

The Newest Indoor Negligees and Gowns Aspire to Rich Elegance



CHINESE DRESSING JACKET AND DIMITY WRAPPER.

BREAKFAST GOWN OF BLUE DIMITY AND TORCHON.

HOUSE TOILETTES ARE RICH WITH LACE.

“WOMEN and lace,” writes a French correspondent, “create a harmony as lovely as true.” Through which musical and high-sounding phrasing the American women are given to understand that lace is still to be a favored garniture, while some wonderfully pretty house gowns and negligees are sent over to prove it.

Not every woman can stand the regulation Turkish or Russian baths, with their hot air, their steamrooms, their hard massage and cold spray or plunge afterward. The home-made imitation of such baths even is sometimes too much for them. Unless they are sure of themselves it is not worth while to put good money into a Turkish bath cabinet or even to compress a home-made version with a packing-box and a little ingenuity. Instead, they may seek substitutes in a simple fashion.

The most elementary Turkish bath is made by wrapping the bather in a sheet and seating her on a cane-bottom chair under which is a shallow tin of hot water set over an alcohol lamp. This lamp should be of the sort that has an asbestos burner protected by a wire netting. After the bather has been wrapped in the sheet and she should sit thus until she is in a drenching perspiration. When this point is reached she should get at once into a tub of warm water, scour herself well with a flesh brush, so as to remove the matter that the perspiration has washed out on the skin, and after this she should try the tonic effect of a cold spray, unless she prefers the cold plunge. If she does not possess a spray she should dash cold water over her body from a pitcher. Then comes a good rub-down with a rough towel and a half-hour's rest.

Such a bath is advantageous to nearly every one and especially to the woman who has a poor complexion which is the result of imperfect circulation. The chief objection to this bath in the minds of busy women will be the length of time it demands. When a woman has stimulated her skin to action by vigorous and healthful exercise and has thus provoked a flow of perspiration she does not need the preliminary session over hot water. The bath in the tub, however, with the cold spray to follow, is an essential after violent exercise.

Let it be supposed, for instance, that a woman has been out on her wheel. If she is an active rider she has undoubtedly achieved the perspiration and with it a degree of exhilaration that the period of retirement in the company of a blanket and an alcohol lamp would never bring about. Some one has called an up-to-date chainless bicycle a seal-inspiring wheel for women.

The girl or woman who has been for a spin on a machine that is made in such a fashion that she can come home with her skirt in a good condition as when she started—can be done with the right sort of a bicycle—does not shrink from the amount of time she will have to de-

The printed and plain wools employed for the less dressy of these house garments are numerous, but sometimes a very elegant get-up will be seen in a wool texture, some plain veiling of exquisite fineness shaping it, with lace or ribbon for garniture. Pale gray and orange being one of the latest color combinations, this radiant contrast is seen in a French robe d'intérieur, whose blousing bodice is covered with a little jacket of gray silk lace. The orange note is achieved by a narrow bias of panne velvet used at the inside of the stock and sleeve falls and in faint touches upon the lace buttons. Hair bands some four inches wide are the only decoration for the skirt of this gown, which, like most house models, is trimmed.

The sole negligee or interior get-up of any pretension which does not fall in a graceful tail is that which is composed of a jacket and petticoat. Such a toilette being now recognized as seemly and even smart for the breakfast table or informal callers, the petticoats designed for them are bewilderingly charming. Fitting snugly at the top, they spread below the waist into bouffant flounces, held out by either underneath. Festoons of lace, ribbon, velvet or chiffon garnitures of some sort still give further elaborateness, and the short jacket worn with such a japon will match in elegance.

Maise ribbon and French lace in alternate stripes shaped one dainty loose jacket worn with a petticoat of maise brocade. Printed designs in pale blues and pinks in the texture of another jacket, which in form something like a belted kimono. A variation from sameness in this is made by puffed undersleeves of white lace, which add a dressy stamp to the conventional model.

