

# Negligees and Matinees

# Both Fashions are Practical.

### Very Short and Much Frilled Jackets Are a New Fancy.

### Gowns of Woolen Are Trimmed With White Embroidery and Lace.

### French Negligees Are Things of Great Beauty and Expense

### The Vogue of the Lace Coat Enters the Field of Informal Dress and Proves Itself Adaptable to Many Occasions.



**W**ONDER if there is any part of a woman's wardrobe in which she takes more solid satisfaction than in her negligees.

And what woman is without a supply of these comfortable articles of dress? For, in some form or other, they are in demand at every hour of the day.

If mid-lady is luxurious and breakfasts in bed, there are fascinating little short bed jackets of lace and lawn and ribbon which she can slip on as her breakfast tray appears. If she joins the men of the household at their early breakfast in the dining room there is a longer garment of albatross or china silk which can be donned hastily. Returning from a tiring morning's shopping it is much easier to replace a walking costume with a loose-hanging gown than to go through the bother of belt and collar again.

For a long time our knowledge of the tea gown was only gained from novels of fashionable English life, but at last the women of America have recognized the fascination of these picturesque garments. They have adopted them with enthusiasm, not only for the hour spent around the afternoon tea table, but for the informal family dinner as well. And after all a tea gown is only a sort of glorified negligee.

So from the unlovely but useful "wrapper" to the robe of lace and silk in a variety of forms we number them among our belongings and call them negligees.

In the sketch lettered "A" is shown a very lovely example of a French "robe in time," as our Gallic cousins call it. The dress is of satin, supple in quality, in color a charming greeny-blue. It is made on Empire lines, hanging straight and slender from the bust in front. Around the shoulder are draped, fichu-like, folds of blue chiffon. There are no sleeves.

Of course, the distinctive feature of the gown is the wonderful lace, which is used in such a novel way. From its form one might imagine it had once been one of the lace shawls which used to so delight our great-grandmothers' eyes. If this is the case, the shawl was probably split part of its length, being drawn over each shoulder.

Fascinating little button roses, formed of soft silk ribbon, in pink shades to tea-rose color, edged the chiffon fichu. On the satin dress a large design was applied in shades of blue, rose and gold. An altogether sumptuous dress, which illustrates what a thing of art and beauty a negligee may be.

Lace coats are most desirable in fashion.



A—French Tea Gown of Blue Satin, with Fichu of Chiffon and Novel Arrangement of Lace.

B—The Lace Coat plays an important part in the scheme of fashionable negligees.

C—Gown of Albatross with removable undersleeves and wide collar of lace and embroidery.

D—Dressing Jacket of French Flannel, trimmed with Filet Banding.

E—An Accordion-Plaited Matinee of Mull and Lace.

F—An original arrangement of ribbon on a muslin Dressing Jacket.



lon's eyes this year worn with any kind of costume, but they seem particularly suitable when a part of the informal gowns. Although the expense of a coat of lace may at first seem beyond the reach of a slender purse, they are really in their way economical things, because they may be pressed into service in so many ways. Made without sleeves, or with loose hanging sleeves, they can be worn over various simply-made gowns, they in themselves being quite sufficient trimming. One lace coat may in this way become a part of several negligees, may be the means of beautifying a dinner gown or hiding the deficiencies of an afternoon gown a little out of date.

Nor does a lace coat to come within the designation need to be made of lace. Some of the nets which come now in such really excellent patterns, give a "stunning" effect. In the sketch marked "B" filet net of rather a coarse mesh is used with success. It is trimmed with satin ribbon and has a sleeve which still clings to the kimono lines. Down the front wide bands of insertion give a substantial finish. The back is cut on semi-fitting lines. This would be a very easy coat to copy.

Often in the bargain baskets of the lace counters in the big New York shops, the girl who is quick to recognize values can pick up lengths of very good lace at much reduced prices. These can often be made use of in contriving a lace coat or jacket, for it is quite "correct" to combine several kinds of lace in one garment. The clever needlewoman finds it fascinating work putting them together on the outline of a good pattern. The laces are sometimes applied to a chiffon lining.

Most attractive are the little slip-on jackets of fine mull or lawn and lace which are making their appearance among the spring things in the shops. They, too, are interesting work for busy needles, and the more handwork on them, of course, the better they seem to critical eyes.

not quite to the waist line, and very wide and frilly. The one shown in the sketch "E" is composed of accordion-plaited mull, with a shallow yoke of lace about the low-cut neck and pale-blue ribbon bows placed effectively. The sleeves are very wide in the top and the accordion plaiting may be dispensed with, fine tucking or several rows of shirring taking its place in giving the necessary fullness.

There are so many charming dressing jackets and negligees made of muslins and lace that it is quite bewildering to try to make a choice. Many matinees are made to match the white underskirts with which they are destined to be worn. The same lace and embroidery is used to trim skirt and jacket and the ribbon rim at the top of the skirt flounce is repeated in bows on the matinee.

Colored embroidery is to be worn on best weather lingerie this year. I saw a charming petticoat and matinee ensemble trimmed with lace and embroidery suitably edged with pale pink and elaborate with pale rose satin ribbons among the lately arrived models. The bride who is planning her trousseau, I am sure, will be beguiled into investing in at least one of these novel sets.

If your search for embroidered muslins and batistes of distinctive design and coloring from which to make negligees does not meet with success in the regular departments don't give up until you have tried the curtain department.

A simple gown is shown in sketch "C." It is made of albatross or nun's veiling, or some similar lightweight woolen material. The original was pale blue, with the dots of a little deeper tone. But, if you choose to copy this, you could, of course, plan your own

color scheme. The great charm of this little gown was, to me, that the collar of lace and muslin embroidery and the undersleeves of the same material could be removed and laundered. This gave such a crisp, fresh air and the blue bows which caught together the outer sleeves and fastened the front were very saucy.

