

Requirements of the Well Dressed Man



PRESENT DAY PATTERNS IN MEN'S CLOTHES.

ALTHOUGH the tendency toward freedom of choice, better appreciation of what may be called the personal element, and improvements in textile arts and manufacture, have greatly done away with narrow fads and conventions in dress, there are certain broad forms, established by opinion and example of the best class of society, which still must be observed if one desires to be considered correctly attired, and in few cases are these forms more standard than in that of afternoon dress for occasions of more or less formality.

On the other hand, this very sameness of general fashion renders more necessary a nice discrimination in the choice of detail, because, when every man of nearly every class observes certain set rules, it is not by clothes which conform to those rules that a smartly dressed man may be recognized, but rather by their character of good material, good cut and good style.

The frock coat of this season's fashionable design, even in its most extreme models, has little to distinguish it from the styles of last autumn. Its character is such that little change of a radical nature is possible, and the variations of detailing being the result of gradual, rather than sudden change—while apparent by comparisons with fashions of past years, are rarely noticeable from one season to another. The length of skirts might strike one as being excessive compared to the style of a decade ago, but in reality it is but a trifle, if anything, greater than the more extreme style of the past several years, and the straight low cut of lapels and straight, though full, hang of skirts, below the waistline, are features only specially remarkable when compared to the rounded cut of lapels and more decidedly flared skirts in vogue during the early

and middle nineties. It may be, perhaps, that the side and back lines are not quite so sharply cut in at the waist, or, in other words, that the coat fits less snugly than was the style of that time, but it should be remembered that the cut must depend to a certain extent upon the figure of the wearer, and there is no doubt that when the figure will permit it a decided spring in the seams—emphasizing the breadth of the shoulders, and giving a slender waist effect—makes a more stylish looking garment.

Worsted, chevots and vicunas, in black and dark shades of gray are the fabrics for the frock coat and waist coat, and Oxford mixture is again more or less in vogue. For a full suit the medium gray shades are rather smart, but the black or dark gray coat and waist coat, with trousers of striped gray worsted or cassimere, is the more general as well as the more serviceable fashion.

Waist coats of the same material as the coat should be single-breasted, but when of light fabric—now the more fashionable for formal afternoon dress—the cut may be single or double-breasted, as one prefers. The leading shops show a great variety of weaves and designs, among them silks of more or less striking pattern and color effect. Some of them are extremely pretty intrinsically, and their high price prevents general popularity, yet less elaborate materials, such as the various wash fabrics in white, gray and other suitable shades, plain or self-marked, are more conservative and, on the whole, rather better style.

There is little change in the fashion of make—indeed, there have been so many slightly different styles of detail in the shape of lapels, the number and spacing of buttons, the character of pockets and the cut of button edge, during the last few years, that it would be useless, if not positively misleading, to attempt to specify

any one as pre-eminently in vogue. It may be said generally, however, that the neck opening is rather low and that the lapels of the double-breasted styles are broad and rather long in the roll.

In shirts for afternoon dress for this fall the old standards are so far observed as that color of any pronounced shade is still considered incorrect for shirts to be worn with formal clothes, and yet, while plain white linen of lustrous finish is always in good style, small ribs, lines or figures of white on white, fine, ribbed white pique and very pale gray and tan shades, instead of being a breach of good form, are, on the other hand, rather exclusively smart. It is by no means essential that the collar should be made on the shirt, but the opening—preferably of the "cut" style—should be in front only, and the cuffs should be attached. Turned-back cuffs are less a fad this season than during the last several years, and while square corners are now, perhaps, a little more popular for dress shirt cuffs, as between them and corners cut sharply rounded, fashion draws no strict line.

The straight standing or slightly poked-pointed collar of medium height may be called the regulation shape for formal dress, but since the wing styles have become fashionable again there is no denying their use by men who have the reputation of dressing smartly, and they must certainly be considered correct.

The fashion in neckties, at least so far as shape and style is concerned, has changed none whatever. The leading haberdashers are showing a variety of silks, satins and crepes of beautiful texture and design in dark purples, dark green, black and white effects, deep browns, gray, etc., but, among the vast assortment, no one color or design seems to be particularly in favor—Charles K. Winton, in Men and Women.

