

# NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City—Dainty, filmy materials, lace-trimmed, are a feature of the season for young girls as well as for their elders. The charming little



MISSIE'S WAIST.

May Manton waist illustrated is shown in dotted Swiss muslin with trimming of Valenciennes lace and yoke of inserted tucking, but is equally well suited to batiste, dimity, lawn and all similar materials as well as to albatross, voiling and the like, and simple girlish silks.

The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre back. On it are arranged the round yoke, the full waist and the bodice; but, when preferred, the lining material beneath the yoke can be cut away, or such thin material as white batiste can be used. The sleeves are full and soft, with elbow puffs that terminate in frills of lace, but they can extend to the wrists if so desired. Pale pink Liberty ribbon is tied above the elbows and the same ribbon is used for belt and rosette.

To cut this waist for a miss fourteen years of age, four and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, will be required, with half a yard of inserted tucking

fads this season, most of the French gowns being fastened in this way. It does away with many of the difficulties which the dressmaker encounters in trying to arrange the complicated fronts, but in nine cases out of ten it ruins the effect of the back, which is perhaps the most noticeable line in the gown.

### Organdy Turn-Overs.

Broad, soft collars of white organdy or white lawn are a lightly becoming substitute for the stiff little linen turn-overs, which are too severe for beauty. A broad, soft collar of lawn or organdy edged with lace or bordered with insertions of needlework or embroidery is a far more becoming piece of lingerie than a linen band. These new collars launder to perfection, and so need not be considered expensive.

### Flat Skirts Again.

Flat skirts, similar to those worn a few years ago, are very likely to become fashionable again. They have neither gathers nor pleats round the hips nor in the back. These skirts have very little flare at the foot; what ever flare there is commences low down, and is almost exclusively reserved to the back.

### Gloves Worn in Three Shades.

The colors of gloves have absolutely been reduced to three, namely, gray, in shades from silver white to steel; plain brule or biscuit, and the old lavender of 1890 revived. Suede gloves are considered more stylish than lace kid, and owing to the length of sleeves only three inches are worn.

### A Wrap For Style.

For the woman who wants to wear a wrap of some sort in summer whether she needs one or not, there is the transparent bolero of tucked mousseline, outlined all around the edge with an applique of lace. Another of tucked cream taffeta is charming to wear with light gloves.

### A Variety of Boas.

Boas of every conceivable kind are worn this season. They are made of feathers, and flower petals, mousseline



STYLISH BOX COAT.

and four and a quarter yards of lace edging to trim as illustrated.

### Woman's Box Coat.

The box coat makes a most desirable, serviceable and stylish jacket for all round general wear. The May Manton model shown in the large drawing includes the latest features and is made from tan-colored broadcloth, but covert cloth, cheviot, melton and both blue and black broadcloth are appropriate. The regulation box fronts extend well under the arms to meet the seamless back in shapely curved seams that are left open a few inches from the lower edge. The sleeves are two-seamed, in regular coat style, and are stitched to give a cuff effect. At the neck is a roll-over collar of velvet that meets the fronts in buttoned revers.

To cut this coat for a woman of medium size, one and three-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide will be required, with one-quarter yard of velvet for collar.

### The Fairy Cobweb.

Surely fairy fingers have been employed to spin the dainty tissues of finest drawn thread or sewing silk which composes the modern veil. It is well to try a veil on some one else, say the absent attendant—before investing in it. Avoid, if you can, the involved patterns, and large splashing designs, which disclose some veils. Unless you are ambitious of rivaling the "tattooed lady from the South Seas" you will not assume such a fantastic mask on your face. Cobweb veils have delicate tracery, but beware of too much pattern on a face veil.

### Very Good Form.

Bewildering in numbers, size and styles are the silver or steel shoe buckles, so commonly worn with low shoes, slippers and ties. Consequently it is rather a relief to the eye to see a dainty lady in her tailor-made gown of ecru lines, with a foot peeping out beneath the hem, and a little shoe innocent of buckles. The ties are half-low and are laced up with narrow ribbons of black ribbed silk. They are stout and strong, and finished with a neat butterfly bow.

