

FASHION LETTER.

Lady Modish on Art in Clothes.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS, SHE CLAIMS, HAVE A REFINING INFLUENCE.

There was a time not very long ago when the well dressed woman ranked with a fool—that is, in the early American mind.

Dainty, lovely clothes and brainy, clever women were held to be an impossible combination.

From the early American point of view, a woman, apparently, must needs be a Frou-Frou, or a clever frump. A happy medium seemed quite out of the question.

For a really intelligent woman to stoop to interest herself seriously in such a frivolous subject as art in dress was to be taken as an open confession that her intelligence was not the real thing! Happily the demand for all things beautiful that feed the eye and fill the mind is increasing every minute, for which Allah be praised. Environment is one of the most potent factors in life.

To live in an atmosphere of beautiful, artistic things has as much influence towards refining one's nature as living in an atmosphere of beautiful, kindly thoughts has towards developing one's soul.

One clever woman, well gowned, can give more pleasure, inflict more pain and wield more power generally than a whole legion of frumps, top-heavy with gray matter.

There is still any number of people who have had no modern improvements added to their cerebral apparatus, and they will not agree with me.

The fact remains, however, that every day one meets more and more clever women, and the cleverer they are the more perfectly they are turned out.

American women, as a class, have made tremendous strides in mastering the intricacies of the art of dress, the last few years, and they are arriving at a thorough understanding of its power so rapidly that all the old jokes about "Mother Hubbards," "curl papers" and the like, that no funny paper ever allowed itself to be without, are as obsolete as Sanscrit.

Even the progressive shop girl realized long ago that it is a good appearance, coupled with fair ability, rather than true worth, coupled with dowdiness, that gets her low salary raised. She knows, too, that when she is able to couple true worth with a good appearance she has an excellent chance to raise to a position where she can raise the salaries of others.

Nowhere was this prejudice against taking the art of dress seriously, as one would any other art, stronger or more deeply rooted than on the stage.

The women of the stage then held themselves far above all art not their own.

A very charming actress, able of the early American school, and thoroughly above feminine fripperies, once said to me, in a most superior manner: "Oh, you know, only the women who can't act bother to dress well on the stage."

Now she says with some bitterness and much emphasis—incidentally, she happens to be out of an engagement: "A woman does not need to act in these days. All she has to do is to go on and wear good clothes." One statement is as absurd as the other.

Surely, as I reminded her, the divine Sarah wears the most heavenly clothes, and it is generally conceded she can act a bit.

Rejane is always perfectly and exquisitely gowned, and she, too, has always been able to deceive the public into a fair estimation of her histrionic powers. Indeed, one might name any clever French actress one pleases and it would

be found that she always has given the deepest thought and study to her clothes, that they may make her look a picture so perfect it cannot be resisted.

A French woman understands so well that once the eye is conquered the battle is more than half won, for then she knows that the heart and the mind will put up but a feeble fight, and she needs but to turn on her batteries of cleverness to have them fall prostrate in contented surrender.

Luckily, however, my carping little friend will not have to journey all the way to Paris for object lessons that may serve to show her the error of her ways. Let her go to see "When We Were Twenty one," or "The Ambassador," and she will, I think, be convinced, unless she is a hopeless case, that smart clothes, indeed, the smartest of smart clothes—do not prevent Maxine Elliott, Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong and the rest of them from giving some unusually polished bits of acting.

One does not need to be told that "The Ambassador" is written by a woman, for the opportunities she makes for smart clothes to be worn are extraordinary.

The gowns worn by the leading women who are not yet leading, are "dreams"—a veritable succession of "dreams," in fact—that leaves one in indecision as to which "dream" one would have realized for future use.

In the first act Lady Beauvedere, chez elle, receives her intimates in a pink gown; the kind of a gown that the Parisienne designates under the comprehensive phrase of a "chignon-de-sept," and which we Americans, alas! treat with entirely too little thought and consideration. For when is a woman more fascinating than in such a toilette?

It is built of satin; rose satin and rose chiffon of a deeper hue. The satin is fitted perfectly to the figure on Princess lines. There is a long soft train of the satin outlined with a deep flounce of chiffon, with a shirred ruch for a heading.

This flounce stops on either side of the front of the gown to make way for a long, stole-shaped piece of satin that descends the entire length of the figure from the bust line, where it begins. This stole effect is quite new and gives the long, straight, unbroken line now so much to be desired.

This stole is outlined with lace roses of the same color as the chiffon. In the center of each rose a diamond dew-drop sparkles.

These roses, with their leaves of the same color, form a design on the skirt above the flounce of chiffon and outline the seams of the bodice. The satin foundation is cut away in the bodice and from the top of the bust line. Chiffon, slightly gathered into a square line, edged with tiny lace roses, finishes the frock. This square line leaves the throat quite free, and is very becoming to the woman with the right kind of a throat.

