

# FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City.—The simple sailor waist, with contrasting shield and stock, is a marked favorite of the season and possesses the merit of suit-



WOMAN'S SAILOR SHIRT WAIST.

ing many styles and materials. As shown, it is of ox blood mercerized chambray, with stitched bands of a darker shade, collar and shield of white all-over checked lawn, and is designed for wear with odd skirts; but the model is admirable for the popular shirt waist suits of chambray, linen and the like, and all shirting materials are suitable for the separate waist.

The back is smooth across the shoulders and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are plain at the upper portion, but full at the waist, where they blouse slightly, and the neck is finished with the sailor collar that terminates in points. The shield of white is joined to the stock, then stitched to the right front, beneath the collar, and hooked or but-

about one inch in width; often not quite so wide. There is a variety in the type of lattice. Sometimes it is the regular pattern of diamond-shaped openings between the rhomboids of linen. Again one sees an upper edge or perfectly straight band of white linen running around the skirt above the hem, and below it a latticework of white bands ending with irregular points, for there is no straight band below to inclose the lattice. Another effect is produced by the zigzag of linen bands.

**Floances on Dainty Frocks.**  
Dainty frocks are made with circular flounces or several ruffles edged with narrow lace and with the blouses finished either with a wide collar or a flout edged with lace. Such simple frocks are worn with sashes of taffeta made of silk of the color dominating in the gowns or with black velvet sashes, which add a contrasting note which is most effective.

**A Novel Skirt.**  
Something novel in the way of a skirt has appeared. It is made of three shaped pieces attached one to another with an entreeux of embroidery, the whole falling free over the foundation. The upper part of the skirt is a fitted yoke, and these ruffles grow fuller toward the bottom, giving a most graceful flare.

**Fascinating Nightgowns.**  
The most fascinating nightgowns are either in the empire or bolero form. The bolero is in exquisite hand-embroidery of lace, or it may be made of alternate runs of embroidery insertion and lace. These gowns are trimmed at the hem with lace-edged frills and are really sufficient dress for a negligee wrapper.

**Woman's Exercise Suit.**  
The ever-increasing realization of the need for physical exercise and the con-



AN EMPIRE COAT DESIGN.

toned into place on the left. A sailor knot of the material adds a finishing touch. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size, four yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

**Woman's Empire Coat.**  
Long, light-weight coats that exclude all dust and protect the gown are much worn both for traveling and driving and serve a practical end at the same time that are essentially smart. Taffeta, gloria, pongee and Stirling are all in vogue and all correct, but taffeta is regarded as most fashionable and is preferred in cadet and old blue for automobile, in black, grays and tans for wear in railway cars and steamers.

The May Manton design given in the large drawing suggests the Empire and is absolutely comfortable as well as cut after the latest mode. The original is of black taffeta with collar, revers and cuffs of cream. Cluny lace and black velvet ribbon, but any of the materials mentioned can be substituted, and tucked batiste makes equally effective accessories. The back of the coat is cut into a deep curved yoke below which the skirt portion falls in inverted pleats that mean abundant fulness and graceful folds. The fronts include deep-fitted portions that are turned back to form revers, and which with the curved back give a bolero suggestion. Below them the skirt is laid in tucks, or pleats, that are stitched for part of their length. At the neck is a high flaring collar and the sleeves are in bishop style with stylish turn-over cuffs.

To cut this coat for a woman of medium size, twelve yards of material twenty-one inches wide, six and a half yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide, will be required.

**The White Lattice.**  
Cotton chevrons, smoke gray, clear brown and dull blue are trimmed at the foot of the skirt with a latticework of white linen bands. The bands are

sequent demand for suitable clothing make a properly constructed exercise costume essential to every complete wardrobe. The admirable May Manton model illustrated was constructed with all the requirements in view and is essentially practical and comfortable as well as up-to-date. The original is made of Sicilian mohair in dark blue with trimming of black braid; but black mohair, light weight serge, silk flannel and taffeta are all appropriate.

The divided skirt is amply full and allows perfect freedom of movement. The blouse is simplicity itself, modelled on sailor lines, and is finished with a generous turn-over collar, while the sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs that slip over the hands.

The lower edges of both blouse and skirt are finished with hems through which elastic is run to regulate the fulness.

To cut this suit for a woman of medium size, eight and a half yards of



EXERCISE SUIT.

materials twenty-one inches wide, seven yards twenty-seven inches wide, or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

# WOMAN'S REALM

## DUTCH GIRLHOOD.

Some Very Handsome Lassies Are Found in the Netherlands.

