

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



MOUSSELINE DE SOIE is the newest material for the slips intended to wear under the lovely lingerie frocks, and the most beautiful colors are chosen, such as cerise, pale blue, and a darker, duller shade which is most effective, apple green, wistaria, emerald green, and so on one might continue almost indefinitely, naming new shades in the standard colors.

To add to the beauty given the costume by these colored slips the finishing touch is given by having the girdle and collar of the same color as the slip. Other slip materials are the softest China and messaline silks, and the last named silk can be bought in the most charming changeable effects. The prettiest among the combinations are green and gold, cerise and gold, blue and green, cerise and green, and red and gold. These changeable silks are often used for removable founcces on a plain upper portion, writes Anna R. Morehouse in the Chicago Tribune.

In working on delicate fabrics a white wash dress is by all odds the safest to wear. If this is not possible have whatever you do wear spotlessly clean. Another precaution is the laying on the floor under where the machine is to stand and you are to sit a large sized sheet. The machine should have been oiled and cleaned a couple of days before and run enough to be sure that the oil has worked in well.

White Oilcloth on Table.

White oilcloth is satisfactory to lay over the table where the cutting is to be done, and these precautions will amply repay one when the finished garment is fresh and clean looking. It must be discouraging to have to send

at the armholes and corresponding seams, so that it comes exactly together at the top, then pinned together at the seams near the bottom. If the basting indicating the waist line has been left in—as it should have been—the lengths are measured from this point, of course deducting the length of the finished ruffle.

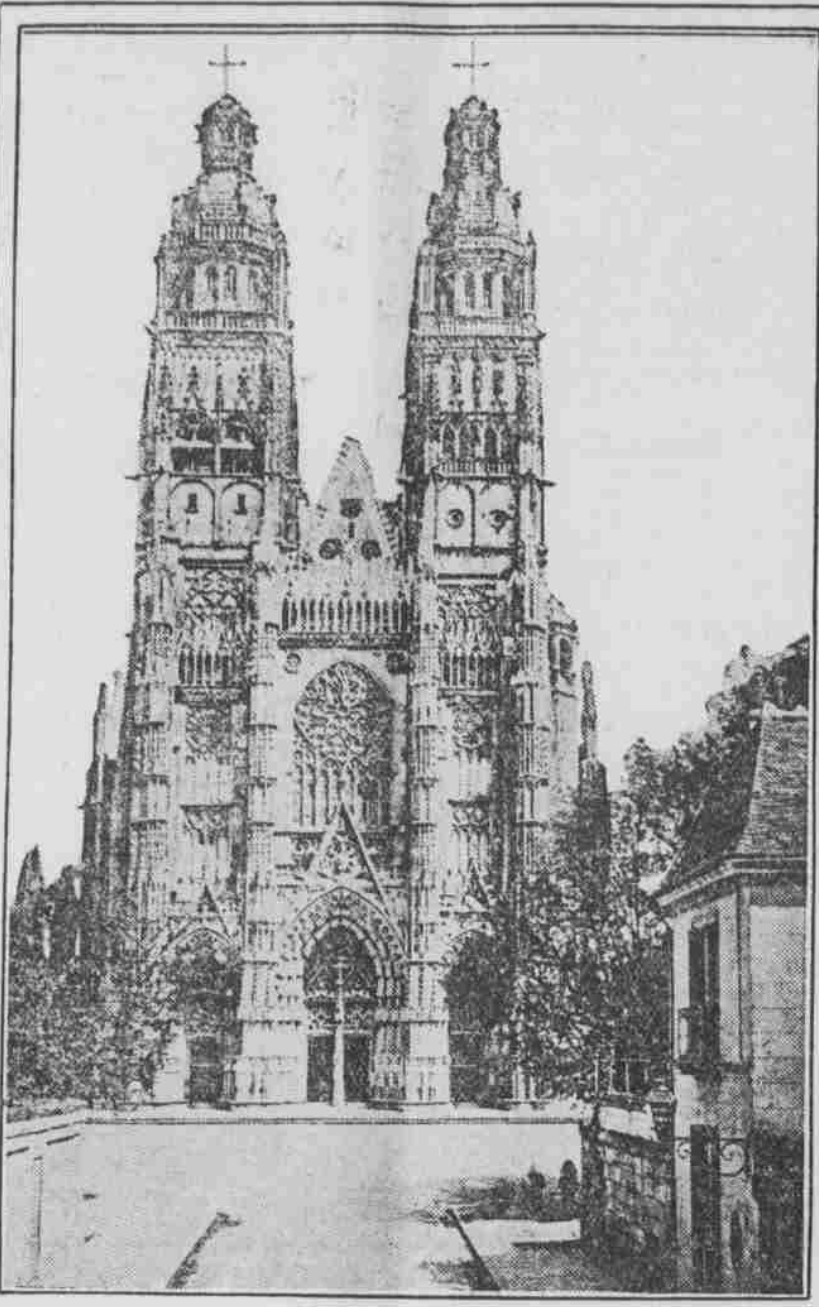
The ruffle is basted to the slip in a seam on the right side and tried on before any cutting is done. A side plaited or accoridian plaiting will be pretty for the founcc, and it must have a flat finish at the top. A strip of China silk, matching the mousseline in color will be good to use in the hems down the back, making quite a difference in the durability of the hems.

