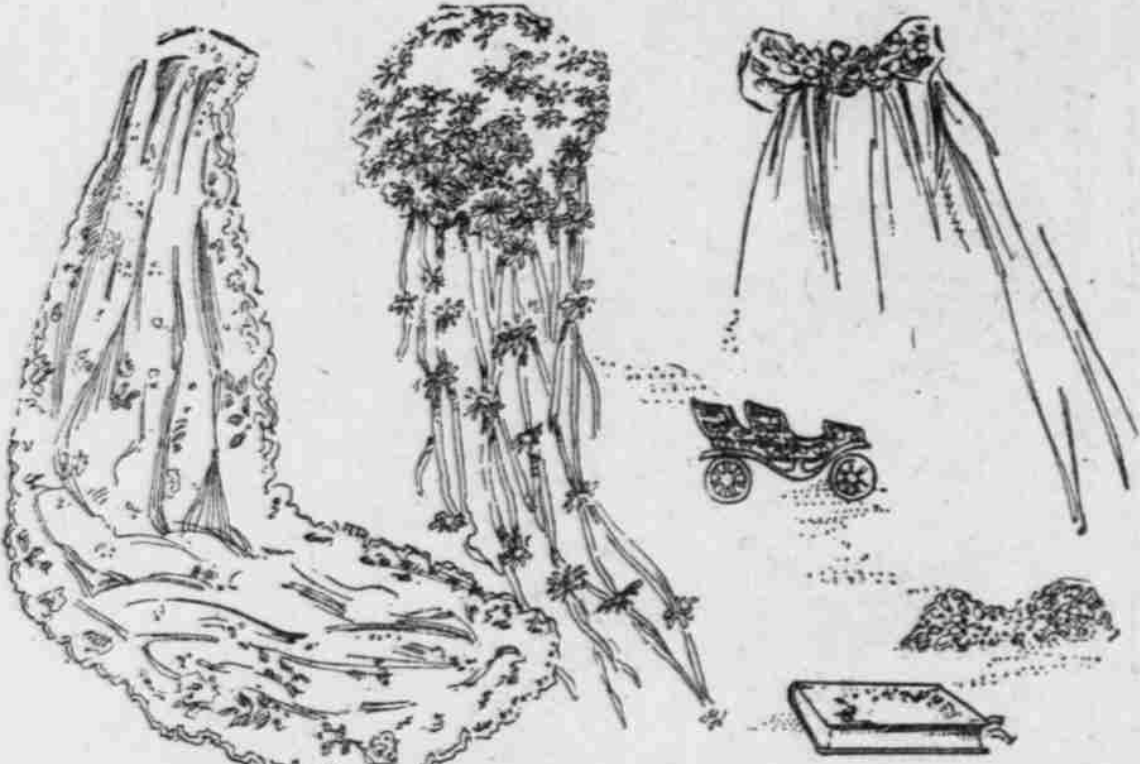


TROUSSEAU FINERY FOR OCTOBER BRIDES

Wedding Outfit of Princess Margaret of Connaught
Has Inspired American Modistes.

ELEGANT ALTAR FIXINGS.



GOWN FOR BRIDE MOTHER AND LITTLE ATTENDANT.

SINCE the marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught there is much talk in dressmaking circles of wedding finery. Royalty has set the pace for the October bride in a number of things, important and otherwise, and not the least of them is the new cut of the altar gown.

The high-necked and long-sleeved bodice of the French bride gown was never so charmingly becoming. The sparsely-trimmed satin most often used, the dead whiteness and prim cut, made the belle of the day more plain than otherwise. Even the glory of the shrouding veil could not, always redeem her, and those with an eye for charm blithely regretted the low neck and short sleeves of the ancient days, when tulle was "fashion," and skirts were as big as tents, and "going away gowns" were ball sweet! For those were the days of the ever threatening hoop, when brides took the honeymoon journey in "bride gray," or pale blue, and royalty—England's present Queen—wore ivory satin and swansdown!

The bodice cuts of the newest wedding gowns, while not low, yet simulate a décolletage with delightful success. The waists proper—at least those influenced by the charming altar frock worn by Princess Margaret—are in reality cut low, and then filled in with a diaphanous

gumpe of some sort. Folds of delicate tulle may form this, or the gumpe may be of lace, but at any rate the low cut of the waist is clearly defined, and the soft filling in itself is often short of the throat, whose bareness is set off by a tight string of pearls.