This would be an inexpensive negligee and quite simple to make. The collar should be made by hand, and the polka dot trimming could be dispensed with, or any other kind substituted.

The Greek influence which seems to be making itself felt among nearly all parts of our wardrobe is suggested in the trimming of the jacket marked "D." This is a flat banding with the Greek key pattern introduced. The flannel is a coral-pink shade. The sleeves are cut in one with the rest of the little garment. On either side of the trimming is a narrow applied band of the flannel. The buttons are molds covered with the flannel, across the front is strap fastened with two buttons. This is repeated in the back.

Muslin dressing jackets usually have for trimming ribbons of the wash variety or otherwise. But not often does one run across such an effective ribbon trimming as is seen in the sketch marked "E." In this case satin ribbon is used and it lends quite an air of luxury to an otherwise simple little garment.

As trimmings negligees and matinees colored ribbons are usually chosen and they are made up into all kinds of fascinating little bows and rosettes. Roses

made of ribbon—not quite like those described on the French tea gown on this page—but sturdier roses, made of satin ribbon catch up lace frills. The shower rosettes—a rosette of baby ribbon with innumerable little ends, and having a bow at its tip, are still found on imported models. And they are a most coquettish finish, although not new.

The Greek influence is seen on many of the spring negligee gowns. They are too comfortable a fashion to be dispensed with in these informal garments. Real Japanese kimonos come to us in exquisitely delicate or gorgeously beautiful colorings and are treasured by the women fortunate enough to possess them. Some of them are quite marvelous of heavy padded embroidery flowers and birds in natural colors and life size. But also, they are quite beyond the reach of the moderate purse.

But as usual there is compensation to be found. For the woman who has a shrunken bank account and a developed love for things Japanese there are cotton crepes of moderate price, but really artistic and full of color design. These she may purchase by the yard and with a clever pattern—the very pattern from which the little Japanese women fashion their kimonos—she can make for herself a garment most Japanese in effect.

**Their Peculiarities.**  
From the Denver Post.

Some of the members of the Baker theatre stock company have startling peculiarities. According to a man who says he knows, the following are some of them:

Franklyn Underwood won't use salt in his coffee in the morning.

Norval MacGregor won't smoke a cigar while he's asleep.

Miss Hilman Andrews won't sleep in a hotel which is on fire, if she can help it.

Edward Emery is so superstitious that he won't drink carbolio acid on Fridays.

Spotiswoode Aitken is afraid of firearms and won't put the muzzle of a loaded revolver in his mouth and pull the trigger.

Miss Donah Benrimo would never venture to walk under a ladder when it is falling from a building.

Miss Aiede Block is fond of animals, but refuses absolutely to let an elephant walk on her.

Miss Frances Slosson never eats ground glass for breakfast, and she almost always wears shoes when she takes her morning walk.

## "SMART SET" COPIES ENGLAND--What Society Women Set Out To Do They Accomplish

By Mildred Stuart.

**A**MERICANS copied England literally in the organizations of the society denominated the Smart Set in this country. The most conspicuous members have studied English peculiarities in this respect to the extent of dressing exactly as the English do, monocle and all. They have English manners and expressions "don't you know?" even to the swagger of their walk.

Some of the young women who "go in for that sort of thing" have cultivated a carriage that is anything but graceful. They keep up with the men and are called "jolly good fellows" by their male friends.

Americans are apt scholars and may have gone farther than our English cousins. Naturally more extravagant, they may have carried on their dissipation with more abandon, but certainly it is that foreigners who have been in this country and who have been entertained by the Smart Set come laured to them. They must learn to drink and to smoke, they must turn night into day, and learn to spend the mornings lounging and taking their

travelers and have taken lessons on the other side of the water that made them adepts in suggestions of outer performance that never originated in an American brain.

Until the intercourse between United States and Europe became so frequent and our wealthy people spent so much time abroad in pursuit of pleasure there was no such thing as a "Smart Set." In their search for diversions to kill time abroad they have found plenty of evil for their idle hands.

They have been initiated in the wiles of charlatans and adventurers or noble birth who have ignoble minds and profligate characters, who have been accomplished guides through the tabooed districts of the cities of Europe, where licensed iniquity runs riot without fear of let or hindrance.

As men and women indulge in doing things in Europe that they would not think of doing at home, it is little wonder that they have imported just as much as they dare of such dissipation or that we have been a steady growth of demoralizing influences transplanted to this country.

In the beginning people who adopted these foreign customs must first become laured to them. They must learn to drink and to smoke, they must turn night into day, and learn to spend the mornings lounging and taking their

breakfast in bed, and leave everything to employees.

They must acquire the talent of speaking filippanly of holy things and of roasting acquaintances and others of their set. They must receive their men friends at an hour and be ready to waste their time entertaining them whenever they are disposed to call to spend hours smoking talking nonsense, sipping wine, and making themselves at home.

Having accepted so much at the hands of their club men friends they are under obligations they cannot disregard with impunity, because they know that these same profligate men friends would not hesitate to discuss them at their club where it is claimed that many a fair name has been smothered by idle men who have lingered over their brandy and soda until the small hours of the morning.

Continued indolence breeds all the evils of human nature. The insincerity of the lives of idle people can produce no other results than to make them hypocritical and disloyal to God, to their country and to themselves. It is impossible for either idle men or women to live good and virtuous lives. To be good and true they must be active and sincere and faithful to the obligation and duties of life.