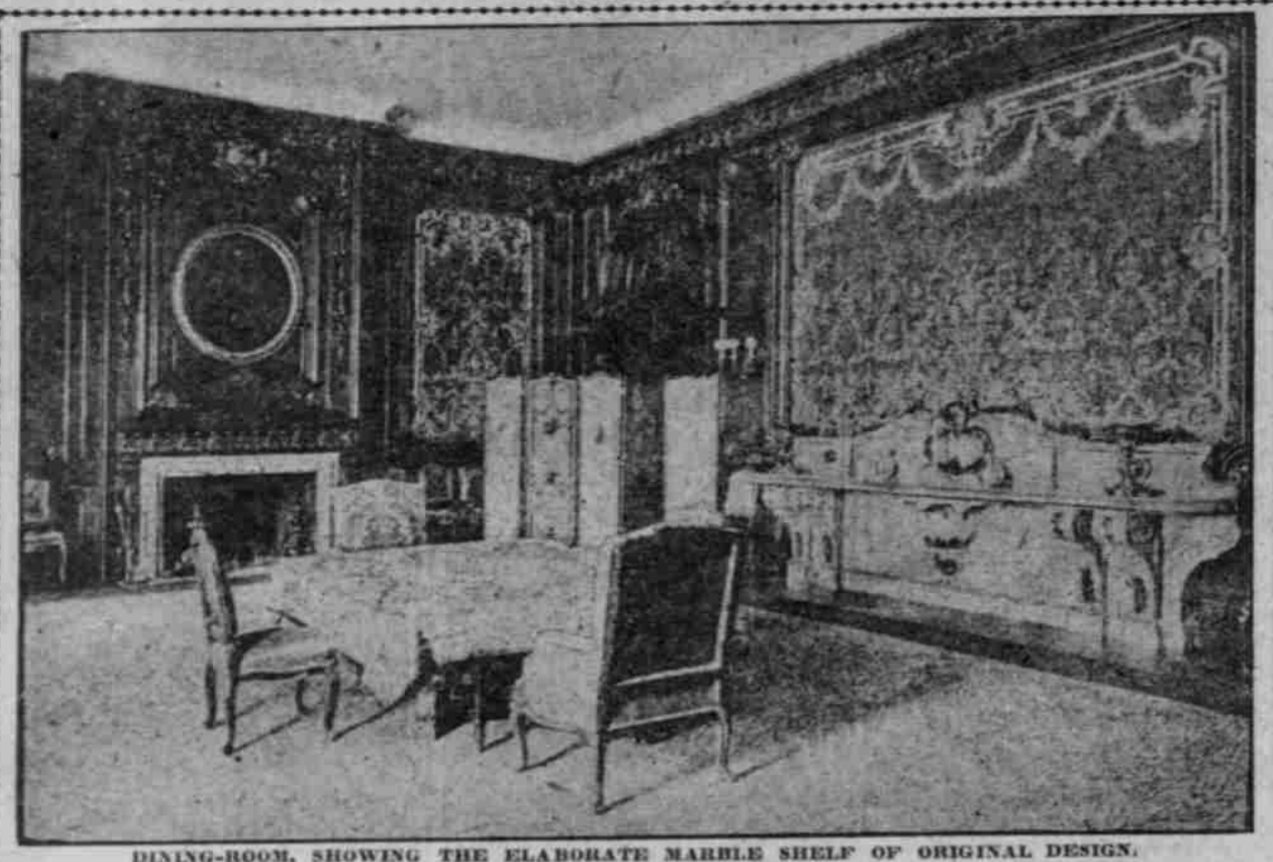


# POPULARITY OF GRAY BLUES FOR DINING ROOMS DOES NOT DIMINISH

Whether Home Is Mansion, Cottage or Apartment, This Shade Is in Vogue for Decorating Scheme—Mixing of Colors by Workmen Must Be Closely Watched to Obtain Satisfactory Results.



DINING-ROOM, SHOWING THE ELABORATE MARBLE SHELF OF ORIGINAL DESIGN.

BY LUCRA BALDWIN DOOLITTLE.

HERE seems to be a consensus of opinion concerning the color scheme for dining-rooms, and that is, that old blue, pastelle blue, gray blues are popular colors. One does not make a mistake in using a blue and orange scheme if the light is right—not a north exposure. Blue is what is called the "intellectual" color, and it would seem more fitting to have this color in our libraries. Just why the blue craze for dining-rooms is so intense I cannot yet fathom, but it is all the same, whether it is mansion, cottage or apartment.

