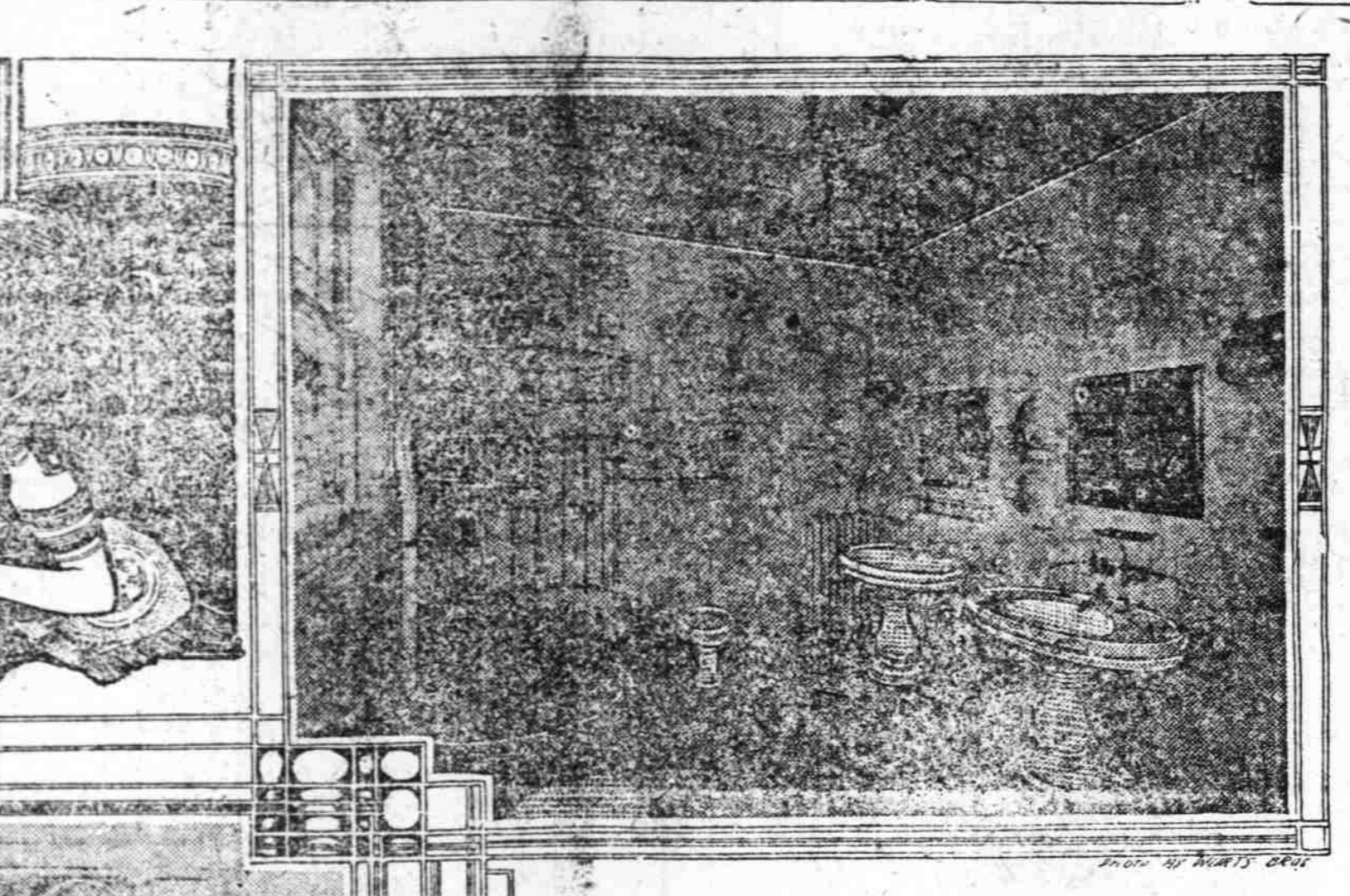


SUNDAY MAGAZINE SECTION

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