A blue silk muslin or batiste is beautiful when made over a slip of cerise or the right shade of green; pink over green is another good combination, while a buff shade worn over one of wistaria would be bewitchingly pretty on a brunette.

The sheet lingerie slips are lovely with the seams put together with lace insertion or the finest nainsook beading in the half-inch widths. A wide heading is set around the bottom of the slip proper, and to this is attached a scant embroidery founcc or a lace trimmed one. The under or dust ruffle is left off the slips now to aid in the slender effects so much desired.

A pretty girdle is made of messaline satin, cut on a true bias, and 11 inches wide. The foundation is five or six inches wide and is even in width all the way around. It fastens invisibly in the middle front and the manner of draping is a simple one. The silk is laid in upward plaits to meet the width of the foundation, and is fas-

TWO CHARMING NORMANDY TOWNS



OF ALL the Normandy towns, none is more charming than Coutances, writes Edna Halloran in the Los Angeles Times. After several hours of jolting through a beautiful country, a ridiculous little box of a train deposited us at the gate of Coutances on a gray morning in June.

The old ramparts which bound the town on three sides, give it, in perspective, the appearance of clinging to the hillside. The double row of giant trees edging the boulevard, rear their massive boughs above the rooftops; the lofty spires of the cathedral dominate the landscape. Steep, narrow streets thread the ancient quarters. Old houses, blackened with age, crowd together on the edge of the sidewalks, their flat chimneys and pointed roofs making a sharp, irregular skyline. In almost every square, smoky window a pot of flowering plants makes a bit of color against the dullness of the gray walls. The heavy front doors are sometimes beautifully carved, a remnant of former prosperity. And at an occasional window hangs a curtain of fine lace. It is essentially a town where the hand of Progress has been stayed. Nothing changes, nothing advances, nothing needs to. It is perfect as it is, and absolutely contented. On a sunny morning old women, in their immaculate fluted caps, full skirts and wooden sabots, sit on the doorsteps and knit incessantly, fat sleepy cats bask in the pleasant warmth; boys from the boulangerie, in their coarse blue aprons, balance wicker baskets filled with long loaves of bread; maids sent out to market stop to gossip on the Place; children cluster over the cobblestones in their wooden shoes, a serviette, bulging with school books, under their arms.

In summer, in Normandy, the twilight lasts all night. It never grows dark from sunset to sunrise. Soon after dinner in the evening, the sound of voices and snatches of song came up from the shadows in the valley through which the river flows. The women of the neighborhood were washing in the lavoir, beating their clothes on the wet stones at the water's edge. Although knotted and gnarled by hard work, yet these peasant women are good-humored and polite. One was a particularly friendly soul, and told me that in Normandy one did not speak French, only a patois, for, ma foi, one had not the time to learn pure French; life was too short, and labor was too heavy. The women indeed do men's work, herding cattle, plowing fields, mowing hay, carrying immense bundles, poised on the shoulder, with no apparent effort.

In the shops, ruddy-faced old women beam at you from under their clean starched caps, and smilingly make you buy, charging you two prices because you are a foreigner. With all the graciousness imaginable, everything in stock is set out for your inspection—sabots, pictures, postcards, trinkets, lace—and a running fire of conversation kept up in the meantime. Madam has both time and curiosity for the strangers.

The cathedral is the one thing of Coutances. It has long been considered among the most beautiful examples of Gothic architecture in France. It is indeed magnificent, lofty and pure in its beauty. The slim coupled columns meet in Gothic arches, the lantern is formed from the beautiful

central tower, the rose window in the nave are of old stained glass, the carving of the triforium is exquisite, the altars are works of a master hand. The long pointed windows in the body of the church, throw mellow, many-colored lights across the stone floor, lighting here and there the deep shadows of the aisles.

The greater part of the cathedral was built during the thirteenth century and is cited by Ruskin in his "Lectures on Architecture" as being "one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, examples of the fully-developed apse, showing the complete domesticity of the work, the evident treatment of the church spire merely as a magnified house roof."

The view from the top of the western tower is deservedly renowned. Below, in the foreground, are the sloping fields; the green of the orchards on the hillside; an old mill and its quiet stream; farther away, the ruins of the Roman aqueduct; in the distance, through the haze, rise the Isle of Jersey and the roofs of St. Malo.

