

CURRENT FASHIONS.

How to dress the rising generation is just now an all-important consideration for mothers. As a rule, American children of both sexes are dressed with exquisite taste, with due regard for their comfort, and at a reasonable expense. The jersey frocks for children from four to ten years of age, which have been so popular in England for some time, are just being adopted here. The waists are cool, yet warm, being of woolen jersey cloth which makes them suitable for any season. The skirts, plaited or gathered, are of plain or plaid goods, the latter being cut straight or on the bias and finished with a deep hem. A sash of jersey cloth encircles the waist, or a woolen grille is knotted in front. Blue, brown, garnet and white jersey webbing is used. The waists are close-fitting with high or sailor collars, or loose blouses with a rolling collar ending in a knot over the chest. All have full sleeves and many are prettily embroidered with anchors or trimmed with gilt buttons. Some of the prettiest of wool goods are made with the gathered skirt and full sleeves cut on the bias; the round waist fastened in the back with a slightly pointed front, under jacket fronts, edged with a narrow tinsel galloon. Often they have a sash of the dress fabric fastened in the side seams and tied in the back.

Young misses of twelve to sixteen years wear spring gowns of Bedford cord, chevrot or Henrietta cloth in pale gray, tan, gray green and gray blue colors. These dresses have a bodice round in front, fastened invisibly on the left side and with coat back. Three rows of gold braid, half an inch wide, edged by black cord, are set below the collar to outline a round yoker jacket fronts, edged with a narrow tinsel galloon. Often they have a sash of the dress fabric fastened in the side seams and tied in the back.

The simplest of cotton frocks has a gathered skirt, with a four-inch hem, sewed to the edge of a round waist, which is shirred at the centre of the waist line, both back and front, and buttoned in the back. The high collar and the cuffs on the full-topped sleeves are of embroidery or cotton passementerie. A ribbon or leather belt is worn. *Suede* belts, also those of the dress fabric, are stylish for misses, white sashes of the dress material or of white muslin, with a pleated V or vest to correspond, are worn by little girls.

Shirt waists are worn with gathered skirts by misses, the waists having a draw-string at the waist line and being long enough to tuck under the skirt, with a pointed yoke, shirred centre, front or back pleats. Guimpe dresses are seldom seen on girls over seven years of age, but will continue to be worn by the little ones. A lovely dress for a girl four years old is made of blue and white plaid, cut on the bias, the skirt hemmed and gathered, shirt sleeves, high bodice fastened in the back and having five side pleats, both back and front, and revers of embroidery, imitating a low neck.

Children's evening dresses show great taste in their arrangement and are especially pretty in color, texture and design, whether intended for very young children or girls in their teens. High bodices and long sleeves seem to be the order for those dresses which is a good thing from a hygienic point of view. White is greatly in favor. One little dress was noted for the close horizontal tucking, nearly a quarter of a yard deep, which encircled the waist; dainty little rosettes of baby ribbon were placed here and there; the silk was not plain but a soft oriental brocade of great brilliancy.

Three tiny cross-cut flowers with French hems bordered another skirt made of similar material. Two gathered pieces coming from the shoulders, diagonally, were united at the waist line and fastened with a deep pearl buckle.



No. 965.

No material is more fashionable for these dresses than white, yellow or pink crepe de Chine or China silk, or else flowered India silk or challis. For a young miss a high round bodice of white crepe de Chine is gathered in tucks at the neck and waist, and has bretelles of mousseline de soie with scalloped edges. Bows of gros grain ribbon catch up the bretelles on the shoulders and are set at the points at the waist line. The sleeves are puffed to the elbow and the skirt is very full. Another charming dress is of cream silk

with a yoke of tiny perpendicular tucks, trimmed with revers and cuffs of bright turquoise velvet, the hem of the skirt feather stitched with white silk. Sometimes more costly trimming is



No. 966.

used and a white silk is covered with crepe lines embroidered with marguerites, foliage and other flowers. This covers the entire skirt, and a pointed band of it is placed from the shoulders to the centre of the front of the bodice, the sleeves forming two puffs divided by bands of the embroidery.

Black dresses are being shown for little girls; they are made of China silk or surah, plain, dotted or flowered. They have a low bodice with a colored guimpe, large puffed sleeves and a long Greenaway skirt.

Suitable outdoor garments come in all styles. A new coat of gray tweed is made similar to a man's coat and trimmed with bands of black velvet. The early spring jackets for general wear are revers of every size and design. They are of flannel, serge, cloth, chevrot, etc. They have the usual shape of high sleeves, rolling collar and double breasted front, with gilt buttons, plain or covered, and with and without an edging of gilt cord. A new style for little ones has a plaited Norfolk back and the usual revers front.

