

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

MIDSUMMER FANCIES.

The Lancing House, Calico Sack and White Muslin Tea Gowns. NEW YORK, May 27.—It is the weather at the moment that rules our fashions and persuades womanhood to prefer muslin, linen, madras, silk and gingham vasalet, dressing gowns, bedroom blouses and flower wrappers to the smartest designs in costumes that ever made famous the name of Worth or Paquin.



when voyaging, as a protection against drafts that penetrate even to one's bed. These are cut blouse shape, too, but there is no tucking, tearing lace and bowknot about them. The low cut neck and straight front as well as long sleeve ends, are bound fast with bright ribbons, and a pocket in one side holds the wearer's handkerchief. In addition to these are outing flannel and wool grenadine bedgowns, that slip over the cotton or linen undershirt, and still more alluring beavy mixed silk and wool crepe bathrobes. The last mentioned are cut like those of the more recent fashions, but they are made of a more sensitive crepe because it is the only material that folds into the very smallest compass for packing, and yet is nearly as warm as flannel.

On board ship and on trains they are a joy to womanhood, for on making a way to the bath or dressing room the long folds, gathered at the waist by a ribbon, cover, fully, a hood draws up over towseled hair, and into pockets in the skirts can be stowed soap and brushes, spongers, etc., that must be carried down the car aisle otherwise awkwardly in one's hands. But the virtue of this new bathrobe is not fully done until it is folded in its neat little package about one-third the size of an ordinary flannel wrapper, and so entitles the owner to double the usual space in her baggage.

If the term full-dress negligee is possible, then the newest and most beautiful of the tea gowns answer that description. Whether of linen muslin and lace, or of silk, gloriol and velvet, and embroidery, it is not too much to say that they quite outlive any of the summer gowns yet seen in the showrooms of the city. They are made in their decoration. The white swiss tea gown has come and conquered every woman who is at home to anybody after 3 o'clock of an afternoon. The waists are cut out in a small square at the throat, trailing a little behind, and depending for decoration wholly from the collar, the sleeves and the skirt, real Valenciennes if she can afford it, very narrow, and whipped on to miles of wide and narrow ruffling.

The smartest of smart muslin tea gowns seem to be a modish inhabitant of Newport was white over white muslin petticoats, but the latest dress white at the foot, with headings and the narrow ones of the body, they were set on to simulate a ruffled bolero, were edged with black Valenciennes just one-half inch wide. At every angle, corner and crease there were black small chrysantheum, made of the black, narrow French taffeta ribbon, and a tiny cap with black bows, were worn on the crown of the gown was not in mourning, but she follows the prevailing notion that by touching white with black an air of daintier grace is introduced. Although muslin is an ephemeral creation, this cost a matter of \$75, while some of those decorated with white lace come at a larger figure.

The explanation of this fashion is that the use of real lace enhances the price, though just as charming a suit could be had, using imitation lace, at a fourth of the price mentioned. Some of these tea gowns worn over slips of white taffeta silk and some of them have really long trains and the sleeves to the elbow always, in many cases sleeves are lacking entirely, the arm holes being filled in with straight outstanding muslin ruffles, like embryo wings. From the waist the gown is cut in a straight line, the frankly displayed elegance of embroidered tea robes, the women at this moment make easy transition and for anything like an afternoon, the simple muslin gown is frankly beautiful tea gown is considered in perfect order. From wateau draperies the dress is markedly toward Greek gracefulness, and the folds are arranged in a fashion that suggests the reason crepe de chine is a goal in great favor. A sketch given shows how the draperies are arranged in the gown, and how they are in modern liberties in decoration. Here is white crepe with a trained under robe and a peplum falling over that, its edges everywhere trimmed with a border of delicate and fine embroidery on a foundation of chiffon. Upon the bust falls a Greek plastron of white silk, heavily worked in gold sequins, thread and beads, the neck is encircled with a turquoise girle gathered in the gown's fullness a little at the waist line.

Just as splendid in effect is a mourning tea gown made for Mrs. Blaveney, of black crepe and trimmed about the edges of the Greek overdress, on the bust and at the waist, the skirt full, jet and imitation ash and white pearls, for those who wear under the head of mourning dress, the gown is made of black crepe de chine. At every angle, corner and crease there were black small chrysantheum, made of the black, narrow French taffeta ribbon, and a tiny cap with black bows, were worn on the crown of the gown was not in mourning, but she follows the prevailing notion that by touching white with black an air of daintier grace is introduced. Although muslin is an ephemeral creation, this cost a matter of \$75, while some of those decorated with white lace come at a larger figure.