Quantities of ribbon deck these indoor things, as well as the new hairs for that matter, but where the house ribbons are the gayest of the gay those for street use are either in black, white or solid colors. Pompadour colors and designs appear upon the ribbons used on the loose wash wrappers, numbers of which are in French dimity. A loose wrapper of black and white dimity is trimmed with black and white footings, and pink and white pompadour ribbon. One of pale blue dimity has a border of blue wash ribbon and crepe deux of fine lawn. The sleeves of both of these models flow loose from the

elbow, for the intention of the negligees is to show both the throat and the bare arms.

Then, since this department of dress admits of indulgence in individual factors, some of the deep collars and sleeve effects take on an old-time quaintness. More capes than collars, the circular falls of lace, which cover the shoulders of many house toilettes, suggest a lavish expenditure of frills and flounces, a colored Swiss negligee or gown may be made to stand a plunge, often than every other day. It is all a matter of physical condition. To those who have formed the daily bath habit it is a real privation to give it up.

“When can I have a bath, Doctor?” queried a woman who was just emerging from a dangerous illness. “It seems an age since I was in a tub.”

“My dear madam,” returned the physician tartly, “I have known patients as sick as you have been who have not had soap and water come near them for six weeks, and you have really been kept very clean.”

The assurance that one is clean does not take the place of the tub and spray which has become of the common sense of all can one give it up when the hard ride, the fiercely disputed game has brought one into a perspiration that causes the whole being to cry out for a wash. This is especially the case after wheeling or playing later in the day must deny herself the morning bath for the sake of the one that will follow exercise.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

the plain nets are productive of daintier results.

Much forbearance, therefore, marks the new house effects, when they are intended for the outside eye. But the regulation kimono still holds its own for practical purposes, and surely no negligee ever reached a more popular place in public favor.

“Millions” might be the word one could use in summing up the kimono subject as it is now presented at the shops, for such models in almost every species of material and with the eternal contrasting border are seen on all sides, elegance showing itself in silks or delicate flower colors. Kimonos of the last sort, in cotton crepe with wash ribbon borders, may be bought as low as \$1.50. These are uncommonly pretty, and if all white or cream yellow is chosen, such a wrapper can be made to look fine over a white wash petticoat.

Appropos of petticoats, not only they, but undergarments in general, virtually come under the negligee head, for many house things are made with the definite intention of displacing dainty under-garments. So for such sorts there are choices of fine lawn with deep lace bertha, and lawn petti-

coats as gay with lace and ribbon as outside skirts, and which show between the fronts of the dressing apron or wrapper. Ribbon belts with streaming ends hold these in at the waist, and the fad of the moment is to have the kid slippers match in color.

Another pretty and practicable kink is a detachable bertha or ruche for the chemise or underwaist, which may be worn with such a get-up. These details are aptly after the best made of the moment, and when one is pinned over the chemise this last may be of the plainest slip description. Ribbon rosettes or bows finish the detachable bertha, which is ready-made form costs anywhere from 75 cents to \$1.

With all this elegance to incline one to the belief that simplicity is a past quantity in both house clothes and under rigging, there are other French garments of dainty homeliness. First and foremost among these are some colored percale and chambray petticoats, four of which would console any woman for the bondage of skirts, and insure her as well both a clean and stylish Summer. With coarse torchon lace, the detachable bertha, and lawn tucks, these country-looking skirts are

the latest Parisian fad for Summer wear. Even the pouncing of the Seine washer-woman is warranted not to damage them, and an important point in the laundering is that no starch is ever used.

“They are to be worn,” says one importer, “with linen and duck gowns in the same colors; the black and white ones with any and all hues.”

Then the gypsy styles of some of the new hats, admitting these textures, the wash stuffs which evolved two morning frocks, aptly suggested the old-time calico. The same chintz-like patterns, the same solidly woven background, the same buccolic mingling of color and rural design; and with these double skirt effects and trimmings—vests, collars, cuffs and skirt facings—of the coarsest white.

“Millkmaid prettiness,” said the on-looker, a little puzzled, and the importer smiled and said that the gowns had been created with just such intention.

Rejane setting the fashion last Summer for these simple textures they have been ordered this year by grand folk for country use. They will also doubtless grace the many breakfasts given in Bois, which begin the moment the leaves appear, and are celebrated with numerous rural ascriptions.

