

FASHIONS



broader to wide deep points, fall quite to the bottom of the cap.

Among the smart jackets in fur exhibits at one of our exclusive costume-makers was one of the popular broadtail combined with ermine. The jacket was cut with a bolero of the sleek black fur which was double-breasted and fastened at one side with large fancy steel buttons. The bolero sloped up from beneath the arms at the waistline to a point at the line of the bust, and in this space the ermine appeared as a high-pointed collar. The revers were also of ermine, and a band of ermine bordered the bowing sleeve, which disclosed a second sleeve at the wrist, of broadtail, studded with steel beads.

Wool, sable, mink and chinchilla are greatly used in combination with broadtail, and panne, which resembles it in texture more nearly than any other material, is often combined in charming effect with it.

An apparently simple little jacket, which in reality was nothing short of the most perfect chef d'œuvre of needlework and tailoring, was of panne and broadtail. The jacket, which was of straight, tight-fitting cut, with little basques which extended slightly over the hips, had a sort of yoke or vest which extended in narrowing points to the waistline, the double row of cut steel buttons which gave the fastening ranging on each side. Where the panne overlapped this broadtail front was a border of close scabbling stitches, and in this the buttonholes were made. The back had a yoke of the broadtail shaped in a point at the center, with the panne lapping over it and stitched as in front. Then an applique of leaves, cut from the broadtail, was placed upon the panne foundation.

Charming and Elegant.

This rich incrustation of fur applique upon the panne was indescribably charming and elegant. The graceful grouping of the leaves suggested a wreath which extended across the back, a few inches below the line of stitching which framed the yoke, over the shoulders upon the sleeves, and down the fronts on each side of the stitching which bordered the broadtail vest. The leaves were put into relief by an outline of steel beads, a repetition of which occurred at the wrist. The sleeves followed the usual form and were cut in a flowing bell below the elbow, which was bordered by the lines of stitching and the broadtail applique further up on the sleeve. The under-sleeve of solid broadtail, plain, and without fullness, reached to the wrist, where a band of steel embroidery gave a pretty finish.

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS.

Changes in Direction of Economy They Have Wrought.

A pessimistic Parisian prophet has declared that the Vogue of the tailor-made gown has degraded the art of dressmaking until there is no longer ambition enough left in his high priests to inspire them to noble efforts. The great men of the past, such as Worth, and the first Doucet, in the opinion of this discouraged observer, will find no successors. They are entirely too much of the prevailing tailor-made to create artists in the profession. This complaint coming from a dressmaker has particular eloquence, as it is directed against the trend in his own business. For one of the conditions precedent to a successful tailor-made is that it be the handiwork of a man, and usually of one who has had experience in making the clothes of his own sex.

Earlier masters of the craft never had to impart the slightest suggestion of masculinity to the gowns they made. The men dressmakers who began to prosper during the Second Empire had the thought of the revolution in fashion that would make men the most popular customers for women, because they would apply to their styles the same methods that had made them successful with men. The Parisian who sees the decline of art in women's dressing today attributes this state of affairs as much to the moral influence of the tailor-made as to its present vogue all over the world. It is a cheaper kind of gown than well-dressed women ever wore before, and it has made them economical in their expenditures.

Can Be Worn Anywhere.

It can be worn almost anywhere outside of the ballroom, and women have become indifferent as to the little proprieties of

dress which they formerly observed so carefully. Nowadays they may take their afternoon drive in a tailor-made and in the same attire pay formal calls.

The elaborate costumes for afternoon wear have therefore disappeared almost entirely before the triumphant march of this new garment, which is crushing out by its utility all the graces and beauty of dress that used to interest women and inspire the dressmakers to designing gowns that really entitled them to be ranked among the artists of their day. This is less true in some of the European cities than it is in New York. Here and in London the cloth dress is always a tailor-made, whereas in Paris and Vienna the most costly dresses women can wear are embroidered cloths. But this kind of a tailor-made is unknown here.

It is against the more common kind of tailor-made, says the New York Sun, that the French writer directs his attacks. He finds that its influence has also been most democratic. Duchesses and shop girls look alike nowadays to a degree they never did before, as the tailor-made can be brought within the reach of almost any purse, whereas the gowns made by the former masters in the profession could not. Nations differ in the taste of their dress, and the influence of the tailor-made, as it is the same in Italy that it is in Austria or England. Well-dressed women

New French Corset.



This corset, which has been exhibited at the exposition in Paris, has met with enthusiastic approval. It is designed to decrease the size of the figure below the waist line, creating the length of the waist.

None of them would be likely to choose a gown made for instance, in Rome, where they could get one in New York or London. Their opinion of the tailor-made would probably be that for its general style the London article was the best, while here it is brought to greatest perfection and made with the greatest care and most complete finish.