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Wearers of Odd and Expensive Jewelry

MR THOMAS LIPTON is said to be the possessor of a breastpin which is a perfect model of the yacht Shamrock III. The yacht floats on a sea of emerald, and by twirling the pin can be made to move forward and pitch and toss as if actually in the sea.

A lawsuit lately reported from Dresden shows that Sir Thomas Lipton's breastpin is by no means unique in freakishness. The subject of the suit was a lady's bracelet, composed of a chain made up entirely of tiny gold and jeweled motor cars. The rings were represented by diamonds, beads and which shown tiny electric lights.

More democratic is the taste of a Mrs. Weigen. All this lady's jewels in some way refer to her husband's business, that of a railway contractor. A necklace is made like a section of rails, the metals being gold and the sleepers coral. A brooch is shaped like a turntable, while the signal lamps and flags, for which her husband contracts, are inlaid in emerald on a gold bracelet.

The German chancellor, Count von Buelow, wears a life buoy breastpin. While staying at Heligoland many years ago he rescued a Hamburg gentleman who had fallen off a tugboat by throwing him a life buoy. As a token of gratitude the rescued man presented his savior with the pin.

A marvelous watch has been made for a Nancy gentleman named Ducrot. The double case, which is about as broad as a skink, is made of two large emeralds hollowed out. Inside are a dial and chronometer works, a compass and a guide to the movements of the moon and planets. The watch, including the two emeralds, cost over \$3,000.

Musical jewelry is not unknown. A Milanese named Fassinico is said to have given his wife a bracelet which tinkled forth three different tunes.

An artificer in Odessa lives wholly by inventing jeweled freaks. Among his productions are gravestone breastpins, bracelet puzzles, which can be unlocked only by turning the inset gems in a particular way, and talking brooches. Talking

brooches can be made to flash forth such simple words as "yes," or "no," and are in great demand among young ladies who expect offers of marriage.

A San Francisco gentleman has a jeweled pipe. The pipe is made of meerschaum, covered with a thin sheet of gold in which are set pearls, sapphires and diamonds.

The tiara of a lady of the same city represents the inmates of a Noah's ark. Round the edges are set jeweled horses, cows, lions, bears, serpents and birds. At the back is an artificial oyster, carved out of mother of pearl, representing, according to the owner's opinion, the crown of the animal creation.

In Leipzig is a lady who possesses a peacock brooch, the tail of which is set with stones colored in exact imitation of that of a real peacock. The tail distends or closes at the owner's will.

When the Kaiser painted his famous picture of "The Yellow Pearl" a Berlin jeweler put it on the market in the form of a brooch, the figures being depicted in enamel.

Another piece of "topical" jewelry was issued in St. Petersburg shortly after the investment of Fort Arthur. It was a gold brooch on which, set in colored gems, appeared a big Russian wrestling a Jap flag from one of his diminutive enemies.

The king of Italy inherited from his ancestors a set of shirt studs, each of which is set with a big diamond containing a sapphire. The diamond completely surrounds the sapphire, and where the joining is no jeweler has ever been able to discover.

Among other articles of freak jewelry owned by the same gentleman is a scarf-pin shaped like a lighthouse, the jeweled top of which revolves, and a pair of sleeve links containing watch, compass and a snuff box.

Among the treasures of the gawkward of Baroda is a pair of earrings, each made of a single ruby hollowed out and containing a few drops of a precious perfume. Another Indian potentate glories in a jeweled breastplate showing the possessions in pre-

vious stones. Three years ago the Czar Nicholas sent as a gift to Paris a map of France, with all the departments shown in gems obtained in the Ural mines—Pearson's Weekly.

Novelties in Jewelry. Very beautiful is a necklace of pearl daisies, connected by diamond chains.

The graceful dragon fly, carried out in diamonds, emeralds and platinum, forms a taking little ornament.

In costly tiaras, scrolls with leaf and flower patterns, diamonds, birds and butterflies are also shown in some charming designs.

Pearl pave work, in balls and oblong forms, is shown in handsome hat pins. Attractive pins are in cup shapes of silver and pearl leaf work as a setting for large round stones.

Emeralds have advanced more during the last few years than any other stone, and you often hear of an emerald being sold at from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a karat, not perfect at that.

