

# Autumn Styles in Paris.



The "Corinne" Night Dress.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Which way are overskirts going, will we have them next autumn, and of what type? are some of the live questions in clotheiland. If you can get a half hour's talk with some really knowing modiste she won't hesitate to tell you that the overskirt is now only in its first infancy and that an undraped skirt will be the exception in the fall, the exception even among the tailors. It is no undisputed fact that covertly women have not only objected to, but valiantly fought against the bulky overdress, which antagonism has served only to retard, not check, the top skirt's development.

In Paris the advanced patterns, that all the enterprising American dressmakers have seen, show the woolen toilets to be fully trimmed and draped below the waist line, for as time goes on we are to be bunched out in the rear, looped up in front and all the eccentric slowness is to give place to something vastly less trying and more elaborate. To realize in what direction the overskirt is for the present moving, a look at the accompanying sketches may be taken. Every drapery on the petticoat begins now as part of the waist, well up on the shoulders, and a variety of princess modes is the result. When the result is effected, in lace over tucked muslin or chiffon, or in plain voile or barige over a dotted goods, it is lovely and becoming to a degree.

### The New Slipper.

Dressmakers who get inside information speak of longer trains and fuller backs to skirts to come with an air that carries conviction, but we should not anticipate our fall shopping and bouts with obdurate and cocksure modistes. Sufficient unto today are the interests and vagaries thereof, and a word may be said appropriately of the new dancing slipper and the smart afternoon tie. The slipper is a pretty little thing, modeled exactly on the shape of a man's dancing pump, with the difference only that the black satin or patent leather women's shoe, prettily entitled the countess, has one strap over the instep. This comfortable sandal-like affair has come over from England simultaneously with the balmoral schottische and is rapidly ousting the high-heeled, big-buckled colonial slipper that has given such long and valuable service.

A brown levant morocco tie with a toe tapering to the daintiest square is the choicest shoe for afternoon wear, and few and far between this season are the women in white shoes. Early in the summer's fray of frivolities were brought out remarkable hose with feet of spun silk or fine hile and legs of solid cream lace. Only a few, and



A SUMMER FROCK.

those very rich women, could afford such splendors, but the pure lace hose woke to life a general taste for very open-worked hose and the girl of the season, though she wear a print dress and a sunbonnet, when she lifts the edge of her skirt is sure to display a pair of ankles clothed in a gauze of beautifully pierced hile, and in the evening, if she can possibly afford it, equally fairy-like silk weaving. A perfectly plain black stocking is rarely or never seen now, for if the open-work type is not adopted wholesale, then spots are resorted to, stripes showing only very occasionally.

Both smart and novel are the pigskin brown, powder blue and black hose, freckled with white polka dots dashed on pell mell. Some are large, some are mere specks, and there is absolutely no order observed in their placing, for a half dozen may group closely together, three more will string out in line, when another colony will spring up, and though this arrangement does make

ankles appear rather clumsy, it is coquettish in appearance.

### Necktie Ideas.

We are in process of varying our shirt waist career with an endless procession of necktie ideas, some of which are pretty enough to be carried over into the autumn and used as light touches on our somber woolen frocks. For instance, numbers of women wear high, straight stocks with their white skirts and round the bare stock wind twice a length of cream malines net. When on the second winding the net is brought back to the front, instead of fastening its lace trimmed ends in a big bow close beneath the chin they are brought down to a point midway between throat and waist, there pinned with a bright brooch and tied in a bow. By so simple a scheme, to the plainest silk or muslin waist an air of sweet ornamentation is given hard to derive by as inexpensive means.

Another noble invention is that of passing a broad satin ribbon of soft texture twice round the high collar. When drawn to the front its ends are put through a small buckle of paste jewels, and this is pushed close to the throat, while from it flutter unconfined two long scarf ends of ribbon.

Women who don't take to these devices love to bury their chins in the cloudy masses of a wide winged bow of nothing more costly than a long wisp of white silk muslin, edged with imitation Mecklin lace, which is nothing more after all than an incipient Bois de Bologne scarf that has ends fluttering to the knees.

Should the necessity spring up, as in every woman's summer it does, for a fresh, inexpensive hat to wear picnic or garden partyward, one should be sure to hie her to a hat counter and purchase the roughest brown or deep yellow or red straw she can find, provided it has a brim to tip over the eyes and to tilt up behind. On the inside of the brim three rows of narrow self-gathering ribbon of green should be run at intervals of an inch apart and then the outside of brim and crown piled with fruit.

### Fruit Trimmings.

Any milliner or millinery department keeps grapes, currants, cherries and gooseberries in sprays and clusters with their foliage on hand, and if these, with green leaves, are commingled and laid in a full wreath about the crown, having a generous handful fastened under the brim behind, as smart a summer's day headgear is secured as we hear or read about. Though the fruit is so commingled, the rule with regard to mid-season flower hats is that you confine one species of blossom to one straw frame. The modish flower topper is all of roses and exclusively pink, or yellow, or red, or white roses, at that, else it is a mound of pansies, or, most entrancing in hat possibilities, a Leghorn overgrown with tendrils and clusters of honeysuckle. All these millinery models borrow not a bit of splendor from an inch of ribbon, a scrap of lace or a twinkle of a jewel.