Dutch girls talk rather loud, move decidedly, and are often bright and ready in manner. They are frequently very pretty, with fair hair, blue eyes, white teeth, and pink cheeks; that is the Saxon type. The Frisian type is tall and slight, with bright color, and a quick, eager look. Some of the best families are descendants of those who came to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and they still show their Huguenot blood.

These joyous, alert, young girls settle down into the sedate matron, which every Dutchwoman thinks it her duty to become. They have strong domestic tastes and affections, and when married are devoted to their homes, their husbands and their children. They know how to make their homes bright and comfortable. A great deal of luxury is found in houses of the higher class. Marble halls, painted ceilings and thick carpets, beautiful workmanship and delicate detail are as apparent as of old in the houses of the bourgeoisie, as well as in great mansions. The Dutch lady thoroughly understands household management. She prides herself upon giving excellent food, and has a well appointed linen press, but superfluous pretensions are wanting. One will see fine old silver and precious Delft ware at the little dinners she is fond of giving, but there will be no flowers on the table, and the guests do not dress for dinner. Ladies at The Hague and amongst the highest class are as cosmopolitan, as smart and as beautiful as in any society in Europe, but the bourgeoisie has not much idea of dressing well, and will appear at the breakfast table in dressing gown and slippers, not exactly neatly, but chosen more with a view to the comfortable and the economical than the becoming.

A woman who does not marry, and who has a little money, can lead a very pleasant life. After five and twenty she is allowed as much liberty as if she were a married woman. More girls of the higher class remain unmarried than of old, and fill their lives with many interests. Living is cheap in Holland, and a woman can live comfortably on \$750 a year, and is quite well off on \$1000, able to afford her own house and a good servant, to go constantly to the theatre and to travel in the summer.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**The Care of Laces.**  
An English woman gives some valuable hints about the care of laces which are most suggestive in these days when lace is so universally worn. Cheap laces do not last, and still worse, do not clean well, so it behooves the woman who possesses good lace, either real or imitation, to take good care of it. Lace should not be kept where it is damp, as it rots easily. A warm, dry closet through which hot water pipes pass or a draiver near a fire or steam heater is the best place, and even then the lace should be taken out frequently, shaken and exposed to the sun and light. Above all, the receptacle must be quite dust proof; otherwise invisible parasites, which live in dust, will make a home in it with disastrous results. Great care should be taken in cleaning lace. It should never be washed and ironed, or it will become glazed and flat. A board should be kept for the purpose, over which a piece of white linen has been firmly laid. On this the lace should be carefully laid and fastened. It should then be gently dabbed with a sponge of warm, soapy water, and only the best soap should be used. When it is clean another spongeful of clean water should be applied until all the soap is extracted; then a dry sponge should be passed over it to absorb all the moisture, and when the lace is quite dry may be taken from the board. If it is desired to color white lace it should be gently squeezed in warm water, in which a few tea leaves have been previously soaked, then stretched out on flannel or linen on which it should be left to dry. This will give it the right tint.

Black lace should be washed in the same way, but vinegar or alcohol should be used instead of soap and water, and it should be left dry on the board. Many people use tea for washing black lace, but this is suitable only for the very coarsest. Black lace should be washed and dried as quickly as possible to avoid its turning brown. A considerable degree of skill is required in mending lace, and if it be old or valuable the amateur should not attempt it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Silver Locks.**  
Gray is the fashionable shade in hair. Women have either weared of bleaching and coloring their tresses, and have decided to let nature have her own way, or the hair driers have rebelled. Dark hair, dark lashes and eyebrows are voted distinctive when combined with white or silver gray hair, says the Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen. The tremendous nerve expenditure of the race seems to influence the color of the locks, for it is a fact that people are turning gray at an earlier age than formerly. This is especially the case with those of fine, high strung temperaments, so that to possess prematurely gray hair is a mark of distinction, showing, as it does, a finer intellectual and physical organization than the average.

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White satin overlaid with heavy lace, showing the pattern outlined in silver, is admirable for a collar for a light gray Eton.

White serge and brilliantine jackets are pretty with light summer gowns. Biscuit is also a color in which these little coats come, and skirts of the same color are good.

A pretty little neck arrangement which is becoming is of black velvet, fastened in front with a buckle of gilt and with a short velvet and satin end showing at the side of the buckle.

