

THE ADVANCE MODELS FOR LINEN FROCKS

Linen Are Trimmed Elaborately With Silks, Satins and Expensive Laces.

Skirts of Colored Linen Worn With Lace Coats Dyed to Match.



more than usually soft and velvety looking.

If these things are a satisfaction to behold in the piece, how much more admirable are they when we see them skillfully combined with contrasting fabrics and made up into dresses or suits—or that nondescript, but nevertheless most useful, jumper frock.

The jumper dress of linen is to the fore again this year, and it has much to be said in its favor. No wonder the majority of women refuse to discard it, although it has already been worn for a longer time than fashion usually permits. As if to make jumper dresses more irresistible, the designers have taken particular pains with this year's models, and the result is most satisfactory. Worn over delicate gimpes of lawn and embroidery or lace, these dresses are charming and cool, and adaptable into the languin.

The particular point in which this year's linen gowns and suits differ from other years is in their trimming. But we have become so accustomed to seeing all kinds of fabrics combined that linen trimmed elaborately with satin or expensive lace does not seem at all incongruous. From French designers we have learned the trick of using touches of black on colored gowns to give chic or bring out some particular point, and this season a costume without its brilliant black note is seldom seen. It may be only a minute neck bow of black velvet or satin, but it is there.

Black velvet is being used very effectively on colored linens. Coats cut on the strictly tailored lines, which never really go out, but butterfly sleeves and queer, floppy French coats come and, as they may have cuffs, collars, pocket flaps and buttons of black velvet, and "skirtis," too, are often trimmed with velvet covered buttons to match.

Of course you've noticed what an important part buttons are playing in the way of trimming. From being a merely useful part of dress they have been raised to the position of being most ornamental. Especially on linens are they found in all their glory. Buttons covered with linen and embroidered by hand in silk which tones or contrasts with the dress are almost a necessity to a well-regulated linen frock. They run in lines down the front of the skirt, they transect trimmings, but more often are used solely and quite frankly for effect with no thought of use.

Cretonne-covered buttons lend a quaint air to dresses of linen and are a most up-to-date trimming, for at last American women seem to have accepted this upholstery fabric as a possible dress trimming.

Now we see paraisols of cretonne in lovely designs and charming colorings, cretonne coats, hats swathed in cretonne, shopping bags made of cretonne, collars and cuffs of cretonne, belts and, as I have said, buttons—all of this effective material. Even delicate evening gowns of net and lace bear applied roses and other exaggerated large flowers cut from the material which were formerly associated only with cottage furniture. But this is only what French women have been doing for several seasons. The women on this side of the water have been a trifle slow in making up their minds, that is all.

Flirt is a favorite lace for use in combination with linen and, as ornamentation



A—Jumper Dress of Russet Colored Linen.

B—Waist of Embroidered Linen Batiste With Skirt of Linen.

E—Skirt and Loose Coat of Pale Pink Emmerceder Linen.

by MRS. CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER.

The Ever-Useful Jumper Dress of Linen Here in New Models

The Vogue of Cretonne Increases.

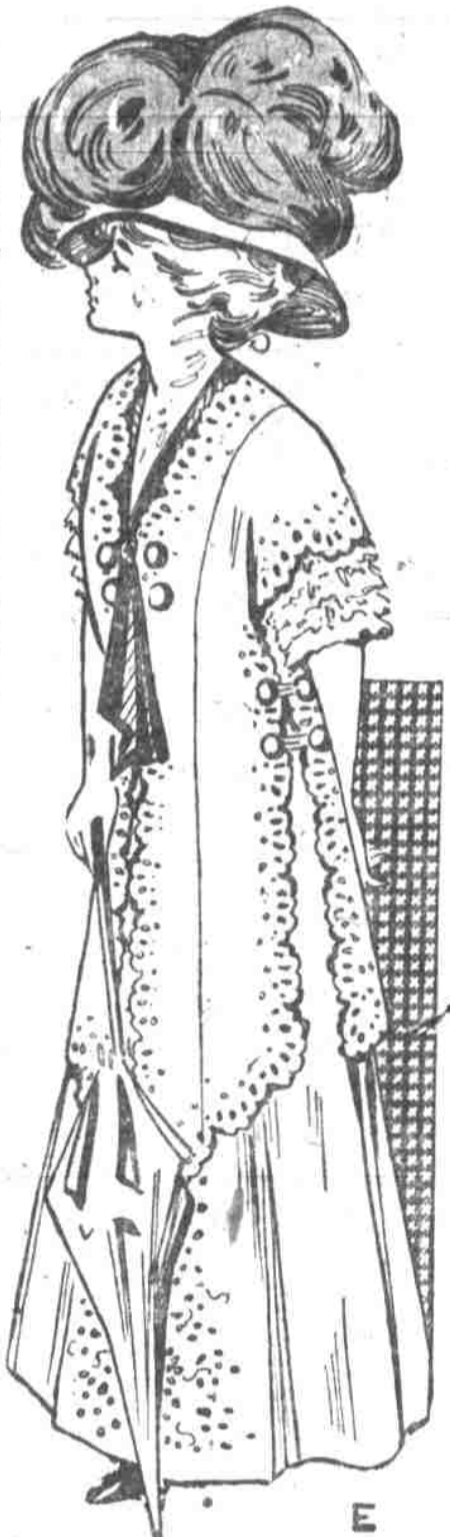
plied on ornamentation is the rule just at present, this is frequently darned in large designs in mercerized cottons, heavy silks or worsteds. This is sometimes varied by the design of the lace being cut lined by the thin silk ribbon used in ribbon work, threaded through the lace net. All these little touches make all the difference between the made-to-order gown and the ordinary "ready-made." And here is where the girl with clever fingers scores, for she can occupy her leisure moments in covering buttons or darning laces, which are afterward touched over to the dressmaker to add a touch of luxury to her new gown.