### Field Glasses.

Among the interesting foibles of the country woman, who goes about in her automobile, on her wheel, or who even from a deep cane rocker on a wide casino balcony watches other women achieve Amazonian honors, is the trick of carrying a pair of field glasses. A small powerful pair of binoculars, either single or double barreled, is as distinctive a part of the duck or tweed morning dress as card case and jeweled chain is in town. A snakeskin strap goes around the waist, a small collapsible case of the same hangs at the side, and into the glass, mounted as you please or can afford, and no larger than the tiny opera glasses some persons profess to find comfort in, fits in the case when not in active use.

Women whip out their glasses, not only to watch a golf game, an automobile race, or a brush between two boats, but to see who is coming down the road, who bowed from the village street, who went in at a neighbor's gate and also to show off their glasses that maybe have exquisite mounts and the owner's initials in jewels thereon.

MARY DEAN.

### Living Fashion Models

A leading New York firm has recently created a novel and exquisite nightdress called the "Corinne." It is made of French batiste of a web so silky, fine and transparent that an underslip of Florence silk is usually worn beneath it. Though all in one piece, a ring of embroidered buttonholes circles the waist, through which two yards of pale primrose ribbon is threaded by which to draw the garment close and tie in a flowing bow in front. The skirt is finished above the hem by a narrow band of needlework, and the upper portion is of alternate strips of Irish lace and batiste. Designed especially for summer wear, the "Corinne" is cut low about the neck, with a V in front, and from the throat falls away a deep lace edged frill, which the primrose ribbon holds in place. The sleeves are particularly striking. They are horizontally banded with lace, an edging of which is arranged in jabot effect, falling from the shoulders nearly to the elbow, and rosy knots of ribbon at the top of the armholes give the whole garment an air of extreme coquettishness and style.

The little girls' wardrobes form no exception to the ruling in the fashionable favor of pique this summer, and the dear little frock of the wide-eyed little woman in the photograph in one of John Wanamaker's excellent juvenile models is of plaid pique, a stout, cool, picturesque affair. Full ruches of handsome white embroidery give a crisp winglike effect to the shoulders

and fall deeply from the short sleeves. About the waist runs a belt of black velvet ribbon, tied with loops of white taffeta at the wrist, and this motif is repeated with good result on the left shoulder.

Crepon has never passed wholly out of fashion, and some very smart combinations of the delightful goods with silk and chiffon have been made all through the season by the artists in John Wanamaker's astonishing New York shop. The photograph gives an excellent example of black crepon over black taffeta. The overdress falls on a silk skirt that carries three crisp flounces and the waist breaks open at the chest to show a yoke of white chiffon. From the edges of this snowy breastplate fall back small lappets crisped with flutes of taffeta

Protective association of New York City, the Chicago Woman's club, the New Orleans Woman's club, the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, the Indianapolis Woman's club, the Denver Woman's club and the State Federation of Pennsylvania. The work accomplished by the Civic club of this city is given especial notice. Among other things it is noted: "In 1895 the Civic club made its first campaign to elect women to the school boards. A house to house visitation in the Seventh ward proved to be necessary. The club candidates were defeated, it is true, but each year the organization brought forward new candidates and in 1897 seven women were elected or appointed to fill vacancies in different wards, while a member of the Civic club

## The Duties of Japanese Women

The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience; while unmarried, to her parents; when married, to her husband and his parents; when widowed, to her son. In the "Greater Learning of Women" we read:

"A woman should look upon her husband as if he were heaven itself and thus escape celestial punishment.

"The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind are: Indolence, discontent, slander, jealousy and silliness. Without any doubt these five maladies afflict seven or eight out of every ten women, and from them arises the inferiority of women to men. A woman should cure them by self-inspection and self-reproach. The worst of them all, and the parent of the other four, is silliness!"

The above extract shows us very clearly the position which women have, until quite recently, taken in Japan. As a German writer says, her condition is the intermediate link between the European and the Asiatic. On the one hand, Japanese women are subjected to no seclusion, and are as carefully educated as the men, and take their place in society; but, on the other hand, they have absolutely no independence, and are in complete subjection to their husbands, sons and other relations. They are without legal rights, and under no circumstances can a wife obtain a divorce or separation from her husband, however great his offense. Notwithstanding this, in no country does one find a higher standard of morality than among the married women of Japan. Faithfulness is practically unknown, although the poor little wives must often have much to put up with from their autocratic lords and masters. They bear all, however, silently and uncomplainingly, their characteristic pride and reserve forbidding them to show to the outer world what they suffer.