### A French Fad.

The plan of hooking dresses up the back seems to be one of the French

line, net and lace. It hardly matters which, so long as they are full and fluffy enough to ruin quite the pretty contour of the neck and shoulders.

### Child's Apron.

Dressy, pretty little aprons that cover and protect the frock of the playing child serve the double purpose of making a most attractive effect and serving a practical end. The stylish May Manton model illustrated includes many desirable features and is cut after the latest model. It completely covers the skirt, leaving only the sleeves exposed, and can, when desirable, be worn with the gumps alone; or, for still greater coolness, over the petticoat, leaving the throat and arms bare. As shown, the material is the white dimity, with wash of the same and trimming of needlework; but India linen, cross-barred muslin, lawn and other white materials can be substituted for the dressy sort, while madras, gingham and the like can be used for the aprons designed for hardest usage.

To cut this apron for a child eight years of age, three yards of material



CHILD'S APRON.

thirty-two inches wide will be required, with five-eighths yards of wide, and one and three-quarter yards of narrow insertion to trim as illustrated.

## WOMAN'S WORLD

EVOLUTION OF THE GOVERNESS.

Knows Art and Sciences and Has Many Other Accomplishments.

The resident lady governess, who, in romance, has always played such a vivid, telling part, and who, in real life, drew a salary a cook would despise, and accepted snubs a housemaid would resent, is no more. In her place has appeared the lady tutor, who does not expect to entangle the affections of the young gentleman of the family, accept a pittance in exchange for the instruction she gives, or play the part of mental maid of all work to a crew of noisy, restless, badly spoiled children. First and foremost she is a college graduate, with a sheepskin, a lot of self-respect and several specialties. She has either graduated with a view to making private instruction, as she calls it, her life work, or she will take a position as summer tutor to children whose parents wish them to be coached in certain lines; and this she does merely to tide over a dull season or accumulate funds for further intellectual expansion at home or abroad.

Whether a professional or temporary tutor, she does not pretend to give training in all the arts, sciences and accomplishments as her incompetent predecessor was always willing to guarantee. This up-to-date private instructor will conduct courses in American history and in biology, or higher mathematics and English, or German literature with music, and the choice is usually dependent upon what lines the young lady has followed with the greatest interest at college. In winter and in the city the tutress prefers to have her clientele and go from house to house, giving hours or half hours of instruction, as do the music teachers.

When the parents, as is usually the case in summer, want a resident tutress for the children it would blanch with horror the cheek of the old-style story book governess to hear the bold style in which the college-bred tutress speaks up for her rights. She is, as a rule, willing to take the children for instruction just so many hours every day; her own hours of privacy and recreation must be respected, and her salary is just about four times as big as that paid in the days of Jane Eyre and her sister betots.

Not often do the parents offer any serious objections or haggle over terms, and they respect the simply dressed, dignified, clever young woman who knows her value and their business.

A wise parent sets a deal of store by the mental and mental influence this type of instructress exerts on the children, and this year a new requirement has crept into the terms on which a private instructress is engaged. This is athletics. The tutress who can play golf, swim, row, ride, drive, has a fine wrist for tennis, a good hand on the tiller, and is not afraid of an automobile, can get double the price given her sister who is all intellectual fire, but lacks in muscle.

Not only does this muscular tutress get a higher price for her time and talents, but, as one young woman who had a good post last summer found out, she secures by her skill and brawn the particular respect of her boy scholars, and enjoys a delightful social value, which, without her physical grace and outdoor accomplishments, would never have fallen to her share.—Washington Star.