Plain satin is to be the smart altar material, for the newest veils and trimmings will be of lace, and in as handsome a quality as can be afforded. Carrickmacross lace formed the veil, bodice bertha and skirt flounces of Princess Margaret's wedding frock, which was of Lyons satin in the purest white. Aside from its being such an admirable background for lace, the durable quality of satin also recommends it, for nine times out of ten the wedding dress serves later as a ball gown. In this event the train, which is made loose from the petticoat, and wadded for importance, is left off, and the lace trimmings which deck the side and front of the skirt are continued all round. Sometimes the petticoat is made complete in the beginning, and the train is fastened at the sides with bouquets of orange blossoms or bows of ribbons.

With lace veils and lace trimmings the train of a satin gown is entirely plain, and, following the lead of royalty, new lengths go out incredible distances.

The lace, in deep or narrow flounces, covers the entire petticoat, and that upon the bodice is put on in bertha forms, held in place by a trail or knot of orange blossoms. The prettiest altar sleeves are bouffant, and short of the elbow, where they are met in some cases by lace gloves with lace tops.

Tulle wedding veils in the finest mesh are very youthful and becoming, and these may be worn over the face, while the lace ones may not. The length of the tulle veil varies, and it may be hem-stitched, raw-edged or lace-bordered. The newest adjustment of these upon the head is a sort of wing effect at the sides, where the bunched arrangement is held in place by little knots of orange blossoms.

The fall and adjustment of a handsome lace veil, which is attached to a small coronet or wreath of orange blossoms, is simple. Princess Margaret's choice, Carrickmacross, undoubtedly shapes the prettiest sorts, for this lovely Irish lace has just enough flimsy net to enhance the pattern and seem youthful.

Many other textiles besides satin will also be used for coming wedding frocks, such as novelty silk, gauze, lace nets, etc.; but there is likely to be a furor for satin, and for those who cannot afford the handsome lace deckings, tulle in great raw-edged ruchings will border skirts and softly drape bodices in many crossover shu effects.

Marguerite in loose sprays, tied with ribbon, will also be carried by some brides. In preference to the blossoms usually seen, and a smart point for the prayer book is a cover of corded silk, heavily embroidered, with the united monogram of bride and groom. At the inside fold of this there is a pocket for the altar manderchief, which, with its real lace edging, is of exaggerated smallness. The newest bridal handkerchiefs are perfectly round or with rounded corners.

The more pretentious the wedding, the more bridesmaids there are, but it has come to be quite the thing to have but one maid or matron of honor and a little girl attendant. St. Patrick's blue is a new and rich color introduced for the bridesmaids of the great English-Swedish wedding, whose gowns were of satin, cut square at the neck and edged there with rich guipure. The bridesmaids' gowns of another splendid wedding were extremely novel, in "maiden blush" chiffon, a shade barely off white, over pale pink silk slips, with applications of the same, in a beautiful vine design.

The gifts of the bridegroom to the bridesmaids of this wedding were also charming. They were tiny auto-lace pins in different colored precious stones, the machines no more than two inches long, but wondrously realistic in detail. Irish fringe is likely to be a smart material for the October bride's going away frock, in delicate shades of gray and pale brown, and rich blues and reds. A traveling gown of red fringe had a complete underblouse of antique linen embroidered in white and red. The full-gathered sleeves of the little Eton went but a trifle below the elbow from where they turned back with wide cuffs of the fringe, simply tucked. The circular skirt of the gown was entirely in wide tucks, the jupe falling simply upon the floor all around. The hat for this very stunning costume was of red straw with black ostrich feathers, and a crown ruche of black tulle. Tulle trimmings show upon a number of the new Autumn hats, especially those for smart use, and certainly the bride's going-away chapeau is under this head.

A white cloth traveling dress was supplied for another bride, the vest and cuffs of the coat showing touches of pale blue and brown in the embroideries, and the white felt shepherdess hat trimmings of blue and brown feathers. Princess Margaret's going-away gown was of white ivory tulle embroidered with marguerites showing pale pink and blue.