Stocks of lawn, with narrow lines of Persian coloring crossing them, have silk tie ends, with hems of different delicate colors. A silk hem in the color is to be found on both edges of the stock.

Pretty and stylish scarfs are broad and long and with wide hemstitched edges. They are of sarah and of different plain colors, dotted with white. A bright red one is particularly stylish. On the ends the dots are of a good size, but on the body of the tie they are tiny.

The combination in belts of velvet or ribbon with leather is one of the latest fads, and is decidedly effective. A belt of this sort seen recently was of green velvet, lined and piped with vermilion patent leather. Another was made of red grosgrain ribbon with the lining and piping of black leather.

An English fashion writer says that with the trim lines made by the present usually snug-fitting sleeve, a broad and a pair of earrings become a necessity. The parol and the bos are all right on this side of the water, but it does not take many fingers to count the women one sees who wear earrings.

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**The Value of Silence.**  
The most socially inclined women often weary of the presence of people, even their nearest and dearest, and long to be alone. The longing is in itself a vigorous, but frequently unheeded cry of the jaded nervous system, the healthy condition of which is best conserved by silence and by solitude. The strain of living is great, the tension tightened to the last degree; nothing can be let until tomorrow, for no one can wait; life must be lived impetuously to-day, and to-morrow awakens again the same turmoil and rush.

The vexations which are inseparable from domestic life, the many and hurrying calls which imperatively beset the women of to-day, cannot fail to beget a certain querulousness and dissatisfaction in even the best-tempered and contented, and a lack of poise in those who are, in the main, wholesomely balanced, while in those who are more feebly equipped there ensues a distressing state of jangled nerves and weary brains, says the Monthly Ledger.

To all such silence brings peace, and entails an adjustment of all disturbing problems. Nervous irritability is soothed, plans prosper and speed to fulfillment, and happiness becomes an enchanting fact, instead of a receding

possibility. In these periods of silence it is easy to gain self-knowledge—to learn the individual strength as well as the individual weakness, and thus come to a complete understanding of one's personal equipment for the many things which force themselves into a life of action. As an artisan must know his tools before he can use them to advantage, so the individual woman must be alone with herself often enough to prosper and to accomplish an intimate self-acquaintance. Only in this way can she use herself in the best and the most helpful manner.

**Mother's Help.**  
To be really useful in a home you must be quick to see what is wanted and supply the want without being told to do so. If a room is dusty you ought to dust it. If the table linen is becoming to show signs of wear, you should darn it when opportunity offers, and you can make the opportunity if you wish to. Busy people have time to do pretty nearly everything they want to; it is only those who have little or nothing to do who can find no time to do a service and there can be no better or more worthy service than for a daughter to lift the burden of household management from her mother's shoulders on to her own. Many young girls while anxious to assume some of the cares and responsibilities of home, wait to be asked to do things instead of being on the lookout for duties which they are capable of handling and performing without being told. If a girl would be of any real use in the home she must do regularly what she undertakes to do; she must do it so thoroughly that there will be no need to supervise what she has done, for this in itself gives quite as much trouble as doing the work in the first place. Have a definite day and hour for all your do. Begin early in the morning and work steadily until your portion of the work is accomplished. You are shirking your work if you stop to do something that you can do just as well after your daily duties are finished, besides you are disorganizing the running of the home machinery and in doing so you put extra work and labor upon the very shoulders you wish to lighten of their burden.—Sarah Gregory, in American Queen.

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS:

## COOKING CONVENIENCES.

These Are Suggestions For Saving Time, Temper and Nerves.

Concretely, the range, whatever its breed or pattern, is the most potent factor in kitchen convenience. Sometimes it lurks in a recessed chimney with a boiler standing stark at one side and a wall running up on the other. Then the cook has need of patience and commonly deserves a martyr's crown. Oftener it is thrust in high relief against the chimney breast, or set a little way off the wall, with the pipe running well up toward the ceiling. Either way, it is unlikely the kitchen makers and builders saw fit to do more than leave bare wall behind it.

Right there an opportunity entreats, since nowhere else is space of so much value. Begin to utilize it with a broad shelf, all the way across, as high up as you can reach. If the pipe interferes have the shelf cut out to accommodate it—of course taking care not to let the wood come close enough to be in danger of scorching. A shelf fifteen inches wide, well and stoutly braced underneath, will hold the things that need to be kept warm and dry,—as rice cereals, beans, starch, barsoop—it goes a third further for hardening—salt, pepper in the pod, cracker and bread crumbs in glass jars, tea and lump sugar. All but the soap should be in tin or glass, and plainly marked. Pile the soap bars loghouse fashion and do not cover them. Hang a light, cheap, but dependable clock from a screw hook underneath—thus at a glance everything can be timed in cooking.