English chintz, one of those pretty printed fruit effects, dull blue background with just the tones in the fruit and leaves that appear in the opalescent glass in the light fixtures. The furniture is mahogany and the whole effect is good.

Another one is in an apartment. Here the effect is blue, gray blue and silver. All the small hardware and curtain fixtures have been silver-plated to correspond with the beautiful fixtures. This is an artistic apartment and the fixtures were specially designed. The rug is hand woven, made in the East, and is dull blue with a two-toned border with a touch of black to give it character. The draperies here are a soft silk that looks like tulle. No net or other thin curtains, just the soft semi-transparent silk casement curtains.

White Enamel Used. The wainscot and wood trim are all of white enamel and the frieze and ceiling a very good blue, a clear English blue that usually one is at least a head taller than the other and often very little detail of the costume of his sister, and one believes truly that a load is lightened for the mother who thus easily solves the clothes question early in the season.

It was simply impossible to find this color in any heavy drapery stuff for door hangings so the same silk was used lined with the double-faced cotton flannel that comes for this purpose and gives to any sort or thin material the added weight and thickness that make the portiers fall in heavy good folds.

Painters Must Be Watched. I find it absolutely necessary to stay till a color is mixed and put on in one wash to be sure of it, for neutralized colors by mixing complementary colors is absolutely unknown to most of our workmen.

# SMALL SISTERS DRESSED EXACTLY ALIKE POPULAR FASHION JUST NOW

Khaki Togs Have Certain Tawny Smartness—Scallops Embroidered by Hand on Everything—Romper Bathing Suits for Wet Tots.

NEW YORK, July 22.—(Special).—It is a pretty notion—this dressing of wee sisters precisely alike. No danger of mistaking the little folk for twins, for usually one is at least a head taller than the other and often very little detail of the costume of his sister, and one believes truly that a load is lightened for the mother who thus easily solves the clothes question early in the season.

scalloping is infinitely preferable, on a child's frocks, to bands of machine-embroidery. Charming little dresses of pink, apple green or stone blue chambray are cut in peasant style, with seamless shoulders and loose kimono sleeves. The yokes or square neck opening being scalloped all around the sleeve edges also. A spray or two of hand-embroidered forget-me-nots are picked up at a low price. These may be put together with val lace insertions, plain, fine white lawn being used in conjunction with the flouncing when necessary. A pretty way to use the flouncing is to have it run straight across the bodice and over the arm in seamless peasant style, lace being inserted between the scalloped edges of the embroidery over shoulder and top of sleeve and the edge of the embroidery forming front and back of a shallow square neck. The embroidery may be turned and mitred at the edge of the sleeve or a finely of lace may be added. This embroidery bodice is rather short waisted and is attached to a straight gathered skirt of the flouncing under a sash of ribbon.

For play wear many small girls, like their brothers, wear brown khaki, but this material is too warm for anything but a mountain or boydenish, and may be worn by a slender little girl of even 7 or 8 years. After this age the belted and buttoned dress, with a sash, and bloomers beneath is in better taste. Romper bathing suits are worn by small boys and girls alike and are safer for all-day wear on the beach than the usual two-piece knitted suits which leave the arms, chest and legs too much exposed. A child's bathing suit should always have a touch of wool in it to prevent danger of chill. Light-weight flannel, or better still, the silky permo fabric which combines wool with mohair, and which comes in attractive colors, will give good satisfaction.

Two little girls at Brighton the other day trotted down on the sand in frocks as delectably cool and attractive as pink and white ice cream. The material was peach pink linen, and the only trimming was scalloping done by hand in white. Down the front were straight panel lines or ten inches wide and scalloped along each edge. From this panel four-inch straps reached around the back, and these straps were also scalloped. Below the straps was a low-pleated skirt, and above the little waist was finished by a square yoke also scalloped at both edges. The elbow sleeves had scalloped cuffs. On the panel in front where the belt was set in at either side were three large white crocheted buttons. The sample set of smart little frocks were worn yesterday by two little girls with black taffeta ribbon bands and bows.