Some very novel and pleasing effects are shown in the use of white and pink baroque pearls in simulating flowers with thick petals. In pearl pave work, as well as in gold, fine emeralds and diamonds, the pansy is a favorite motif.

To-day pearls are perhaps more in demand than other stones, and while some of the beds are worked out, others have been so restricted that time has been given for the pearl-bearing mollusks to grow and produce.

Jeweled hat pins are more ornamental than ever and the shell pin has come to be a thing of beauty in itself. The jeweled hat pin must match the tones of the hair or be decorated with an intricate design upon the color scheme. Mock jewels are worn by many. And no one need frown upon this fad as long as the design of the ornament and jewelry must be made by every woman in these days.

Some eastern society leaders have adopted the vogue of having their diamonds set not as ordinary tiaras or coronets, but in imitation of the crowns worn by the sovereigns of Europe. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have had their coronets made in the shape of the English crown. Mrs. Howard Gould possesses one exactly like that of Queen Helen of France. Mrs. Charles Yerkes wears on her brow a facsimile of the Spanish queen's diadem, while Mrs. Bradley Martin has had the historic crown of Empress Josephine copied for her personal use.

Expert Cutter in Omaha.

Omaha has the distinction this fall of claiming the residence of one man who is a designer of men's clothing. He creates styles that are adopted and used by tailors throughout the country. The person in question is A. H. Proud, whose services have been secured by the Dresher Tailoring company of this city. Mr. Proud's services with the Dresher company will include that of designer of nobby garments, as well as being head cutter of this large tailoring establishment. No tailor has ever paid the salary, outside of New York or Chicago, that Mr. Dresher pays Mr. Proud. The new cutter is a Frenchman by birth, having learned the profession in Paris. For years he has been identified with Brooks Bros. of New York City, which firm sends out most of the leading cutters of the country.

Several new designs in men's clothes have already been drafted by Mr. Proud since coming to Omaha and accepted by "The American Gentleman," which regulates the style on men's garments; he is the regular designer for the journal.

It was Mr. Proud who first designed that extremely popular adjunct to man's dress—the braided vests.

It has been the custom of army officers to send for their uniforms to Brooks Bros. in New York, where Mr. Proud cut and superintended their making, but now the Fort Crook officers are having their clothes made by Mr. Proud at Dresher's. He can cut uniforms as well as civilian clothes, and is one of the best cutters in the country for riding breeches.

Mr. Dresher is carrying the largest stock of domestic and imported goods at a price and giving workmanship that should be appreciated by every man in Omaha. Through his ability to buy at the right price and sell accordingly, he has done more to keep Omaha men well dressed than any three tailors combined. His material and workmanship is the best and he will relin any suit in which the linings may not give satisfaction, or if a suit that he turns out does not please the customer in every way he will gladly let him select a different pattern and make up another suit.

Religious Notes. Whereas when the Salvation army began its work it was pelted with mud—and now how General Booth is pelted with mud—about Great Britain in his auto car, is pelted with £5 notes.

Rev. Howard Bliss, president of the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, has just arrived in this country and will remain three months to collect funds for the institution which his father established thirty-nine years ago.

Brother Michael, well known in New York, for he taught in the Christian Brothers' schools there for twenty-five years is now director of St. John's institute, Singapore, and three of the boys of that school have just won government scholarships.

Rev. Dr. Robert M. Russell has accepted the presidency of Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., at a salary of \$2,500 a year, giving in the pastorate of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, which paid him exactly twice as much.

Prof. Orr of the United Free Church college, Glasgow, has obtained the Bross prize of \$5,000 for the best theological book entered in competition. The prize is awarded by the trustees of Lake Forest university, Evanston, Ill. His book deals with the Old Testament problem.

Rev. Hugh Black of Edinburgh, Scotland, who recently accepted a chair in the Union Free church, New York, is only 37 years old, but already has achieved a leading position among the clergymen of his native country. His writings are almost as well known in this country as in Scotland.

Those who fear that old Trinity church, New York City, will soon disappear may be reassured by the statement that recently Trinity has refused an offer of \$1,000,000 for the site. Millions of dollars have been offered at one time or another for the site, but Trinity is American and while New Yorkers are forgetful of the historical associations surrounding its God's acre, there are thousands of visitors who pay homage to the known and unknown among its dead.

