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THE MILLINER'S ART is the most hurnitive or most on open to women. Ordinary trimmers received, experts as high as \$75 per week. No need to leave tome to learn this beautiful art, We teach it there may be not a study from making to trimming. You can study from the spare time and make money right from the property of t

LADY AGENT WANTED. A lady to sell "Sempre Glowine"—Always Young—a pure face tollet, rapid seller, speaks for itself. Free sample and particular Marletta Stanley Co., 39-4th St., Grand Rapids Mich.

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WANTED

WANTED:-Four Men to travel in each State istribute samples and advertise our goods. Salar tating age and occupation, tating age and occupation, carborn Street, CHICAGO.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn watchmaking earn pay while learning. Write for our free bool "How to be a Watchmaker." STONE WATCHMAK ING SCHOOL. 949 Globe. St. Paul, Minn.

ADIES, to make Sanitary Belts. Material all cut ready to sew, \$1.20 per dozen, particulars stamped envelope. LENOX CO., Dept. 250, Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS

Uncle Sam's Heroes of the Surf.

Continued from First Page

distance to the bar, and they could have been hauled ashore in their small boat, through or on the surf. This idea was infollowed by the suggestion of a projectofile force for that purpose. I instituted experiments by throwing light lines with thous and arrows by rockets and by a line. My idea culminated in complete success, however, by the use of a mortar, or a carronade, and a ball and line. Then I found, to my great delight, that

it was an easy matter to carry out my desired purpose."

Nine years later, when Dr. Newell Thine years later, when Dr. Newell chad become a member of Congress from thickey Jersey, he spoke before the House from the necessity of federal life saving to and gave the points of his plan for such a service, based on his study of the problem during the years between the ship-wycek he has described and his election beto. Congress. So ardently did he champion his plan that he drew to his support Abraham Lincoln and John Quincy Adams, among other influential members of the House, and when the lighthouse bill came over from the Senate, both House inserted a clause providing for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of eight life saving stations and their equipment on the New Jersey coast between Sandy Hook and

Jersey coast between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor; the Senate concurring in the amendment.

7 The next year Dr. Newell secured an appropriation of \$10,000 for the extension of the service from Little Egg Harbor to Cape May, at the southermost end of the New Jersey Coast, and the Government was fairly launched in the

work of life saving.

The new service, the first few years of its existence, more than justified the expectations of Dr. Newell and other advocates, but there came a time when it got to be a political plaything and speedily feel into disrepute, though there was never lack of heroism on the part of the crews. All this time the service was limited to the Atlantic seaboard; that is, what service there was, with the stations closed a good part of the year by the Government's parsimony. In the later sixties, when Congressman "Sumset" Cox took up the cudgels in behalf of the service, it had become completely disorganized. By 1871 it had been reorganized, thanks to Mr. Cox, and this is the organization that exists and this is the organization that exists to-day, the like of which is to be found howhere else on the globe. Canada is the only other country maintaining a life saving service not volunteer, but it is not to be mentioned in the same breath

with ours.

Since the seventies the service has Since the seventies the service has since the seventies the service has since the seventies the shore of the additional partial of Mexico and the Great Lakes.

While a majority of the nearly three hundred life saving stations are to be found on the Atlantic seaboard, due to mothe storminess of the Atlantic and its the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic coast crews that the public hears oftenest, it is neverbacked to the service of the Atlantic can its commence of the service of the strength of the service of the ser

heir efforts to save life and property Indeed, the crews strewn along the shores of the Great Lakes have as strenuous a time of it as their fellows along the Atlantic seaboard, even they who keep watch along the wreck-strewn south beach of Long Island and the

south beach of Long Island and the New Jersey coast.

The almost superhuman powers of endurance of the life guards in time of peril is well illustrated by the work of the Ottawa Point Station, Lake Huron, on November 27th and 28th, 1889.

Early on the afternoon of the 27th, Captain F. T. Ocha heard signals of distress and sent two surfmen to investigate. After walking ten miles along the beach, in the face of a blinding snow and sleet storm, they found two schooners driven on a reef about three hundred yards off shore. While one of the surfmen remained on the beach and built a fire, to let the shipwrecked know that succor was coming, the other stag-

intimeted yards on snore. While one of the surfmen remained on the beach and built a fire, to let the shipwrecked know that succor was coming, the other staggered back to the station and notified the crew of the work ahead.