In the medieval town of Dol the fifteenth century houses are rather famous for their oddity. Situated on the Rue St. Jacques, their upper stories project far over the lower, and are supported by stone pillars, the thatched roofs slope low over the street, the rooms are mere holes, blackened by soot and constant use. However, that does not at all prevent their being occupied at the present time, and the daily routine of life continues quite as well within their walls as between those of fresher and newer houses. Dol has also a famous cathedral and one hotel. And the hotel has a reputation of its own. All the guide books state that the best chocolate served in France is to be had here.

The cathedral stands apart somewhat isolated at the edge of the town. Its most striking feature is the fifteenth century portal on the south side, with the beautiful porch of Saint Magloire. It is most unique in its effect, its massive arches are exquisitely carved, with designs in delicate tracery over the doorway and about the windows. Otherwise the exterior is extremely simple, even plain, and is not enhanced by one of the towers being unfinished.

The somber gloom of the interior was lightened by dozens of candles burning on the high altar. It was a fête day, in whose honor the chapels were decorated with gaudy artificial flowers. The original stained glass of the thirteenth century is still intact in a large window in the choir; in one of the transepts is the tomb of Bishop James, who died in 1503; unfortunately its sculpturing is mutilated and marred and its statue by Jean Juste, is lost.

One of the most beautiful inner chapels is built in honor of St. Samson, an English monk to whom the cathedral is dedicated, and who is said to have crossed the channel and founded a monastery on the site of Dol.

Such is Life.

"Here is the story in the morning paper about a man who is the keeper of one of the most vicious elephants in captivity."
"Well, what about him?"
"Oh, nothing unusual. He claims that he is being mistreated by his 90-pound wife."

BLUE BEST KITCHEN HUE

Artistic Effects in the Culinary Department Are by No Means to Be Dismissed.

It may sound foolish to talk of a "color scheme" for the kitchen, but if pots and pans and utensils of all kinds match and the walls are in the same shade with linoleum of the same on the floor, you will be astonished to find how clean and dainty it all looks and how much easier it is to concoct dainties for the home menu in the pleasant room.

Blue is always a good color for the kitchen especially, as it is easy to secure the blue enameled cooking utensils, which are not only easy to keep clean, but eliminate to a great extent all likelihood of burning.

Blue and white china or the quaint solid brown and white ware are pretty in a blue and white kitchen, while blue and white dish towels may be bought just as easily as red and white ones and will look far daintier in the kitchen.

Usefulness, however, must come before an artistic effect and care must be exercised in the selection of the pots and pans. If you have a small family don't buy big stewpans and enormous skillets.

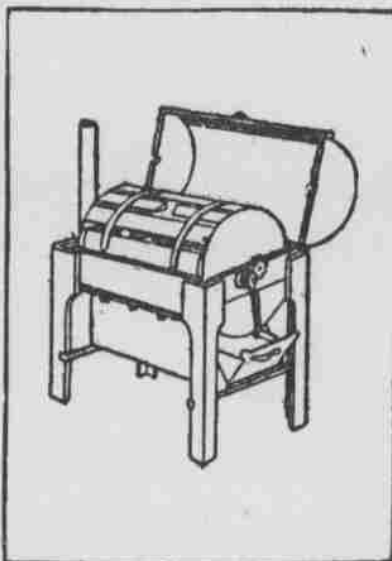
If you have a big family get big utensils and don't buy a lot of modern inventions that you never use, and which clutter up drawers and closets unnecessarily.

Have hooks screwed into the wall near the table and the range to hang spoons, pans and covers on, that they may be within reach and save many steps.

MACHINE HAS MANY USES

Ingenious Device Intended for Washing Clothes, Renovating Feathers, Canning, Etc.

Two Texas men have invented a machine which can be put to a variety of uses, among which are washing clothes, renovating feathers, canning fruit and vegetables, etc. A cylinder, made of longitudinal slats, revolves on a stationary lower section, which is raised from the floor by legs. Beneath the cylinder is a metal half-cylinder, adapted to hold water. Beneath this, in turn, is a fire box, with a pipe rising from it at one end of the machine. This firebox is the distinguishing feature of the apparatus, as it can be filled with coal or wood and the water in the metal receptacle kept hot while the cylinder is being revolved through it and the clothes or feathers, or whatever may be in the



Machine Has Own Firebox.

cylinder, thoroughly cleaned. For canning, of course, the cylinder remains stationary after the jars have been placed in it, and the lid of the machine can be closed, if desired.

Watermelon Cake.

White Part.—Two cups white sugar, two-thirds cup sweet milk, whites of five eggs, two-thirds cup butter, three cups flour, two and a half teaspoons baking powder.

