

Fashions.



coronation. Napoleon I received it with the other crown jewels, which he returned to Louis XVIII at the Restoration. Since that period it passed, no one knows how, into the hands of the Duchesse de Berry, and from her to a jeweler, who sold it to the Demidoff family. I believe that Mme. Colman, the well-known American, is its present owner. In spite of its vicissitudes the Sancy has preserved its beautiful luster and water. It is pear-shaped in form and weighs 20 carats and a half.

Thus, strange as are human destinies, equally strange are those of these precious stones, but more privileged than plain mortals, nothing ever affects their splendor.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

Seasonable Hints on Formal and Informal Wear for Men.

The subject of trousers is always a momentous one with me, it is so easy to err either in the direction of too much somberness, or of too striking an effect. Authority, as I claim to be, I acknowledge that I have been sorely distressed as to the exact type of trousers to be worn to the best effect with a frock coat. I am relieved, therefore, to find that an eminent authority on the subject of dress agrees with me, in the notion that the frock coat is, after all, a garment of ceremony, and that any other trousers than dark ones, with possibly a bright stripe, by way of relief, when worn with it, constitutes a barbarism. If one must have further relief, it may be obtained with a white waistcoat. The trousers themselves are now being cut invariably in medium "peg-top" style; that is to say, with a tolerably full knee and an ankle sufficiently narrow to fall gracefully over the boot.

Question of Neckwear.

Mention of the frock coat recalls the vexed question of suitable neckwear accompanying the garment. This has been a difficult question for two seasons, because good taste demands the eschewing of brilliant colors, black is too funereal and white is apt to grow monotonous. White, too, gives the effect of superfluity, when the waistcoat is also white. I cannot discover any evidence of change of any material sort, in the shapes of scarves to be worn this season, as the DeJouville and Assois have not yet been superseded by anything more serviceable or artistic than they have proved. The difficulty lies, therefore, in a proper and careful selection of the pattern.

I trust my readers will pardon the liberty I take in calling their attention once more to the evening or dinner jacket, but I have, I believe, good reasons for so doing.

To the dresser who gives the subject any intelligent thought, to the men who are up in the ethics of dress, the even-

ing jacket has a place which cannot comfortably be filled by the evening coat or the business coat. The man who knows the requirements of dress does not attempt to offend good taste by wearing the evening jacket where the evening coat is proper, but as a dinner coat, it is the mark of highest respect and deference for the ladies present. What other coat, indeed, fills that one want? As for the evening coat, it would be an ostentatious display and wholly out of place, unless the dinner should be strictly formal. The evening jacket is here to stay, smart set or no smart set. It is not common, nor can any set issue an edict that will result in its being discarded.

Top Hats.

The new silk hats are really not bad. They are a little choicer at first glance, to be sure, because of the marked bell in the crown, but all in all the hat is quite attractive and should meet with favor.

Happily there is no change of any consequence in that very necessary article of headgear—the opera hat. An opera hat, if taken reasonable care of, will last for two or three winters, and provided the surface is in a good state of preservation, nobody ever offers very much criticism upon its architectural outlines. The opera hat, as everyone knows, is seen at its best when worn under the arm; when on the wearer's head its outlines are of less account than its general condition. It is worth while, perhaps, to explode the fallacy cherished by some, that the hat, to preserve its life, should be kept folded up, when not in use. There could be no greater error. It should be sprung out and hung up like any other hat, if creases and, ultimately, cracks in the medium "peg-top" style; that is to say, with a tolerably full knee and an ankle sufficiently narrow to fall gracefully over the boot.

LITTLE FOLKS' FASHIONS.

Varied Autumn Styles for Small Boys and Girls.

There is such a variety in this Autumn's fashions for the little folks, says the Brooklyn Eagle, that selection becomes something of a study for the mother. Formerly the small girl was the juvenile member of the family that was taken special account of by the fashion folks, and it was easy to obtain pretty new things for her. This season, however, the small boy receives equal consideration with his sister and there is a wide range of becoming and handsome suits for boys of all ages.

The pretty knit suits which have been somewhat kept in the background by the more mature styles of the past few years are returning to favor, and in serge, broadcloth and velvet, there are natty kilt suits with handsome blouses for the boy of 3 or 4 years.

The 8-year-old lads claim to the smart Norfolk and vestee suits, while the little

fellows, a year or two younger, have reserved for them the Russian blouse and Fauntleroy suits. A Russian blouse suit, in a rich shade of red, with black trimmings, is especially appropriate for the Fall. Then there are blouses in dark blue, green and brown that are handsome and becoming.

