

# Woman's Realm

## Tunic Effects in Skirts.

It is rumored that tunic effects in skirts are to appear with the first melancholy days. In fact, some ultra smart women are wearing them now. The bell-shaped tunics, short at the sides and arranged over a plain or flounced skirt, are the most attractive. Other tunic models have a square apron effect slashed up at the sides, and for stout figures this style is best, giving long lines. If you think of having a woolen street gown made now, be sure that the skirt is cut in a modified bell or umbrella shape.

## Women at the Bar.

One of the graduates of the Law School of Boston University at its recent commencement was Miss Edith W. Peck, a young woman of social prominence in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is said that she will enter the law office of her father, who is a judge, and attend to a general office practice. Another woman to enter the profession of law is Miss Anne Grace Kennedy, a graduate of the Baltimore Law School and the second woman to receive the degree of bachelor of laws in Maryland. She received in addition to this degree two medals, one for the best thesis and the other for being the highest grade student in the senior class.

## Is Modern Courtship Quick?

An American lady has discovered that courtship is a swifter business than of old. This does not result, as you might suppose, from the increasing "hustle" of these happy days, nor from the higher speed of the maidens of 1905. In olden days, when the lovers "stole a word or two between the pauses of a minute," things dragged. Now that a "couple can golf all day undisturbed by a chaperon \* \* \* if a man doesn't make record time" in courtship, why, blame the man. This is all very well. But in the days of the minuet they could, if we believe the romancers, put on the pace. Mistress Lydia Languish would meet Mr. Roderick Random for the first time at tea, and be off to Gretna Green before supper. Golf is not in it.

## What She Embroiders.

Stamped buttons.  
Stamped chemisettes and elbow sleeves.  
Linen card cases to match her linen dresses.  
Stock ties of handkerchief linen, already stamped.  
Towels for wedding presents, giving them a scalloped edge.  
A butterfly design on her underwaist and other lingerie.  
Handkerchief bags, which may be bought ready stamped for a quarter.  
Linen covers for heart-shaped pillows. These have embroidery ruffles.  
Fine white pique cases for the handkerchiefs, gloves and cravats of her male relations.  
Pretty collars and cuffs sets, which come ready stamped on linen for thirty-five cents.  
And for the same price one may buy the entire little outfit wherewith all this may be done.

## Cultivating the Graces.

Keeping up appearances may be considered vulgar, but within rightful limits it indicates a prime essential to successful attainment. In the matter of behavior, if one wishes to appear graceful and amiable she performs an effort not only to seem but to be amiable and graceful. The recognition of what is seemingly the first step toward its attainment.  
With the decline of the kitchen and life in apartments, grand functions and state occasions are being left to those with spacious homes and limitless means. But the spirit of hospitality is not dead; only its outward forms are put upon a more simple and perhaps more genuine basis.  
Having eliminated from domestic service much that is superfluous, and having gained a broader knowledge of what constitutes the art of living, the housekeeper of the future will dispense her income and time to greater advantage than she has done in the past and her hospitality will subservise more than a single end. Nor shall its leading feature be confined to the woman's luncheon on which occasion the family needs entertainment or shelter abroad until the dread hour of the function has passed.—Indianapolis News.

## The Ideal Guest.

It has been said that women may be divided into two classes, that of the "born hostess" and that of the "born guest," and that neither fits into the other's role with any degree of success! There is one charming woman who is known among her friends as "I. G.," which mysterious appellation stands for "Ideal Guest!" It is so silly! And one can be a perfect guest if she only tries. All you have to do is to be pleased with your entertainment, and try to help your hostess make things agreeable for others. Yes, I do visit a great deal, and I make it an inviolable rule never to repeat in one house what I have seen or heard in another. It is very modest and quite proper that the "Ideal Guest" should thus make light of her qualifications. Those of us, however, who have a faculty for observation know of other requirements of the character she has not named. The "Ideal Guest," for instance, makes the care of her room as

easy for the maid as possible. When she leaves it in the morning the bed is stripped and the mattress turned to the air. When she leaves it for dinner or supper in the evening, all her own belongings are carefully put away in closet or drawers, thus making no "picking up" after her—work which takes much time. The "I. G." also remembers at noon, or when the guest room has the most blaze of sunlight, to close the blinds or drop the awnings, thus helping to keep fresh her hostess' dainty furnishings.—Harper's Bazar.