The sleeves of this gown are of chiffon, slightly mousquetaire, transparent also, and worn so long they cover all but the fingers.

It is a foregone conclusion in Paris, by the way, that gloves will be little worn this summer except with elbow sleeves.

The back of the confection is the most original and charming part of it. The chiffon is brought softly over the shoulders in fichu-like folds from under the stole, and when it reaches the back it falls straight down to the bottom of the train in long, sweeping lines, so that when Lady Beauvedere stands or sits it falls softly and clingingly to her figure, and when she walks it floats behind her in angelic fashion. These wings are outlined also with the dew-spangled roses.

Juliet Gainsborough's frock has just

People Have No Trouble

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Good Luck Grocery.

C. M. SEITZ, 1107 O Street, Telephone 624

First Publication Mar. 3-3

Notice of Probate of Will and for Letters.

In the county court of Lancaster county, Nebraska:

The state of Nebraska, to Mrs. Minnie L. Matthews, Lida A. Millar, John J. Millar, Frances J. Millar and to any other persons interested in said matter:

You are hereby notified that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Richard P. R. Millar, deceased, is on file in said court, and also a petition signed by Mary F. Millar, his widow, praying for the probate of said instrument, and for the appointment of said petitioner as administratrix. That on the 24th day of March, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., said petition and the proof of the execution of said instrument will be heard at the county court room in Lincoln, in said county, and that if you do not then appear and contest, said court may probate and record the same, and grant administration of the estate to said Mary F. Millar as administratrix.

This notice has been ordered published for three weeks successively prior to said hearing in The Courier of Lincoln, Nebraska, a weekly legal newspaper of general circulation printed in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 23d day of February, 1900.

[SEAL] FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge. By WALTER A. LEESSE, Clerk County Court.

First Publication February 17-4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court of Lancaster county, Nebraska:

In the matter of the estate of James C. Kier, deceased.

To the creditors of said estate:

You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the county court room in Lincoln, in said county, on the 2d day of July, 1900, and again on the 2d day of October, 1900, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, and the time limited for the payment of debts is one year from the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900.

Notice of this proceeding is ordered published for four weeks successively in The Courier, a weekly newspaper published in this state.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county court this 13th day of February, 1900.

[SEAL] FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge.

[First Publication, Feb. 24th.-3]

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILL.

In the county court of Lancaster county Nebraska:

The state of Nebraska to Franklin Baker, Sarah Baker, Ira F. Baker and to any other persons interested in said matter.

You are hereby notified, that an instrument purporting to be an authenticated copy of the Last Will and Testament of Samuel Baker, deceased, late of Portage county, Ohio, and of the probate thereof is on file in said court, and also a petition signed by Frank Baker, his son, praying for the probate of said instrument. That on the 19th day of March, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., said petition and the proof of the execution of said instrument will be heard at the county court room in Lincoln, in said county, and that if you do not then appear and contest, said court may probate and record the same.

This notice has been ordered published for three weeks successively prior to said hearing in The Courier of Lincoln, Nebraska, a weekly legal newspaper of general circulation printed in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 21st day of February, 1900.

[SEAL] FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge.

By WALTER A. LEESSE, Clerk County Court.

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First Publication February 17, 1900-4

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF THE AUTOMATIC CYCLE PUMP COMPANY OF NEBRASKA.

The name of this corporation shall be the Automatic Cycle Pump Company of Nebraska.

The principal place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be in the city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, and state of Nebraska. And it shall be empowered to carry on business in all counties, cities and towns in the state. The general nature of the business of said corporation shall be the selling of counties, cities and towns for the disposing of the Automatic cycle pump throughout the state of Nebraska and handling and dealing in same. The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be \$50,000, fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of \$1, one dollar, each and non-assessable. The entire amount thereof shall be subscribed for and payment thereof made in full, at or before the date herein fixed for the commencement of business by said corporation. The time of commencement of this corporation shall be on the first day of February, 1900, and shall terminate on the first day of February, 1920. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed five thousand dollars. And the stockholders shall not be personally liable for the corporate debts of this corporation. The management of this corporation shall be lodged in a board of directors, consisting of five members, selected from and by the stockholders of the corporation at their annual meeting. The officers of this corporation shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and they shall be elected by and from the board of directors. The manner of conducting the business of this corporation, the time of holding the meetings of the stockholders and board of directors shall be as prescribed by the by-laws. These articles of incorporation may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders.

Adopted this first day of February, 1900.

Signed, C. M. JAQUES, LANDY C. CLARK, ROBT. C. DRUESKEDOW, CYRUS E. SANDERSON.

\$25,000

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