Embroidery flouncings make charming white dresses for afternoon wear, and if one is watchful for opportunities very good flouncings may occasionally be picked up at a low price. These may be put together with val lace insertions, plain, fine white lawn being used in conjunction with the flouncing when necessary. A pretty way to use the flouncing is to have it run straight across the bodice and over the arm in seamless peasant style, lace being inserted between the scalloped edges of the embroidery over shoulder and top of sleeve and the edge of the embroidery forming front and back of a shallow square neck. The embroidery may be turned and mitred at the edge of the sleeve or a finely of lace may be added. This embroidery bodice is rather short waisted and is attached to a straight gathered skirt of the flouncing under a sash of ribbon.

When the waistline is high in the Dutch or "Empire" fashion the sash is usually finished with ruffles either at the back or on each side of the front. With the long-waisted French style of

# TAKING STENOGRAPHIC REPORTS AT FUNERALS IS WOMAN'S AVOCATION

Typist Finds Work Has Many Advantages Over Office Task, and Is Remunerative as Well as Easily Obtained. Memorial Follies Appeal to All but Widowers, Is Her Experience.

BY MARGARET M. SCOTT. The originality of a woman in one of the cities of the Middle West is due to the opening up of a new occupation for women, that is, stenography and typewriting. If they are acquainted with their Bibles so much the better. The new occupation is none other than making memorial reports or folios of funeral services for the future reference and comfort of bereaved families. No public or down-town office is necessary. The work may be carried on at home just as satisfactorily. How the originator of this new occupation came to engage in it and how she carries it on may be best told in her own language:

office down town and was tired of everything and everybody about the place. I decided to quit and do something for myself. Then this funeral idea came to me, or rather came back to me after slumbering for a dozen years or so. You see a long time ago, when I was employed down town, a business acquaintance came to me one day and asked if I wouldn't undertake to report a funeral service for his out-of-town cousin who was unable to attend.

Sunday school and also memorize chapter after chapter in the Bible. I made two typewritten copies of the service on fine lined paper—small sheets and big margins, you know—and tied them with lilac satin ribbon. I've changed the color since then and use only white, for young and old alike. I don't remember what my bill for that work was, but I do remember it was a mighty tidy sum, and that the woman wrote me a nice letter, thanking me for my beautiful work and saying what a comfort and satisfaction it was to have the memorial folio.

ing to pay me well and begged so hard that my good-natured employer consented to do it for me. This was money. That was some years ago, but if my memory does not fail me, I was gone from the office on that particular day about 8 o'clock in the morning. I transcribed my shorthand notes at my leisure during the days that followed, making several original copies or folios and received something like \$12 in payment.

No Advertising Done. "Later on I reported (gratuitously) two services, one the mother of my employer; the other, the little son of the manager. As I said before, all this happened years ago, and I had almost forgotten about such work until comparatively recently.

"But how did you go about it to get business? And how do you do now? How do you know whom to ask, or do you advertise?" "No indeed, I've been keeping this business 'dark' until I get the 'cream' off it. There'll be plenty of competition as soon as it is known that you can get a funeral notice in the daily papers and telephone to the house, asking some member of the family if they want me to report the service. I explain what it is, and give them the price. I generally give them my phone number and ask them to call me if they decided to have it done. Then people often call me up if they have heard of me in the folios. No need to advertise, for two funerals a week are all I can spare the time for—that means three days' constant work, on a week's work holiday. I never promise the folios sooner than a week or 10 days; so I am not rushed and can put them aside from time to time and attend to some other thing. I do my soliciting by phone now altogether. When I began I did some house-to-house soliciting in the neighborhood. The families told their friends of my work and sent me customers."

Refusals Are Few. "Don't you get turned down lots of times?" "Oh, yes; but almost always in a nice way. I've had only a few—brief at that—unpleasant refusals, and only one dissatisfied customer. And naturally her case is the only one on which I made a discount—on account of her circumstances. You know the old saying, 'you've got to make an enemy, do him a service.' That's the kind of case she was. I swore then I'd never take pity on folks again and make them a discount. I see that at that time people are apt to be in their gentlest, mellowest mood, and my work is so much my own that they have little or no opportunity to be snippy or attractively rather soft and thin material the added weight and thickness that make the portiers fall in heavy good folds.

Hours Are Convenient. "The services, you see, are held at convenient hours, late in the morning or early in the afternoon. They seldom last more than half an hour. People come straggling in and delay the service, but even then and with time spent afterwards verifying names, etc., I am seldom in a house more than an hour. Table and chair are placed for me in a room or hall adjoining the room where the coffin is, and as the family seldom or never appears, there is no 'scene' and little or no strain on the emotions. Everything is dignified and beautiful.