## The Business Woman's Problems.

Why the woman who works for a living is usually more nervous and in less exuberant health generally than the man who works, has been a matter for much discussion in clubs and newspapers, and without any satisfactory verdict having been reached, but there are those who do not find it hard to understand the phenomenon.  
The man who works usually does one sort of work. He is a physician, a lawyer, or a clerk, and when he has closed his office door for the day, if he is a sensible man, he puts in the remainder of the time enjoying himself in whatever way best suits him.  
And the woman who works—well, she is usually jack of a dozen trades and master of none.  
When she comes home from her office it occurs to her that there are a half a dozen pairs of stockings to be darned—and she sets to work forthwith on this nerve-tearing work. When the stockings are finished, she is just as likely as not to sew on the lace that the laundress has ripped off a skirt, and she goes to bed with her head aching and absolutely unrefreshed.  
In the morning she remembers that there are a dozen little lace collars to be laundered, for they were much too fragile to go in the general laundry, and that afternoon she gives over to the "doing-up" of these troublesome little things, adding a couple of white belts, three pairs of white gloves and a veil to the pile.  
When she has finished with these, her back is aching, and she is glad to lie down and read by the light of a distant and dim gas jet the afternoon newspaper, thereby bringing on the ills that come from eye strain.  
She discovers the next afternoon that her hair needs washing, and she spends a good two hours at this hard work. She doesn't feel that she can afford the seventy-five cents or \$1 that a hair-dresser would charge her for this service, and which the latter can do much better than she can do it herself, and so she expends strength that is worth more to her than money, in half-doing this work.  
She manicures her own nails when she should be taking a nap, and makes shirt waists when she should be exercising in the open. She makes caramels by way of fun, and fusses over them until she herself admits that she is "half-dead."  
She finds things for herself to do that really needn't be done, and by the end of the summer she is a limp and nerve-racked rag.  
"But I have to keep nice," she wails, "and I cannot afford to hire some one to do my mending and to groom my hair and nails!"  
It is, indeed, a problem how the business woman shall manage, but, nevertheless, these are some of the reasons why she who works for a living is usually a thin and anaemic person, who looks haggard and old before her time.—Baltimore News.



Widespread is the fad for so-called odd jewelry.

Pique collars and cuffs are a feature of all summer frocks.

Trimming lead off with quillings of the same silks as the gowns.

Chiffon taffeta and chiffon cloth gowns must be included.

Exquisitely embroidered imported blouses attract one's attention at every side.

The pattern or robe gown, as it is called, helps to make life easier by far this season.

Dull gold gallons of various widths are much used in combinations with a brilliant color.

The modified leg-o-mutton sleeve is the favorite sleeve, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Under lingerie hats the hair will be seen to be garnished with pert butterfly bows of crisp silk.

Of the making of collars, chemisettes and cuffs, as well as undersleeves, there is indeed no end.

Using different linings make a lot of variety in embroidered dresses, for the effect is quite different with each color.

By that silent agreement which is fashion's Marconi system, every well dressed woman, it seems, has ordered one or more black costumes.

Several new kinds of pleated bindings and ruchings are shown; among these is one designed to take the place of a neckband with a two-inch and a half frill below to lie flat around the throat. It is of pleated chiffon.