Women taking the cost of this garment as their standard have everywhere decreased their expenditures in all kinds of dress. Real lace is, for instance, no longer in demand, because the imitation looks well enough and costs so much less. Even the corset in the thought that a court might once more elevate the ideals of dress in France is denied to this pessimistic observer, because even Queens and Princesses have succumbed to the baleful influences of the tailor-made. Some of its advantages are gradually admitted. Its economy is scarcely to be included among them, for that has accomplished too much evil in

IDEAL EVENING FROCK.



The material is white silk gauze, embroidered in dots of varying sizes. The skirt is entirely new, with its full of deep bouffant at one side and its draped front. The gauze is trimmed with lines of guipure, in which are little hand-painted medallions of mouselines, with the pink flowers. The draped bodice is caught at one side with a festoon of pink velvet ribbons and rosy morning glories. Lines of the pink velvet ribbon form the corsage, and touches of pink velvet are repeated upon the skirt, where they appear beneath shows of white mouseline which adorn the skirt. Black ribbon sleeves of the shimmering gauze are finished at the bottom, with chevron and festoons of the white mouseline.

other directions to be accounted a man it. It is becoming to good figures, while it shows off to advantage. But its influence has reduced to half a dozen the number of women in Paris who spend \$20.00 a year on their dressing, and that is enough in the eyes of the great dress-makers to put the tailor-made under a ban forever.

CURRENT FASHIONABLE FAD.

Expensive Buttons Striking Feature of Autumn Gowns.

Buttons are one of the most striking features of this year's fashions. One easily may spend \$100 for enough to adorn a single gown, and not overlook it at that. Semi-precious and imitation of precious stones are used for buttons, and make a display that often is dazzling.

Two dressmakers who were arrested for smuggling recently in New York had rows and rows of beautiful buttons saved upon old garments. They found it impossible to prove that rhinestone and emerald buttons had a right to a place on such garments, and the ornaments intended for rich and elegant costumes. Some of these costly buttons are handsome enough to be used, each one separately, as an ornament for the neck or hair. Some of them consist of single stones, such as emerald, ruby, garnet, turquoise, topaz, agate or brilliant; but more frequently they have a richly colored stone of good size for the center, set in a circle of imitation pearls or diamonds. Cut steel, brass, bronze and all sorts of metal buttons are extremely stylish, and handsomely enameled buttons are much favored, the coloring being chosen in harmonies or contrast with that of the gown on which the buttons are to be used.

For every day cloth gowns the brass buttons are the smartest. The jeweled and enameled ones are found on the light-colored cloths, silks and velvets intended for more dressy occasions. The cameo is one of the most elegant and effective of the new buttons.

All sorts of novelties and novelties, too, are to be seen in buttons. For instance, a dog's or a cat's head, carried out in natural colors, is smart for a jacket. Buttons representing a seal or emblem are popular, and there are some on which a landscape or figure is represented in painting or enamel.

Slips vary as much as colors and designs in the matter of buttons. Some are as large as a half dollar, others no bigger than a pea, and there is every gradation between these.

It is a fad, says the New York Press, to have buttons made to order, according to an original design, stamped with one's coat of arms or matching a brooch, buckle or clasp. No concept is too outre for this season's fashionable taste. Modestly is seen only in the number of buttons used, for while they may be as odd or dazzling or conspicuous as you please, they are not to be placed here and there without rhyme or reason, hit and miss, as has been the custom in some seasons. A half-dozen elegant buttons on the front of an elaborate silk bodice is sufficient. Coats have only the necessary number to fasten them properly, one or two rows on the front, according as it is single or double breasted. The buttons on the sleeves and at the back frequently are omitted. No quality, but quality and brilliancy is the edict of fashion.

HOSIERY A LA MOUSQUETAIRE.

Latest "Wrinkle" in Stockings for Fair Women.

Let no man be alarmed when he sees a fashionably attired maid lifting her skirt daintily and showing what seems to be a stocking slipping down beyond physical and moral support. She is in no danger of losing it. It won't turn down even over her head. It is merely the mousquetaire stocking, the latest of feminine folly's fads. Just as a long glove would wrinkle over my lady's wrist and arm so her long stocking now wrinkles over her leg.

This, suggests the New York Press, probably was devised by the girl with this lower extremities for the consternation of her stout friend, who could not afford to add anything to the circumference of that part of her body. The stout lady, therefore, will content herself with the stripes and clock-work which decorate the skin-tight hosiery, while the thin girl will don the mousquetaire stocking that wrinkles throughout its length.

Some of the mousquetaire stockings are woven to produce a semblance of wrinkles, and the result is no letting down at all, but others are arranged with enough allowance to produce the fashionable wrinkle. Of course, this careless effect must be planned carefully. To prevent the stockings from getting into unseemly bunches, extra garters, to be placed at necessary intervals, are devised of narrow elastic and matching the stocking in color. One of these, just above the knee, fastened with a small handsome buckle or bow of ribbon, another appearance that would induce the belief in the untidiness that the women was losing her spirit.

