

Fashions

New York City.—No style ever suited young girls better than that of the overblouse, and it not only retains its vogue, but is constantly increasing in favor. This one is charmingly girlish and attractive and can be treated in a number of ways. In the



Illustration it is made from a bordered voile and the border has been cut off and utilized for the trimming, but cashmere is being much worn this season, and makes lovely blouses and dresses for young girls; the simple

Black Bridesmaids' Hats.

The large picture hats of bridesmaids are in stretched black satin encircled with wreaths of shell pink and white camellias, and they wear handsome chains with jeweled pendants.

Sheath Skirts of Satin.

Sheath skirts in dahlia satin, fashioned on long lines—reaching above the waist line, with a train in the back—are exceedingly handsome, and the short blouse of lace worn with them echoes the color of the skirt in its embroideries or similar decoration.

Fasten in Front.

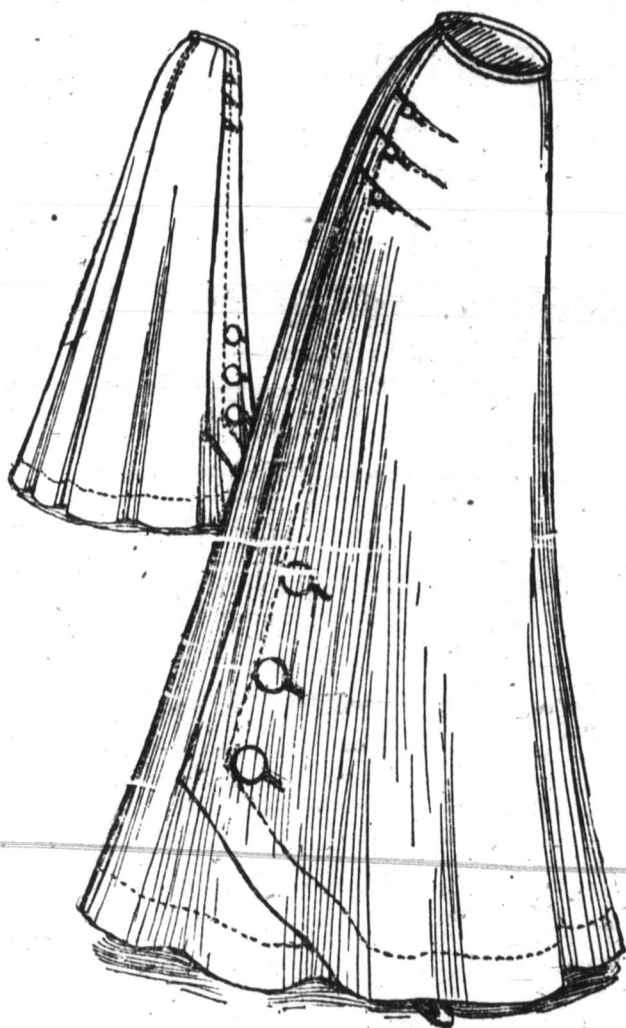
It looks as though all the garments of this season will fasten in front instead of the back. From shirt waists to ball gowns one sees the same method of fastening. This is especially true of one-piece suits, of elaborate blouses and of classic party gowns.

Black Dress.

This year the most elegant of all dresses are the black ones, made in fine silky broadcloth which has the richness of silk. A gown of this character, made in the modified long directoire lines, will prove one of the best investments the woman of small means can make.

Infant's Wrapper.

Such a little garment as this one belongs in every layette. It can be slipped on at a moment's notice, and mornings are exceedingly apt to be



silks are much in vogue, wool taffeta and a whole host of other materials might be suggested with the trimming anything in contrast. Bandings are exceedingly beautiful, and are always easy to apply, braiding with squatche is handsome and simpler effects can be obtained by the use of straight rows of braid or other trimming. In this instance the guimpe is separate, and is made of all-over lace, but the blouse can be made all in one if liked, and the long sleeves can be of the same material as the over blouse, or they can be of thin material in matching color, while the yoke is of white. Again they allow a choice of full or three-quarter length.

