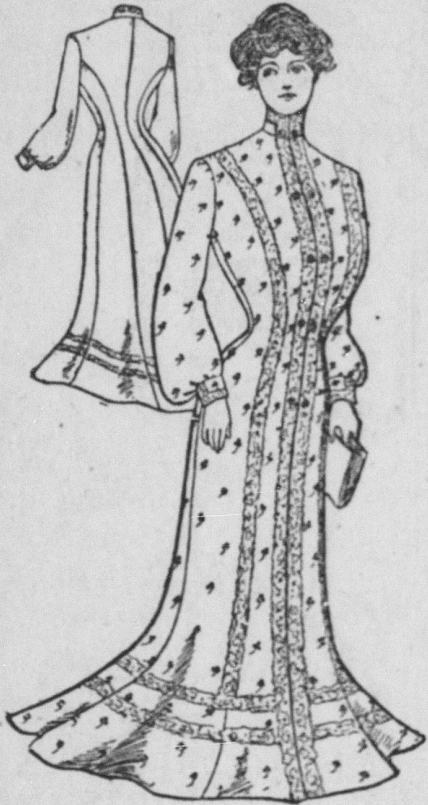




Her Clothes
Prevailing
New York Style—
after Designs
by
May Manton

New York City.—Gowns cut in princess style are exceedingly becoming to many figures and make most satisfactory home gowns. The admirable May

enough to reach from the upper edge, nearly to the bottom. Below this the batiste is softly gathered into shape. The embroidery stands out well and resembles a crown of flowers or garland around the face, when it is executed in rose pink, pale blue or mauve. A small loop-bow of black velvet ribbon is set low down on the left side, almost directly resting on the hair of the wearer.



PRINCESS GOWNS.

Manton model shown fits snugly and smoothly and becomes simple or elaborate as material and trimming are one or the other. As illustrated it is designed for morning wear and is made of cashmere in a pretty shade of beige, is simply stitched with corded silk and finished with gold buttons.

The gown consists of fronts, backs, side backs and under-arm gores. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and all the portions flare freely

The New Bishop Sleeve.
When made of batiste, crepe de chine or any thin silk, the blouse can boast of the new bishop sleeves adorned with rows of shirring both above and below. This sleeve is cut immensely full, and shows triple rows of close shirring on the upper arm, just below the arm-pit, and again at the wrist. Between these points the sleeve is very full, but as it is correctly cut, the fulness is not suffered to droop. Such a blouse should have a full front, with a triple row of shirring extending across the front just below the yoke, which is inset with lace.

The New Hats.
Most of the new models in hats show brims (rolled on the edge) completely covered with small green foliage and buds of whatever flower is chosen, with a heavy fall of the full down flowers at the back. These "waterfalls" of flowers will largely supplant the graceful lace scarfs of the last three seasons that fell over the back hair.

Pink Prettiness.
A pink frock, which has a pointed shoulder collar of embroidery over a longer one of pink, has the gump tucked, and is of the pink material of the frock.

Fancy Waist.
Combinations of tucks and shirring



EXCEEDINGLY SMART BLOUSE JACKET.

at the lower portion, so giving the fashionable effect. At the neck is a simple turn-over collar. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, ten and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or seven and a half yards forty-four inches wide, when material has figure or nap.

Woman's Blouse Jacket.
Blouse coats with stole finish are among the features of the latest styles and are exceedingly smart both for the entire costume and the separate wrap. The stylish May Manton model shown in the large drawing is suited to both purposes, but, in the case of the original, is made of tulle, in soft gray attached with corded silk, and combined with stole and belt of Oriental embroidery and makes part of a costume.

The blouse consists of fronts, back, and under-arm gores. The back is plain and without fulness but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. The capes, which are optional, are attached to the stole which is then applied over the neck and fronts. The blouse portions are seamed to the lower edge, but these last can be omitted and the blouse finished with the belt if preferred. The sleeves are the full ones of the season with roll-over cuffs.