In hats for the very small boy the large, flat beavers and sailor shapes lead, and next comes the continental style. The many Fedoras is worn with the vestee suit by the older boy.

In the small girl's domain the sailor blouse and short gored skirt of twilled serge, trimmed with white braid, is the smart and comfortable suit designed for every summer. The little French frock, with double bouffant, full front and fancy bertha is reserved for dressy wear. Ribbon sashes, with large bow at the back, are worn with these frocks and give a dainty finish.

The style of coats has not changed to any great extent from those worn last season. The double box-plated back coats, with cape, are fashionable and box and auto coats retain their popularity. The handcoats come in made of velvet, richly trimmed with applique and fur.

FOR THE OCTOBER BRIDE.

Some Suggestions of Appropriate Wedding Presents.

October is one of the favorite wedding months, and the mention of weddings suggests gifts for the Autumn bride. Although the manufacturers, busy with arrangements for the holiday trade, are said not to pay as much attention to the Autumn bride as to her sister of Spring and early Summer, the shops offer a fine array of useful and ornamental articles from which to make selections that will delight the most fastidious young woman.

There is silverware of all descriptions, for tea, for breakfast, for the dining room, and China, crystal, bric-a-brac, furniture, pictures, rugs and numerous pretty trifles. For the relative or intimate friend who wishes to present a useful and acceptable gift in silver, there is a tea service, spoons of every description, forks, salad and berry sets. In less expensive articles are found numerous odd little dishes for hot-bone, almonds and other dainties. In China there is a wide range for an acceptable choice, for fine China is always appreciated by the bride. As a general thing, the older folks present the usual gifts and the young ones make the ornamental and more showy contributions.

In art pottery and bric-a-brac the variety is practically endless, and a small sum or a large amount may be satisfactorily expended. Pictures are conspicuous in the wedding gifts of the day, and so, too, are rugs, the soft-toned Oriental variety being particularly prized.

Some men and women who are frequently called upon to make wedding presents decide on some special variety, such as silverware, fine China, pictures or rugs, and make their selections accordingly.

An old English custom, and one much

approved of by the brides of today, is that only the relatives of the bridal couple shall present household furnishings, thus leaving the selection of ornamental gifts to the friends.

WEARS GOLD CHAIN ON ANKLE.

New Fashion Introduced by a Young Woman of New York.

A young woman living in New York, according to the Sun of that city, has astonished her friends by the new fashion she has brought home from abroad. Around one of her ankles is linked a gold chain bracelet or anklet of heavy Tuscan gold, fastened with a turquoise amulet clasp. This is worn outside the stocking and is plainly in evidence when a girl skirts in worn.

It would seem far too striking a fashion to find favor with women of good taste, but it is difficult to tell exactly what will strike the feminine fancy. Already a few of her friends have ordered similar anklets in gun metal and silver of less elaborate fashion than that worn by the young woman, who brought the fad direct from Paris, where it was introduced by a Russian woman of title.

One of these anklets being observed at a New York party, which painted by women, the attendant was asked if the custom was general.

"A great many women" said the girl, "wear these chain bracelets, some above the knee and others about the ankle. I have never known of their being worn outside the stockings, however, as I have been usually called to assist the wearer to adjust the stockings over the anklet, sometimes a difficult task to perform without tearing delicate hosiery."

All Summer long women have been wearing bracelets outside the sleeve, and now anklets have ordered similar anklets in the new and rather pronounced fashion of exhibiting the bracelet. These odd fashions, however, have a short life on this side of the water, although they are carried to extreme abroad, especially by the fashion-makers of Paris.

How to Care for Shoes.

Shoes form an important part of every one's attire, and the care of them, especially among the fashionable, is a matter of moment. As much consideration should be given the feet as any part of the body, and every woman should know how to care for her shoes. It is necessary to clean and polish them when muddy and shabby, but varnish should be used sparingly, as it ruins the leather.

With patent leather shoes a careful person will use a certain kind of cream. The shoe is then polished with a soft flannel rag, which gives it a creamy luster, and it is much better than varnish.

A splendid dressing for kid and morocco is plain jet black ink, and it is perfectly harmless, also the most durable dressing. Apply the ink, let it dry, and then rub with a dry cloth to take off the surplus liquid. When this is done, beat the white of an egg thin (not to a froth) and apply with the finger.

To clean shoes properly it is necessary to use "trees" made to fit them, to prevent the wrinkling of the leather. If, however, the shoe is wrinkled, the wrinkle can be removed by putting the shoe on a "tree," dampening it with a wet cloth or sponge and smoothing it out with a paper cutter or kind of bone knife.