### Beigning Fancy of the Hour.

Tailor made suits with coquettish adjuncts are the reigning fancy of the hour. They are trimmed for the most part with stitched bands of some light color, the material being either cloth, silk or linen. Mohair comes in for its share of attention, and of the usual trimming for such a gown is ecru batiste perforated and embroidered. For example, a costume worn recently by one of the season's brides was a navy blue mohair made with both blouse and skirt laid in box pleats. Those on the skirt end below the trimming in the shape of a deep-fitted flounce. The trimming which formed the short bolero jacket on the bodice, with sides that descended the skirt and encircled it in a wide band, was of ecru batiste perforated and embroidered with white cord. A charming model of light weight black cloth has a skirt cut with a deep-shaped flounce, on which is mounted a serpentine trimming of white taffeta, elaborately stitched and perforated. Gold thread being used to fill in the perforations. The same trimming appears on the sides of the jacket, which are cut to fall below the waist line. The collar is of heavy cream lace. A recently imported frock of gray canvas has a skirt laid in box pleats, about an inch and a half wide at the waist line, and widening out to three times that space at the bottom of the skirt. The pleats are stuffed within an inch of the bottom of the skirt, forming a box-pleated effect, deeper behind than in front. On the bodice is a yoke of shirred gray muslin, with de soie, marked off into diamonds with lines of black velvet.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The girl bank messenger on her way to make a deposit has her hands very much engaged. On rainy days she who has not adopted the abbreviated Umbrella, handkerchief, pocket-book and passbook all held in one hand, while the other is holding her dress up, all of which suggests that it is surprising that highway robberies of this class are so uncommon.—New York Herald.

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tion, too, of sundry famous shops devoted to sticks and umbrellas does not reveal anything specially prepared for feminine demands. The modern young man, it is true, is catered for with so much grandeur in the matter of gold mountings that it is possible some ladies may have said that they were too good for the unornamental sex, and should be transferred to themselves.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

To Wear a Shirt Waist Well. Every woman wears a shirt waist, but not a great many wear them well. To look one's best in a shirt waist it must be put on properly and it must fit. If a shirt waist is adjusted properly the effect is neat and trim provided that it is spotlessly clean and that all the appropriate accessories that go with it—collar, tie and belt—are also spotless.

Fluffy little ties and jeweled belts with a wash waist are entirely out of place. With the shirt waist of to-day the straight-front corset, the equestrienne corset, the ribbon-griddle corset or the corset waist is worn. During the summer have plenty of changes in corsets. Buy cheap ones, they wear and keep their shape quite as well as the more expensive varieties, and you will be able to afford it. Over your corset wear a corset cover that ends at the waist line. Then put on your shirt waist and pin with a safety pin the centre of your waist to a ribbon or tape sewn at the very edge of the back of your corset. Pin it so it will be taut, but not so tight that it will drag. The sides of the waist draw down nicely and smoothly and pin to the corset directly. Then adjust the front of your shirt to the centre front of your corset. Your belt and collar are then ready to put on.

Not only will your shirt waist look well if the above suggestions are followed, but your skirt will keep in place.—American Queen.

The Open Sunburst. Not golden, but black and white are the rays of the "open sunburst" which is executed in hand embroidery on the yoke of a bodice, the collar band or perhaps the "half-bishops" of the sleeves on mademoiselle's golden dress. The rays are emphasized with white and black, as they could not be in solid black. A meteoric world of stars and suns has burst forth in the modern toilette. The edges of the pieces of embroidery are stitched with black to the gown. The skirt is probably made with a graduated circular flounce, beaded, you may be sure, with a hand-embroidered band of open sunbursts. If the effect is good on gold-colored linen it is just as effective in sea-green linen.

It is difficult to devise a more cool-looking costume than one of sea-green, relieved with knots of black, or tiny applications of embroidery in black and white. Such a color scheme rests the eye in the hot months, when one wears of the profusion of current reds, cranberry pink fountains and glowing tints generally.