Jackets of light tan or gray diagonal cloths are most in favor for large girls. They are made quite long with straight double breasted fronts with two rows of large pearl buttons, or else they are rolled back in revers from a vest.

Smaller girls from six to twelve wear long coats of pale tan or gray cloth with full sleeves of repoussé silk of the same color. They have a round bodice, double breasted, with revers, collar and full skirt gathered under a belt. The revers collar is of silk edged with gold cord and there are large white pearl buttons on the front of the waist.

The spring styles of hats for children are numberless; those in open patterns of white and yellow straw are the most prominent. The little ones follow fast in the footsteps of their elders and we



No. 967.

see the same, fashionable face trimmings in the shape of a tiny band under the brim and over the hair, covered with ribbon or flowers. Little girls of two years have poke bonnets or hats of surah shirred on cords, with soft or shirred crowns, hemmed strings of surah, a trimming of gauze or ribbon in front or small tips and agrettes and a full ruching of lace, inside the brim. Those from three to eight years of age wear large shapes, with plain or open brims, the latter being trimmed with narrow ribbons run in and out of the openings, with a large bow of plaid ribbon in front, three rosettes of tinsel edged ribbon, or three ostrich tips tied about the stems with narrow velvet ribbon. Straw-hats trimmed with wreaths of flowers and a bow of ribbon in the back are shown for young misses.



No. 968. BACK VIEW.



No. 968. FRONT VIEW.

If perfectly flat in the crown a face trimming is added of ribbon across the top of the head. Pink is combined with tan or gray, red and yellow with blue, black velvet and poppies with red, and tiny white blossoms are seen on the tan straw with loops of tan ribbon. A. R. E.



No. 969.

CHILDREN'S CLOAK.—No. 965. The first design shows a cloak for a young girl twelve years old, and is made of blue-cray cloth with a narrow edging of dark blue velvet to the collar and cuffs. It has a full body and a gathered shoulder cape and is partly confined at the waist by a broad belt fastened with a silver buckle. The edge of the cape is finished with several rows of stitching also the pointed cuffs.

No. 966. The cloak for a girl five years old, is of ecru tweed with a braiding of a darker tan shade down the front, on the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps. The lower edge of the coat and also that of the cape is ornamented with stitching in dark silk. The joining of the skirt to the back, shown in No. 969, is covered by a plaited cord terminating in pompons and tied in front.

No. 967. CLOAK FOR A LITTLE BOY THREE YEARS OLD.—This pretty, little cloak is made of Scotch wool trimmed with white embroidery. The body of the coat is in redingote form and cut on the bias; it is composed of broad pleats with fronts and back held at the waist-line by a broad belt of the goods. The fronts of the waist open on a plastron of the goods cut on the straight of the cloth. Large sailor collar trimmed with a frill of embroidery descends in revers on the fronts. Full sleeves, cut straight way of the cloth, are gathered into deep wrist-bands of embroidery.

No. 968. CHILD'S DRESS. (Front and Back).—This neat little frock is made of spotted blue-gray wool with a deep collar of white cashmere with frilled edges. The skirt is in straight breadths with the lower edge hemmed. A slit three inches deep is at the middle of the front, and on either side of it are four two inch pleats turned toward the middle; five inches behind these pleats are four similar pleats turned toward the back; the remaining portion is closely gathered in the centre of the back. The waist is cut full in the back to allow slanting pleats to be laid as seen in the illustration. The fronts are pleated and open on a flat plastron of the dress goods. The collar is edged with a white cashmere ruffle which extends down the fronts outlining the plastron. A bias scarf of the dress goods fastened with a pearl ornament conceals the joining of the skirt and waist. Sleeves close at the wrist and ornamented with buttons.

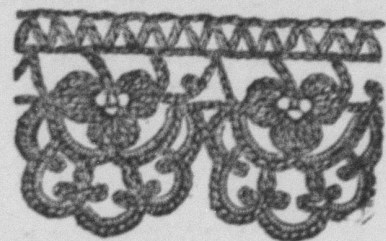
No. 969. CLOAK FOR A YOUNG GIRL. The back and front of the same material

are cut straight and laid in pleats, the sides are plain. The yoke like cape is pleated on the shoulders and edged with silk fringe, and is detachable from the body of the cloak. High rolling collar and large sleeves trimmed with fringe at the wrists. A leather belt closed by a silver buckle confines the cloak at the waist. This garment may be made of any of the wool goods now in vogue for spring cloaks.

FANCY WORK.