The over blouse is made with front and back buttons that are tucked over the shoulders and is finished with the lace collar and the narrow sleeves. The guimpe consists of the front and back with the mousquetaire sleeves, which form the foundation. The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is two and an eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, one and five-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with two and three-eighths yards eighteen inches wide for the yoke and sleeves, two and a quarter yards of banding three tuches wide for the trimming.

Taupe and Amethyst.

There is no abatement of the rage for taupe color and amethyst shades.

Embroidery.

Embroideries are among the favored millinery specialties this fall. They are in high relief and adorn the wide-brimmed hats when no drapery and few feathers are used.

Olive Green Hats.

The olive green hats have been taken up with enthusiasm by young girls. Some of these have the peasant's wings in the front just as it is worn in the Alps.

cool and to require such a comfortable wrapper, while it can be made from almost any soft, warm material. French and Scotch flannels are favorites, but many of the fannettes are pretty and satisfactory. In the illustration the gown is shown in the front view made of dotted flannel, while in the back view it is made of plain blue flannel, with the edges scalloped with heavy embroidery silk.

The wrapper is made with fronts and back which are tucked at the centres, and is finished with a flat rolled over collar, while it is held by ribbon ties. There are comfortable sleeves finished with rolled over cuffs.

The quantity of material required is two and five-eighths yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, one and three quarter yards thirty-two or forty-four inches wide.

The next little, edge of ruching made of crepe lisse or lace, which girls have been wearing in their stocks looks old fashioned just now. The new ruching is two inches wide is triple and very full.

Challis For Indoor Wear.

Silk and wool challis has taken on a new lustre this week. It is offered for indoor frocks in dull and light tones, in stripes and in plaid.

Woman's Realm

A Quiet Home.

"I always make it a rule to shut myself away in my own room for one hour every afternoon," writes a "Mother of Ten." "If I didn't, I really don't know how I should get on sometimes. I look on that quiet hour in the afternoon as an excellent investment, for I come down after it rested, and consequently less worried, which is good for everybody in the house—husband, children and maids. If by any chance I miss it, I find that everything goes wrong during the rest of the day, and I'm dreadfully irritable and snappish."—Home Chat.

Health, the Secret.

The secret of beauty may be expressed in very few words—health, ease, grace of movement and a proper mental attitude. The Circle says of the latter that beauty is permanently possible only when the mind is right. It may be possible for a cross, worrying and inconsiderate young woman to be beautiful, but—she will not, cannot possibly, keep her beauty more than a few years. Gradually the figure will stiffen, the face become tensed and wrinkled and the voice ungentle and unpleasant. On the other hand, a number of plain women have become beautiful through habitual calmness, hopefulness and loving kindness.

Simplified Marriage.

We marry for love, and frequently stay married a long time without it, writes Vilhjalmr Stefansson, in Harper's Magazine, while with the Eskimo the "marriage of convenience," as it is in the beginning, is never long endured unless love develops. Whenever either husband or wife prefers separation, divorce takes place. There is a peculiar economic factor which accounts for this freedom. An Eskimo wife can leave a husband without a single thought of "How shall I support myself and my child?" for as long as there are food and clothing in the community they will be cared for. Nor does the woman suffer in social standing. As a matter of fact, however, if a couple are congenial enough to remain mar-

Our Cut-Out Recipe
Paste in Your Soap Case.

Nut Waters.—Put the inside of a granite saucepan, then put into it a cupful of light brown sugar, a cupful of granulated sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of sweet cream. Cook until the mixture forms a soft ball when tested in cold water, add a cupful of chopped nut meats of any kind, flavor with vanilla and stir until a creamy consistency and commencing to harden. Reheat over hot water until melted, stirring constantly, then drop in small pats on buttered paper.

ried a year, divorce becomes improbable, and is much rarer in middle life than it is with us.

Homes of Their Own.

The home is the kernel of life. There is no danger that daughters will despise marriage and a home. They will take to it only too readily when the magic hour strikes, but parents may well deliberate before they wantonly strengthen a girl's innate tendency to seek a home of her own. For there is a sweet dignity of maidenhood and womanhood which is sacrificed in an inordinate quest for a husband and home.