A short wide tulle neck ruche, with long end tails of narrow velvet, is a hand of the river we could have made a small fortune by the sale of the fine traveling frocks. Generally it is white—the velvet black.

Difficult indeed to please would be the

bride who could not content herself with the lingerie now provided for her use. A surpassing simplicity is the quality expressed by the best bridal underwear, which is made of linen so fine that the bride might, as the saying goes, pull the garment through her marriage ring. The hand embroidery used is growing finer daily. Nothing but perfect imitations of antique needlework are considered by the ultra fashionable. Even the old embroidery are sometimes cut out of the ragged and yellow garment they embellish and transferred with matchless skill and patience to the new garment. The old needlework employed is found in the corners of Italy, Spain, Mexico and Manila, and no fragment in fair condition is thought unworthy of use. After the transferring is done the garment is bleached till the embroidery becomes a part of it. A correct made of white ribbon bands embroidered by hand in an orange blossom pattern was one bridal novelty. New things in other smart underwear are half chemises in slip form, supplied as corset covers for figures over stout. These fall no further than the thigh, and they are made of spun silk, so as to take up as little room as possible. Corded handkerchiefs, chemises and the thousand and one little mouchoirs of the finest linen with three or six cords above a narrow hem, in one corner is a single initial, in

Italian lettering, and finely embroidered. Many trousseaus are likewise including shawls among their treasures, for it is the thing now to collect shawls, and the wedding present is often in that form. The Spanish and Chinese ones of embroidered silk crepe with deep fringes are the handsomest and adapt themselves best to graceful arrangements, when worn with tea gowns or as evening wrappings. But the spangled and tinsel-embroidered Syrian scarfs are also very charming, composing a very smart shoulder drapery and seeming more unusual.

But let it not be thought that the bride is getting all the coquetry of fashion's loom and needle. A haberdasher of renown shows embroidered waistcoats for bridesmaids, some in pale yellow or white linen, some in white silk and satin. These are imported, of course, and doubtless they will be looked upon with scorn by the average American bridegroom. In the larger drawing a bridal gown of satin and Irish lace displays the new bodice cut. The bride's frock shows a skirt of black lace, and a long coat of enamel-blue chiffon tulle, while the dress of the little maid attendant is of white mouseline over pink silk. In the smaller drawing a Carrickmacross veil is given in detail. The design is of midsummer lilacs, meadow sweet and shamrocks. MARY DEAN.

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The Latest Offerings in Table Linen

NEVER was such an array of beautiful table linens spread out to the prospective purchaser as that from which the Fall bride may choose. It is simply bewildering in its loveliness. Even matrons whose dower chests have long been filled are unable to resist the charms of the new linens and combinations of lace and hand embroidery which are being offered among trousseau linen outfits for table use.

Plain tablecloths and napkins are made up very simply with ordinary or overhead hemming. Homestitching of any kind suggests bedroom linen, and is not in favor for the finer weaves. A single large letter in old English script marks the napkins, and one corner of the tablecloth. One of the latest fancies is to have the initial or monogram directly in the center of the napkin.

Among the more elaborate linens a damask cloth for the dinner hour shows a rich satin finish, with immense flower designs standing out in dull relief. All patterns this Fall are large. Very stunning is a single orchid design scattered carelessly over the entire cloth. Another lovely design shows Autumn leaves on the central portion of the cloth, while graceful sheaves of wheat form a wide border.

Coverings for circular tables have a central pattern which is the shape and size of the table top, and a circular border of the same design falls over the edges.

The regulation tablecloth, however, plays little part these days in the dressing of the festive board, except on formal occasions. Breakfast and luncheon cloths, centerpieces and doilies are much more convenient for



TABLE LINEN OF THE HOUR.

ordinary use. They are also less troublesome to launder.

For breakfast cloths, white or natural-colored linen is edged with blue, pink or yellow borders. Small hem-stitched napkins match these in color and design. With colored linens, hem-stitching is preferred to fringed edges. Nouveau art patterns are being employed extensively for the colored borders, such as conventionalized buttercups, poppies, etc. On more expensive

cloths, enormous roses or fleur de lis, magnificently shaded, outline the table top or form an artistic cluster in the center.