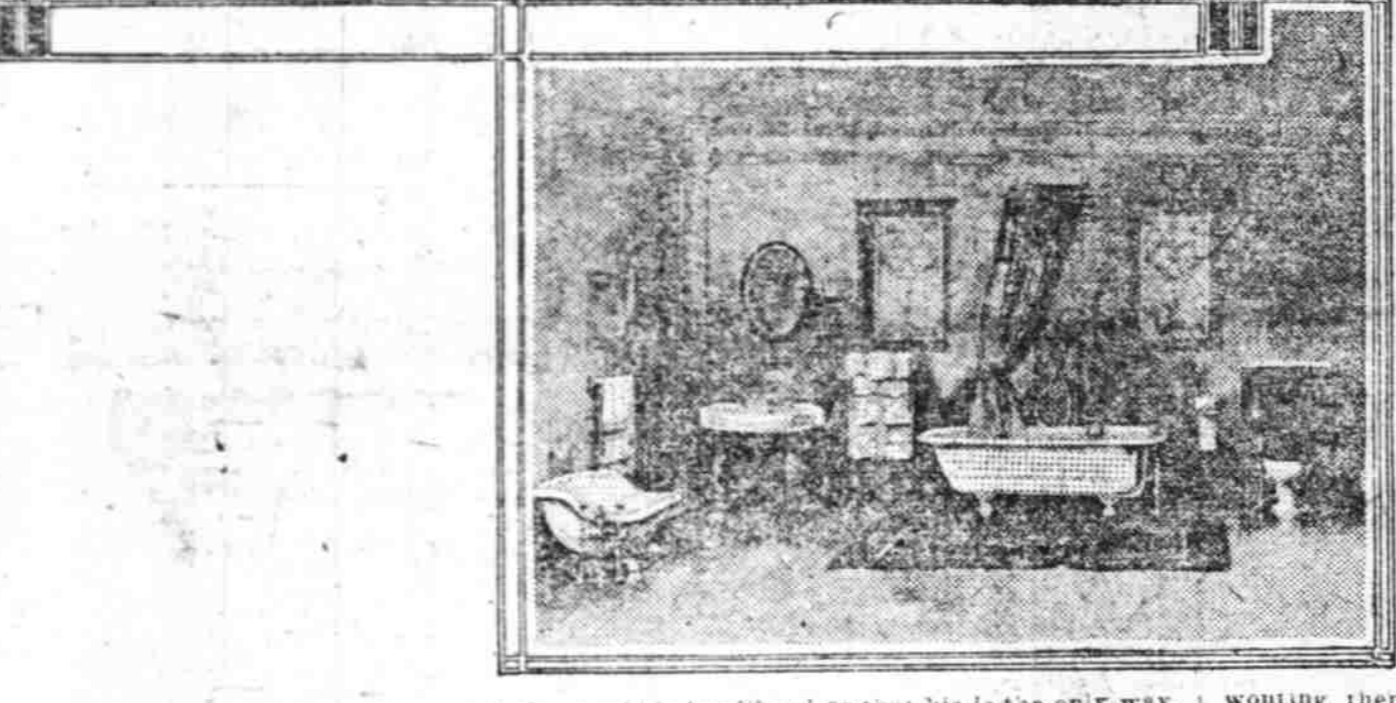
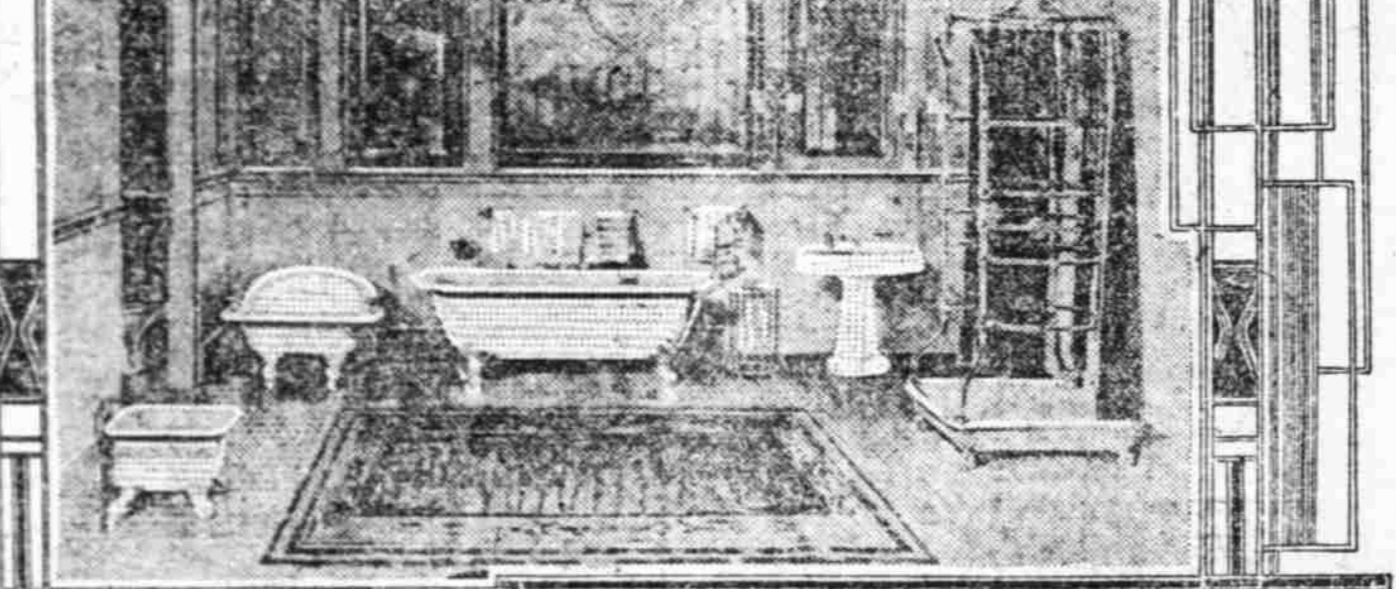
Luxury and Hygiene of Modern Baths



