

What is Going On in Woman's World of Fashion

NEW YORK, June 5.—Always a fascinating garment, the new negligee is now more than ever persuasive. Of the most tropical tint—sea green, mist gray, or one of the many shades of white—it is ephemeral in quality and indescribably feminine in line.

In this soft feminine essence lies the chief charm of all the dainty folderols fashion has designed for summer boudoir use. These garments have always expressed some such appealing sentiment. When a graceful gown is in white the poetic feeling of the new designs is also marked, especially if the sleeves are wide and flowing, as many of them are. In fact, in this department, as in all the others of dress, everything is done to enhance the charms of the fair, and new gowns destined for the most cloistered use radiate with a delicate coquetry.

No matter whether the things have been fashioned with an eye to a man's appreciation or not, they strike the gentle note a man loves. Somewhere on the staircases of smart country homes, through the cracks of doors supposed to be closed, it is quite safe to assume that his heart will be gladdened by the sight of them. For, after all, who does sweet woman dress for but man?

The liberty silks employed for many of the most picturesque of the tea-gowns are in colors as exquisite as novel. "Hortensia" is the title given to a delicate shade of violet. In one Greek model this shade was trimmed with a narrow border band in gold and purple. The Greek look of this was obtained by the square cut and flat treatment of the neck, and by the addition of a peplum jacket disposed over the gown proper, which hung from the shoulders with a closely gathered fulness. The flowing sleeves, which were shortest at the inside arm, fell with Greek simplicity, and the bordering band was disposed around the edge of the peplum.

Some empire effects are seen among the dressier of these gowns, and not a few have soft mul' fichus, which becomingly drape open necks, and tie at the back of the waist in regulation fichu fashion.

One exquisite "slip robe," as the unique design was called, revealed the possibilities of yellow in a marvellous blending of a half a dozen shades of this color.

All the tints which lie between the palest maize and wall-flower yellow, were used, and the gauzy silk manipulated in a way to appear shaded. Hanging from the shoulders in the usual tea-gown way, this distracting garment fell from neck to hem in Lole Fuller pleats, which is the French name for the finest made.

Gowns in soft wools, destined for wear at cool resorts, are often lined with soft gauze silks in contrasting colors, or white. A very tender and becoming shade of sage green is to be observed in some of these, as well as a magnificent shade of liberty-red called the "Morris."

A certain London firm is more successful than any other firm in the world in the matter of artistic dyes, and the best of American negligee models come from its establishment. The colors they employ owe their beauty to William Morris and other gifted poets and artists, and more than one tea-gown is an exact copy of some classic robe in a well known picture. With definite picture effects, rich colors and stuffs are sometimes combined with jeweled girdles and clasps, producing gorgeous results, for the rose gems and unique settings used by the firm are highly effective. When a gown is shown off, the living model assumes the neck chain, belt, or bracelet which should be worn with it, with the result that the jewelry is sold as well as the garment.

Some delightfully simple gowns sent over by these people, and copied here in domestic stuffs, are in two or three shades of thin silk, one forming the garment, the others the trimming. The sleeves of these are large unlined puffs—though, in fact, no part of such gowns are lined—three-quarter length, and finished chiefly with a narrow cuff band. Others have a shaped fall of silk for the sleeve finish, which is repeated by a capelike flounce around the cutout neck.

Only upon house garments of a pretentious nature is lace employed, and the neck and sleeve frills of the silk used instead show only modest edges of selvage.

Next in importance to the picturesque tea gown is the coffee jacket, which presents an appearance a little less careless, if we may employ the word. Many smart women are now wearing this dainty little garment, which runs to unnumbered furbelows in lace and ribbon with skirts that match it in elegance instead of the full length garment. Constituting an effect more "adjusted," as the French put it—something more of a look of fit—the coffee jacket may be worn on less intimate occasions than are required by negligee models.

Many very pretty coats are seen in the shops, but a woman with the knack of the needle will do well to fashion hers at home, as ready-made fineries are always expensive. It is only the indispensable garments sanctioned by custom and provided in large numbers which are cheap.

In form the approved coffee or tea-coat is a sort of flouncing bodice. It is only waist length, with deep lace embroidery frills falling from square, pointed or round

yoke effects. The sleeves are elaborately picturesque, generally falling away from bare arms to disclose dimples and bracelets. The neck is cut out as much as propriety and afternoon will allow.