THE BATH AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SKIN

BY CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK

IN THE first place, the bath means cleanliness—almost as properly taken, a poor bath is almost as bad as no bath at all. And when cleanliness is achieved, a long step is taken toward health and a still longer toward good looks. No one can hope to be really attractive who has a poor complexion, and no one can expect a good complexion who does not keep the pores of the skin open and free of matter which does not belong there.

Of course, any woman thinks she knows how to take a bath. Nearly every one is laboring under this impression until she has had a Turkish bath and learned what is meant by real cleanliness. After that she is of a different opinion. She may not be able to take Turkish baths constantly or even often, but she will come as near them, in the way of making herself clean, as she can possibly manage.

Not every woman can stand the regulation Turkish or Russian baths, with their hot air, their steamrooms, their hard massage and cold spray or plunge afterward. The home-made imitation of such baths even is sometimes too much for them. Unless they are sure of themselves it is not worth while to put good money into a Turkish bath cabinet or even to compress a home-made version with a packing-box and a little ingenuity. Instead, they may seek substitutes in a simple fashion.

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Such a bath is advantageous to nearly every one and especially to the woman who has a poor complexion which is the result of imperfect circulation. The chief objection to this bath in the minds of busy women will be the length of time it demands. When a woman has stimulated her skin to action by vigorous and healthful exercise and has thus provoked a flow of perspiration she does not need the preliminary session over hot water. The bath in the tub, however, with the cold spray to follow, is an essential after violent exercise.

Let it be supposed, for instance, that a woman has been out on her wheel. If she is an active rider she has undoubtedly achieved the perspiration and with it a degree of exhilaration that the period of retirement in the company of a blanket and an alcohol lamp would never bring about. Some one has called an up-to-date chainless bicycle a seal-inspiring wheel for women.

The girl or woman who has been for a spin on a machine that is made in such a fashion that she can come home with her skirt in a good condition as when she started—can be done with the right sort of a bicycle—does not shrink from the amount of time she will have to de-

vote to her bath as she would if she knew that dirt and stained frock was awaiting her attention.

No matter how heated the rider may be she should never make the mistake of using cold water the first thing after a ride. In fact, it is very hard to get clean by the use of cold water alone, even when accompanied by hard rubbing. It is true that the exercise has opened the pores and that there is a great quantity of matter which has been stirred out with the perspiration. But the dash of cold water shuts the pores with a snap, and whatever matter is left there is enclosed, to be reabsorbed by the body.

So the first plunge must be into warm water. The soaking feels grateful after the tension of the exercise, and the relaxation of the muscles is likely to tempt any one to remain too long in the tub. But the time for letting oneself go is not there. There must first be a vigorous rubbing either with a flesh brush or with a rough cloth or with a bath mitten, of Turkish towelling or some such material. This is perhaps best, since the hand thus covered goes over the whole body, with an energy which cannot gain when holding a washcloth.

The use of soap is open to discussion. It is generally taken as a matter of course and yet I have known competent physicians who claimed that it did no good. The skin that has been first stimulated, as by the bicycle, horseback ride or other vigorous exercise, and then soaked into more work by the application of warm water, does not need soap in order to make it clean. The rubbing I have described will be sufficient for that. The waste matter is removed by the friction without the aid of soap. Yet there is no objection to this if a good, plain toilet soap is used—one that is not highly perfumed or too drying in its effect. Every bit of this should be washed from the skin before the cold spray is used to close the pores and brace the system after the relaxation of the warm tub.

The cold spray seems a rather heroic measure, but it is only for a while that it impresses the bather as a trial. In a short time she craves it and feels no shrinking from the tingling of ice-cold water, even after a very hot bath. The spraying need not last long—only a minute. It is a mistake to continue it until one becomes chilled and loses the bracing effect. It is a matter of course, there are some bathrooms where a spray cannot be used, because of the arrangement of the faucets or for some other reason. This is a pity, but it need not oblige one to renounce the douche, the plitches to which I have already referred can be used, or one can adopt the simple expedient of a man I knew who used the common oratory variety of watering pot as a means for attaining a cold spray.

The stimulation of the skin is pursued by friction with a rough towel. The ordinary towel will not serve. Sometimes even the Turkish towel gets soft and in such cases it is well to pass it through a little starch water before drying it. It should never be ironed, of course.

