

RESPONSE PAGE OF FASHIONS AND BEAUTY

FASHION DEMANDS ODD GOWNS AND COATS

There is no possibility of escaping the long-threatened danger—overshirts are upon us.

Tunic draperies! They are called for sake of novelty, but all the same they are, to a great extent, the same little apron things that celebrated the day of the pinback.

When they are loose, as they are sometimes, they accompany the gown that falls upon the floor and show definitely that they hang from the shoulders, in which event they seem first cousins to the polonaise of long ago. Reshrew me, there is no escape from these fantastic hangings, for when you go forth and try to buy a frock without one, even to your own regretful eye it is a failure.

You are, therefore, compelled to be draperies somehow, or else resigned to bear the strong-minded look of plain effects. If you have a grain of femininity, you turn your back on good sense and give your marriage ring to the thing everybody is buying.

This is admission that some of the draperies are lovely—in truth, on a slight, graceful woman they are little short of adorable, especially when they hang from the shoulders with the pointed bottoms and scantiness of Greek tunic. And here and there the mind alive to economical possibilities, they give admirable suggestions as to how to make two old frocks over into one. With the gracious evening and house dresses this hint to the home sewer is at times very plain, for you can see with half an eye that your old blue silk dance frock, with careful sewing will make a slip just like that, and that the good breadths left from the wide spangled or beaded net dress would do for the tunic.

With medium dresses, the gown that must not go forth into the street, or not be too fine for you to set the table when you have it on—the upper drapery is sometimes so smartly evolved that you are persuaded it is actually sensible. Costumes composed of a jersey-top garment and a modish short-kilted skirt are much to the fore for youthful wearers and walking purposes, and even these are made to suggest sometimes a faint relationship to the draped models.

With coats Dame Fashion is entirely sensible, and the most rewarding of the many long and admirable models is by all odds the one built on princess lines, this giving, with its perfect cut and fit, the look of a coat and gown in one. Such styles are displayed for all ages, and if the models are pretty on slim, youthful figures, they are as pretty and dignified for stouter and older ones. She who has taken on more pounds than the laws of Fashion allow had better look to one of these coats for her protection, for they seem to shave off bulges at bust and hips with incredible ease. A Russian turban, or a stiff walking hat turned up sharply at the left and trimmed in tailored manner, are correct and becoming headpieces for such coats.

The woman who looks to her own needle and ten clever fingers for most of her pretty things, and those of her daughters, will find several of the new fashion ideals set forth in the models illustrated this week.

Figure A. This costume, which displays a phase of the prevailing overskirt malady, is in two pieces, a pleated skirt with a hip drapery, and what is often called a "folded bodice." The skirt is built upon a plain hip yoke, in order that the over-shirred piece at the hips may lie as flatly as possible. The finish at the waist line is left loose, so that when the two pieces are together the drapery simulates a single piece.

The draped bodice is built upon a fitted foundation and shows a glimpse of all-over lace and a tucked vest front. The bordering used is made by hand and is of velvet and silk.

Figure B. A plain jersey wool in dark blue, and a fancy wool in a pretty blue and gray check, are the materials of this get-up, which, by the way, is called a college dress. The style has been copied for many young schoolgirls, one clever mother devising the scheme of using a ready-made sweater for the top garment, and trimming the bottom with the skirt material, turning it up as pictured. Woven materials especially designed for such jersey-like bodices are to be found everywhere, and it is sometimes possible to pick up a sweater with the illustrated under-arm buttoning.

one of this coat are the earmarks of its correctness, for if your coat lines are cut in half at other points, before and aft, you must be without a crossing seam.

The coatings used for any wrap which present a slight amount of excess must naturally be of a sort suited to the model—of medium lightness, that is, and with not too much

Figure D. This pretty little figure with loose coat and soft hat with strings, shows one stylish and not too expensive way to dress a young child for the street. The little coat is in three pieces, a plain back and two side fronts, and it is made of a rough wool trimmed with velvet. The felt hat matches the deep and yet soft brown of the trimming, and its ribbon deck-

November and so learn the art of being a gracious and easy hostess and food housekeeper.