It was folly to think of rowing down to the vreck. A team of horses was hastily procured from a farmer, the life boat and beach apparatus loaded in a wagon, but before the horses had gone far they played out. Another team was secured and, the crew walking, the trip was renewed. The burden proved too heavy for the four animals and the life boat had to be left behind.

Finally, the scene of the wreck was reached, and while a part of the crew shot a line to the schooners, the rest went back for the boat. This was brought up after one man had been rescued in the breeches buoy, and then, the schooners showing signs of breaking up, the crew decided to use the life boat. Twenty times the seas baffled them in their attempt to launch it, ruthlessly hurling them back on the sands. At last they got off—and rescued every soul aboard just a few minutes before the schooners went to pieces.

It was well on toward morning of the 28th. The life savers set about finding food for the sailors. Some milk and a little bread were obtained from an isolated farm house. It was not sufficient to go around; the crew forced every mouthful of it on the rescued. Then the life savers compelled the sailors to get in the wagon and, the guards walking alongside, the journey through the storm to the station was begun. It was not till the ni ht of the 28th that the station was reached. After making the rescued comfortable, the crew went back for the beach apparatus and the boat; and it was only when these had here brought in the feed agend the the rescued comfortable, the crew went back for the beach apparatus and the boat; and it was only when these had been brought in that food passed the mouths of these heroes of the surf for the first time since they had left their station to go to the rescue.

At the Lake View Beach Station, Lake Huron, Captain Plough and his crew, in 1901, from two to six o'clock of a morning, rescued thirty-eight per-

of a morning, rescued thirty-eight per-sons from the wrecks of seven steamers and schooners, and then spent all that lay saving property. On a stormy pitch-plack night, Surfman Fred Hatch, of the black night, Surfman Fred Hatch, of the Cleveland station. leaped from the main boom of a submerged wreck to the mizzen shrouds and saved two lives. Captain Greisser, of the Buffalo station, in 1901, swam with a line five hundred feet in a gale to the rescue of a man clinging to a piling. This is one of the greatest swimming feats of modern times. The surfmen of several of the Lake Superior stations frequently patrol on all fours, the water forming an ice coating as it is driven on the patrol on all fours, the water forming an ice coating as it is driven on the beach, thus making walking impossible. And to add to the usual dangers that fall to the lot of the life saver, the crews along parts of Lake Superior's shore have wolves, made desperate by hunger, to watch out for. More than one surfman, while on his lonely patrol, has been charged by a wolf, its inborn fear of the sea conquered by the gnawing at of the sea conquered by the gnawing at

It is not exageration to say that wherever Uncle Sam's life guard is found, there is a hero. When two volunteers were wanted to go to a wreck in the breeches buoy on the North Caro-lina coast, all of the twenty-one surfmen present voluntecred, and each con-tended with as much heat that he should be one of the two chosen. Before day-break, in a hurricane on the same coast, Surfman Midgett rescued ten persons, one by one, at great peril to his own life. And thus the tales of the service might be multiplied ad infinitum.

No one who knows aught of the life

saving man will dispute the words of He's an angel dressed in oilskins, he's

a saint in a sou'wester', He as plucky as they make, or ever

swelled his head And he's just the U. S. Gov'ment's hired man."

Husband and Wife.

The best husband is the philosopher who knows how to accommodate himself

to conditions.

The best wife is she who has learned mutual concessions are better than grand principles. The best husband is a diplomat, who,

whatever he thinks of the government serves his queen.

The best wife is she who gives a queen

The best husband is he that does what

he wants, but always makes his wife think that she inspires his wishes. The best wife is she who, whatever she knows, is content to ask and receive only his higher nature, and does not wreck the ship if another woman receives his lower.

The best husband should keep: The best husband should keep:
The tenderness of a lover;
The companionship of a comrade;
The freedom of a friend;
The watchfulness of a father; The playfulness of a son;

FADS AND FANCIES.