Below the big shelf, upon the side next to the sink, have three narrower shelves, with a roller door. There keep all the light kitchen artillery, saucers, skimmers, strainers, fresh forks, larding needles, caketurkeys. Over against these three shelves, upon the other side of the range, have a cabinet, cut into spaces for all sorts of condiments and flavorings. Label each compartment, and keep everything in place. The flour dredge belongs there, the salt-shaker, the pepper casters, tarragon, vinegar, onion juice, garlic in clove and in essence, celery salt, fine herbs duly powdered, mushroom, walnut catsup, paprika, tabasco, capers and gherkins for garnishing; mustard, dry and made, grated horse radish and grated cheese. In the compartments next the range set a graduated measuring glass, and three boxwood spoons, salt, tea and dessert sizes.

Seasoning over the fire, which is one secret of delicate flavor, is easy to cook this equipped. The cabinet should have a roller door like the shelves. In the bottom of both there ought to be blunt screw-hooks for hanging holders of all sizes. It is a heart-breaking choice betwixt burning a hand badly, or spoiling some especially dainty dish, by five seconds over cooking.

With a gas range, fit into the space between shelves and closet, the biggest double matchbox obtainable. Matches are ever so much cheaper than gas. Jets should be extinguished when not needed, though they may have to be relighted five times after. Good matches, and beautifully plenty, are essential to peace and a quiet kitchen. Most of the ready-made match safes are so ridiculously inadequate, it is well to have the plumber or tinsmith make something approximating in metal the pocket shoe-box of our grandmothers.—New York Sun.

**Girls in the Public Schools.**  
For a century and a half after the public schools were established in America girls were not admitted to them at all; in the latter part of the eighteenth century they were allowed to attend from April to October, the months when only the little boys were in attendance, and a cheaper and a less competent teacher was employed.

After the girls were given this extraordinary privilege of education the "fathers" of the various towns began concerning themselves with the amount of learning that the girls might properly acquire. On the records of one old New England town is actually entered this bit of report from the annual town "school meeting": "It is the sense of the meeting that girls should not be taught the back part of the arithmetic."—Sallie Joy White, in the Woman's Home Companion.

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A pretty little neck arrangement which is becoming is of black velvet, fastened in front with a buckle of gilt and with a short velvet and satin end showing at the side of the buckle.

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Pretty and stylish scarfs are broad and long and with wide hemstitched edges. They are of sarah and of different plain colors, dotted with white. A bright red one is particularly stylish. On the ends the dots are of a good size, but on the body of the tie they are tiny.

The combination in belts of velvet or ribbon with leather is one of the latest fads, and is decidedly effective. A belt of this sort seen recently was of green velvet, lined and piped with vermilion patent leather. Another was made of red grosgrain ribbon with the lining and piping of black leather.

An English fashion writer says that with the trim lines made by the present usually snug-fitting sleeve, a broad and a pair of earrings become a necessity. The parol and the bos are all right on this side of the water, but it does not take many fingers to count the women one sees who wear earrings.

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Concretely, the range, whatever its breed or pattern, is the most potent factor in kitchen convenience. Sometimes it lurks in a recessed chimney with a boiler standing stark at one side and a wall running up on the other. Then the cook has need of patience and commonly deserves a martyr's crown. Oftener it is thrust in high relief against the chimney breast, or set a little way off the wall, with the pipe running well up toward the ceiling. Either way, it is unlikely the kitchen makers and builders saw fit to do more than leave bare wall behind it.

Right there an opportunity entreats, since nowhere else is space of so much value. Begin to utilize it with a broad shelf, all the way across, as high up as you can reach. If the pipe interferes have the shelf cut out to accommodate it—of course taking care not to let the wood come close enough to be in danger of scorching. A shelf fifteen inches wide, well and stoutly braced underneath, will hold the things that need to be kept warm and dry,—as rice cereals, beans, starch, barsoop—it goes a third further for hardening—salt, pepper in the pod, cracker and bread crumbs in glass jars, tea and lump sugar. All but the soap should be in tin or glass, and plainly marked. Pile the soap bars loghouse fashion and do not cover them. Hang a light, cheap, but dependable clock from a screw hook underneath—thus at a glance everything can be timed in cooking.