Latest in Boas.

The newest ostrich feather boa is composed of numerous tips, soft, curled and producing a fluffier effect than its predecessors. Blue, pink, black and white are the colors in which these feather neck scarfs come.

Lovlier even than the ostrich boas are those of marabout and chiffon and marabout, which makes a showy as well as the former in all white and the latter black and white. Of course, there are the ordinary black and white feather boas and some exquisite ones of other feathers. The new styles eclipse their predecessors in beauty and fluffiness.

Plate-Shaped Hats.

A smart hat is made of folds of white tulle, with two black quills piercing the brim, which is cut at right ways at the back and filled up with large black velvet bow. Many of the new hats have black velvet bows at the back, and most of them are of the plate shape. This style is not becoming. The short woman becomes shorter under the influence of the plate-shaped hat, and the tall woman is apt to assume a resemblance in outline to a Chinese mandarin.

New Engagement Ring.

Fashionable jewelers in the East are said to have decreed a new style in engagement rings, which, if generally adopted, will redound to their profit. It is

MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

Always Afraid Something Dreadful is Going to Happen. Why Should Women Have the Blues More Than Men?

When a cheerful, brave, and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way: She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous. Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine."

But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake. She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land. Write her to-day.



How Two Women Were Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very much with female weakness, falling of the womb and bearing down pains. Could not walk fifty yards without stopping to rest, and could not do my work. Life was a burden to me. Now, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am well and hope that every suffering woman will write to you and be cured."—Mrs. H. R. WELLS, Castlegate, Utah. (Aug. 29, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Please send me your advice in my case. The doctor has examined me, and said my womb was out of place, crooked, and inflamed, and that he could do me no good. I am twenty-nine years old and have been in bad health for five years. Menstruation is not regular, have a discharge all the time, have sleepy spells, my sides and back hurt all the time, and am reduced to a mere skeleton."—Mrs. MAGGIE STARRETT, Keyser, W. Va. (May 16, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I highly praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the good it did me. It caused my menstruation to come all right which had not been for one year, and I am otherwise well, thanks to you."—Mrs. MAGGIE STARRETT, Keyser, W. Va. (Oct. 4, 1900.)

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or years published before obtained by our writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

a pearl-shaped stone, preferably a diamond, the setting almost invisible, the circle very thin slice of rock, is chosen instead of a diamond the accommodating jeweler will surround it with the tiniest diamonds, making a brilliant line of white fire; but the individual stones are so small as to have the effect rather than the appearance of gems.

A row of five diamonds, encircled with many rubies, is also a favorite engagement ring. Rubies mean "fidelity in love," and diamonds—at least to own them—signify good luck. It goes without saying.

STYLISH AUTUMN COSTUME FOR THE COUNTRY PLACE.



MORDORE SILK, STRIPED WITH CHESTNUT-COLORED VELVET, AND TRIMMED WITH GUILPURE.

JEWELS NOW MUCH WORN

Pearls Especially in Much Demand Abroad—Reminiscences of Some Noted Royal Diamonds.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—For some years past jewels have been laid aside for months during the period of Autumn visiting in the country, and have reposed in their caskets as though they dared not brave the sun's rays and were reserved only to shine in the light of lustre.

What a mistake it has been! The jeweler's art is so varied that he has succeeded in creating jewelry exactly adapted to feminine requirements. In the immaterial grace of modern toilette, in the loose folds of a gauze or lace blouse, what can be more delightfully pretty than a serpentine chain "en sautoir," set with gems of many colors, sometimes set off by a pendant of artistic value owing to its original design? For it is the same with jewels as with dresses—the material only acquires its value from the workmanship, and the master jeweler as often resort to crystal, amber, wood or ivory as to the precious metals, to marvelously precious stones and irregular pearls.

Nevertheless, the recent sale of the effects of the late Comtesse de Castiglione has shown that jewels of incontestably intrinsic value always command enormous prices. Pearls are in great demand. Women even wear them both day and night, since it has been asserted that contact with living flesh adds to their luster.

Care and Patience Required.

What an amount of care and patience is necessary to collect these marvelous strings of equal size and of equal purity! Beyond doubt most precious stones have a history, considering the extraordinary adventures of some of the most famous diamonds.

From the remotest antiquity diamonds have been used as ornaments, but as the ancients had not acquired the art of cutting them, they were originally as Nature made them. Nevertheless, they attached the greatest value to them, especially to those which sparkled naturally and are now designated "pointes naïves." It was only at the end of the 15th century that a Flemish artisan, Louis de Berquem, found out that diamonds could be worn away by their own dust and made to take the shapes desired and a perfect polish.