We are pleased to announce that the great success of our pattern service enables us to furnish the patterns at ten cents each hereafter, instead of fifteen ecents, as herectore. This change in or color. These straps lap over the price will doubtless still further increase their mentals and the straps in the straps lap over the top of the sleeves to give the modish

orice will doubtless still further increase their popularity as helpful and reliable aids to the home dressmaker.

For the benefit of those who have never used these Paris patterns we wish too say that all patterns are cut with full seam allowance and may be used with a full dependence upon their fixed and unwavering correctness.

The curves and shapings of the various seams are cut according to the

ous seams are cut according to the found to give not only a garment that fits, but every line will be full of that grace which distinguishes and characterizes the highest art.



No. 1611. Ladies' waist, closed in front, with plastron collar, long or elbow sleeves and body and sleeve lining. All seams allowed.

This is a charming style of dressy waist and is generous in possibilities for individual effects in combinations of materials and colors. A distinguishing feature is the handsome plastron collar, very deep at she back and over the shoulders, and extended in plastron effect at the closing, ending under the belt; at each side of the chemisette it is turned back in pointed revers and a tie is arranged about the neck, under the revers, below which it is tied in four-in-hand fashion.

The pattern is in six sizes, 32 to 42 in the college of the college of the college of the college of the chemisette in the revers, below which it is tied in four-in-hand fashion.

The pattern is in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist needs five gards of goods twenty inches wide, or two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, or two and one-quarter yards forty-two inches wide. As illustrated, seven-eighths yard of allover lace eighteen inches wide is needed for collar front feeing and slaves wife in collar front feeing and slaves wife. insertion and four yards of edging to trim. Price 10 cents.



No. 1604. Misses' yoke waist, with long or three-quarter length sleeves. Plaid silk and all-over lace are attracning bands or straps following the edges of the pointed yoke and the wrists of the sleeves. The straps, which are rossed on the shoulders at the front He's a hero born and bred, but it hasn't and back and on the sleeves, are charming feature of the waist, giving a decidedly chic effect. Usually waists of this style match the skirt, but they are also properly worn with skirts of dif-ferent material.

The pattern is in three sizes, thirteen to seventeen years. For a miss of fifteen years the waist will need three yards of material twenty inches wide, or one and three-quarters yard thirty-six inches wide, or one and one-h-lf yard forty-two inches wide. As illustrated, five-eighths yard of plain material twenty inches wide and five-eighths yard of alleighteen inches wide are



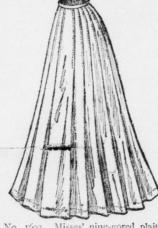
No. 1623. Ladies' shirtwaist, with or without bolero straps. Tailormade effects in linen, cotton, silk and woolen shirtwaists are exceedingly smart.

gest the use of a contrasting material or color. These straps lap over the top of the sleeves to give the modish long-shoulder lines. They may be used or not as desired.

The pattern is in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist will need four and a half yards of goods twenty inches wide, or two and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-two two and one-eighth yards forty-two nches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 1586. Misses' dressing sack, with front yoke and box-plaited back. This little dressing sack is easy to make and exceedingly pretty in effect. It is fashioned with full, gathered fronts joined to a square yoke and a loose back, with two double box-plaits extending from neck to lower edge. The material is a dotted challis in pale rose. A deep fancy collar covers the front yoke, and it is prettily pointed at the back and its edges are prettily trimmed with a frill of lace and a row of lace insertion. Any pretty, serviceable material may be used for dressing sacks. The pattern is in three sizes, thirteen to seventeen years. For a miss of fifteen years the sack needs four and one-half yards of goods twenty inches wide, or two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-two inches wide; four and three-quarter yards of insertion and three and one-half yards of edging are needed to trim, and two yards of ribbon for ties. Price of pattern, 10 cents. of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 1602. Misses' nine-gored plaited kirt. Plaited skirts are popular in cloth, silk, and all sorts of dress goods. The newest model is here shown. It is cut in nine gores, and the plaits all turn from the center of the front and are evenly spaced. The plaits are stitched from the belt to below the hips to preserve the perfectly close adjustment so desirable in skirts this season, and are pressed well, but fall free below. This skirt will be popular with shirt-waists and with coats and jackets of all

The pattern is in three sizes, thirteen to seventeen years. For a miss of fifteen years the skirt will need eight and onequarter yards of material twenty inches wide, or four and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, or three and threenuarter yards forty-two inches wide, or hree and one-eighth yards fifty-four nches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To secure these patterns romptly, be careful to give correct number and size of pattern wanted, and enclose ten cents for each pattern desired. Address all communications to Fashion Correspondent, Room 308, R. G. Dun Building, 290 Broadway, N. York City.