MISS HARRADAN'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

Amongst the pines, and her departure for Lacrosse, where she was hoping to complete the recovery of her health, what ails that frustrated so many of her literary plans? Miss Harradan's latest photograph is a picture of her in a white dress, with a large collar and a long train, and a white shawl draped over her shoulders. She is looking towards the camera with a slight smile.

Miss Harradan has a hobby for making pottery, and has devoted much time to the study of old brasses. Several brothers make up a family which is distinctly original and clever, and which owes much to its accomplishments to the lenient and wise parental control, which has given to each member freedom to follow out his different tastes and inclinations.

When I asked Miss Harradan whether she had any literary aspirations, she replied that she always knew from her childhood that she wanted to write, but the demands of a class study gave her no opportunity to her to practice original composition. After taking her degree, however, she set to work upon stories, which she sent to Blackwood's magazine. Mr. Blackwood evidently was quick to recognize that the making of a novelist was in her, for although he returned her first efforts, he did so with a kind word of encouragement, in which he advised Miss Harradan to continue writing until she did something which he could accept. At last the day of triumph came, when she first published story, "The Umbrella Mender," appeared in Blackwood's magazine.

She also receives a fee or commission from the owner or agent. When interviewed on the subject of her strange occupation she said: "While following a weary quest for a habitation for myself I would see just what I wanted, but none would be on my list, and the thought came, 'what a relief it would be to have some one do my house hunting.' The thought returned, I visited the real estate agents, asking what they would give me to find tenants for their houses. Satisfactory arrangements were soon made. I then began to study houses, streets, and, in fact, the entire city, and, being a keen observer of human nature, I was soon able to fit houses to people, and often to fit people to houses. Of course, it requires tact. In less than a year my income was sufficient for all our wants, and at the present time I am entirely independent, and have quite a bank account. My health is better than it has ever been, owing to the outdoor exercise."

This is the testimony of the woman herself. Why not try it, you poor, sickly creatures who are housed up all day, sewing or waiting on customers, or working in the close

office and earning only a mere pittance? Remember, there is life in the pure air.

Quaint Features of Marriage Ceremonies of the Early Days. Until this century the grotesque belief obtained both in England and in the colonies that if a widow were married to a second husband while she was clothed only in a shift her new mate would never have to pay any debts of her contracting nor of her first husband. Such marriages were certainly common in New England and Pennsylvania, and probably in the southern colonies, says the Chicago Record, and by their frequency and their being formally recorded by the magistrates evidently were regarded legally binding as to the previous debts of the widow-bridal.

Many such marriages took place in Vermont. Widow Loveloy of Westminster, Vt., wedded Asa Averill. She was married in her shift, hidden behind a curtain in a chimney recess. In Newfane, Vt., in 1789, Major Moses Joy married, Widow Hannah Ward. The bride, with no clothing on, was hidden in a closet. She thrust her hand out through

COLONIAL WEDDINGS.

light on the public highway. Widow Sarah Collins, dressed in a long shift covering her feet. In the neighboring town of Western the same custom and belief obtained. Here is an entry in the town records: "To All People Whom It May Concern: This certifies that Nathaniel Bundy of Western took to wife Mary Parmenter of said town on the highway with no other clothing but shifting or smock on the evening of the 20th day of April, 1724, and was joyfully together in the honorable state of matrimony in the presence of"

"John Corey, and was joyfully together in the presence of"

It was a tradition in England that a felon sentenced to death could be rescued from his fate if any woman would offer herself to be his wife and marry him from the gallows. It is said that such marriages took place, and it can be seen that in those days of death sentences for political strife there was much opportunity for romance and exhibition of sentiment. A curious variation of this custom is told by a famous negro, Gustavus Vassa, in his memoirs. He states that he saw in New York, in the year 1784, a man who was sentenced to death and that he was standing on the gallows about to undergo his sentence. He was relieved and liberated through his marriage to the gallows to a woman who was clothed only in her shift. He has not, in reading the memoirs of Vassa, been impressed with their truthfulness, and in his story of the gallows marriage will bear investigation and corroboration.

The sport of stealing "Mistress Brigg," a custom derived from the old savage brigade of many people, occurring first in actual fact, in the symbolic customs, obtained in Connecticut until a century ago. If the bride were left for a moment unguarded a party of young men would descend from the gallows and saddle and pillion her and bore her off to the nearest tavern, when she was redeemed by the groom furnishing a gay supper to the betrothed. If the groom failed to do so, sometimes the groom deserted the wedding party, was pursued and brought back to the bride—a most ungalant proceeding. If the marriage in which would today be termed "in society," and therefore of note in the community, a sermon applicable to the event was often preached. The bride was usually carried to the altar on a palanquin. The wife of Asa Greene chose from II Chronicles 14: "And Asa did that which was good in the eyes of the Lord."