In the realm of handwork on doilies and centerpieces, Irish embroidery is the most serviceable and best able to withstand hard usage. This is simply a fine satin stitch which stands out very decidedly from the linen. Medium-sized round doilies, with centerpieces to match, have delicately scalloped and

buttonholed edges, inside of which are narrow borders of marguerites, shamrocks or similar minute designs.

Dolly sets of Japanese and Chinese embroidery on Japanese grass linen are enjoyed by a tremendous vogue. Chrysanthemums or carnations, done both in white and dark-blue mercerized cotton, decorate the sheer linen. One very desirable set of dolly sets, in purple-blue dragons in a network of blue vines. These sell as low as \$5 and \$10 a dozen.

A fad of the season is a long, narrow centerpiece covering the middle of the table from end to end with the small-size doilies for protecting the polished table at each end. Most exquisite is a centerpiece of lace depicting a landscape bordered with two narrow garlands of English eyelet work, intercepted by a band of fine Renaissance lace. A narrow edging of Renaissance lace finishes the embroidery, and each of the corners is inset with a square of the hand-made lace.

The newest centerpieces show very little Renaissance lace, except as in the example just mentioned, in connection with hand embroidery. If a dolly or tablecloth has a border of Renaissance lace, padded-flower designs in colored silks are embroidered on the braid.

Fillet lace for tablecloths and centerpieces has not lost a whit in popularity. An exceptionally handsome circular centerpiece has a wide border composed of alternate diamond-shaped pieces of fillet lace and the very finest eyelet work. Large tablecloths of heavy damask show an insertion of fillet lace outlining the table top and the border, while motifs of fillet lace decorate the center or corners of the cloth.

When Does Woman Look Her Best?

London World.
Every man probably replies according to his individual tastes. M. Munroe, for example, will declare that when she is riding across country Lady Diana looks her best. The boating man will think Undine most charming as she lies amid the pretty cushions of a punt, dressed en suite. The man about town will award the palm to the woman who is best dressed in the park.

I have heard a man declare that he thought a woman never looked so well as when wearing a perfectly plain gown of some washing material, whereas it is obvious that some of the sex find us most attractive in what they describe as "full fig" or "war paint." And, speaking generally, I suppose a woman does have all-round success in a becoming evening gown. But one can lay down no hard and fast rules as to when a woman really looks best. Much depends on the woman, much depends on what she is wearing, and much depends on her environment; but I cannot conceive a woman looking her best when engaged in exercise which is either very violent or which divides her in every way; nor is she likely to look her best when the dress does not fit her surroundings. This is a fact which should be well borne in mind by women of a certain age bent on ruralizing, and, indeed, by women of all ages, at all times, and in all places.

Common Steel.

Brooklyn Eagle.
(Compliments of a Woman Investor.)
When I was feeling sorry
I bought the stock at 40;
Like sixty it has acted ever since;
I've put up lots of money, and
Through fluctuations funny,
But not a dividend the market hints.
The joke on hair restorer—
That ancient vaudeville roarer—
About a wig thrown in with every lot,
Suggests a hair restorer,
To tempt each gambler's passion,
And sell some common steel in weather hot.

Each hundred shares I proffer
Involves a novel offer.
You'll live to see a dividend, or not—
To fortify endurance
Some paid up life insurance
Is given free as air with every lot.

Queer Beliefs of Negroes in Hoodoos

"IT WILL be hard for most Northerners to understand that," said a Southerner, who pointed out a brief news dispatch telling of the arrest of negro burglars by the police, and explaining that their extraordinary boldness was due to their confidence in the hoodoo bags which they wore, and for which they had paid as much as \$15 each.

"But," he went on, "it is easily comprehensible to those who know the negroes. A very large part of the fight for the betterment of the negro has to be made against his blind superstitions, to which he holds as firmly as he did in the old slavery days."

"Indeed, there is very much more of it now than there used to be, because the smart negroes, especially the so-called 'doctors,' play heavily upon the credulity of the less intelligent of their race and multiply the charms and things which they sell. The 'doctor' in the Florida case made a small fortune by the sale of the hoodoo bags. This is not a single or an exceptional case."