In many ways this season's hosiery is a startling proposition. No color is too brilliant and no design too outre to find favor with fashion. Checkerboards and weird figures that make one's eyes ache, and a lady in the sidewalk are much in evidence. Gaudy stripes, extending lengthwise or in circular fashion, are equally popular. For full dress, stockings of elaborately wrought or embroidered effect are the order. Others have elaborate designs embroidered by hand.

Every new shade seen in silks and velvets may be matched in soft-finished silk hosiery. Prices are as high as the colors. From \$2 to \$15 is not unusual for a pair of stockings, and even higher prices are asked for special and exclusive designs.

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.

Latest Ideas in Collars, Gloves and Tulle Toques.

The most original idea in collars is the high, straight satin band about the base of which a soft ribbon is drawn and tied in a bow in front that shows as many as six ends of uneven lengths in front, but no loops. Every end is ruffled together and finished with an ornamental golden tag, and the result of this trifling device is extremely pretty. Sometimes the tags are of true gold, charmingly wrought and set with tiny jewels, so that they can be transferred to every fresh neckline.

All shades of brown gloves prevail, from the palest cafe-au-lait shade to heavy walking suede in deep tabac brown. Some of the smart walking gloves have stripes of gold laid on the back and laid on with many wrappings, and a flat heavy brown pearl button fastened on with a brass shank is the proper method of closing them at the wrist.

The black tulle toque was epidemic last Winter, and it was to be hoped that the heat of Summer had permanently melted it from the memory of toque-wearing women. No such change of heart has taken place, however, and the tulle toque is evidently prepared to weather the rigors of another Winter. This season we are to have black tulle toques with up-rolling velvet brims braided in gold, or overlaid with gold lace.

Another species of stirred tulle headgear will be a Marquise in shape, the brim freighted with long, lustrous black plumes, drawn in front through a very long, very narrow Marquise buckle of brilliant. Bridesmaids have already begun to patronize the tulle Marquise in black, because of its ineffable, soft gracefulness and the charming contrast into which it throws their delicate-colored gowns.

"For What We Receive."

This is the caption of a Georgia farmer who is thankful for small favors:

Good Lord, in every time and place Give me just enough for saying grace; But if no more than that bestowing, Give me bread enough to keep on going. —Atlanta Constitution.

The Trials of Women



MISS SAIDT WRITES MRS. PINKHAM A GRATEFUL LETTER.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by falling of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never cease aching. I could not sleep. I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time and life was a burden to me. I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."—MISS EMMA SAIDT, Jobstown, N. J.

The homes of this country are filled with women whose trials seem too hard to bear.

They have some feminine disorder and do not get relief.

Frequently it is not possible for the ordinary physician to understand the fundamental cause of the trouble.

The one person who is best qualified to advise sick women is Mrs. Pinkham, and she does it without charge.

Why then should any woman try to bear her burdens alone, or trust to inexperienced hands the complicated question of her health?

Every one will agree that these are the strongest reasons why a woman who is ill should appeal to a person who knows the most about the kind of illness with which she is afflicted—one who has had the greatest experience in treating just such cases, and meeting just the symptoms that are manifest in her particular case.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and all women are invited to write freely to her of their troubles. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for women is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Every illness or irregularity of the female organs will be helped by this sterling medicine. It has restored to health already more than a million women.

MRS. MUELLER'S HAPPY LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure to tell of the benefit I have derived from the use of your remedies.

"I was greatly troubled with my menstrual periods, was very weak and nervous, could not work at all. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Liver Pills and Sumative Wash, and am wonderfully improved in health. My neighbors are all surprised to see me out and doing my own work.

"I would advise every suffering woman to try Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies."—MRS. HENRY MUELLER, 543 McAlpine Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, O.



\$5,000 Reward.

We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.

WOMEN OF FORMER DAYS

Different Environment Has Worked Marked Changes, Although Not Wholly for the Best.

The women of yesterday—that is, of some 30 or 40 years ago—as known to us personally, or spoken of by our mothers and grandmothers—how different from their sisters of today, by education, aspiration and environment! Young girls were then faithfully taught all that their mothers knew of housework. On arriving at the proper size and age, they were inducted into the weary grind of dishwashing, sweeping and other "light" duties. A girl of 10 could, and did, relieve her mother of many a step-requiring care. If not tall enough to reach the dishpan, she stood on a stool, and "done-up" piles of dishes, pans and kettles, and thought it no particular hardship. The burden of looking out that the younger members of the family came to no harm was assumed, quite naturally, by these little mothers. Think of it, ye care-free lassies of today—ye who must be curled, and prinked and amused; who lean on indulgent mothers, with entire abandon, nor dream of rendering service of any kind. As the years sped on, those little girls

of yesterday learned the various ways of being useful, until, when the time was ripe, they were fully competent to take charge of their own homes.