Another bride, selected from Proverbs: "Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land." A New England minister, in honor of his own wedding, and his own bride, preached from the text, "I am black but comely."

OLD TIME MARRIAGES. Many a shadowy outline of the picture of an old-time marriage has come down to us through the journals and interviewed witnesses which some of the New England people keep so religiously. We read the diary of Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, Me., under a date just previous to the revolution, that he accompanied a bride to her home, and with a party of many miles on snow shoes; others came by boat, the sturdy husband-elect rowing with his bride many miles along the shore or paddling in a canoe. The favorite mode of approach was on horseback, on saddle and pillow. These journals give us also amusing records of the wedding fees received by the clergymen, not only in the country, but in town. All kinds of household stores, bags of corn, beans and peas, sides of beef and ham, strings of sausages, a "store ply"—these were also on horseback to the wedding. One Vermont couple, poor but loving and determined, came to town in midwinter in a high-backed pig or sleigh, with half a dozen hand-made hind brooms, a box of dried brandy, a bushel of beechnuts, a box of sa-

ligns and some milk skins. The minister could choose from his fee. He took the brooms, the happy groom threw into the bargain a box of beechnuts. The newly wedded pair then drove to the country store and changed or paid out all the other commodities for a this cashmere scarf for the bride, whose costly clothing had already excited the sympathy of the minister's wife. There is a very touching tradition of one colonial bride. As soon as the marriage ceremony was over the young bride started on horseback to ride to the new home, a log hut in an outlying township. A gay party rode with them for some miles to the home, where they were met by the bride's father and mother. As they dismounted at the door of the new home a band of savage Indians fell upon them, bore off the husband, and the bride, who was so young, was left on the head as too hampering and useless a captive. But she was not dead, as her husband believed, and after incredible trials and adventures, she was rescued from the hands of the Indians. Years of grief finally wore away, and she died. As a sad little group of friends here to the grave there rode into the village where she had been held captive. It was the captive husband, returned after years of wandering in time to take one last look at the beloved face he had pictured still in death for many years.

A INDIAN NEW WOMAN. The newest of new women, and yet one of the oldest, if the aborigines may be classed as "old," was recently seen on the streets of St. Louis, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. She was a splendid specimen of womanhood, strikingly handsome and superbly proportioned, and was dressed in a most attractive and modern style. Her hair was parted and dressed in the latest fashion, and she wore a long and elegant gown, with a high collar and a long train. She was seen walking down the street, and attracted much attention from the people. She was said to be the wife of one of the richest merchants of the great west, and is on her way to Europe, where she will doubtless be received with the utmost of royal honors.

MUSLIN DRESSING SACK AND FIGURED SILK COMBING GOWN.

White-crepe de chine. This is a dress with a high collar and a long train, and a white shawl draped over the shoulders. It is made of a light-colored muslin and is very elegant and stylish. The skirt is full and has a slight train. The bodice is fitted and has a high neckline. The sleeves are long and have a slight flare at the cuffs.

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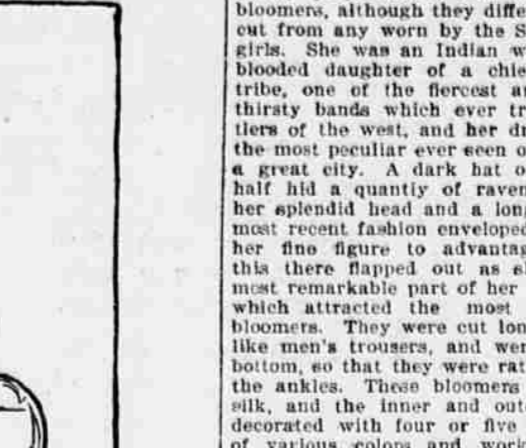
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NEVER DECEIVE THE SICK.

This is the Motto of Professor Munyon. Never deceive the sick. A man who would commit such a moral crime would deserve the severest punishment. So



says Prof. Munyon, the highest medical authority in the world, Munyon's Improved System of Medicine is founded upon scientific knowledge and common sense. Munyon has a separate specific for each disease. Mostly sold for 25 cents at druggists. Mrs. Nancy Johnson, Wichita, Kan., says: "One trial bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure gave me relief, after I had been suffering with that disease for years."

lawn, batiste, linen, chambray, etc. are still made with every care and attention. They are very pretty styles being formed of repped cottons patterned with Oriental designs in beautiful colorings. The checkered, brocaded, striped and barred silk-and-wool materials imported this season are suitable for any ordinary occasion, and if tailor-made and artistically trimmed, they form a charming church, visiting and carriage costume. Very bewitching above young and pliant faces look the Victorian poke bonnets tied under the chin, with strings of girl's crest and gauze, the bonnets trimmed with ribbons, large paste buckles and compact clusters of flowers arranged on top.

