clusters of dainty little flowers or buds showing on the corded surface; others are striped in charming color-contrasts; blue piques and linens are dotted in red or white, and pale green and tan grounds are lined or spotted in white, but the smartest of these materials are either all white or else barred in pale blue, brown, red, or black.

Many of the models for summer gowns have flat bands of velvet or silk on the skirt or lace insertion set in about four inches apart, some of these showing a color contrasting with that of the dress set beneath each row of insertion. Tiny ruches of silk outline the skirt seams, and wider ruches trim the extreme edge of the skirt, adorn the sleeves, and finish the diminutive shoulder cape, and on other gowns accordion-pleated frills ripple all over the dress from the neck of the bodice to the bottom of the skirt. The sleeve tops are a mass of the pleatings and the little Marie Antoinette fichu or French pelerine is edged with single, double, or triple rows of the frills.

Feminine Notes.

Mrs. St. John, wife of the ex-governor of Kansas, has been appointed one of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural college.

Mme. Sara Bernhardt has finished a bust of M. Sardou, upon which she has been working for many weeks past. The likeness is said to be striking.

Miss Bird, a woman missionary in Persia, at a meeting recently made addresses to 354 Persian women in one day. She addressed about 100 women and children at one time.

Lady Henry Somerset contemplates erecting a heroic figure of Christ out of doors in the heart of Duxhurst, her temperance village in England. This is commonly seen in other countries, but entirely new to the British Isle.

The czarina of Russia has made another gift toward the fund for residential quarters for women students at the St. Petersburg Medical Institute for Women. Her last donation was 100,000 rubles.

Mrs. Russell Sage has two handsome Maltese cats named Malta and Melita. They are great pets and have the run of the house from top to bottom. Mrs. Sage has had them since they were kittens.

Lady Henry Somerset is giving lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, upon "The Industrial Farm at Duxhurst, Reigate." She is constantly receiving letters from distinguished bishops and divines commending the excellent work.

In France women have a monopoly on bookkeeping in restaurants and cafes. They are well paid and have few expenses, their meals being furnished by the restaurant and a plain black dress being all that is required in the way of toilet during working hours.

After twenty-five years of hard work at the Vienna opera and elsewhere, Frau Materna has asked for her pension, on the ground that while she is still able to sing selections, a whole opera is too hard a task for her. The pension she receives amounts to 2,250 florins.

The women do not possess full suffrage in Kansas, but they secured more public offices in the last election than did the women of Utah or Colorado—twenty county superintendents of public instruction and all the officers from mayor to chief of police in two cities.

The will of the late Lady Wallace shows that her personal estate was valued at over $3,700,000 and the net value was $3,500,000, exclusive of the $5,000,000 art collection which she left to the British nation. Lady Wallace made several large charitable bequests and remembered her friends liberally.

Mrs. John B. Henderson of Washington, D. C., wife of the ex-senator from Missouri, in addition to being a prominent social leader of Washington, is a talented artist, a great beauty and a champion of woman suffrage. To her is accredited the statement that the majority of women of official circles of Washington are of the same opinion.

Mrs. Agnes L. d'Arcambal of Michigan is a philanthropist of rare merit. In Kalamazoo, many years ago, she visited the jail and the state prison. In 1872 she began work for discharged prisoners, and secured a library for them, enlisting the school children of her city to earn money and buy books for it. With their help she gathered 500 volumes. Later she established a home of industry for discharged prisoners, which has proved of great value.

Mme. Patti, who is a wonderful housewife, has a perfect passion for linen. Her cupboards are among the wonders of Craig-y-Nos. With innocent coquetry, Caroline, her faithful servitress of thirty years' standing, has tied up the beautiful sets of sheets and pillow cases and towels and table cloths and napkins in pink and blue ribbon, with little upstanding bows, so the cupboard, when opened, resembles a flower garden.

Mrs. W. M. Marsh of Groton, N. Y., is the only woman whose signature appears on bank bills. This happens because she is the president of the First National bank of Groton, doing a very large business with corporations and private individuals. In addition to performing the duties of bank president Mrs. Marsh is the head of the Groton Typewriting Machine company, treasurer and director of the Groton Carriage company, and the loving wife of a loving husband.

Princess Marie of Denmark, the sister-in-law of the princess of Wales, has been presented by an American gentleman, B. W. Campbell, with a saddle, said to be the finest ever made in the United States. The seating is of white buckskin and is beautifully embroidered in colors. The embroiderey is a representation of the fleur de lis of France and the white rose of Denmark. More than thirty hands were employed for three months in constructing the saddle. Princess Marie is the niece of the late Comte de Paris and is married to the youngest son of the king of Denmark.

Princess Christian, the third daughter of Queen Victoria, is specially interested in the London ragged schools and their outings. A cottage has been erected on the borders of the great park, Windsor, the queen giving the land, which is called Princess Christian's holiday home for boys. It is surrounded by play grounds, kitchen, garden and orchard. The house is arranged for the accommodation of twelve boys at a time. Each has a separate room and two suits of clothes for use during his stay of two weeks. It is hoped eventually to keep the cottage open throughout the year.

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