CROCHET EDGING.—This edging is suitable for trimming linen under-wear, and is worked with fine crochet thread as follows:

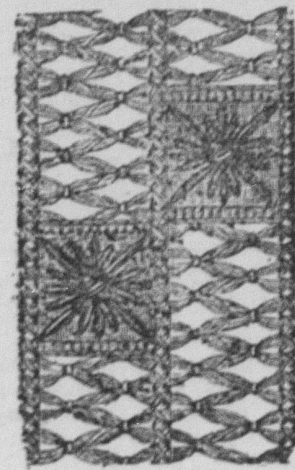
1st row.—\* make 17 chain, for the first 1 all of a scallop, 13 double crochet slip into the back mesh of the 3rd chain from the last, 5 chain, connect to the 5th of the 17th chain, 5 slip stitches on the 5th, 1st of the 5 chain, a picot (for a picot 4 chain and a slip stitch on the preceding double), for the second half of the scallop 2 double, into the same mesh with the 3 double, 2 chain, a slip stitch into the same mesh with the 5 double of the last scallop, 2 scallops for each of which make 3 chain, 5 double into the back mesh of the first of the 2 chain, and a slip into the same mesh with the 5 double; then 5 slip stitches on the 14th—10th of the 17 chain at the beginning, 10 chain connect to the middle double of the last scallop, 5 slip on the 10th—6th of the 10 chain, 9 chain, a picot (4 chain and a slip on the first of them), 5 chain, connect to the same stitch last connect-



ed to, 2 chain, a slip on the 3d of the 5 chain, 9 chain, connect to the middle double of the middle scallop, 1 chain, a slip on the 8th of the 9 chain, 7 chain, count 1 to 1st picot, 9 single crochet around the preceding 7 chain, a single on the same stitch with the last slip, 9 single around the free 7 of the previous 9 chain, a single on the next free stitch, 7 chain, connect to the 5th of the preceding 9 single, 1 chain, a slip on the 6th of the preceding 7 chain; \* a picot of 4 chain and a slip on the 1st of them, 6 chain, another picot, 3 chain, connect to the 4th single before the one last connected to, 2 chain, a slip on the first of the preceding 3 chain, repeat, from \* once; then a picot, 6 chain, a picot, 2 chain, connect to the 4th single before the one connected to before, 1 chain, a slip on the 1st of the previous 2 chain, 5 chain, connect to the middle of the 1st picot, 7 single around the 5 chain, 3 times work 10 single around the next succeeding 6 chain, then 7 single around the succeeding 5 chain, a slip on the next free stitch, 9 chain, 2 slip on the 3d and 4th of the chain following the next picot; repeat from \*, but in every repetition connect the middle stitch of the 1st picot to the middle of the last 9 chain, and the 4th of the first 7 single to the middle one of the last 7 single in the preceding pattern. 2nd row.—For the heading 1 double crochet on the first stitch, \* 3 chain, a double on the same stitch with the preceding double, keeping the upper mesh of it open, a double on the following 3d stitch, working off its upper mesh to double; repeat from\*.

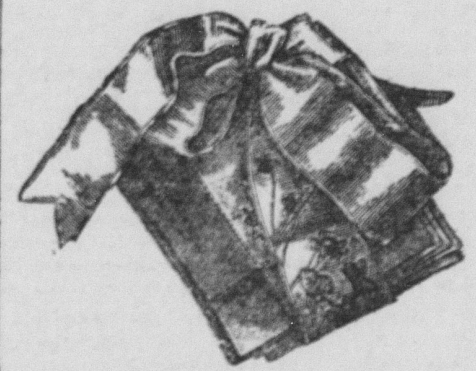
EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH.—The principal feature of this most elegant design is the drawn work. The material used is cream-colored congress linen, on which the insertion, on both ends, is embroidered with wash silks or cotton of suitable colors.

Darning, satin and Holbein stitches are used in the work. LACE SQUARE.—This square of twenty-four meshes is worked in *point de guipure*. The foundation net should first be made on a frame with number 60 linen. The same thread should be used for working the pattern, except for the *point d'esprit* for which use number 72. These squares are very pretty for tidies, covers for pincushions etc.



This illustration shows the drawn work in detail.

SILK HANDKERCHIEF CASE.—This sachet is very appropriate for a birthday gift, and in design is highly original. It is formed of a piece of ivory white ribbon about three inches broad and a yard and three quarters long. The middle portion is doubled by being lined with a piece of the same ribbon thirteen inches long with perforated widening laid between. On the outside is painted or embroidered a spray of spring flowers or some other appropriate design. The ribbon is simply wrapped around the handkerchiefs and tied in a graceful bow at the top.



SILK HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

"C. O. D." ON IT.

A Washington gentleman shows to his friends a piece of silverware of English make, and tells this funny story about it: Wishing the piece to bear his initials, he wrote to that effect, giving his name and adding "C. O. D." The initials being unknown to English trade routine, to his dismay the piece arrived with his initials and C. O. D. cut on it.