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

Brim Velled as Diadem.
A white chip hat has a high coronet-shaped brim, with the edge cut in deep curves and bent carefully to stand upright like a diadem. This is veiled with a soft covering of fine batiste heavily embroidered with floral border deep

are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists, and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated is shown in white crepe de chine with yoke and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools, and to the odd waist as well as the entire gown.

The waist consists of the fitted lining with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is made to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders, where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fulness is gathered to form soft full puffs at the waist.

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



FANCY WAIST.

forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

The Importance of Being Methodical.

By Margaret Stowe.

METHOD is essential and enables a larger amount of work to be got through with satisfaction. It is the great economizer of time. A child that is brought up to be methodical in his studies and his duties will have more time left for his play.

It is said that method is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one. I know a woman who teaches school all the morning, has one or two private pupils in the afternoon, and who keeps up her music, sees to house-keeping, tends to her social duties and is to be seen frequently at educational lectures, evenings during the week.

When asked how she managed to accomplish so much she replied: "Each minute of my day is planned and accounted for from the minute I open my eyes in the morning until I close them at night, and while doing one thing at thoughts except those that bear directly upon the work on hand are eliminated from my mind."

It is this due consideration of the value of time that brings us success. The story of the industrious farmer goes to show how true it is. About the end of the term the farmer called to pay his rent, and asked the owner whether he would sell the farm.

"Will you buy it?" asked the surprised owner.

"Yes, if you can agree about the price."

"That is exceedingly strange," observed the gentleman; "tell me how it happens that, while I could not live upon twice as much land for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me two hundred a year for your farm and are able, in a few years, to buy it."

"The reason is plain," was the reply; "you sat still and said 'go'; I got up and said 'come'; you laid in bed and enjoyed your estate; I rose in the morning and minded my business."

I think it was an Italian philosopher who always spoke of time as his estate; an estate which produces nothing of value without cultivation, but duly improved, never fails to recompense the labors of the diligent worker.

If we economize our time we are sure of securing leisure and we will be enabled to get through business and carry it forward instead of being driven by it, but if we have no method we are involved in perpetual hurry, confusion and difficulties.

It is an easy as well as an important matter to start from the beginning to train children to be methodical and therefore economical of their time. A few months pass and it becomes a habit which if begun early enough will cling to them all their lives.—New York American.

Farming in Semi-Arid Regions.

By Charles Morean Harger.

IN 1894, a year of widespread drought, a South Dakota farmer, H. W. Campbell, who had been experimenting in tilling his claim, surprised his neighbors by harvesting a crop of potatoes that averaged one hundred and forty-two bushels an acre on thirty-two acres, while those on adjoining farms were nearly a failure. He gave as his guide in conquering the semi-arid conditions a variety of methods. Ordinarily, the farmer turns over the furrow with the plow and cultivates the top only sufficiently to insure the destruction of the weeds. Mr. Campbell's plan was to plow very deep, and by means of specially constructed implements, pack the bottom of the furrow. The top he kept well cultivated, approaching as closely as possible to making fine dust over the entire field. Even when there were no weeds showing the cultivation was continued, the object being to form a blanket of fine soil above the seed-bed and so retain to the end of the season a greater portion than usual of the rainfall, somewhat limited in that longitude. The theory was simple and the practice easy. It has gained a wide following, and is becoming one of the accepted principles of the farming of the new West. It means, when carried to perfection, that the natural rain waters will be absorbed readily into the ground, that they will be held there by the packing of the bottom of the furrow slice, and that undue evaporation will be prevented by the stratum of dust above.