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Curious and Romantic Capers of Cupid

Wellesley Girl to Wed. ROBBLELY never in its history has the Wellesley Inn had so many visitors as were seen there on a recent Saturday. They came to see the charming hostess, Miss Caroline W. Rogers, who is soon to marry Mr. William H. Hill, the Brookline multimillionaire.

Miss Rogers, in addition to her many accomplishments, is a clever business woman, and since 1902, two years after she graduated from Wellesley, she has so successfully managed the Wellesley Inn that it has enjoyed an area of unprecedented prosperity.

Miss Rogers was born in Barre, Mass., and is a daughter of Charles J. Rogers, who is a retired editor. In 1896 Miss Rogers took up her studies at Wellesley and graduated in 1900.

While at the college, as well as today, Miss Rogers was a very active and a door sports for women, being particularly interested in skating, boating and snowshoeing.

She is one of six children, the others being brothers, all of whom are interested in athletics. Mr. Hill is 37 years old. He is rated as a man worth \$10,000,000. He owns a palatial estate on Myron street, Brookline, and a beautiful country home, the Maple, at Hoyalston.

Poem Wins a Husband. After reading a poem by Miss Laura M. Ford of Philadelphia, who has been dubbed by her friends "The Germantown Poetess of Passion," W. Foster Smith, a wealthy farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, fell

in love with the author. As a result the pair will be married, reports the Chicago Tribune. The poetic arrow used by Cupid was entitled, "To a Farmer." The first stanza read:

Ho, ye farmers, hearken! hearken! Wouldst a thrifty helpmeet want? Linn, good farmer, you think doubtful, You may win if you will sue.

She is fair, and bright, and ruddy— Like a rose in summer time. She has known full thirty summers, But her charms are in their prime. She has virtues rare and many, And you never would want another. Once this maiden you should meet.

Upon reading thus far Mr. Smith laid down his paper. His eyes stared through the window out upon his broad estate, but he saw neither the window nor the estate. Mr. Smith was meditating.

"Here I am," he thought, "a middle-aged Scotchman, with a scientific education and money. I have retired to spend the rest of my days in peace and comfort and I have no wife. I need a wife. I've been forced to admit that to myself for a long time. Here's a girl who can write fine poetry and she wants to marry a man just like me. She says she's pretty and attractive. I wonder if she can cook?"

Mr. Smith picked up the farm journal and read the second verse. It answered his question as tersely as if the writer had been there and had overheard his remark:

She can cook the choicest viands, Bake the lightest bread and cake; Finest coffee, jams, and jellies, Pies and puddings, she can make. She'll call fashion instead garments, Never says she knows no place. For her duff and nimble fingers Never take the wrong way trace. "That's she," said Mr. Smith to him-

self. "But maybe she wouldn't have me." He was inclined to feel much cast down about this, but when he read the last few lines of the last verse his doubts were dispelled:

You have purse strings rather lengthy, Which would open at her will. Then, good farmer, you think doubtful, You're the one to fill the bill.

"By George!" exclaimed Mr. Smith, slapping his knee, "I'll do it," and he sat down at his desk and dashed off a note to Miss Laura M. Ford, the poetess.

It isn't necessary to recount all the details of the romance that followed. Suffice to say, the invitations are out.

Miss Ford lives with her widowed mother and for twelve years has been employed by the New York Mutual Life Insurance company. In her spare moments she writes poetry—hot, passionate poetry, which justifies the title on a volume of the verses published by her for private circulation. They are called "Heart Throbs."

Miss Ford regards "To a Farmer" her best effort, which, in the light of recent events, might be natural.

Musicians and Heiresses. Josef Hofmann, who is to wed Mrs. George Eustis, is not the first foreign pianist to marry a New York woman of position. The late Franz Rummel and married Mrs. Miss Morse, a daughter of the inventor of the telegraph. Richard Hoffman, who came here from England to tour with Jenny Lind, married a daughter of the Lamson family, and only last winter Ernest Schilling was married to Miss Draper. No other musicians have broken into fame, but of each and position so readily as the pianist.