## An Omaha Prima Donna

The many Omaha friends of Miss Mary Munchhoff will be pleased to learn that she is rapidly making a name for herself in European musical circles and that her beautiful voice and accurate interpretation of the masters have won her much commendation. The press of the capital city of Germany, where she has been heard of late in concert and opera roles, is enthusiastic in its commendation of her voice, manner and rare personal beauty.

Before leaving this city four years ago Miss Munchhoff's ability had been remarked by many of the musicians here and her success is in no manner a surprise to them. She began her studies in Europe under Frau Nickisch-Kempner, one of the acknowledged leaders of voice culture in Europe, and from the very first gave proof of the possession of a wonderful voice. Even during the course of her studies she attracted no little attention in musical circles. After her completion of the course at Berlin two years ago she went to Paris, where she remained until last March, studying under the direction of Mme. Marchesi. When she left Paris for Berlin last spring Mme. Marchesi wrote to Arthur Nikisch, director of the Philharmonic orchestra in the latter city: "Do all you can for this timid American girl, my most talented pupil."

A recent issue of the Potsdamer Intelligence-Blatt, an acknowledged authority in musical circles, pays the American novice a splendid tribute and predicts for her a glorious career in the world of song. Her voice possesses a wonderful range and the exquisite birdlike quality that is so much sought after among singers.

At present Miss Munchhoff is engaged in making a tour of Germany and is being greeted everywhere with the greatest favor



AN AFTERNOON CREPON GOWN.

and sparkling with steel sequins. The sleeves are straight armcases of taffeta finished with chiffon and sequins and the hat is white tulle over dark straw and emphasized with heavy dark wings.

## Growth of Woman's Clubs

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago contributes an instructive review of the growth of woman's clubs to the July number of the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, published by the federal authorities. She states that in 1898 there were included in thirty state federations 2,119 women's clubs with 132,923 members, from 1,283 of which she has reports showing the location, name and object of the club. Such a list must be highly gratifying to the advocates of these organizations.

The purposes which called women's clubs into existence "in the beginning were simple in form and usually literary or purely charitable in character, such subjects as religion, suffrage and political economy being carefully shunned. Friendly intercourse and self-improvement were the chief objects." This field, however, was found too small. Not enough interest could be aroused. More practical objects were needed. In this way the department club came into existence with education, reform, art, philanthropy, home, science, literature and philosophy as the aim of the work. "Grappling with educational difficulties and starting school reforms disclosed many glaring evils that affected the children in each neighborhood, or the home in which they live, or the breadwinner on whom the child depends. Dispensing charity led to a more scientific view of philanthropy, which in turn opened up all the fields of industrial achievement and the part that women and children take in factory and mercantile life."

How earnestly the women's clubs entered into this work is shown by the fact that over one-fifth of the whole number of clubs, or 431, responded in the affirmative to a question whether they pursued the study of sociology, political economy and philanthropy. The clubs mentioned as doing the most effective work in this direction are the Civic club of this city, the Women's Health

became a member of the Central school board."

One encouraging feature of these organizations is the interest they show in municipal art and improvements. A striking example in this way is seen in Northfield, Minn., where the Federation of Women's Clubs has been instrumental in laying out a park and in planting trees in all the streets. Historical monuments commemorating the principal events occurring in Minnesota history have also been erected. Other directions in which the energies of women's clubs have been directed is in establishing employment bureaus, women's exchanges, lunch rooms, gymnasiums and lodging rooms and in arranging for classes in which women can obtain instruction in different practical branches. The formation of working girls' clubs has been one of the chief objects of woman's clubs and doubtless one of the ways in which the most effective work has been done. The great number of these and the success which has attended them shows how pressing a want they meet. Women clerks' benefit associations, aid loan associations, social settlements and wage-earners' culture clubs are other organizations through which women work.

Out of the 1,283 women's clubs whose special purpose is stated in Mrs. Henrotin's article only three give the extension of suffrage to women as their chief object. This will correct an erroneous popular opinion which supposes that the sole desire of all women's organizations is to obtain the right to vote. The great majority of the clubs give as their reason for existence the study of history, the study of literature, self-culture, mutual improvement, educational work, the study of art, advancement, in taste, etc.

### Narrow Escape

Indianapolis Journal: To the millionaire came the superintendent of the farm with beaming face.

"Looks like we were going to clear expenses, sir," said the hireling.

"Great heavens!" cried the millionaire, "something must be done or I am disgraced! Go and order a \$5,000 automobile to haul the truck to market in!"

Even one of our best people may get a little rocky on his prepositions in moments of tension.



MISS MARY MUNCHHOFF.

and enthusiasm. Her concerts are given under the direction of Eugen Stern, a leading European manager, and she has engagements booked for the Singers' academy of Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfurt-on-the-Main and a second concert at Berlin in conjunction with the Philharmonic orchestra.

Miss Munchhoff is well known in Omaha, having resided here a number of years. Her parents still live in the city. She was known here as a conscientious worker and her friends say that her success is due entirely to her own efforts and the persistency with which she refused to acknowledge defeat when her cherished plan for studying at the great music centers of Europe was seemingly impossible.