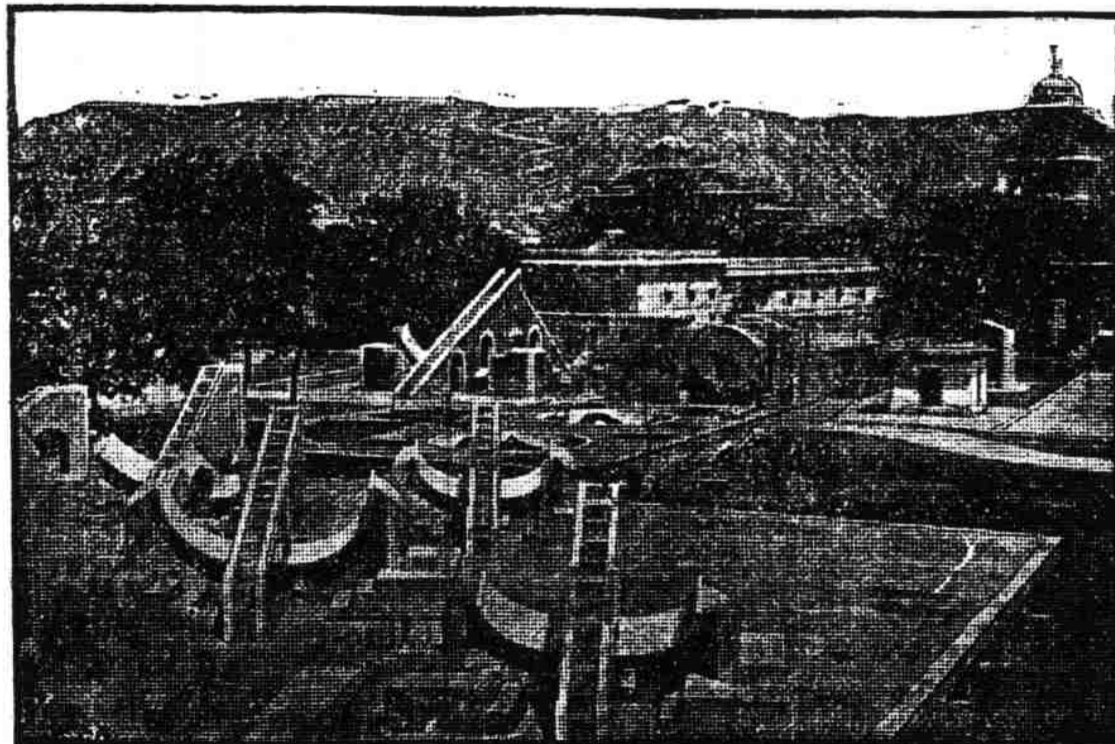
## THE "SNOW BABY" IN HER ARCTIC DRESS



MARIE AHNIGHITO PEARY, DAUGHTER OF THE POLAR EXPLORER, COMMANDER PEARY.

## THE PRIMITIVE OBSERVATORY OF JEYPORE.

Jeyapore is the pleasant, healthy capital of one of the most prosperous independent States of Rajputana, India, and is a very busy and important commercial town, with large banks and other trading establishments. It is a centre of native manufactures, especially those of many kinds of jewelry and of colored printed cloths and muslins. The enameled work done here is the best in India, and the cutting and setting of garnets and other stones found in the State is a large branch of industry. The crowded streets and bazars are most lively and picturesque. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, and is divided by cross streets into six equal portions. The main streets are 111 feet wide and are paved, and the city is lighted by gas. The Maharaja's palace occupies the centre of the city, which has a population of about 143,000.  
In Jeyapore is the famous Jautra or Observatory, the largest of the five built by the celebrated royal astronomer, Jey Sing, the founder of Jeyapore, who succeeded the Rajas of Amber in 1693. Chosen by Muhammad Shah to reform the calendar, his astronomical observations were formulated in tables which corrected those of De la Hire. He built five observatories—at Delhi, Benares, Muttra, Ujjain and Jeyapore. The observatory at Jeyapore is the largest of the five.