Home Economies By MINNA S. CRAWFORD.

There was a time when folk regarded There was a time when folk regarded the serious study of dress and fashion as an evidence of pure vanity. Nowadays such study has come to be a real necessity, for in modern life a woman cannot hope to attain success of any kind, social or financial, unless she presents an attractive outward appearance and her clothing bears those indefinable yet very apparent touches that are recognized as the hallmarks of recent shaping and style.

ing and style.

To veer with the ever-changing weathercock of fashion and conform with its demands upon the limit of a small income requires a very high order of financial ability, as well as superior taste and judgment. Hence, the woman who is wise gives the question of apparel a great deal of time and thought.

The many quick and radical changes The many quick and radical changes in fashions are enough to drive the eco-nomically-minded to despair. How to remodel last year's gowns in a way that will not betray the makeshift is a prob-em which confronts many possessors of

In making over a dress the first thing to be thought of is an up-to-date corset, because the change of figure demanded by fashion is fundamental and begins with the corset. You will be surprised to find that the waist and skirt refitted over the new high but sleads his corover the new high-bust, slender-hip cor-set at once begin to assume a different

READ EVERY WORD OF THIS--It Means Big Money to You THE SEARCH FOR ENTERTAINMENT HAS BECOME MORE THAN A PASTIME WITH THE GREAT AMERICAN PUBLIC---IT HAS BECOME A BUSINESS.

This is not a gold or silver, coal or copper mine, nor yet an oil scheme. It is a first class business proposition, handled by first class business men who have made splendid successes in their particular field of operation and whose manes are a guarantee that they will "make good" in whatever they undertake.

During the last few years the larger cities of this country have established at some favorable spot, usually along a trolley line, what are known as Amusement Parks, (some two thousand of them are now in successful operation) which the public has never failed to generously patronize when first class attractions have been offered. These Parks are owned and operated by local people and the transportation companies of successes, Such standard features as Seenic Rides, Chute the Chutes, etc., etc., will be finished and ready for installa
WHERE THE BIG MONEY IS.

Were but the beginnings, it remained for the companies to Mr. Edward J. Austen, that great and the manusement-loving public of America. The demand for operation special productions, to arouse the people to the highest pitch of enthusiastic approductions, to arouse the people to the highest pitch of enthusiastic approductions, to arouse the people to the lighest pitch of enthusiastic approductions, to arouse the people to the highest pitch of enthusiastic approductions are successful recent of control operated by form the public has been and the transportation operated by local people and the transportation companies principally interested are usually large stockholders. Such standard features as Seenic Rides, Chute the Chutes, Cawary, all of them (twenty in number) and the public has been and the transportation companies of this conditions are completed, others are under say which it is offered to the public. The productions are completed, others are under same on a large scale at the various and conceptions are the productions, to arouse the people to the highest pitch of enthusiastic approductions are to more more than the transportation by the de WHERE THE BIG MONEY IS.

The Company will operate its shows upon the circuit plan, that is from town to town, just as theatrical and Vaudeville shows are run, because it can be done at the least cost and greatest profit, the entire twenty productions being managed from the Central Office in New York. This is possible because the Parks granting us concessions on a percentage basis keep check on the receipts to insure their percentage, thus reducing our operating expense to a very small figure. Our productions will comprise Spectacular Shows, Scenographs, Kinetographs, etc., this being the class of attractions operated at least expense and paying the biggest money at Expositions, Summer Resorts and Amusement Parks. We base our claim to financial centage basis keep check on the receipts to insure their percentage, thus reducing our operating expense to a very small figure. Our productions will comprise Spectacular Shows, Scenographs, Kinetographs, etc., this being the class of attractions operated at least expense and paying the biggest money at Expositions, Summer Resorts and Amusement Parks. We base our claim to financial

HERE ARE OUR FIGURES.