Coats of lace dyed to match skirts of linen are very smart and make a costume suitable for almost any formal day wear. Sometimes the coats have strapings or buttons of linen, but the skirts have never a touch of lace. And, by the way, short, plaited skirts seem at last on the point of resigning in favor of gored skirts, which are somewhat scant as to hem and built on very straight lines all the way up.

Russet brown and a dull peacock blue are two colors which many smart women have chosen for their linen gowns. Pure white is not as popular as it has been, although it will always be worn to a certain extent, particularly in the country. Unbleached linens, made by the peasants of Italy on hand looms, and combined with some of the beautiful heavy Italian laces, make ideal dresses, but only for women to whom dressmakers' bills are not a matter of much moment.

The central figure of the page shows a very good type of jumper dress. The straight, unbroken line from yoke to hem and the waist and sleeves cut in one are features of this season's models. The trimming around the yoke is of heavily embroidered linen bands, which is repeated on the sleeves. A narrow cording joins the waist and skirt at the sides and back and some cleverly cut darts reduce the fullness at the waist line. Buttons formed of cordings of the linen coiled around and around trim the waist and skirt.

Of very different effect is the figure shown in the sketch lettered "B." A plaited skirt of linen is worn with a draped waist of embroidered linen batiste of exactly the same shade. This would be an excellent design for a slight figure, for it is very soft and graceful. Linen bands trim the front and swathe the waist. One of the women braid chains which complete many of the better linen gowns is criss-crossed down the front, tying and hanging in long ends. The fullness of the sleeves is particularly well graduated and does not look at all clumsy, as sleeves made in this way are sometimes apt to do. Braiding done in fine silk soutache which last year characterized many of the more exclusive models has this season found its way to the linen gowns sold in department stores, and thus has lost much of its desirability. However, little or big buttons made of soutache braid put on with cord simulating a buttonhole is a trimming much liked; again the craze for buttons, you see.



This year is indeed a year for the girl with a limited dress allowance, for short lengths of materials picked up on bargain counters can be combined with other materials with wonderful success. The jumper dress is a boon to a woman who cannot have a large stock of dresses, allowing, as it does, almost unlimited variation in the way of yoke and sleeves. Then materials of low price are fortunately in high favor—cotton voiles of charming coloring and texture may be had for a song, linens are much reduced in cost, and there is no excuse for the old familiar cry of "Nothing to wear."

Two Paris Beauties in a Real Duel Just Like Men

PERHAPS the triumphant march of the "Suffragettes" in London is responsible; at any rate, "affaires de honneur" between ladies in Paris are growing more serious and ceremonious.

The latest sensation in the French capital is a duel between two women, who were as scrupulous in adhering to the details of the "Code" as any two contestants of the sterner sex who ever crossed swords. A bit of gossip led to this sanguine outcome—for it was carried on until one of the women was actually wounded. Here are the "articles of the duello" as they were drawn up by the seconds and signed by the principals:

In consequence of a dispute growing out of matters absolutely confidential, Mlle. de Namias sent her seconds, Mmes. de S and D—to Mme. Andrée d'Alaza to ask an apology or satisfaction from her by recourse to arms. Mme. d'Alaza, after consulting with her representatives, Mmes. L and R—, refused to retract anything.

A duel was thereupon decided upon after a conference among the four seconds. The following conditions were agreed upon for the duel:

- 1—Mlle. de Namias is recognized to be the offended party.
- 2—The weapon chosen is the regulation duelling pistol.
- 3—Steel-toed chemiselets, light shoes and gloves at will are the restrictions as to clothing.
- 4—A space of 15 metres (16 yards) shall be allowed between the combatants and ground gained in any onslaught is allowed to the advantage of the one gaining.
- 5—Each onslaught is to last two minutes, with two-minute intervals of rest.
- 6—"Clinchings" are forbidden as well as the use of the free arm.
- 7—The duel shall cease upon the order of the seconds, following their consultation with the physicians in attendance.
- 8—By common agreement M. del Prat is chosen to direct the duel, which shall take place in the outskirts of Paris, the 26th of May, 1908.