"So far I can't see the least objection or disadvantage about doing the work. I'm usually satisfied with the time spent on it, it is more remunerative than office work and much more pleasant—there's a sense of leisure and freedom and being your own boss. I read and pray and am beautiful and uplifting, and, personally, they're good for me for I'm

like the majority of my 'day and generation'—pretty easy. This work is a sort of balance for my wordiness and materialism.

Folios Win Favor. "With the exception already noted, people have telephoned me or written me the nicest letters thanking me for suggesting the folio to them. You see the memorial is so much more attractive and satisfactory than even they expected and is such a comfort to them (reaching them at just the psychological moment, so to say, when the excitement of the funeral is over and the family is beginning to take up its former routine) that they feel a sort of personal gratification to me for having suggested the memorial folio to them.

"My experience has been that few people in poor or in moderate circumstances think they can afford it. Although just as many people comparatively in affluent circumstances have refused me for the same, other or no reason. Of course you have to make allowance for its being a new thing, and lots of people don't get the right idea of it by a description over the telephone. I fancy some of them imagine it is a sort of wax-dower or chromo affair to be put in a case or hung on the wall. I recall one young man who, after I had described it most minutely and carefully, replied: 'No, we don't want anything like that in ours; we've had enough to bear and remember without that.' "It is an exceptional case where the idea appeals to a man and he wants the service reported for his own personal satisfaction or use. Most wives and mothers want it.

Widowers Don't Apply. "Young people or even adult children seldom are interested in it, and I have yet to receive my first order from a widower for a report of his wife's funeral service. Strange, isn't it? And I've asked dozens of them over the phone, I suppose.

"Just to illustrate how quickly people are won over to it once they see and understand it, I'll tell you of a friend, a business woman of intelligence and fine judgment, couldn't see for the life of her, she said, how anybody would want such a thing. She happened to call at my home one evening as I was finishing a folio for life-long friends of hers. I read the service to her and before I was half through I noticed that she was moved very much. By the time I had finished she was smiling through tears and acknowledged what a beautiful idea it was, saying that when the time came she wanted it done for her family.

"But it's like almost everything else in the world, a matter of temperament and taste. I believe the majority of people think such a folio will prove an unhappy reminder, only the minority think it will prove to be a comfort and consolation to them. So there you are!

# SLASHED SKIRT LATEST CREATION FROM PARIS

Overdress Matches Coat, but Petticoat Is of Different Material in Graceful Suit That Embodies All the Dressy Fall Features.



NEW CREATION FOR AUTUMN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—(Special).—From Callot Soeurs, in Paris, comes this charming suit that embodies all the new Fall features and has the grace that the Callots put into everything that comes from their workshop. There is an overskirt of material making the coat, slashed at the waist, and a petticoat of quite different

material, in this case, coat and overskirt being black basket-weave worsted, and petticoat black satin. Contrasting underskirts with coats and overskirts promise to be all the vogue for dressy suits later in the season. The satin skirt is edged with the inevitable fringe, and the jaunty little coat is trimmed with nickel buttons.

# FRUIT CANNING EASY BY "OPEN-PAN" PLAN

Many Difficulties in Preserving May Be Overcome If Simple Rules Are Followed in Preparing Tasty Dishes.

BY LILLIAN TINGOLE.

Fruit Canning and Preserving Series No. 4. CANNING fruit by cooking in a "pan" is a method somewhat modern than the "open pan" way, described last week. It is a method of increasing popularity, since fruit thus prepared usually keeps its shape and color better, and its flavor, too, is sometimes superior. For all exhibition purposes this method is preferable. It is also well adapted for use in the steam cookers now so widely used, as the invaluable automatic cooker, although the method must be somewhat modified to suit the conditions of the latter.

over. For this a "fruit docker" either bought or homemade, is useful. A large cork, through which several stout darning needles have been driven, makes a useful "docker." Fruits are pared, or have the skin removed, by boiling water, as peaches, apricots, and tomatoes, should be dropped into this water. The water is changed frequently, since fruit thus prepared usually keeps its shape and color better, and its flavor, too, is sometimes superior. For all exhibition purposes this method is preferable. It is also well adapted for use in the steam cookers now so widely used, as the invaluable automatic cooker, although the method must be somewhat modified to suit the conditions of the latter.

Fruits may be canned in jars without the use of a "pan" if rubbers which is sometimes an advantage where fruit is plentiful, money scarce, and the price of sugar showing its usual advance in connection with the canning season. Red fruits, however, need some sugar in order to preserve their color at its best. In general, it may be said that when the fruit is ripe when eaten fresh should have sugar in like proportion when canned.