But it is upon her afternoon at home that the young wife must depend largely to return her obligations, and this she may make the simplest or grandest function. By 3 o'clock the mistress of the occasion, dressed in her most elegant afternoon frock, is in her drawing-room ready to greet the old lady or dear old gentleman who may possibly forget the hour and come early. If there is only one servant, this personage, dressed in a neat black dress, a white apron and cap, and holding a card tray in her left hand, opens the door when the bell rings. Upon the tray the visitor drops his or her card and is at once ushered into the reception room, where, without removing wraps or gloves, the caller accepts the refreshments offered and goes away after a half hour of pleasant talk, interperated, of course, with compliments and good wishes for the new home.

If the husband is prosperous enough to have a butler, he attends the door wearing full evening livery the while, but when the caller shows no sign of offering her card, he does not thrust his hand under her nose, but, like the well-trained machine that he is, leads the way to the drawing-room, respectfully asking the guest's name as he draws back the curtain for her to enter. He then announces the caller, and when each one departs he opens the street door, and in the event of bad

weather accompanies a lady to her carriage, or else unfurls her umbrella for her before she leaves the door.

The first duty of the hostess with her afternoon guests is to step forward and shake hands with every one who enters. It is not well bred for her to enter into confidential talks with any one individual, and so neglect her other guests; and through all the afternoon she must remain in sight of the doorway, so that nobody shall have the embarrassment of entering without a greeting.

If guests arrive who are unknown to the majority of the company, they are at once presented to the nearest persons, and during their stay to every other guest in the room.

With her adieux to her guests the hostess may say prettily, "It was so nice of you to come, Miss Brown," or she may say to the accidental masculine guest, "Well, it has been delightful to have one man at least," and so on.

Gracious utterances, an easy manner, and a neat little home are the young hostess' chief stock in trade. If she shows her guests that she is glad to see them and behaves as if being married and a housekeeper is an everyday thing, all will go well with her socially.

PRUDENCE STANDISH.
Woman, the Marriage-Maker.
Atchison Globe.

We have noticed that when a woman says a certain man is begging her to marry him, we eventually print the wedding notice; she always gives in.

About 75 per cent of Russia's inhabitants are illiterate.

There are certain pastes and washes which are harmless in their effect, and which fashion and society sanction when the urgency is great—when a woman recovers from her peroxide madness and wishes to get back as speedily as possible the natural color and luster of her hair, or when one's hair has suffered greatly during a siege of illness. Yet even when the use of a harmless paste or wash is permissible, its use should invariably be preceded by the natural methods for restoring hair which I wrote about last week. Only then will the paste or wash have the effect desired.

But though society allows one to use a hair wash or coloring fluid when the case is one of such urgency that to do without it means being an actual fright, society frowns down upon the woman whose hair is dyed in season and out.

Not only that. The woman who persists in dyeing her hair when she has no good reason therefor is frequently punished by having her hair go off into all sorts of unexpected colors, until to say one has a pink or purple hair is no exaggeration. "Painted hair" is a phrase frequently used in Paris to describe these woebegone heads, and though they are sometimes owned by persons otherwise entirely conventional, they yet have a look of depravity. You may say to yourself when you see one, "Thank goodness, I'm not a fool!"

But now to the pleasant side—the simple washes and herbs and nix which can be used to improve locks to some extent, and not really harm the hair, when one is trying to rid herself of her peroxide foolishness, or waiting for nature to resume its full task of keeping the hair beautiful. Of course, it is understood that in every case the natural color of the hair should be striven for when using these simple beautifiers.

Henna and sage tea are considered by persons of authority in such matters to be the least harmful coloring mediums which can be employed upon the hair. When combined with green tea, sage is, in fact, beneficial to the hair, while the henna flowers may be made to lead a tinge of burnished gold, or to produce locks of midnight blackness, or to effect a soft and charming brown.

In Oriental lands the blue-black locks so much admired are accomplished by spreading a paste of powdered henna all over the hair from the roots to the tips. This is left on for a half hour or longer

to add in the restoration of its former crown of glory.

A clear brown color may also be obtained with henna and indigo. This requires that one part of henna and three parts of indigo be mixed into a paste. It is then applied all over the hair and left, according to the darkness of the shade desired—one hour would make a shade far lighter than three.