The ideal method is to take half an hour's rest after the bath and if the ride has been a long and hard one, or if the course over the links or the contest in the tennis courts has been unusually fatiguing, it is worth while to give half an hour to repose. But the healthy, active woman does not usually need it unless she has rather overdone.

“But,” I hear a woman say, “it may be all very well to talk about taking time to bathe and to rest for the woman who has been playing golf or tennis, but

it is out of the question for the woman who rides a wheel. Her machine, has to be cleaned before it is put away. Not at all, my dear girl or madam. In the days before the chainless bicycle came into service this might have been the case. With the driving mechanism neatly encased and amply protected from mud and dust and even from rain, there is no more trouble after a return from a ride than there is in hanging up a racket or setting the bag of golf sticks in the corner.

Always following a bath there must be some precautions adopted against cold. Given the cold spray and the hard rub, have not one do everything and the woman who sits in a draft when she has just dressed after her bath runs a great risk. This is especially the case after exercise, but it is true also when one has taken the bath without preceding it by the ride, the walk or the game. Sometimes one may feel that was presumably dealt out to all mortals when they came into this world.

“I have such a mean headache,” said a woman to me the other day. “The only way I can account for it is that I forgot how soon after dinner it was last night, and as I was tired I took a hot bath before going to bed early. I have felt rather queer all day.”

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

white striped silk, which also runs around. A ruche made of the border also finishes the top of the parasol through which the point is thrust.

A red tulle parasol is simply covered with black silk French knots. The handle, in an exclusive design, is of teakwood, carved with Indian hieroglyphics, which bring out the red of the wood.

One of the smartest parasols seen is of hemstitched silk green lined with pale pink. The handle is of a green stained wood, and is surmounted by a cat's head, which has green glass eyes that set an exact match for the silk.

A buff parasol, to use with the diaphanous white gown, is made of white louisine silk, fringed in a beautiful design for a border, which is about six inches deep. Over this are two chiffon flounces, each of which has two tucks. These flounces are so suaver that the fringed border shows through the transparency.

This style of parasol also comes in colors, with chignon tassels to match. It is a fad to use the shielded, accordion-plated liberty silks to cover the parasols, some of which, particularly the violet shades, look like a rainbow. Ribbon cut to match the silk is the half way down the handle in a dashing bow.

The pompadour tendency is still pronounced, and all sorts of Dresden effects as well as seen. Some of these resemble a flower garden more than anything else.

How Dominoes Were Invented.

The game of dominoes, which is again becoming popular, was invented by two French monks to pass away the lonely hours. They had been committed to lengthy seclusion, and to relieve the monotony began showing each other small flat stones marked with black dots. By a preconceived arrangement the winner would inform the other player of his victory by repeating the first line of the vesper prayer, “Domino,” in an undertone.

HOW TO COOK DRIED VEGETABLES

It is surprising how many really delicious dishes can be made from dried vegetables. Soaking them a sufficient length of time will restore them to almost their original freshness, and they are practically just as good. Try them and you will find them economical and dainty.

Creamed butter beans—One-half pound of butter beans; soak for 24 hours in cold water; cook slowly in water that is slightly salted; cook until very tender; take out and drain; put a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; when melted, stir in a very finely minced shallot and a teaspoonful of minced parsley; let one pint of milk scald; add the beans; put in saucepan with butter and shallot; season with salt and pepper to taste; just before serving add a few drops of lemon juice; serve hot; garnish dish with croûtons.

Dried green peas—Peas are usually sold in packages; generally instructions as to length of time required to cook them are given on each package. Cook in salted water; notch an onion that the juice may escape, boil with the peas, but remove before it breaks apart; if fresh mint can be had, add a sprig of that; if fresh mint is not available, add a sprig of dried mint tied in a bag can be used; when done drain off the water; put in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter; when hot add a half pint of sweet milk; season with salt and pepper; dissolve a half teaspoonful of beef extract, stir in the milk, then add ten drops of lemon juice; stir in the peas, let all get hot, and serve.