With sons it is different. Many men need to have the home principle fostered and built up. They must be made not only good hearted, but must have their nomadic instincts carefully repressed and taught to centre around the sacred idea of home.

Then, when once the notion of home and its paramount importance is fixed in his mind, a young man is perfectly free to go forth and find a maiden to share it.—Woman's Life.

She Sees the Reason.

Notices and warnings on placards do not begin to make the impression upon the public that one individual experience will. Every woman knows that in all postoffices are cards begging persons to put their names and addresses on all valuable letters, that they may be returned in case they cannot be delivered. One woman, at least, has seen and disregarded them for years, but in the future she will do differently. Last month she had occasion to send away \$10 and put one bill of that denomination in an envelope, which she neither registered nor wrote on the back for return. The letter was never delivered, and the woman was obliged to send another bill, this time registered. One day this week her first letter came back to her after six weeks of wandering.

She found that she had used one of her husband's business envelopes, on which was stamped his name and address, and because she had misdirected it in the first place it had come back to the name printed at the top. Thus she is in \$10, and when she sends money again by mail there is no doubt that the letter will have her own name on the outside, as well as that of the addressee.—New York Telegram.

Slavery of Dress.

The redoubtable Professor Thomas, of Chicago University, proceeds with his dissection of lovely woman in the American Magazine, his particular topic this time being female apparel. The subject is not a new one. For ages it has afforded abundant oppor-

tunity to philosophers and moralists for heaping abuse upon the heads of womenkind. But Professor Thomas has something new to say about it. From his point of view, the moralists were all on the wrong tack. The object of their abuse is a mere helpless victim, "only a pawn in the industrial game played by man."

"Her individual possessor uses her," says Professor Thomas, "as a symbol of his wealth, and the captains of industry make her the occasion of a market for the costly and changeable objects which fashionable habits force her to accept. New fashions are not always beautiful; they are even often ugly, and women know it, but they embrace changes as frequent and as radical as the ingenuity of the mode makes possible. Women do not wear what they want, but what the manufacturers and trades people want them to want. The people who supply them also control them."

The reason for the extreme differentiation in the dress of the sexes is not due to the nature of either, according to Professor Thomas. Man is naturally inclined to personal display, he says, but he has come to have more effective means of getting results, and so he has given up ornament. Money is now his "main charm." Woman, on the contrary, has to depend on her charm for everything. She is "not naturally spectacular," but "when man had acquired a specialized skill which gave him a mastery of the world and her person as well" she "began to specialize the display which he was abandoning. Restricted in movement, with no specialized skill, with not even life to educate her in the broad sense in which men encounter it, and limited in her interests by the proprietary tastes of man, her occupation is to charm." And in this occupation she has become so absorbed as even to forget its original purpose. She "almost loses sight of man—after marriage, at least—in her interest in outstripping other women. Men would prefer her more simply dressed but this is her game—indeed, it is almost her business." And here is retribution, for "man pays the bills."

Underlying the charm of woman's dress Professor Thomas finds two main principles, namely, its emphasis of her sex and the helplessness to which it reduces her. For instinctive reasons which we do not control and do not completely understand, "signs of sex," he says, "have a very powerful emotional effect." Hence the emphasis of woman's "most striking anatomical peculiarity, a waist which measures small in comparison with the bust and hips." "The helplessness involved in facing, high heels, undivided skirts and other impediments of woman has a charm in the eyes of man because it appeals to his protective and masterful instincts. It is his opportunity since the disappearance of large game and in the piping times of peace."



Roses for hats are immense in size. New coats are very elaborately braided.

Modish grays range from deepest to palest pearl.

The Psyche knot is the favorite coiffure of the moment.

The fringed scarf is as fashionable for the hat as for the gown.

Pompadour ribbons are much in demand for evening sashes.

One of the new ideas in evening wraps is the long ulster of pale cloth—a cozy garment if not a graceful one.

The "two-faced" veil for motoring is a real autumn novelty. It is made of two large-motiv veils of chiffon of contrasting color, stitched together at the side hem. In different lights it takes variegated hues.