All the soft silks, batistes and nets in the market may be used for them, and if the tea-pouring is a modest occasion the simplest batistes may be employed.

A society girl who is to summer at the seashore has provided herself with three charming coffee jackets, which cost all told \$6. They are made of striped dimity in pale yellow, azalla pink and azure white point d'esprit. The trimming is edging at 8 cents the yard. It is put on the edges of the frills, which are in clusters at the top, and this butterfly prettiness is worn with white duck and pique skirts. The girl calls her delicious and inexpensive finery "hot weather duds." For footwear she has bought English sandals of tan leather. Remember these wonderful foot coverings if you have small feet to shoe, for no healthier shoes can be found in the world. In the most pretentious quarters of London elegantly dressed children go by with the bare skin of their small feet only covered by sandal straps, and their legs entirely bare. These sandals are sold at several of the good shops in New York.

But to return to our muttons—negligee and the lesser splendors that come under that head.

Kimona gowns and sacques of crinkled cotton crepe and plain and figured wools in gauzy qualities are to be had in all the shops at moderately low prices. Flowered and striped wash ribbons, in dainty Watteau and pompadour designs, border them prettily around the neck and sleeves, where such modes are alone trimmed. Philippine suitings and tissues—thin cotton weaves somewhat like cheesecloth in quality—compose some of the odd kimonas. They are decorated with bands of a similar material in a contrasting effect—plain bands with figured textiles or figured borders with plain bands.

These imported cottons are new to the country, and they show the brilliant vegetable dyes employed alone in the Philippines. The most gorgeous yellows, blues and reds wash without losing a tinge of their brilliancy. Some of the tints, especially a deep blue on the mazarin order, are indescribably rich.

Upon coarse straw hats, intended for rough country wear, scarfs and bands of the Philippine tissues are sometimes seen. Headgear thus decorated is, of course, considered very modest, but the smart

world has endorsed the Philippine stuffs of all sorts. A dame who might buy and sell her neighbor wears the gauzy cottons of the Oriental peasant, while the neighbor disports herself in the silks and satins which are supposed to indicate gentility.

Another hot weather wrinkle comes from the Philippines in the shape of bedroom slippers. In that land of perpetual sunshine, ladies of exalted station think nothing of going out with bare feet thrust into slippers, without heel or heel piece. These slippers are held on merely by the vamp, which ends in a blunt point. They are spelled "chenilles" and pronounced quite differently. Those worn by the common Philippine women are of coarse carpet stuffs and gaudy flowered velvets, which are warranted to last a life time. But the great lady has her little "chenilles" of the finest satins and silks with rich embroideries of lace medallions applied on. Such slippers, and others of his own invention, the American merchant now offers for bedroom use in the "dog days."

One of the inventions is a slipper of thin French kid of correct "chenille shape" in delicate pastel shades. These make a charming accompaniment to a gown of the same color. MARY DEAN.

Some Timely Tips for Up-to-Date Women

DON'T expect children to be beautiful unless healthy, happy and contented. This, indeed, goes far towards making them lovely.

Don't think too much time can be devoted to physical development. In nothing is it of more importance to take time by the forelock.

Don't let children sit without support of their backs; and encourage them to rest their spines by lying back in a chair. Once a day make both boys and girls lie flat on the floor for half an hour. This will make fine figures.

Don't give children chairs that are soft and low in the middle, or their necks will be certain to sink within their shoulders, and their figures become distorted.

Don't let them sit still too long at a time; if they do, they will fidget, move restlessly from side to side, and take attitudes which may make them grow crooked.

Don't let a stooping lesson, such as writing or drawing, end without some simple arm exercise.

Don't have heavy curtains at bedroom windows; let the sunshine pour in.

Don't paper bedroom walls; paper catches all floating gases. Finish the walls with some non-absorbent material.

Don't have any carpets on the bedroom floors; use rugs instead. Have few hanging and little bric-a-brac.

Don't let them spend any more time in the bedroom than is absolutely necessary.

Don't allow a child to sleep with an older person.

Don't give a child a harsh rub after a bath. Drying should be done carefully with a soft towel; there should be a warm "tub" in the morning and a quick sponge bath at night.