The splendid Tintan red, which is an

eternally fashionable tint for hair, is made with this formula:
Powdered henna..... 4 drachms
Acetic acid..... 4 drachms
White honey..... 4 drachms
Powdered rhubarb..... 4 drachms
These ingredients are all blended together and hot water sufficient to make a paste added. It is applied as previously directed, and after the hair has been thoroughly plastered over with it, the strands may be fastened upon the head to keep them out of the way. After two hours the paste is washed off with several waters softened with soda or ammonia and the hair is then dried in the sun. Hair which is badly streaked may need several applications of the henna before the color is even and good, and, of course, dark hair will respond with a richer tint than blond.

Sage tea has been used to darken gray hair since the world began, one might say, for certainly there is no wash more old-fashioned. It is not always efficacious for hair in every condition, but sometimes it acts extremely well, and though it must be used often, it is so harmless and cheap that it may be offered as the home's sovereign remedy in the way of an artificial coloring fluid.

A lotion made of two ounces of fresh-dried garden sage and two ounces of green tea will make a very dark brown or black stain—according to color of hair—and be beneficial, as well as a tonic. Put the sage and the tea in an iron pot, which can be closely covered, pour over them three quarts of water and let the pot simmer till only one quart of the liquid is left. Then after the liquid has been cold 24 hours strain and bottle it. Apply like any dye, after the hair has been thoroughly shampooed and dried, and if the steady coloring is desired wet the hair completely every night with it, using a small brush dipped in the fluid, and massaging the scalp beforehand for ten minutes. As this tea stains like any dye precautions must be taken for protecting the skin.

A decoction of walnut leaves will also color the hair a rich reddish brown and the matted green shells may be put, with one-sixth of the same quantity of alcohol, a little table salt and a few pounded cloves. Let all digest—soak together—for two weeks with occasional agitation, then pour off the clear fluid, strain and, if necessary, filter. But since walnut juice is the most obstinate of all stains when it reaches the skin, be sure you smear your hands with vaseline before using it.

I have told how black, brown and golden effects may be secured, but the results will not be the same in every case, and to produce the one desired it is well to try a small piece of hair at a time—this could be from the false switch success, and the hair matter depends on first freeing the hair thoroughly of dust and oil with a good shampoo and then drying it before the coloring.

Again, and henna-dye coloring may sometimes require to be followed by a "mordant"—something to set the dye—and if the tinting is done on a bright morning, and the hair at once exposed to the sunshine, it will take the dye more freely than if a dull-afternoon were chosen for the task. When the dye has taken well, a little olive oil may be rubbed into the scalp, as this helps to preserve the hair and give it a more natural effect.

Lemon juice and vinegar, diluted with equal parts of water, is sometimes used to set a refractory dye, and like everything else this is put on when the hair is dry.

KATHERINE MORTON.

Original Dinner Menus for One Week.

BY LILLIAN TINGLE.
Tuesday.
Cream of Celery Soup
Roast Leg of Mutton with Parsnips
Potato Gratin
Tapioca Pudding with Apple Jelly
Coffee

Wednesday.
Meek Bisque Soup
Roast Leg of Mutton, Stuffed
Steamed Rice
Baked Apples and Cream
Coffee

Thursday.
Succotash with Rice
Ham with Lima Beans
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Apple and Celery Salad
Ginger Pudding
Coffee

Friday.
Cream of Clams
Baked Fish
Savory Oatmeal Dressing
Creamed Corn
Cabbage and Celery Salad
Brown Betty with Maple Syrup
Coffee

HARMLESS WASHES FOR ILL-TREATED HAIR

POOR heads whose locks have been ruined by bleaching with peroxide heads whose crowning glory has lost its luster through gross neglect or severe illness; heads whose owners are to be classed among the anaemias, all come to me in numerous numbers for help. And almost invariably every head demands at the outset a "harmless dye"

—according to the darkness of the hair—and is then washed off, when the hair is found to be a dark red. After this a paste of indigo is applied, which is left on from an hour and a half to three hours. After the indigo has been washed off the hair is well oiled, and the burnished blackness striven for is seen in all its glory. The henna paste is made by reducing the dried flowers to a fine

powder and mixing it with hot water.