Gray, black and blue broadcloth wraps are lined throughout with gray or black satin, and many of the new models are made by the high Directoire belt to display a corset effect, securing cleverly the slight hipless lines so much in vogue.

Wedding gowns are changed so that instead of the heavy velvet train hanging from the shoulders the veil will fulfill its old mission and be well and train in one. Thus, when the veil is discarded the gown is one that may be worn for dinners and dances.

While the Directoire style holds almost unrivalled sway, the sheath gown is absolutely taboo, and even the skirts with false slashes, underlaid with contrasting material, are frowned upon, though they promised to be a favorite model earlier in the season.



The HOUSE and HOME

Cheap Shade For Your Piazza.

Take two widths of floor matting, either old or new, about eight feet long and sew it together; this will make about six feet wide. Overcast the two ends and nail each end to a narrow strip of wood. Paint it a pretty shade of olive green on both sides, and hang it from the top of the porch by an end strip, using large screw eyes and ordinary rope or very strong twine for pulleys. The strip of wood on the end makes it roll nicely. The two pieces of matting need not match; after painting they look alike. This is much cheaper than Japanese porch shades for a country house and looks fine on any home.—Boston Post.

Apron Pocket.

A torn apron and frequent accidents due to an outside apron pocket led me to insert a deep pocket of white cotton on the right hand side under my apron.

It is deep enough to contain handkerchiefs for the younger children, a daily account order and "work to be done" book. Outside of the use of the pocket this book alone is a treasure, my accounts are kept straight, my needs for the table never wanting, and the best of all my husband knows just what is needed most to be done about the house, as it is our own. There is also room for thimble and full pair of scissors; a button or hook sewed on immediately saves many stitches.—Boston Post.

Different Ways of Coloring Icings.

White icing is white of egg beaten stiff and mixed with powdered sugar; add a tablespoon of lemon juice; it will be purer white. For yellow icing take a few drops of diluted saffron and add to the white frosting. Chocolate is the best for black. Cinnamon frosting is made by adding a teaspoon of cinnamon to white of one egg; this is very pretty frosting. Pink is colored by a few drops of berry or currant juice. Green frosting is made by adding spinach curd to the white frosting. To curdle spinach, bruise a few leaves thoroughly, then squeeze the juice into a saucepan and boil till it curdles, then add a few drops of water, strain through a napkin, and with that which remains in the napkin color the frosting. Blue is colored with violets; take a handful of violets, soak them over night in a little water, then stir thoroughly and strain.—Boston Post.

To Temper and Retemper Flatirons.

The average housekeeper is often much annoyed by the tendency her flatirons have to cool too rapidly. This is a thing most easily avoided. The new flatiron should first of all have the temper set. Allow it to heat for several hours on a moderately hot stove without removing, let it cool gradually till it is perfectly cold before using it. After this it should only be allowed to heat when wanted for use. The habit of leaving the flatirons on the fire at all times in case you should need them will in time ruin any iron. Allowing the metal to thoroughly soak in the fire will draw the temper of the best steel forged. To retemper an iron which will no longer hold heat, heat it as hot as you can, so long as it isn't glowing, and then drop it in a tub of moderately warm water. When cold it should be treated as a new iron, that is, to reheat it slowly and then let it gradually cool.—Boston Post.



Lemonade.—In making lemonade heat the lemons before squeezing and you will get almost double the quantity of juice.

Sour Milk Pie.—Add to a cup sour milk one-half cup sugar, a cup of chopped raisins and a teaspoon cinnamon. Stir on stove until hot, then add a teaspoonful cornstarch dissolved in a little water. Bake in two crusts.

Oyster Nugget.—One quart of oysters, six common crackers rolled fine, one-quarter pound of butter, two cups of milk, three eggs; beat the eggs, put all together in your stew pan; stir it about fifteen or twenty minutes over a good fire; be careful and not burn. Serve hot.

Quince Marmalade.—Wipe quinces, remove blossom ends, cut in quarters, remove seeds, then cut in small pieces. Put into a preserving kettle, and add enough water to nearly cover. Cook slowly until soft. Rub through a hair sieve and add three-fourths its measure of heated sugar. Cook slowly twenty minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning.