Don't comb a child's hair too much. Brush carefully with a soft brush.

Don't use curling tongs. If locks absolutely must be curled—in "little sugar curls"—twist them at bedtime on soft cloths.

Don't think a child can have brightness of eyes, clearness, softness and smoothness of skin without good food.

Don't coax a child to eat. Lack of appetite often indicates lack of necessity.

Don't allow a child to grow up with squinting eyes or crooked teeth. The scientific treatment of physical defects has reached a high point of skill, and many of nature's unkindnesses may be overcome.

NOT FAR from Victoria Valley Forge there is located a flouring mill that grinds nearly all the wheat raised by the farmers of the neighborhood, which is owned and operated by a girl of "sweet seventeen." Miss Sallie Forsickler, and all the patrons declare that she understands her business as thoroughly as does any "dusty miller" in the country. Miss Forsickler carries on her business entirely on her own hook and shows much aptitude, good sense and shrewdness in it. She is her own master entirely, makes her own rules, does her own business, keeps her own books and carries on her own correspondence, obeying nobody's orders but those of her customers.

The mill she runs is one of several in those parts which were in existence in revolutionary days. Washington's soldiers slept within its walls and their bread was often made from the flour it had ground.

It passed into the hands of Miss Sallie's grandfather and from him to his son, and now the son's daughter has it. She played in the mill as a child and as she grew up helped her father, and, half unconsciously and half with thought of the future, learned the miller's business from him thoroughly. When he died there was no one else to carry it on, so Miss Sallie took his place.

For two years now she has operated the mill and the community likes her and

helps her to get along. She has been a miller so long now that she is an expert. She can make good wheat flour as well as rye flour, and also grinds corn and oats for the farmers' horses. She can even prepare the millstone—it took years to learn how to do that—cutting thirty-two clean furrows to an inch, with a fine sharp feather edge to each. And her mill is the cleanest in the valley.

The huge grinding stones, which weigh nearly a ton each, are lifted with screw pins when it is necessary to redress them, but wielding the sharpened mill picks, which weigh nearly five pounds apiece, gives the young woman a fine pair of biceps, which she needs in other branches of her business.

She puts her flour into 200-pound sacks and these she has to gather from the flour reel, transfer to the scales, weigh them, sew them and pile them ready for removal. She doesn't pretend to be an athlete, yet she considers it easy to hoist a three-bushel sack full of rye to the upper floor of her mill.

Its output, when water is plentiful—like all the mills along the Perkiomen it runs by water power—average 2,000 pounds daily.

Besides being a thoroughly capable miller, Miss Sallie has won another sort of reputation in the last year and a half. The farmers round about consider her an expert on rye in all its stages from the seed to the ground product.

She is able to estimate the yield while the grain is still standing in the field and

she knows the grades of grain better than most of her customers.

For and About Women


Mrs. Helen Ames of Boston, Mass., owns one of the finest private collections of antiquities in that city, and has just added two old violins, one an Amati of 1641, and the other a Stradivarius of 1738.

State Insurance Commissioner Luling of Kansas is the first official to appoint a woman as examiner of insurance companies. Mrs. M. L. Wadleigh, his stenographer, left today for San Francisco to examine the assets of a company. Later she will look into the affairs of other insurance companies doing business in Kansas.

Mrs. James R. Hopley of Bucyrus, O., is the only woman who has been given a place upon the centennial program commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Ohio to the union. The theme of her address will be "The Value of Good Women in Influencing Civilization." Mrs. Hopley is a former president of the Ohio Federated clubs.

Governor Garvin of Rhode Island has put himself on record as a believer in woman suffrage. In a recent address before the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage association he said: "I think woman suffrage will be adopted in Rhode Island and in other New England states. It has been tried in other states and has worked well and sooner or later it will prevail throughout the union."

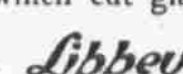
In that most fashionable of all cities, Vienna, a reform in women's dress is in full swing. Its first requirement, the throwing away of corsets, has been indorsed by some fashion magazines that print sketches of "reform" toilets, which are said to suggest dressing gowns, and women with pretension to style wear them to concerts, public assemblies and on the street. Another set wear fashionable gowns, but do without the corset, which seems the better taste.



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