"The negro 'doctors' who flourish best do not deal in criminal hoodoos, but play

safely upon the affections and love aspirations of their race. The sale of 'love powders,' for instance, is a large source of income to thousands of the 'doctors.' They always charge good prices, and the colored men and women who buy them will not complain if the little doses of flour fall to produce the expected results. The 'doctors' cannot be prosecuted, simply because they have no accusers. Then there are the good-luck charms and the health charms and the thousand and one mixtures of herbs which will cure strange diseases. Indeed, there is scarcely a town or village between Mason and Dixon's line and the Gulf of Mexico that has not its herb doctor and its professional interpreter of superstitions."

"One thing that cannot be eradicated from the negro in this generation at least is his fear of graveyards and houses in which supposed crimes have been committed. I recall going hunting with a negro who had belonged to my family. We were very late getting home on account of the ideas and the wind. At a bend of the river we could have made a half mile, but Bob insisted on keeping close to the further shore, and in reply to questions he said he was afraid of the 'ha'nts.' Argument made him admit that

ghosts did not exist, or that if they did they were harmless, but nevertheless he wanted to keep away from dead people. Every old negro will tell you of the 'ha'nts' he sees when he walks too close to a graveyard."

"We have in our family today a negro of intelligence. One of the children who nursed has become a leading surgeon. The old woman became ill, and the surgeon, being very fond of her, went ahead and made arrangements for taking care of her in the finest hospital in the largest Southern city. He explained that he himself would perform the operation and that she would have a private room."

"When the hospital ambulance came for her we found her door locked and heard her in an agony of prayer within. She clung to the skirts of my wife and promised to be her slave forever if only we would save her from the hospital. She believed firmly that hospitals were places where they cut colored people up on the dissecting table, and the surgeon has never been able to try his skill upon her. Some of these colored people believe that if a surgeon operates upon them they will not be able to take a whole soul to heaven. They think he may cut some of it off."

Indiana's Anti-Cigarette Law Is a Failure

THE Indiana authorities are thoroughly disgusted with the anti-cigarette law, and if the Legislature were in session today the measure would be repealed. The law is practically a dead letter and the old law which prohibited the sale of cigarettes to children, and which was being enforced with remarkable diligence has fallen into disrepute with it.

There is no statute to prevent the sale of tobacco in any form in which one may choose to purchase and it is not an offense to sell it to a person of any age. A boy may buy a package of smoking tobacco and the dealer who sells it to him violates no law. Give the child the cigarette paper—the "makings," as it has come to be called—and he is prepared to make his own cigarettes. The courts have held that it is not an offense to smoke, but it is a violation of the law either to sell cigarettes or "makings" or to give either away if you have them in your possession.

The tobacco trust, so called, steps in at this juncture and provides the place without cost. The company is not liable because it is a foreign corporation and utilizes the mails for sending the paper.

When the tobacco company first began to send cigarette paper into the state it was evident that they had secured the names of people in cities from directories and in smaller towns from poll-books, for many of the packages reached men who never smoked, while many others were sent to addresses at which the persons did not live. All such packages were destroyed by the postmaster, and these aggregated several bushels in a week.

But system has taken the place of this haphazard distribution. Persons who received them and who wanted them, together with friends to whom they communicated the good news, have sent their names to the trust and are receiving the packages regularly.

The Postoffice authorities at Washington have been appealed to, but have replied that they are powerless to act; that the American Tobacco Company cannot be deprived of the use of the mails, for it is doing a legitimate business; and in any event a fraud order would not work a cure, for that only prevents a person from receiving mail and not from sending it out. Under these circumstances, the state is powerless to enforce the statute. But even the law's supporters admit

that the worst feature of the situation arises from the fact that, while under former conditions very few boys were able to buy cigarettes or cigarette paper, thousands are now supplied without cost. Of course, the tobacco company has no means of knowing that many children are writing to it for cigarette paper, but thousands are.

Some idea of the amount of paper that is being thus freely distributed can be gained from the fact that every envelope contains seven packages or books of cigarette paper, and each book contains 25 sheets, a total of 175. Five bushels of these envelopes were destroyed by the local Postoffice officials in one day, owing to faulty addresses.

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IN AN ENVELOPE READY FOR MAILING



LUNCHEON TABLE IN JAPANESE EFFECTS.