BY ELLA ADELIA FLETCHER.

It is not long since a residence provided with one bathroom was described as possessing "all modern conveniences," and only in the large and handsome homes of extremely considerate and thoughtful persons were there baths for the servants' use. Now the up-to-date apartment house provides a bathroom for almost every bedroom, and the servant's bath is coming to be considered indispensable.

The wave of so-called "sanitary plumbing" which swept over the country in many cases fighting a winning battle against prevalent disease was the first step in the reform from which have sprung the beauty, comfort and perfection of the modern bathroom. The strictly up-to-date bathroom, in addition to its commodious lavatory and the conventional tub, is provided with a tub for a sitz bath and another for the feet, and also with a complete needle shower, having a series of hoops and funnels by means of which every part of the body can be sprayed with water at any desired temperature. The manner of the setting of the bathtubs and their individual elegance are restrained only by the taste of the designer and the limit of expense. The luxury of old Roman days did not surpass, if it equaled the decorations and fittings of the bathrooms in some of our modern palaces.



In face of the work of reorganization, and the cold winter incident no longer browbeats her fellows into believing in the superior virtues

of his hardihood or that his is the only way. The office of the cold bath is mainly that of stimulating and hardening the nerves of

women them to shocks of temperature changes. As a cleansing agent its value is almost nil. Cold water has no affinity for

How Women Make Money at Newport.

Newport, the summer Mecca of the very wealthy, naturally becomes the resort of hundreds of men and women desirous of securing employment. There is a sharp competition for a "position" among the test for favor, as the "restless" butlers, coachmen, maids, housekeepers, etc., manage very successfully to cover the field of service, and the outsiders' fastest offer novelty to secure even a hearing, to say nothing of making a living. Every season women have come to the fore with ingenious devices giving them a very slight edge in America's most beautiful seashore resort. One practical little body distributed samples of a delicious confection of homemade manufacture at the servants' porta, the main entrance of the show places on the cliff walk and Bellevue avenue being barred to any one needing a trade solicitor. By tact and a very important matter the woman in a position to get her sweetest to madame's notice, and it was not long before she received orders sufficient to pay her well for her trouble.