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Friday.
Cream of Clams
Baked Fish
Savory Oatmeal Dressing
Creamed Corn
Cabbage and Celery Salad
Brown Betty with Maple Syrup
Coffee

Saturday.
New England Boiled Dinner
Corned Beef
Potatoes
Turnips
Squash Pie
Coffee

Sunday.
Celery Soup
Roast Beef
Green Peas
Steamed Squash
Yorkshire Pudding
Cabbage and Celery Salad
Whipped Cream
Wafers
Coffee

Monday.
Cream of Corn Soup
Roast Beef, Cold or Reheated in Sauce
Stewed Celery
Scalloped Potatoes
Barley Cream Pudding
Coffee



FIGURE B.



FIGURE D.



FIGURE A.

Social Amenities for Newly-Wed

THIS is the moment when all the young couples who last month took upon themselves the vows of matrimony must make their first social moves in their little world.

It is generally acknowledged that the honeymoon belongs entirely to the newly-wed, so during this period of isolation few persons expect acknowledgment of the various pretty presents which have been sent by them. But the instant the pair have left their retreat, whatever it may have been, the least little gift that has come to them must be celebrated by an appreciative letter to the sender. These letters to the husband and wife may write, but the word WE must be used always instead of I.—We are delighted with your charming gift, etc. For though the presents are presented to you, the husband shares the honor of them.

Then, too, as soon as the new home has been put in order, cards must be sent to all friends and acquaintances. The bride wants to be called upon before paying any visits, and if she chooses an afternoon for her "day," she will send only her own card, with the following words written at the lower left-hand corner: "Thursdays, 3 to 6 P. M." But one evening in the week must be given up to the reception of the men folks whose business duties draw them from the day-call, and then the envelopes sent forth must contain the husband's card as well. With the afternoon visitors

shagginess of surface; for the rough, shaggy weave has all but entirely ousted plain cloths for long coats. Though made of a decidedly soft gray, they are the favorite coatings, and in these the mixtures of red and brown are thought very swagery. As a general thing only good stitching and well-made buttons trim the coats, but, of course, there are no objections to velvet or silk or satin for the collars and cuffs and hip bands.

ings are in the paler brown of the coat stuff.

With a pale blue coat in this shape, and a felt hat in the same tint with velvet ribbons, and blue uppers to her little boots, a small maid of four would be gotten up like a princess. It is only the younger child, however, who is allowed these pale colors. The girl who has reached five would be put in smoke gray, dark blue or brown.

week before the event, though the husband may very properly invite his dearest bachelor friend by word of mouth. For the wedded pair to call their invitation over the telephone to another married couple they know before marriage only as agreeable acquaintances would be the height of bad taste. The dignity of the new situation requires a written invitation—again WE is necessary—the hour for the function must be plainly set forth, and both husband and wife be fully prepared to receive the guests quite 10 minutes before they arrive.

As everybody who comes will be prepared to take stock as to how Cupid is making out in the new home, it goes without saying that the newly-weds must be on their best behavior. But any public undecorated would be as out of place as a lover's tiff, for all the visitors want is a moment that flows easily—a little merry talk, a bite, a sup of some sort, and then a cheerful good bye. In short, they want to go home feeling that the new house is founded on the best basis—common sense, decorum and affection too deep for the foolish fiddle-faddle of holding hands and such nonsense.

It would be well at such times, too, for the young wife so to arrange things beforehand that her housekeeping will go off without a hitch; for an awkward maid, or a public reproof from the young mistress, would embarrass not only the guests but the "boss" of the little nest, which needs to be so peaceful and perhaps point the way for the domestic hitch. In truth, there is nothing like beginning right, and since company helps you to do it, have all the guests you can possibly have in



FIGURE C.

ED. PINAUD

SAYS:

You don't have to buy any of the ED. PINAUD TOILET PREPARATIONS until you have first TESTED them. Therefore this great sample offer is made to the readers of this paper. We will send you a 10c. trial bottle of

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

(EAU DE QUININE)

FOR 4 CTS. IN STAMPS. Write to our American offices to-day. Try the sample—if you like it, buy a 50c. or \$1.00 bottle from any drug or department store. Use ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic faithfully for one month and watch the results. No other hair preparation equals ED. PINAUD'S for removing dandruff, promoting hair growth and making the hair soft, luxuriant and brilliant.

Send 4 cts. to-day for the sample, to our American offices,

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