The first cut diamond was worn by Charles the Bold. At this period great luxury prevailed at the court of the Duke of Burgundy, and not only did Charles the Bold display his treasures, but he carried with him all his gold and silver plate and all his diamonds. He had a finer collection than that possessed by any other European sovereign of his time.

At the battle of Granson he was defeated by the Swedes and forced to take flight with precipitating alarm, leaving his rings to his conquerors. Among the rest of his treasures found on the battlefield were three splendid diamonds. The first was discovered beneath a chariot by a Swiss soldier.

An Unappreciated "Find."

It was inclosed in a small gold box set with pearls, and the soldier, mistaking the stone for a pebble, threw it away, keeping only the tiny box. Then he changed his mind, picked up the pebble and offered it for sale to the Curé of Montigny. The worthy man bought it for an ecu and sold it to a Bernois at a profit of 1 per cent only. But the buyer, who was better informed, asked 700 ducats for it. It afterwards found its way into the hands of Pope Julius II, who was paid 20,000 ducats for it. It still ornaments the pontifical tiara.

It is a large stone, about half the size of a walnut, and was originally in the crown of the Grand Mogul, from whom it was bought by the envoys of Charles the Bold. The Prince always wore it suspended around his neck on state occasions.

The second diamond picked up on the battlefield of Granson passed into the hands of Henry VIII of England. It is now the finest jewel in the Austrian crown.

The third was the Sancy. The story of its peripatations is extremely curious. It came from India, and Charles the Bold wore it on his helmet. He lost it at the battle of Morat. In 1483, on thereabouts, it was among the jewels of Antonio of Portugal, who, being pressed for money, pawned it to a French "gentilhomme," Harlay de Sancy, to whom he eventually sold it for 100 livres.

Subsequent Advents.

It remained for a century in the hands of the Sancy family (from whom it derives its name), though on one occasion they narrowly escaped losing it. Henri III was desirous of obtaining Swiss recruits, and being short of money, asked his Minister, Harlay de Sancy, to pawn the diamond. De Sancy consented, and sent a servant with it to a silversmith to pledge it. The servant disappeared and for a long time his trace of him could be found. Eventually it became known that the unlucky man had been murdered, and the place where his body was buried was also known. The body was exhumed and the stone was found in his stomach, the faithful servant having swallowed it when he found himself beset by robbers.

Thus the Sancy diamond was for a second time almost miraculously saved. Later its owner disposed of it to James II, and it eventually came into the hands of Louis XIV and of his descendants. Louis XIV wore it in his crown at his

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Health and Beauty.

Isabeau of Bavaria heard that chickweed was good for the skin, and had enormous decoctions brewed thereof and bathed in them daily. Diana of Poitiers was another of the cleanly coquettes, and plunged into a bath of rainwater every morning.

The 18th century beauties likewise believed in bathing. Says Woman's Life, but they put all sorts of odd infusions into the water to improve the skin, such as the bouillon in which yeast had been boiled, water distilled from the honey extracted from roses, a preparation of almonds, mule juice, the milky juices of green barley, and linseed distilled with Mexican balm dissolved by the yolk of an egg. These remarkable decoctions were freely used by the ladies who sunned themselves at the courts of Louis, before the Revolution.

Queen Marie Antoinette made liberal use of a "tub," putting into the water wild thyme, laurel leaves, marjoram and a little sea salt.

Marie Czetwertynoska, a Russian beauty who exercised great influence over Czar Alexander I, used to bathe in Malaga wine.

The Marchese Davoust, Princess Eckmuhl, was at 38 renowned for her queenly skin being so white as to rival the snow of her abundant locks. She had never used anything but pure water on her face, and she always kept to a very simple diet, even when her table was loaded with good cheer for her guests.

Don't Wear Heavy Hats.

A writer in a medical journal has lately advanced the theory that women's heavy hats are responsible for women's jangling nerves and proverbial quick temper.

"The popular impression," remarks the New York Sun, "has been that the man who paid for the hats was the one whose temper suffered; but it seems that large hats weigh too heavily upon the fragile female cranium and affect the blood vessels and nerves and through them, the brain. Moreover, according to the writer, the effort to keep large and heavy hats at the right angle impose a serious strain upon the nerves of the wearers. The theory is advanced in all seriousness, but the chances are that it will not induce any normal woman to cut off her hat supply."

Antiseptic Complexion Powder.