She took this method of disposing of her wares, as she thus saved the percentage charged when the transaction was carried on through the medium of an exchange. At many a well-lunched these homemade bonbons were received with great favor by the guests present, who were tired of the sameness of French confections.

Another young woman wrote a letter to one of the prominent leaders of society just before a much heralded dinner dance given at her magnificent mansion on the cliffs, and frankly stated her case, saying that she wanted to get the list for the newspapers and that her descriptions of "toffs" would be correct and the identification of gown and woeer absolute. The leader engaged her as a private scribe to furnish a complete and comprehensive account of the affair for publication. Many of the important functions after this were reported in this fashion, the young woman being paid by both the papers and the hostesses.

The arrangement of wild flowers as decorations for luncheon and tea tables was made a feature by another enterprising girl. In this, as in the newspaper writing, everything was clear profit, for a short excursion beachward provided her with a wealth of lovely blossoms which her own exquisite taste formed into unique and artistic decorations. After ornate displays of American Beauties, orchids and other high priced flowers, these simple wild flowers were both restful and delightful to the eye.

In a place where pleasure is the watchword the creator of any unique form of amusement is hailed as a savior from ennui, that enemy of the very rich. For the success of the superb Colonial ball given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Flah at the Crossways a modest and retiring young woman was largely responsible. The minuets, with its stately, graceful figures, was arranged by her, and some of the most original and appropriate cotillon figures were made from her designs.

The visiting maid, while not a new idea, met with favor in Newport among that class of young women who are stronger on ancestry than pocket money. These do not dwell in any of the show houses, but enjoy their summers in lovely, unpretentious homes in Kay, Catherine, Francis and other streets of similar aristocratic stolidity.

Of course, these girls are invited everywhere. Such good old names as theirs look well in the printed lists of social functions. Therefore many a stitch that they have no time to give is needed to keep the not-over-elaborate wardrobe up to date. Here is where the visiting maid was hailed with delight. Girls who paid out only \$1 a week for their share in this useful person could look as well-groomed as the very rich maiden who monopolized the services of a maid entirely.

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When Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed there was only one Lot left. There is a B in every bonnet—in fact, that's where the whole thing starts. Longevity gaining ground? Yes; 'tis best to be seen the old do not dye as they, and

Tea Gowns, Matinees and Negligees.

In these days when each and every gown in a woman's outfit may truthfully be called a work of art, it is rather difficult to say which one is the more attractive or costly, the two terms, however, not being synonymous.

The tea gown is a most important addition to the modern outfit; in fact, is not an addition, but one of the well-dressed woman. She who makes a study of clothes spends a lot of thought and money on her tea gowns and has them of various materials and in thick and thin fabrics and of different colors.

A elaborate tea gown can be fashioned to suit for an informal at home dinner, and even for the low flowing dresses which must always be part of the outfit when one goes to the theatre. Indeed, a delightful which it was intended for a dinner gown, but which is now popular for the low neck in a tea gown, the cut is much higher than for a dinner gown, and the ends are held up or chignon over the shoulders and always always attractively trimmed with lace, chiffon or net.

In tea gowns of applique or the fine French lace are remarkably attractive this season, and while they are always a good thing, the undershirt of fine lawn or tulle trimmed profusely with lace, gives a much lighter effect than if the gown itself were simply of the material. Chiffon is used to the inner lining, but should not be made too full; if acception puffed, then the fluting should be sewed to the left in the fashion that it will not look as though gathered. One model that is thought especially smart has the chignon falling loose from the shoulders, as does the lace of which the gown is made, but in front the fulness is kept in place by a girdle.