Expenditures:

Cost of productions, including
Plant, Fixtures, and 20 Shows
complete and installed.....\$400,000
Income:

Concessions, etc., 25% of
receipts (\$84,000) ... 21,000

\$26,000
20 day— 7,500 attendance 10c admission (popular price) \$520,000

\$5,250, week's receipts
16 weeks 84,000—20 shows=\$1,680,000. capital stock, or over 200%. less. A Partial List of Great Spectacles which Edward J. Austen has Produced.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS. Aside from the fact that each Scenograph or Spectacular Production will have Mr. E. J. Austin's personal supervision in its construction, the General Management will be in the hands of no less a person than Mr. F. W. Mc-Clellan, who has had the management of Thompson & Dundy's wonderful "Luna Park" at Coney Island ever since its gates were opened to the public. With two such successful and resourceful men of National Reputation and wonderful Executive ability, the stockholders are to be indeed congratulated and the company is assured success. THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.

\$750 7 days

11885-1898 Cycloramas-Battle of Gettysburg (12)
Jerusalem and the Crucifixion (6)
Custer's Last Fight
Siege of Paris Chicago Fire Cincago Fire
Niagara in Winter (London, England)
New York Harbor
BATTLE OF MANILA

At Chicago World's Fair, 1893-The Chicago Fire Hardy's Underground World MacKaye's Spectatorium

Safe and Sure.

This is a very conservative statement of what the actual profits will be, but, cutting the amount in half we would still have left, over 100 per cent. profits 20 shows on the entire capital stock. As a matter of fact with all the conditions of betterment in our favor, by experience and knowledge, the chances are all in favor \$1,160,000, first year's net earnings on of our profits being more rather than

Scenograph of World's Fair (New York and Boston)

At Omaha Exposition, 1898—
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At Pan-American Exposition, 1901—
Scenograph—JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
Old Plantation

41 St. Louis Exposition, 1901—

Old Plantation
4th St. Louis Exposition, 1904—
NEW YORK to the NORTHPOLE
Galveston Flood
Battle Abbey
Naval Battle, Santiago
4th Coney Island—
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
NEW YORK to the NORTHPOLE

THE SMALL INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME RICH.

When big enterprises are launched, the men of large capital are given the irst chance at the stock, and it is usual-y over subscribed if the proposition is a good one. Now, just here the International Amusement & Concession Company proposes to reverse the general order of things. We would rather have

International Amusement and Concession Company, 237 East 41st St., New York City.

Make checks Express and Money Orders payable to E. J. Austen, Treasurer.

matter of yokes, which are cut in all manner of sectional devices, arabesque and geometrical. Both yokes and sleeves and geometrical. Both yokes and sleeves are so divided up into variously shaped parts and pieces and the whole so covered up with fanciful ornamentation, that one can use the smallest bits of the material to piece out these ornate designs if the joinings are covered with medallions or other trimming so disposed as to form an artistic design. posed as to form an artistic design.

The favorite method of bodice trimning at the moment consists of three o five bands of black or self-colored ming at the moment consists of three to five bands of black or self-colored velvet ribbon in graduated widths across the blouse portion, above this the blouse, which is not cut so full as formerly, is gathered with several rows of shirring to the lower edge of a rounding yoke, which has a U-shaped dip at center front. This yoke can be made of tucked chiffon, with tucks placed either lengthwise or crosswise, or it may be of allover Valenciennes or a pretty baby Irish lace, or with the side portions and back of tucks, and the center from the neck beginning at the point of the shoulder seam and extending to the edge of the U-shaped curve, may be of lace; or the U-shaped portion be covered with a large round, oval or crescent—aped medallion of heavy lace or silk embroidered chiffon. The entire yoke may be outlined with crescent or other shaped outlined with crescent or other shaped medallions that lend themselves grace-fully to the design.