Landscape Gardening for Women. Landscape gardening is a calling that must be learned the same as any other. A young man would be expected to devote some years to its study and practice before he could be entrusted with the commission of work of much importance, and there is no reason why less should be expected of a woman. Good work is demanded, and in order to meet the demand there must be thorough knowledge of all its details, and this can only come through practical experience. If a woman has aptitude for the profession, and is willing to serve an apprenticeship at it, as a man must, there is no reason why she should not undertake the work, provided she is physically strong.—Eben E. Rexford in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Famous Woman Archaeologist. Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson, of the Department of Archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania, has been made a doctor of science by the University. She was one of the founders of the university, one of the first members of the American Exploration Society, and is a member of many scientific societies in different parts of the world.

She has been sent to Rome and to Egypt on archaeological tours, and through her co-operation with the British Egyptian Research Association, Philadelphia and the university have received valuable relics from the Nile Valley.

Why a Girl Can't Throw. A suburban physician, who has often been amused at the efforts of the Bryn Mawr girls, was talking the other day. "It is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately, as a boy throws," he said. "A girl throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the question for her to acquire a firm, loose arm, such as is possible with a boy, because her collar bone is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports, why this action is not brought into play, she may see; but she may as well give up all hope of ever learning to throw."—Philadelphia Record.

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## THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments For June 30.

Review of the Second Quarter, 1 Cor. xv, 12-26—Golden Text, 1 Cor. vi, 14—Summary of the Twelve Preceding Lessons.

Introduction.—The lessons of the quarter have been filled with most interesting and profitable material. Beginning with the resurrection we have studied all the recorded appearances of Christ both before and after His ascension. Following the ascension the Holy Spirit was given, and then we were encouraged with the fact that Christ is still our High Priest in heaven. The "studies in the life of Jesus" which have continued for eighteen months are now closed for the present, and we are to turn our attention to truth in other parts of the sacred Scriptures.

Lesson 1.—The risen Christ. Place: At and near Calvary. Christ was crucified on Friday, April 7; rose early Sunday morning, April 9; several women were early at the tomb; the stone was rolled away; the women entered the sepulchre; Christ was not there; two angels appeared in the form of men; their faces were like lightning and their garments were dazzling; the women were afraid; the angels told them Christ had risen; the go to tell the disciples, who cannot be believed; Peter and John run to the tomb.

2. Topic: Jesus making Himself known. Place: Near the sepulchre. Mary Magdalene returned and stood near the tomb; she saw two angels in white; they asked her why she wept; she replied that they had taken away her Lord, and she did not know where they had laid Him; turning she saw Jesus, but supposed Him to be the gardener; He spoke her name; she knew Him; He sent her to tell the disciples He had risen.

3. Topic: Christ the fulfillment of prophecy. Place: Emmaus and Jerusalem. Two disciples journey to Emmaus, a village seven or eight miles northwest of Jerusalem. They talk together and are sad; Jesus draws near; they do not know Him; He questions them; they relate what had recently occurred; Jesus explains the Scriptures; they arrive at Emmaus; Jesus is urged to abide with them; makes Himself known; vanishes out of their sight; returns to Jerusalem.

4. Topic: Jesus convincing the apostles of His resurrection. Place: Jerusalem. It is the evening of the resurrection Sunday; Jesus appears to the apostles; Thomas absent; Jesus enters; shows His hands and feet; blesses them; gives them authority over sin; Thomas would not believe; one week later Jesus appears again; Thomas present; sees Christ arisen; Jesus pronounces a blessing on those who believe though they have not seen.

5. Topic: Peter's love for Christ. Place: The sea of Galilee. The disciples in Galilee; Peter and six others go a fishing; told to abide in him; the eagle; Jesus appears on the shore; tells them to cast the net on the right side of the ship; it is filled with fish; they know Him; after they dine Jesus asks a question; "Lovest thou Me more than these?" Peter replies, "Thou knowest that I love Thee"; told to feed and care for the sheep.

6. Topic: Christ commissioning His apostles. Place: A mountain in Galilee. An appointment is made by Jesus to meet the disciples in Galilee. The apostles and many disciples are present. Jesus appears before them; they worship Him; He doubts their faith; tells them of His power; commissions them to go, to teach all nations and to baptize; promises to be with them always.