An expensive and always effective style of tea gown is the one made of flowered silk. At this time of year there are a great many different patterns to choose from, and many different colorings. The lighter quality of silk is better to use for a tea gown intended for summer wear, but, of course, the heavier qualities and the broad-cut ones are the handsomest. White with colored flowers always makes up well, but there is a curious fashion design with a blue ground and pink flowers, almost a pompadour in color, and effect that is very charming and by no means expensive. The style of these gowns is much the same—a princess back with straight fronts, with an inner front of lace or chiffon. The gown can be cut round at the neck in front, and then a straight stole of lace, headed with a square piece of lace, and the ends hanging down to the hem of the skirt makes it remarkably effective and always becoming. The net lace, with the applique of heavier lace, can be used for this style when it is not desirable to go to the expense of the real lace of heavy quality. As a rule, however, people appear to prefer the heavier and more expensive lace for this purpose. It is not necessary, in order to carry out the lines of the

fashionable tea gown, to have any trimmings of lace on the skirt. Either the front of face all straight or boucans of lace are all sufficient, especially if the material of the gown is heavy, but it must have always the long front, with the sleeves very long and finished, to show an unlined undersleeves of net or lace.

Tea gowns made of silk, velvet, a very sheer, thin quality—are fashionable and extremely attractive. In the pale yellow or cream colored are some of the smartest, trimmed with bands of Persian or Persian or low embroidery on white satin. The lining of the gown fits close to the figure, but the material itself hangs straight from the shoulders, as in a kind of the chignon, and at the same time draping the figure in a shape becoming to the figure. Sleeves loose from the shoulders, but on in pairs, or a set back and a row of lace, and are finished with a band of the embroidery and a ruffle of the lace. The yoke is cut square and low with a band of lace, and the long sleeves are sometimes a long jacket in laces or pointed front effect, given by bands of lace, and the ends, while down the front are finished with lace which reach to the very hem of the skirt and then meet other ruffles, not over a finger in width, that go entirely around the whole gown.

Batiste tea gowns are delightful for cool and day, and are made in many as well as in color, but white is more fashionable. All these are made on the fitted slip princess planings, but the material left open from the shoulders so that the long, ruffled neck is so fashionable now as the best obtained. Around on pointed batiste tea gowns are very smart, and the mass of lace on the front and in ruffles.

All eye cut low in the neck in front, either round or square, but have long sleeves that are slashed to the elbow, so that the arms are shown. Embroidered lace is also used for trimming these tea gowns, but it is really too heavy for the batiste and is better on the thin India silk or material of that sort. The most up to date style among the ready-made tea gowns is the one made entirely of entire dress of lace and gathered ribbon of the same width, the ribbon either white, blue or yellow, as preferred; the lace always white. This gown is tight in the back, in princess effect, but the fronts are loose and yet are supposed to be held in place by a jewelled girdle pulled well down in front to give a long line and to prevent the figure from looking too large. The linings are of the thinnest kind of India silk, any heavy being taken in at the seams to fit. The netting or heavy lining is put in the gown because too warm for summer wear, and the idea is that not only shall this look cool, but be cool enough to wear on the hottest evenings. It would almost seem that the height of the dressmaker's art had been reached in this style of garment, and that she apparently loose and without referable to the figure, it is really a well, and is most carefully fashioned for either stout or slender figures.



Speech and Silence. It takes much trouble for man to learn to speak and in many cases much more trouble to learn how to keep silent.

Engagement rings—the din of battle. When Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed there was only one Lot left. There is a B in every bonnet—in fact, that's where the whole thing starts. Longevity gaining ground? Yes; 'tis best to be seen the old do not dye as they, and

politized the services of a maid entirely. Hairdressing was included in the maid's accomplishments, and though she was kept on the trot from morning till night and had to keep a careful record of her engagements so that she never created disappointments or clashes, she left Newport with enough to live comfortably in New York all winter. Her early mornings and her evenings were her own, so that, besides turning a pretty penny, she managed to have as well a very good

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