Some Drawbacks.

All this was commendable enough, in a way, but there were serious drawbacks to this mode of education. Those dear, unselfish girls were usually but unpaid servants in the home and to their stalwart brothers. In those times of yesterday, the masculine linen was laundered in the home. When Brother Tom wished to array himself in a clean shirt, he had but to apply to Sister Mary, and it was a regular allowance, whose fortune was apt to be some lightly faultfinding. In multitudinous ways, she served him with the fruits of her wearying, mental labor. Although he might be—usually was—a money-maker, he accepted her services as his natural and inalienable right, nor ever dreamed that he owed her anything in return. Was not he one of the masterful men of the house, and she but a daughter and sister, whose pleasure it should be to attend to his wants?

In those days, the women of the home wrought late and early, for food, shelter and decent clothing. A girl who had a regular allowance was fortunate, indeed. The father yesterday would have laughed such an idea to scorn. Were not his girls warmly clothed and abundantly fed? What more could they reasonably ask? Yes, but Tom was a boy. A boy must be encouraged; must be taught the responsibility of property and money. He must have a good horse of his own, and

certain interests in the produce of land and stock, or the business, to encourage him; for, eventually, Tom must take his place in the world as a Man.

As to Sister Mary.

While, as to Sister Mary, she would, no doubt, in time, have a husband to protect her, even as her father had done, it was this false, but deep-rooted idea that matrimony would solve all difficulties for women that led to much injustice and final revolt. The time came, when the whiling patient daughters of the house grew tired of unpaid services and sought for positions, where the laborer was worthy of her hire. Mills, offices, schoolrooms and stores were successfully assailed by these malcontents, whose name was legion.

At first the innovation was not regarded seriously. But when homes were left daughterless, so far as the time-honored grind of work was concerned; when young men found that they must enter the arena of competition with their sisters, for the wherewithal to exist; when they found that the other fellow's sisters turned their independent noses up at the idea of marriage and the old servitude, then the matter became serious. It was, in short, a complete revolution, brought about by unjust discrimination between the sons and daughters of the home, and because of other cogent reasons.

Once the habit of self-support established by those pioneer girls, others followed tumultuously, until the wonderful result of today was reached—a result, in the main, beneficial to womankind. She is now more self-reliant and better able to meet the financial emergencies of life than ever before. She stands squarely on her capable feet, she faces crises with a courage, and a contriving of ways and means that is well, simply astounding! So far, so good. But it must be admitted that there is a reverse side to this shining medal.

Pleasant Occasions.

There were rare and pleasant afternoons to those despatched yesterday, when mother and daughters gathered on the veranda or in the sitting-room, and with a delightful consciousness that the "brunt" of the day's work was done, took up their sewing or fancy-work, and whiled some restful hours away, in cheerful talk, on topics of kindred interest.

Perhaps a neighbor would run in for a little gossip, and there would ensue an exchange of recipes for pickles and preserves, or of dainty patterns for patchwork. For the pioneer girls, and with a universal diversion with those women of yesterday. A girl was proud to show her handiwork in that line, stored up against the happy day when he should claim her. Many a rosy dream was wrought into the piece of a "Prairie Rose"; many a sunny vision gleamed about the patchwork of a "Rising Sun." There were no alien, mercenary employers to overshadow the happiness of those girls of yesterday, with the fear that they were leaving something undone, or doing something amiss. Household cares might be, and often were, trying. But, after all, the leisure was sweet and unshadowed. The love-ness of those old days of intimate association, of common work and hope and planning between mother and daughter, is, in a way, indeed a thing of the past.

Something Lost.

The working girl of today has much to thank her fortunate star for, but she misses much that her mother and grand-mother enjoyed. When the workbasket was set on the center-table and all gathered about it, with thimble and needle, equally ready to do pretty trifles of embroidery, or to mend the family linen, what state of affairs could more conduce to lovely and womanly ways?

Proud as I am of the new woman and of the successful revolution she has accomplished, to her great financial benefit, I sometimes fall a-dreaming of those yesterday, with poignant regret. In many respects, the gains of today mean a distinct loss—a loss that not all the newly acquired independence of our women can quite compensate them for.

MARY C. BELLA.

SWAGGER NEW JACKET.



The new French jacket models show a tendency to grow longer upon the hips. This model is a refreshing change from the blouse idea, which is so extremely popular, and is admirably suited for those figures which the blouse does not become. The material is French gray broadcloth, with revers and collar of gold cloth, strapped with braid and buttons. A neat touch is given by a border of white velvet around the collar.