7. Topic: Christ's parting words. Place: Mount Olivet. Jesus opens their understanding; shows from the Scriptures that Christ must have suffered and risen again; tells them of the great salvation that is provided for all nations; leads the disciples out to Bethany; they ask Him to restore the kingdom to Israel; He blesses them; they are told to tarry in Jerusalem; while He behold He is parted from them; He will come again.

8. Topic: The pentecostal baptism. Place: Jerusalem. At the feast of the Pentecost, fifty days from the Passover; the disciples assembled in an upper room; the Holy Spirit descended as a sound from heaven; "tongues like as of fire" sat upon them; they were filled with the Holy Ghost; spoke with other tongues; the multitude heard the sound and came together; were confounded and marvelled because every man heard them speak the wonderful works of God in His own language.

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10. Topic: The glorified Saviour. Place: The Isle of Patmos. John the apostle is banished to Patmos for his testimony for Christ. He was in the Spirit on the Lord's day; hears a voice behind him; sees and worships the golden candlestick; and in the midst one like the Son of man; Jesus is clothed like a priest; His hair was like wool, eyes like fire, feet like burnished brass, voice like the sound of many waters; countenance like the sun; John fell as dead.

11. Topic: The happy state of the righteous. Place: Patmos. John saw with those who are observing the forms of the Nazirite vow; his enemies charge him with polluting the temple; they drag him out; he is rescued by the Roman guard; is permitted to speak for himself; speaks of his life before his conversion; tells of his conversion; how the Lord appeared to him near Damascus at noon; how Ananias came to him, and instructed and baptized him.

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## EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS.

June 30—True to Christ—John xv, 7-16; Col. III, 17; Matt. xxviii, 16-20—Alternate Missionary Topics: Early Methodist Pioneers.

This topic brings us to the very heart of our faith. We are not asked to believe something about Christ, though that is involved, but rather to become allied to Christ. The true disciple is not he who accepts the Christian doctrine, but he who has accepted Jesus Christ as his Master and friend. The chief work of Jesus seemed to be to win a few men and women to himself—a company which would, under all circumstances, be loyal to him because they believed in him and loved him with all their hearts. What he sought when he was upon earth the Lord seeks to-day. He is looking for men and women and young people who follow him because they regard him above all others. He asks that these shall believe the truth about him—that is necessary. But the prime requisite is loyalty to his person.

Loyalty to Christ the keynote of Christianity.—It would be interesting to study the gospels and the epistles to see how many times the phrase "for Jesus' sake" is used. Our Lord himself often referred to this motive when talking to his closest disciples. And in his last interview with them before his crucifixion, while on the memorial cup and the memorial bread, he said, "Do this in remembrance of me." Paul uses the term "for Jesus' sake" or its equivalent in most of his letters. Both Peter and John refer to the same motive as the controlling one in their own lives, and it should be in the lives of all the disciples of Christ.

What Loyalty to Christ Involves.—"I have chosen you," said Christ, by which he means that his choice of the disciples preceded and was fundamental to their choice of him. There can be no real loyalty to Christ without a clear conviction of his choice of us. This must be definite and clear. Christ's call must be responded to fully and completely. Along with the call must go a determination to do all that Christ commands. "Ye are my friends," said Christ, "if ye do whatsoever I command you." We must do all things in his name. And, last of all, we must abide in him. This is the very essence of loyalty to Christ. We cannot follow him, or obey him, or bring forth the fruits of a Christian life, unless we abide in him.

How all of these acts react upon one another are illustrated in the lives of the disciples. They followed Christ, they sought to do his will, and they came to abide in him. The more they sought to abide in him, the easier they found the following of him and obedience to him. As they progressed in this life of obedience and faith their love increased. Their growing love for him made it easier for them to serve, and more and more inevitable, their abiding.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

June 30—Whatever I Will Strive to Do—Whatever He Would Like to Have Me Do—John xv, 7-16; Matt. xxviii, 16-20.