Below the big shelf, upon the side next to the sink, have three narrower shelves, with a roller door. There keep all the light kitchen artillery, saucers, skimmers, strainers, fresh forks, larding needles, caketurkeys. Over against these three shelves, upon the other side of the range, have a cabinet, cut into spaces for all sorts of condiments and flavorings. Label each compartment, and keep everything in place. The flour dredge belongs there, the salt-shaker, the pepper casters, tarragon, vinegar, onion juice, garlic in clove and in essence, celery salt, fine herbs duly powdered, mushroom, walnut catsup, paprika, tabasco, capers and gherkins for garnishing; mustard, dry and made, grated horse radish and grated cheese. In the compartments next the range set a graduated measuring glass, and three boxwood spoons, salt, tea and dessert sizes.

Seasoning over the fire, which is one secret of delicate flavor, is easy to cook this equipped. The cabinet should have a roller door like the shelves. In the bottom of both there ought to be blunt screw-hooks for hanging holders of all sizes. It is a heart-breaking choice betwixt burning a hand badly, or spoiling some especially dainty dish, by five seconds over cooking.

With a gas range, fit into the space between shelves and closet, the biggest double matchbox obtainable. Matches are ever so much cheaper than gas. Jets should be extinguished when not needed, though they may have to be relighted five times after. Good matches, and beautifully plenty, are essential to peace and a quiet kitchen. Most of the ready-made match safes are so ridiculously inadequate, it is well to have the plumber or tinsmith make something approximating in metal the pocket shoe-box of our grandmothers.—New York Sun.

**Girls in the Public Schools.**  
For a century and a half after the public schools were established in America girls were not admitted to them at all; in the latter part of the eighteenth century they were allowed to attend from April to October, the months when only the little boys were in attendance, and a cheaper and a less competent teacher was employed.

After the girls were given this extraordinary privilege of education the "fathers" of the various towns began concerning themselves with the amount of learning that the girls might properly acquire. On the records of one old New England town is actually entered this bit of report from the annual town "school meeting": "It is the sense of the meeting that girls should not be taught the back part of the arithmetic."—Sallie Joy White, in the Woman's Home Companion.

**Gray is the fashionable shade in hair.** Women have either weared of bleaching and coloring their tresses, and have decided to let nature have her own way, or the hair driers have rebelled. Dark hair, dark lashes and eyebrows are voted distinctive when combined with white or silver gray hair, says the Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen. The tremendous nerve expenditure of the race seems to influence the color of the locks, for it is a fact that people are turning gray at an earlier age than formerly. This is especially the case with those of fine, high strung temperaments, so that to possess prematurely gray hair is a mark of distinction, showing, as it does, a finer intellectual and physical organization than the average.

**Bobinet makes some of the prettiest and most serviceable of the gowns in this material.**

A smart stock of white duck, the tie embroidered in colors in a few large conventional designs.

Ordinary twine, netted or knotted, and studded with gems, is the latest form of dress and coat garniture.

The new crepe de chine with its satiny lustre is welcomed by those to whom the dull finish is unbecoming.

White satin overlaid with heavy lace, showing the pattern outlined in silver, is admirable for a collar for a light gray Eton.

White serge and brilliantine jackets are pretty with light summer gowns. Biscuit is also a color in which these little coats come, and skirts of the same color are good.

A pretty little neck arrangement which is becoming is of black velvet, fastened in front with a buckle of gilt and with a short velvet and satin end showing at the side of the buckle.

Stocks of lawn, with narrow lines of Persian coloring crossing them, have silk tie ends, with hems of different delicate colors. A silk hem in the color is to be found on both edges of the stock.

Pretty and stylish scarfs are broad and long and with wide hemstitched edges. They are of sarah and of different plain colors, dotted with white. A bright red one is particularly stylish. On the ends the dots are of a good size, but on the body of the tie they are tiny.

The combination in belts of velvet or ribbon with leather is one of the latest fads, and is decidedly effective. A belt of this sort seen recently was of green velvet, lined and piped with vermilion patent leather. Another was made of red grosgrain ribbon with the lining and piping of black leather.

An English fashion writer says that with the trim lines made by the present usually snug-fitting sleeve, a broad and a pair of earrings become a necessity. The parol and the bos are all right on this side of the water, but it does not take many fingers to count the women one sees who wear earrings.

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