Quite frequently in fruit canned by this method there is considerable loss of steam-cooker. When the fruit appears full, as long as the fruit has been thoroughly sterilized and the sealing is complete this will not really matter. The weight of the fruit, although it would mean that the fruit would not keep if it occurred in a jar when the steam was still rising. It is desirable to test the cans occasionally for the first 10 days. If any defect is found resterrilize the fruit and prevent waste. Sometimes, too, it is necessary to keep changing the position of the jars, so that the syrup may gradually so penetrate the fruit that it no longer tends to float on the surface.

Probably the best way is to make a good syrup of given strength according to the kind of fruit used, and after packing the jars with the fresh prepared fruit, fill up the jars with this if canning for sale. Better cooking purposes, as syrup, will probably prove advantageous in securing absolutely uniform results. For domestic use, what is called 14 degree syrup—made by boiling for five minutes, one pound (approximately two cups), sugar with one quart water can be used for pale fruits; and "24 degree" syrup—made with one and one-half cups sugar to one quart water, is an easily remembered rule. Generally speaking, for the most attractive appearance, the syrup should be of a density such that it will not sink in it, but so rich that they cannot be induced to sink. Peaches or apricots will stand a richer syrup, if desired, big margins, you know—and tied them with lilac satin ribbon. I've changed the color since then and use only white, for young and old alike. I don't remember what my bill for that work was, but I do remember it was a mighty tidy sum, and that the woman wrote me a nice letter, thanking me for my beautiful work and saying what a comfort and satisfaction it was to have the memorial folio.

When the fruit is intended for sale or exhibition incompletely filled jars will not do and the following method may be adopted, which, while slightly more troublesome, gives very attractive results. See that the syrup is such that the fruit readily sinks in it. After the fruit has boiled in the jars full five minutes from the time of first boiling, take up the jars, set them on a table and remove caps and clamps or screw tops. Cover with a clean towel to prevent invisible dust dropping in. Empty one or two or more jars into a dish; pour off the syrup, which may be used for other purposes or for a new batch of fruit and use the fruit to pack full the other jars, removing some of the syrup from each can, so that no air bubbles remain. Now rinse again the covers in hot water, adjust the replace the filled-up cans in the boiler and finish sterilizing in the ordinary way. This gives a full, handsome looking jar and prevents both floating of the fruit and vacuum spaces in the jar without spoiling the shape or color of the fruit as "open pan" cooking sometimes does.

the edge of the outer ruffle with rick-rack braid and the dust ruffle with tatted braid, which is coarser. Not only will the lace and lawn be protected from harm, but the appearance of the ruffle itself will be improved.

This is a little hint given me by a notable German housekeeper, who also embroidered beautifully; and if you had seen, as I did, the beautiful petticoats which she assured me were years ago, you would hasten now, as I did, also to purchase at the nearest embroidery or notions shop a sufficient supply of braid of the proper width.

# Tempting Fruit Jellies.

Peach Russe—Soften two heaping teaspoonfuls of powdered gelatin in a little cold water; dissolve the softened gelatin in a pan placed in hot water. Strain through a fine sieve on two cups of peach pulp, prepared from ripe, juicy peaches, sweetened to taste. Add a little strawberry, raspberry or currant syrup, if desired. When the jelly is beginning to set fold in a pint of whipped cream and add the grated rind of a lemon and a half teaspoonful of almond flavoring.

# No More Gray Hair

Easy to Restore Natural Color of Your Hair by Simple Method



Science has just been finding out some of the most amazing things about the hair—its structure, its growth, its life span, its power to absorb and store up nutrients. For instance, with a newly discovered hair-restoring product, the natural color can be restored by a simple treatment that is so easy to apply that even a woman of average intelligence can do it. This scientific discovery is embodied in the Queen Gray Hair Restorer, a liquid preparation that makes any desired shade from the one package, which is soft and fluffy and makes a lasting color that is not sticky and does not rub off. The Queen Gray Hair Restorer is instantaneous in its effect and requires but one application to restore the natural color of your hair.

The best hairdressers use it and sell it to their patrons. It is in two sizes—30¢ and \$1.00—and can be obtained from Woodard, Clarke & Co., or in the toilet department of the leading drug and department stores throughout the country.

To Protect Petticoats. Pittsburg Dispatch. To protect the ruffles of petticoats from the inevitable wear and tear, bind