THE OBSERVATORY AT JEYPORE, INDIA, BUILT BY JEY SING ABOUT 1693.

It is not under cover, but is an open courtyard full of curious and fantastic instruments invented and designed by him. They have been allowed to go out of repair, and many of them are now quite useless, it being impossible even to guess what purpose they served in the wonderfully accurate calculations and observations of their inventor, but the dial, gnomons, quadrants, etc., still remain of great interest to astronomers, and the Observatory at Jeyapore is one of the places which is always visited by tourists.—Scientific American.

**An Epidemic of Duels.**  
There would appear to have been an epidemic of duelling in the State of Mississippi on a recent Thursday. There were six duels and four of the combatants were killed outright or fatally wounded.—London Chronicle.

**Cure For Seasickness.**  
A home-coming passenger on one of the big steamships of the Atlantic ferry says: "The second day out I saw scores of people wearing a bandage over one eye as they walked up and down the deck. It struck me as being worthy of investigation, so I appealed to the surgeon. He informed me that the fleet physician had learned that seasickness is a nervous malady produced by seeing the motion of objects on board ship. The remedy is to bandage one eye, which has the effect of

## A FOLDING HORN.

A megaphone to be effective at any distance has to be made of such large proportions that it is about as inconvenient to carry as a bass viol, and this



FOLDING MEGAPHONE.

Inconvenience of transportation has gone a long way to prevent the more general use of the instrument. Even in the smaller sizes a megaphone is a particularly clumsy and conspicuous object, so that the idea of a Cleveland inventor



New York City.—There are many occasions for which nothing is quite so well suited as the fitted coat. This one

## Tucked Blouse Waist.

The blouse waist continues, and will continue, to be the favorite of the fashionable world, and seems to know no limit to its variety. Illustrated is one of the newest that can be utilized both for wash materials and for silks and wools, and which allows of many variations in the trimming. In this instance white linen is combined with handsome embroidery and the waist is unlined, but the trimming can be lace or banding of any sort that may be preferred, while the fitted lining will be found desirable for silk and wool materials.



is severe in style and has all the smartness which comes from such cut while it is absolutely becoming to girlish

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is closed at the front, the fronts and the back. The tucks are so arranged as to give tapering lines to the figure at the back and to provide becoming fullness at the front while the closing of the waist is made invisibly beneath the edge of the right front. The sleeves are the favorite ones which form generous puffs above smoothly fitted lower portions. There is a regulation stock which can be worn with a tie and a turn-over, as in this instance, or be made to match the trimming as preferred.

## A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



figures and quite simple. In the illustration the material is white serge stitched with belding silk, but while it is in every way to be desired for the immediate season, the model will also be found available for the autumn and for every fashionable suiting as well as for general wear.

The coat is made with fronts, backs and under-arm gores, and is absolutely plain. At the neck are regulation collar and lapels, and the closing is made invisibly by means of a fly. The sleeves are the accepted ones that are full at the shoulders and narrow at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards of material twenty-seven, two and a quarter yards forty-four or one and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

## Overskirts to Be Worn.

There is every prospect that we shall be wearing overskirts within the coming year. The tunic skirt is being boomed by the dressmakers, and since many women have taken kindly to the innovation, its success is fairly well assured. The style is very becoming to tall figures, but is not at all a happy one for short or stout women.

## Use Great Care in Selecting.

With short skirts invading the ranks of almost every style of dress, a mistake often committed is that of having every skirt in your wardrobe short, instead of having an occasional long one for high days and holidays. And another mistake even more encountered is the wearing of several tailored skirts with exquisitely embroidered blouses, the excuse being that they are both white, and so should be all right. They are not all right, by a great deal. Short skirts belong, by the very nature

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one, three and a



quarter yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide with one yard of all-over embroidery to trim as illustrated.

## White to Be Popular.

White, the trade journals say, will be more popular next year than it has been this or previous seasons. The buyer will, therefore, take every advantage of white sales in the shops.