Over the semi-arid region, where the rainfall is only about twelve inches a year, little or no moisture falls after the middle of June until autumn. Then it is that the corn withers, the wheat shrivels, and the fruit trees lose their strength. But it is noticed that if a quantity of coarse sand be scattered over a bit of soil, no matter how dry the summer, there will always be beneath it moist earth. So it was argued that if the bottom of the plowed surface could be packed to retain the spring rains, and the top of the field could be frequently harrowed to be kept in a sandlike state of fineness, the full value of the rainfall might be utilized. The flood of muddy waters that formerly rushed away toward the sea after every rain ceases, for the rains have gone into the ground where they fell. It is a new condition, and one that appeals to the farmer with great force.—From "Pushing Back the Arid Line," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Sentimentalism About Nature.

By Henry Childs Merwin.

IN his essay on Thoreau, James Russell Lowell says: "I look upon a great deal of the modern sentimentalism about nature as a mark of disease. To a man of wholesome constitution, the wilderness is well enough for a mood or a vacation, but not for a habit of life." An idle life in the wilderness would no doubt be depraving, as such a life would be anywhere. Moreover, it is agreed on all sides, as we have seen, that there is something forced and unnatural in the direct observation of the wilderness by an idle person. Man was intended to take a part himself in the struggle for existence—not to be a mere spectator of the struggle. But Mr. Lowell seems to go further than this. It hurts one's feelings to have him speak so disrespectfully of nature—and he is a poet, too: "Well enough for a mood or a vacation! I think that a man might account himself fortunate if the 'habit of his life' legitimately brought him into the wilderness. He would learn sincerity and simplicity there. 'It is impossible,' Thomas Hardy remarked, 'for a person living on a heath to be vulgar; and a heath is but a treeless wilderness. A man, no doubt, can be brutal in the wilderness, as elsewhere—even more so, perhaps. It was an acute observation by Coleridge, 'When the wilderness, 'other things being equal,' is toward refinement and thoughtfulness. At the least, it teaches a man to be quiet. There is a mystery in the beautiful, inanimate world, which has not yet been solved; men go to it for peace and rest, and return content. 'A forest is in all mythologies a sacred place,' said Thoreau. 'Let anybody wander alone upon some mountain-side or hill-top and watch the wind blowing through the scanty, unmown grass, and it will be strange if the vague consciousness of some presence other than his own does not insinuate itself in his mind. He will begin to understand how it was that the ancients peopled every bush and stream with nymphs or deities.—From "Books About Nature," in Scribner's.

Financing the Panama Canal.

By W. T. Stead.

A VERY remarkable thing is the fact that nobody has expressed the least concern about the vast sum of money that the United States Government is going to expend for digging the Panama canal. We have entered upon a century of huge enterprises and of unprecedented resources. Wall Street sets afloat undertakings whose capitalization is in the hundreds of millions. But powerful, nowadays, as are the allied forces of private finance, there is nothing in the financial world to compare with the resources and power of the treasury of the United States Government. The \$50,000,000 needed at the outset to pay the French and the Colombians will be paid by Uncle Sam out of a surplus cash on hand. The \$150,000,000, more or less, that will be needed to finish the canal, provide its terminals, and meet all other charges connected with the enterprise will be provided by the sale of 2 per cent. bonds at par. No other government at the present time can borrow so advantageously as ours. Thus, English consols, which are henceforth to draw 2½ per cent., having previously been at a higher rate, were selling, last month, at a little above 99. The actual capital, therefore, for the Panama Canal will be furnished by private investors who are satisfied to have Uncle Sam's guarantee of 2 per cent. interest on their money.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.



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Artful Cabby.
It was a busy thoroughfare in Edinburgh, and, as the old lady was exhausted with the stir and bustle she hailed a passing cab. The driver was at her side in a moment. Opening the door, he stood back to allow the lady to enter. She made one or two weak efforts, but was unable to mount the step; and at last, looking imploringly at the driver, she said,—
"Help me in, my good man, for I am very old."
The driver gently assisted his fare into the cab, and then he gallantly said,—
"Well, mem, nae matter what age you are, you dinna look it."
His fare was increased by a shilling when the lady reached her destination. And he deserved it.

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