Many a home dress aker who is fusing over the refurbishing of a dressy waist would draw a lone sigh of relief if she could see the rature of seemingly incongruous materials and ornamentation which the expensive waists displayed in Fifth Avenue shop randows show. Indeed one sees as many dows show. Indeed, one sees as many as six kinds of lace and embroider, on a single bodice, and not infrequently the very richest single flower motifs in handmade lace are posed in high relief upon a background of all-over Valen-

The clever woman who makes it a point to look for and pick up bargains in laces, medallicns and trimmings whenever she gets a chance to do such air.

With the proper corsets as a foundation, the reshaping of last year's frocks is very much simplified.

Fortunately the blouse waist has become so exuberant and exotic in the

heater or party waist usually partakes of the trimming characteristics of the oke, but in the matter of shaping the tyles are unusually elastic. Some styles are unusually elastic. Some sleeves consist of a single small puff scarcely reaching to the elbow, others are made of a succession of such puffs joined together with lace bands. A narrow sleeve, if sufficiently long, can have the upper sleeve portion slit lengthwise three times and gathered up to el-bow length and joined with three bands of heavy lace. Narrow strang of maof heavy lace. Narrow straps of ma-terial with edges turned in and stitched make a very effective over-trimming to use across broad lace bandings, or to suggest a vestee effect at front of waist. These straps should be about three-eighths of an inch wide and may be made of either straight or bias material; each little strap should have a small but-ton or tiny braid ornament at both ends. Very pretty braid ornaments can be made of narrow white or colored sou-tache braid by simply casting a chain of five stitches with an ordinary zephyr crochet-hook, then drawing the end at which you begin through the sixth loop; pull both ends closely and fasten with thread and needle before cutting off.

A lady whose daughter had grown too tall and stout for her last tailored gown was enabled to widen and lengthen it, and transformed it into an exceptionally handsome suit by use of soutache braid and velvet. To do this she opened the lengthwise seams ex-tending from the shoulders at front and back of coat; into there she introduced a narrow gore of velveteen of the same shade as the suit. This gore of velve-teen was not over an inch wide at its

must be of identical lace or material, or they will not bear that look of relationship which is needful to prevent the waist from looking like patchwork. Sleeves in their present state of overelaboration help to solve the problem of their making over. This applies, of course, chiefly to sleeves of dressy waists and gowns. The sleeves of cloth dresses and suits are more severe and require different treatment.

The sleeve decoration of an afternoon, theater or party waist usually partakes, the stream of the dresses and half inch in width and were cut into inch and a quarter lengths. The one end of casts strap was placed under the carefully turned-in edges of the cloth, the coat was tried on and fitted before stitching the gore to place. The inside edges, that is, the edge of the gore nearest the center, was left unstitched to permit the introduction of the ends of narrow tailor-stitched straps of broadcloth, also of the same shade as the suit. These straps were a scant half inch in width and were cut into inch and a quarter lengths. The other was tricking. and held in place by the striching. The free ends of the straps were tacked over the opposite edge of overlapping cloth and fastened with small braid ornaments made as those described above. The flat collar and the cuffs were trimmed with shaped empiecements of the velvet slip stitched to place.

The skirt, which was of the circular

variety, presented a more difficult prob-lem. It was ripped from the band, the back plaits and placket opened, and cut apart through the center of the front, into which a very narrow gore of velvet, not wider than four inches at the bottom, was introduced. This gore was cut the full length wanted. The skirt was then fitted to a velvet yoke which had two nine inch tabs at each side. The edges of the velvet overlapped the cloth and were stitched to place. Narrow straps of the broadcloth crossed the velvet panel in front and at the side; these had the braid ornaments at each end. The suit is much handsomer this year than last, and no one would ever pect that it was remodeled, for the clever trimming touches give it all the air of an exclusive and individual de

A Valuable Book Free

Mr. H. C. Phelps, president of the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company, stat-on 68, Cincinnati, O., who is the origination 68, Cincinnati, O., who is the original or of the famous free trial plan of selling vehicles from Factory to Consumer, has just published a remarkable book giving the factory secrets of buggy making. He has sent out over 150,000 of these valuable books to interested people and will gladly send you one free if you are interested to learn how buggies are made. Write Mr. Phelps for one of his famous books today, on a postal card, and you will get it free by return mail. Write him at the above address.