Red Part.—Yolks of five eggs, one-third cup butter, one cup bright red sugar, one-third cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two and a half teaspoons baking powder, one and a half pounds seeded raisins well dredged in flour.

Put the red batter in the center of the pan and pour the white around the outside of the red part. A cup of blanched almonds may be cut in half and stirred into the red part with good effect.

To Blanch Sweetbreads.

Soak in cold water one hour, change water once or twice, serve with cold water, add one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of lemon juice or vinegar, two or three cloves, two peppercorns sprig parsley and one-half bay leaf, simmer gently 20 minutes; drain, cover with cold water; drain again, remove fibers and pipes.

Economical Sponge Cake.

Take two eggs and beat light; add a cup of white sugar, then a half cup of boiling water, pinch of salt and one and a half cups white flour, two teaspoons baking powder and flavoring to taste. Bake in quick oven. Bake in layers and put together with whipped cream.

Old Trays.

When light oak trays have been badly marked, well wash and rub with warm beer until the stains have disappeared. Polish in the usual way.

Color Hint.

When making cup cakes, if using strawberry flavor, stir into the batter a tablespoonful of beet juice. The cake will be a delicate pink.

MEALTIME! But No Appetite YOU SHOULD TRY HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

There is no question but that the Bitters will quickly restore the appetite, aid digestion and prevent Liver Troubles, Malaria, Fever and Ague. Start today.

A Fuller Insight.

A young man who had just married suggested to his wife that they should argue some question fully and frankly every morning. This, he thought, would help them to gain a fuller insight into each other's nature, thus making for increased happiness. The first question happened to be, "Can a woman dress on \$75 a year?" He took the affirmative, and when last seen he had climbed into a hay loft and was pulling the ladder up after him.

DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pound, Wis.—"I am glad to announce that I have been cured of dyspepsia and female troubles by your medicine. I had been troubled with both for fourteen years and consulted different doctors, but failed to get any relief. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I can say I am a well woman."

I can't find words to express my thanks for the good your medicine has done me. You may publish this if you wish."

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, and pelvic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

It Rolled Off.

A young man called on a doctor, complaining of pains in his stomach. The doctor diagnosed the case as dyspepsia, and advised the patient to go home and try a pickle. If he could keep that on his stomach he was to report to the doctor in the morning. The next day the patient returned, and when the doctor asked him if he could keep the pickle on his stomach, he replied: "I could as long as I stayed awake, but when I fell asleep it rolled off."

Fit is.

An editor is a small body of humanity entirely surrounded with trouble.

A Hair Dressing

If you wish a high-class hair dressing, we are sure Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, will greatly please you. It keeps the hair soft and smooth, makes it look rich and luxuriant, prevents splitting at the ends. And it keeps the scalp free from dandruff.

Does not change the color of the hair. Formula with each bottle. Show it to your doctor. Ask him about it, then do as he says.

At the same time the new Ayer's Hair Vigor is a strong hair tonic, promoting the growth of the hair, keeping all the tissues of the hair and scalp in a healthy condition. The hair stops falling, dandruff disappears. A splendid dressing. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



Beautiful Ribbons for Girdles.

Never were there more beautiful ribbons, and these are used extensively for girdles. One in Dresden effect is folded around the waist in soft folds. In the back there are short, double bows, and hanging from these are two ends, which reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. On the ends of these streamers are small rosette bows, giving a quaint, attractive touch.

A good many of the petticoats which are seen in the stores have the tops made of a sort of jersey cloth which fits with absolute smoothness over the hips, but there is no reason why in making one's own skirts they cannot be made to fit just as perfectly and be all made of the messaline. This is one of the most approved materials for petticoats at present on account of its softness.

Seven gores are the best number to use, unless one has unusually large hips, in which even nine will be better. Seven for the medium sized figure and nine for the larger one should make darts unnecessary. The skirt must not be fitted too tight or it will ride up and not fit well at all. If it is well fitted there should be a slight ease to prevent the silk breaking easily.

The top of the petticoat is finished with a bias facing, instead of a band, and this is stitched on with the seam coming on the wrong side, and before turning the facing down press the seam open with the nail and notice how much fatter a turning can be made at the seam than simply by turning over in the ordinary way. Clip the seam over the hips so it will not pucker when turned down.

Necessary Precautions.

If the machine is to be tried, by all means use a trial piece of the mousseline having the same number of thicknesses as there will be in the real stitching. If it does not work well, try cutting narrow strips of wrapping paper and laying under the material. After stitching is done the paper can be easily pulled away.

The depth of the founcc has to be determined, and as that will be straight across both top and bottom the different length measures will have to be allowed for on the body of the slip. The slip should first be finished around the armholes and neck, as well as down the back, and then turned right side out, pinned together