French carrots—Boil until very tender four white onions; mince them fine; boil half a pint of milk; add butter size of an egg, one-half teaspoonful of beef extract dissolved in one tablespoonful of boiling water, salt and a dash of paprika; thicken with one tablespoonful of flour moistened with milk. This sauce is delicious on boiled carrots; if jamon is used it can be used for dressing bean salad.

Creamed French beans—Cut thin two pounds of French beans; boil until nearly done, then drain dry; put one ounce of butter in saucepan with one ounce of flour; mix well; add one gill of onion stock; stir until it boils, then add one gill of sweet cream; again bring to a boil; mix with the sauce; cover the pan and let it simmer gently few minutes; before serving grate in just a pinch of lemon acid and add a few drops of lemon juice; season with salt and pepper and serve hot.

Carrot mounds—Wash carefully and boil whole until nearly done; cut them into slices, dip in egg, then roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot butter or drippings.

Carrot mounds—Boil six carrots until tender; drain off the water and mash them finely; season with salt, pepper and butter; butter small molds or cups and fill with the carrot, pressing it well down; turn out on the dish they are to be served on; sprinkle with minced parsley or garnish with cross; serve hot.

Boiled cabbage—Fold back the outside leaves of a cabbage, taking care not to break them; with a sharp knife cut out the center; a half cupful of boiled rice, a piece of the cabbage chopped fine, one cupful of boiled ham chopped fine, one small white onion chopped fine, salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter; mix all together; fill the cabbage; tie securely in cheesecloth and boil until tender; serve with drawn butter and sauce; garnish with hard-boiled egg; cut in quarters.

Dried corn—One quart of dried sweet

corn; soak over night; cook in the water in which it was soaked; a little fresh water may be added, as the corn must be covered with water when put on to boil; wash and scrape one-half pound of salt minced herbs; mix with together; put in a round mold; when cold, cut in slices and fry in pork or ham drippings.

Green peas as a salad—Boil as directed until tender; then drain and let them get cold; dress with salt; mix and make into a salad; add a little oil, or serve with mayonnaise; garnish with grated bits of hard-boiled eggs or sliced eggs.

Dried Lima beans—Soak in cold water for one or two hours; put in boiling water with a small piece of salt pork; cook until tender; add a little salt if necessary and a trifle of butter if the pork has not made it rich enough.

Parsnip fritters—Boil the parsnips until very fine; take off the skins and mash very fine; for four parsnips add one teaspoonful of flour, one egg well beaten, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of small cakes with a spoon; fry in butter or beef drippings; both sides must be a delicate brown; serve on a hot dish.

lace, and was lined with pink louisine silk, which showed through the latter with a delicate suggestion of apple blossoms.

A light weight of gold or silver cloth is much used in making flowers for hair ornaments. Orchids, roses, daisies and other blossoms, with their leaves, are reproduced with fidelity, so far as contour is concerned. Rosettes, too, for the hair and bodice are pretty, made of either the gold or silver cloth. When for corsage wear, long loops of gold ribbon are effectively caught from the roses to the left side of the bodice with another smaller rosette.

Former Prices of Good Liquors.

Philadelphia Record.

“I seldom drink liquor myself,” said an elderly man, who was in a reminiscent mood, “but when I consider the prices charged for drinks today compared with the prices asked in my youth, I can only wonder at the change that has taken place. Long before the Germantown Railroad was built my father used to keep a tavern at the corner of Ninth and Green streets. It was near the old lay market, and in those days the locality was really a suburb. In looking through some of his papers the other day I came across some old documents, among which were several receipts bills from John Hoffman in 1826. Rye whiskey was billed at 50 cents a gallon, applejack at 25, and Jamaica rum at 47 1/2. Another bill showed cherry brandy charged at 35 cents a gallon, and French brandy, presumably cognac, at \$1. If we could buy the same brandy today at 81 1/2 cents a gallon, it would be lucky. And imagine buying good rye whiskey for 35 cents a gallon! Why, it almost seems to me to drink just to think of it!”

Familiar Instance.

“Tommy,” asked the teacher, “what do you understand by the word ‘create’?”

“To make out of nothing.”

“Give me an example.”

“My sister creates a pompadour every morning.” —Chicago Tribune.

Even the Rover Returns to Grover.

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