A woman at Atchison, Kan., sets a chair at table every day for her husband, who died more than a year ago. In his plate she puts a little bouquet of flowers.

Famous Pseudonyms.

Marion Harland.—In 1850 I contested for a \$50 prize story. I wanted to hide my identity, and so hurriedly made up a pseudonym. I took the initials letters of my first name, Mary, and my surname, Hawes, and pleased myself by conveying a suggestion of both names.—Mary Virginia Terhune.

Max O'Rell.—My father was an officer in the French Army and was called Max Blouet. During the Napoleon war he was taken prisoner by the English and sent to England, where he met an Irish girl, Miss O'Bell, whom he loved, courted, married and brought back to France.—Paul Blouet.

Ouida.—My pen name was born from the lip of a little girl who, calling me by my first name, Louisa, lisped it to sound "Wee-dee." I took the pronunciation from the child's lips, dressed it, and it became, as it has remained, Ouida.

Ik Marvel.—Donald Mitchell signed a Washington letter "Ik Marvel," the compositor made it "Ik Marvel," and so it stood.

Sidney Luska.—Simply a fancy of Henry Harland.

Grace Greenwood.—First name was Grace; adopted the "Greenwood" when 20 years old.—Grace Ingersoll.

Josiah Allen's Wife.—Marietta Holley adopted this in order to get away from commonplace signatures.

Timothy Titcomb.—Dr. Holland took this name for alliteration only.

Mrs. Partington.—B. P. Shillaber "set it up" without writing or thinking; it caught, and he kept it.

Nasby.—D. R. Locke probably took it from a remembrance of the battle of Nasby.

Oliver Optic.—W. T. Adams first used it as a signature to a poem; it seemed to please, so he continued it.

Fanny Fern.—She liked "Fanny," and the thought of her mother's fondness for ferns suggested the rest.

J. S. of Dale.—F. J. Stimson got this from old law books.

Jennie June.—Jennie Croly was called the "Juniest" little girl in town—signed her first articles Jennie June, and has been sorry almost ever since.

Shirley Dare.—Mrs. S. D. Power adopted this to hide her sex and preserve her initials.

Joaquin Miller.—Miller was taken for Joaquin Marietta, a Mexican boy, when young; the name came easy when he began writing.

Eli Perkins.—M. D. Landon had this name given him by Artemus Ward.

"Leedle Yawcock Straus"—C. F. Adams found it fitted well into his poetry and was thoroughly German.

Hidden Just in Time.

Mr. George Kennan, the Siberian explorer and exposé, is one of the most entertaining conversationalists whom a person can meet. He is a very unassuming man and very modest. Some of his most thrilling experiences will probably never be put in print, or, at least not for a number of years, for, strange as it may seem, Mr. Kennan hopes to again visit Russia at the end of two or three years. He had very many narrow escapes from death and the mental strain produced by them was naturally very great. One of these, which has not been printed, occurred once while he was in a Nihilist's house. He had papers with him which, if found, would result in his being instantly shot. He was informed that the officers were on his track, and would arrive at this house within five minutes. Russian officers are very thorough when making a search for anything of this nature, and what to do with these papers was a most pertinent question. But to think was to act, and taking up a hand-glass upon the table he pried out the back with his knife, hastily put the papers in the frame and restored the back to its place just as the officers arrived. The search was made, the glass raised from the table, but the papers were not found. This is but a sample of the many experiences Mr. Kennan had in Siberia. He says that the horrors of the prison system there in vogue cannot be described in words so as to convey any accurate idea to the reader or hearer.—Philadelphia North American.

Abraham Lincoln's Marriage Notice.

An original copy of the Sangamon Journal, printed at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11, 1842, was added to the collection of newspapers at the Libby Prison War Museum a few days ago. The paper at that time was supporting Henry Clay for the Presidency, and his name is conspicuous at the top of the editorial column. In the advertising columns of the paper is the following marriage notice: "Married in this city the 14th inst., at the residence of N. W. Edwards, Esq., by the Rev. C. Dresser, Abraham Lincoln, Esq., to Miss Mary Tod, daughter of Robert Tod, Esq., of Lexington, Ky." This tells a story in which every American is interested, and the paper is believed to be the only copy in existence containing it.

War Prices.

A shaggy looking veteran dropped into an Upper Lisbon street barber shop Monday and got a shave. After the shave he wanted his beard trimmed just a bit, and then he thought he would like his neck "trimmed up" some, no a hair-cut but just a little slicking up. When he got through he asked the price.

"Ten cents," was the reply, the barber thinking that it ought to have been a quarter.

The old fellow looked up with a sort of yearning look and said:

"That so? Still keep up your war prices, don't ye?"—Lewiston Journal

When you find two men in the same business who claim to be friends, you have two more enemies.