These rules were rigidly enforced by the seconds and by M. del Prat. The duel took place, as arranged, in the Parc de Clichy, at Ville d'Avray, a suburb of Paris, and it was a spirited encounter. The combatants arrived in the park with the seconds shortly after dawn. They stripped off their coats and waistcoats on either side of a grassy enclosure, while the restaurant for the guests and the physician took the rapists from their amicable breakfast in their lifelines.

Each of the duelling ladies wore a short skirt and a gauzy shirt-waist, so thin that the palpitating flesh beneath could be seen. After a few desperate lunges on each side, Mlle. de Namias perceived a pink spot over the heart of her adversary. Blood! A death stroke! The remorseful de Namias swooned.

Mlle. de Namias was unharmed; that pink spot had been there since the hour of her birth; but she had felt the cold steel, and when Mlle. de Namias faintly awoke, she was restored by the physician's ministrations. When consciousness was restored they resumed their amicable breakfast, sworn friends—and then the whole party, principals, seconds and surgeon, adjourned to either side of a grassy enclosure, while the restaurant for the guests and the physician took the rapists from their amicable breakfast in their lifelines.

Earning Their Dowries So Men Can Afford to Marry Them.

AN American girl is organizing a Dot Society. Believing that the French system of providing a girl with a dowry encourages matrimony, an institution whose popularity is at least not growing in the United States, she has formed a club of working girls who intend to earn their own dot.

Miss Albia Nowlin Brown has acquired an acre of land at Northport, a secluded Summer resort on the shore of Long Island Sound. The young women who compose the Dot Society will erect a house on the ground and live there for the Summer months at least, perhaps throughout the year, until well into the fall has been provided and they are married. The wedding will take place from the Dot House, and the dot itself will be paid over to the young man who wins the bride at the end of the year, though perhaps being hoarded in a modest, comfortable way. It is the most profitable of any of the plans to make marriage easier in a time when there is an appalling indifference to it, especially on the part of young men, than the president of the Dot Society, who here unfolds her plan.

By ALBIA NOWLIN BROWN.

"We have organized the Dot Society to supply what the writers of other and less philanthropic societies style "a great and growing need." There are far fewer marriages this generation than last. In the next, if this dreadful preference for freedom continues, there will be practically none at all. Who wants to live in a country where marriage is a few and dead letters? We would be reverting to savagery. If any of us should live to lap over, as it were, upon that generation, white haired old men and women, we would be ashamed that in our youth we had done nothing to prevent such a state. I at least do not propose to have such cause for shame. For years I have been studying this subject. I find that all womanly women and girlish girls are willing to marry.

I have no interest in manly women or in boyish girls. One can tell at a glance that they don't wish to marry. The trouble lies chiefly with the young men who are, and with seeming honesty, that for the most part do not marry. Is that girl or

extravagant, and that it costs more than the young men can afford to look house-keeping.

In France no man makes such excuse for not marrying, because there is no reason. Every young girl of marriageable age has her dowry, even though small. She has enough "held by" to begin house-keeping. French parents begin saving for their daughter's dot as soon as she is born. By the time she is eighteen years old, if they have only succeeded in saving fifty dollars a year, they have a snug sum for her beginnings as a home-maker. That is what, in my opinion, American parents save their dowries. I saw that there was something, but they are less wise than our French parents, because they indulge a work-

child in his present whims, while the French father and mother teach it economy in the present with a view to the comfort of the future.

When I came to New York from Ohio three years ago I found that most of the working girls in the metropolis earn from nine to twelve, or at most fifteen dollars a week. All these girls could hope to do to support themselves, and perhaps contribute a little to the support of the family. If they live at home they must pay their board, because their parents need the money. Feeling that they could not live what, in my opinion, American parents save their dowries, I saw that there was something, but they are less wise than our French parents, because they indulge a work-

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ing girl in his present whims, while the French father and mother teach it economy in the present with a view to the comfort of the future.

So with Miss Charlotte M. Robeson, of Boston, and Miss Louise Gardner Phillips, of Philadelphia, and other friends, I have incorporated the Dot Society. There will be twenty girls in the society. We have decided to limit the number to that because a larger number would make the association unwieldy.

Our purpose is to provide ways and means for a girl to earn her own dot. It will be done at the Dot Home at Northport, Long Island. There are a dozen ways. I already have an order from a dealer for all the snags we can raise. The same dealer has given us an order for twenty chickens a week. We can raise ducks—the Long Island duckling knows to

Very Severe.

A cable dispatch, describing young Jay Gould's tennis victory in England, says: "His railroad service was especially severe."

Persons who travelled over the Erie road a generation ago will be apt to see in this the influence of heredity.—Judge.

Self-Sustaining.

Mrs. Huff to her maid—But, Mary, there are only two in the family, Mr. Huff and myself. Why have you set places for three?

The New Maid—Sara, ma'am, it was the cook that told me you had a plunger player in the house.—Herper's Weekly.

The "Lucky" One.

"We got some sad cases," said the attendant at the banquet auglum to the visitor, and opened the door to the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing vacantly at the wall. "Sad story," said the attendant, "he was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief." They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad. "Who is this?" inquired the visitor. "This," repeated the attendant, "is the other man."—Tit-Bits.

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