Ripe Tomato Pickle.—Three pints tomatoes, peeled and chopped; one cup chopped celery; four tablespoons chopped red pepper; four tablespoons chopped onion; four tablespoons salt; six tablespoons sugar; six tablespoons mustard seed; one-half teaspoon clove; one-half teaspoon cinnamon; one teaspoon grated nutmeg; two cups vinegar. Mix ingredients in order given. Put in a stone jar and cover. This uncooked mixture must stand a week before using, but may be kept a year.

KNOX SEC. OF STATE

Pennsylvania Senator Accepts Highest Place in Cabinet

MR. TAFT IS MUCH GRATIFIED

After Receiving a Telegram From Philander C. Knox, Signifying His Willingness to Accept, Mr. Taft Announces His Appointment as Secretary of State.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—William H. Taft, President-elect of the United States Friday night announced the appointment of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of State in his Cabinet.

The announcement followed the receipt by Mr. Taft of a telegram, which came late in the afternoon, conveying the information from Mr. Knox that he would accept the premiership of the Taft Cabinet. Mr. Taft without delay made the announcement that the matter was settled. In giving the details of the negotiations he said that the offer was made to Mr. Knox last Sunday morning in New York. That since the offer he had not heard from Mr. Knox until the telegram he received Friday. After a consultation with Secretary Root in Washington last Sunday afternoon, Mr. Taft said he made an effort to see the Pennsylvania Senator there but was informed he was in New York to attend the dinner of the Pennsylvania society. He wired Mr. Knox to see him at the Henry W. Taft residence Sunday morning. The appointment was kept Mr. Knox concluding his visit in time for Judge Taft to attend morning church services, but remaining at the Taft residence until after Judge Taft had gone to church.

"I feel that I am to be congratulated in securing the services of Senator Knox in my Cabinet," Judge Taft said in making the statement with the understanding that he was to be quoted. "In selecting a Secretary of State I wanted first a great lawyer, and, second, a man who would fill the public eye, not only here but abroad, as man who stands out pre-eminently as a great American."

"Mr. Knox was a great Attorney General; he was a prominent candidate for the presidency, and he is recognized in the Senate and elsewhere as one of the great lawyers of that body."

Judge Taft also feels that from a political viewpoint the selection of Mr. Knox is most happy. He explained that there was often a feeling that the State of Pennsylvania, with its assured Republican majorities, often was slightly in the matter of recognition in the high councils of the party. That this will not be the case in the next administration was indicated by the announcement by Mr. Taft that he should invite Senator Knox to come to Augusta, Ga., that he might consult him freely with reference to filling other places in his Cabinet. In fact, he said that he felt the need of such advice as he should be able to obtain from Mr. Knox regarding not only the Cabinet, but many matters preliminary to the beginning of his administration. That Mr. Knox's influence will be potent was freely admitted by Mr. Taft.

The hesitation of Senator Knox to make a more speedy decision is interpreted here to his desire to arrange with due regard to the interests of the party and his State for relinquishing his seat in the Senate. Mr. Taft evinced many evidences of gratification at the decision which has been reached.

Root Will Not Resign.

Washington, Special.—Reports that Secretary Root contemplates resigning his seat in the Cabinet in the immediate future because of the trouble which he is experiencing from his knee which was injured while he was in the West making a speech in behalf of Mr. Taft, are denied in responsible quarters.

Judge Purnell Passes.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—After a prolonged illness due to paralysis and cancer of the kidneys, United States Judge Thomas Richard Purnell died at his home in this city Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock. He was 63 years of age and was a grandson of Governor Dudley, of Wilmington, who was the first Governor elected in North Carolina by popular vote. He had been a Federal Judge for nearly twelve years, having been appointed to succeed Judge A. S. Seymour, de-

Graham Dies on Gallows.

Concord, N. C., Special.—Will Graham, a negro who committed criminal assault on Miss Pearl Tucker in the edge of this city on the 13th day of last October, paid the penalty for his crime here on the gallows. Miss Tucker, the 16-year-old victim, is pretty and of respectable family and strong in character. She is the daughter of Daniel E. and Mrs. Emma Webb Tucker.