Checked tulle seems to be a favorite fabric in Paris, and many pretty dresses are made of these checks in various colors. One in pale gray and pink is quite plain, with a black border on the skirt and a row of pink gauze trimmed with yellow lace. The Marie Antoinette chiton is most favored, but all styles need careful adjustment, and the manner of arrangement differs according to the form of the wearer, or should do so. When the waist is short the chiton ends should come down to the middle of the thigh. It is said that Paris has society for the aid of dressmakers, and M. Gaston Vernon is the secretary. The object is to assist dressmakers in doing their work better, when so often they have no work at all. Money is lent them without interest in case of illness.

Among the vanity vanities worn at the bud's ball this season is a small square plate glass mirror, set in a delicate frame of gold or silver, with strings of girl's crest and gauze, the bonnets trimmed with ribbons, large paste buckles and compact clusters of flowers arranged on top. Checked tulle seems to be a favorite fabric in Paris, and many pretty dresses are made of these checks in various colors. One in pale gray and pink is quite plain, with a black border on the skirt and a row of pink gauze trimmed with yellow lace. The Marie Antoinette chiton is most favored, but all styles need careful adjustment, and the manner of arrangement differs according to the form of the wearer, or should do so. When the waist is short the chiton ends should come down to the middle of the thigh. It is said that Paris has society for the aid of dressmakers, and M. Gaston Vernon is the secretary. The object is to assist dressmakers in doing their work better, when so often they have no work at all. Money is lent them without interest in case of illness.

Mrs. E. H. Williams, a woman commissioner, is representing Jersey City at the Tennessee Centennial, is an up-to-date literary woman. Miss Anne is singing most acceptably in London. She has completed arrangements to sing at the Handel festival at Crystal Palace June 11-13. Signe Angelo Orbe, who was a short time ago the reigning belle of Havana, has been following her husband in disguise during the fortunes of war and has been heroically fighting.

The countess von Luden has been selected by the University of Halle as substitute for Mr. Brandes, professor of zoology, during his absence on a tour of the continent. She has already acted as assistant to the professor.

At a meeting in Philadelphia recently Miss Cummings of South Africa spoke of the schools founded by Andrew Murray in the Transvaal, and the descendants of the Huguenots, in which there are 800 pupils. One hundred have gone out as missionaries. Elizabeth Blythe is desirous to be present to play almost exclusively in English. She will play but once in French during her approaching season in Paris. That will be when she goes to Rome to play for the erection of the monument to Alexander Dumas. It is not generally known that the Baroness Hirsch gave \$197,500 to the Baroness Charlotte, to which some of the French nobility sacrificed their lives. In addition to her many noble works of philanthropy she now lectures on the subject of the Jewish poor Jews when they first arrive from the old country. Mann Angelica P. Hall of Saratoga, N. Y., has inaugurated a method of bestowing charity which will be followed by hundreds of persons. She has given \$20,000 to the Hudson Memorial church in New York, with the proviso that the trustees pay her the interest on that amount during her lifetime. How Mrs. Hall has a regular income and the church is endowed to materialize at her death. The baroness Gabrielle von Ehrenthal, who recently received a degree in doctor of medicine in Vienna, has held a medical certificate for some time from the University of Zurich. The rector of the Vienna university, in his address to the graduates, noted that this was the first time in the annals of the university that such an honor had been won by a woman. He further stated that the wedding day regarding the fair sex would eventually benefit the whole of mankind. Mrs. Emma Wakefield enjoys today the rare distinction of being the first and only colored woman in the United States, if not in the world, to be a regularly graduated and officially recognized doctor of medicine. She is a daughter of an ex-governor of the old Louisiana regime and a graduate of the medical department of the New Orleans Jefferson Medical University. She passed her examinations with high honors, and recently received her diploma from the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners. She is a brilliant illustration of the possibilities of the colored people in our country, and deserves the congratulations of the white as well as the African race.

Before any sickness comes a feeling of general debility and loss of vitality. Blood is weakly. For curing low blood, or disease by strengthening your blood. Pink Anemic Pink is composed largely of concentrated beef blood, and is the great blood builder.

Very many of the new skirt waists in silver-mounted rabbit's feet, attached to the purse chain. It is a feature of the shirt waist period. Ruffs of chiffon lace and ribbon are very fashionable in Paris, and they are made high at the back, with long ends in front and a deep flounce of chiffon around the shoulders. Green in endless shades is used on summer toilets both for linings under transparent and for entire looks. The styles are short puffs of chiffon, silk muslin, grenadine, etc., and in military the color is used to excess.

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