This is said to be a good recipe for an antiseptic complexion powder: two ounces of zinc oxide, seven ounces of rice powder, two ounces of finely powdered prepared chalk, one ounce of talcum powder, one ounce of powdered orris root, three drops of oil of rose. Mix with a suggestion of carmine. Each ingredient must be sifted repeatedly and fluffed through bolting cloth. After being combined, all should be sifted well. Throw out all coarse particles.

Cooking Receipts.

Meals for a Day.
BREAKFAST.
Cantaloupes.
Oatmeal and Cream.
Cauliflower Hash.
Creamed Potatoes.
Breakfast Roll.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Broiled Tomatoes. Sliced Ham.
Watermelon Pickle.
Bread and Butter Sandwiches.
Animal Crackers. Tea.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Chicken, Baltimore Style.
Corn and Bean Soup.
Grand Union Salad.
Peaches and Cream. Sponge Cake.
Coffee.

To Broil and Roast Birds.

Now that the open season for game is here, the following suggestions from the pen of Sally Joy White, in the Woman's Home Companion, will be found pertinent and helpful:

The directions for broiling are the same for all small birds. Bear in mind, however, that for the extremely small ones, a hot, bright fire is needed as the birds should be only browned, consequently, the fire required for broiling them is brief. Singe and wipe the birds, then split down the middle of the back, remove the contents, pound the birds lightly, to flatten the breast bone, and wipe thoroughly with a damp, clean towel, taking care that everything is removed and the birds left perfectly clean for cooking; season with salt and pepper, rub thickly with soft butter, and dredge with flour. For squabs or quail about 10 minutes are required for broiling. Smaller birds require less time.

To roast birds, draw and wash quickly, wipe dry, season with salt and pepper, and rub with thin slices of pork on the breasts; put the birds in a shallow pan in a hot oven, and bake for 15 or 20 minutes. Partridges require 40 minutes. Serve on toast, with currant jelly and with bread sauce, which is made in the following way: One pint of milk, one-half cupful of fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onions, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half salt-spoonful of white pepper, two-thirds of a cupful of coarse bread crumbs, and another tablespoonful of butter.

Fresh Bait Stuffs.

To make fresh bait muffs mix together one coffee cup of milk, one well-beaten egg and two dashes of salt. Add flour to make it like a thin cake batter and beat until bubbles rise all over the surface. Then add three teaspoons of baking powder and beat with a whisk. It will begin to foam. Put by the spoonful in buttered dishes so hot that they hiss as the mixture touches them. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Household Hints.

A recent writer on affairs pertaining to the table bewails the fact that few housewives, even in homes where liquor is served, know anything about the proper method of handling wines. All wine bottles, he explains, should be kept on their sides. This is especially necessary with sparkling wines.

Port, Burgundy and Madeira, the authority in question declares, must be decanted very carefully and slowly, and port should be strained through canvas. Sherry should be decanted an hour before using, but claret should not be taken from the bottle until it is to be used.

The white wines should be very cold, claret less cold, port and sherry warmest of all, while champagne must be placed in an ice cooler before use. Beer and ale must be kept in a dry place and never allowed to stand in a draught. The bottles should stand with the cork up and be served at a temperature of 55 degrees.

By following even these few hints, says the authority, women could make the liquor they serve much more palatable.

Baby-Bottle Basket.

A convenient article is a baby-bottle basket. It is really a portable traveling leechbox, consisting of a wicker basket 10 by 10 inches in size, and having a leather strap passed around it under wicker loops, so that it may easily be carried.

The basket is lined with felt to exclude the warm air. Inside is placed a galvanized leechbox, with a square inner compartment for the ice. There are bottle racks like the compartments of a casket in the leechbox, with openings for 12 six-ounce sterilizing bottles. The middle compartment is to be used for holding the ice.

The bottle racks are movable, so that the outside compartment may be used for packing lunch at the same time that ice is carried in the middle compartment. Or four-eight-ounce bottles of milk may be placed in the middle compartment and lunch packed in the outer compartment. This, of course, in weather cold enough so that there is no need of ice to cool the milk. When the leechbox contains all the bottles it will hold, there are 12 six-ounce bottles and four eight-ounce bottles.

Useful Stray Suggestions.

A hop pillow makes an excellent present for an invalid. The hops should be put in a plain white bag and then covered with a hemstitched or frilled border pillow case, with embroidered design in the corners, or around the edge above the hemstitching, if so desired.

Fine cool ashes sprinkled about the burrows of ants will send these troublesome little pests to other quarters.

A tablespoonful of flour rolled to starch keeps curtains stiff much longer.