



Her Clothes

Prevailing
New York Styles—
after Design
by
May Mantou

New York City.—Shirring of all sorts make a notable feature of the season's styles and are never more effective than on the waists designed for young

chic. These are to be had in various real laces, Point d'Alencon being a prime favorite. In black or in cream white, as best suits the dress with which they are to be worn, the mitts are very attractive. Just how pretty a lovely arm and hand clothed in these affairs, with the lace frills of the elbow sleeve falling over the tops must be seen to be appreciated. Repousse lace in cream is used to great advantage. Whether womankind will have these mitts dyed to match the lace of her various gowns or not remains to be seen.

Gowns For the Street.

Street gowns for summer wear show three or four quite diverse styles, all of which are attractive. The positive rule for the everyday skirt is that it must be short. Not short enough to show the feet, but to clear the ground. It must also have a decided flare around the foot and fit neatly over the hips. The coat of three-quarter length or short, with a short skirt, is the favorite style at present.

Parasol Colors.

Blue and black constitute one of the newest and most desirable color combinations in parasols. A plain blue taffeta sunshade, ornamented with black lace medallions is one of the most desirable effects of the season.

Cluny Lace Waists the Vogue.

White waists of Cluny lace are the vogue this season, and when made over a separate lining of China silk are dainty alike for evening as well as day wear after noon.

Girl's Coat.

Loose coats that can be slipped on



MISSIE'S SHIRT WAIST.

girls. This exceedingly pretty May Mantou model is suited to the many soft materials in fashion, but is shown in white mull with bertha and trimmings of lace. It can be made simpler by the omission of the bertha if a plainer waist is desired.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and closed with it at the centre back. Both fronts and back are shirred to yoke depth, then left free to form soft folds between that point and the waist line. The bertha is arranged over the waist on indicated lines, and is finished, at its edges, with narrow bands of the material held by fancy stitches and is further ornamented with small ornaments of crochet. The sleeves are shirred to fit the upper arms snugly and form soft fulness above and the



MUCH LIKED WOMAN'S WAIST.

drooping puffs of fashion to the wrists, where they are held by narrow cuffs, but can be made in elbow length if preferred. When a transparent effect is sought the lining is cut away beneath the yoke and omitted from the sleeves. The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-fourths yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards of all-over lace for bertha, collar and cuffs.

Woman's Waist.

Waists made with square yokes are much liked and are peculiarly well adapted to the season's fine and soft materials. The very stylish May Mantou model shown in the large drawing includes that feature, and in addition, the epaulettes which give the broad shouldered line now so much in vogue. As shown it is made of white batiste with trimming of Valenciennes lace and tiny white bands, but it could be reproduced in any of the washable fabrics, and also in the fashionable simple silks and soft wools.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation and closes with it at the centre back. Both its front and backs are gathered and joined to the yoke, then allowed to fall in soft and becoming folds that are gathered again at the waist line. The epaulettes are arranged over the shoulders and held in place by the bands. The sleeves are new and graceful. The full portions extend to the elbows, where they are gathered into bands to which are joined the drooping pointed frills. If the transparent effect is desired, the lining beneath the yoke can be cut away and the sleeves made quite unlined.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourths yards twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of tucking for yoke.

Real Lace Mitts.

While silk gloves, with or without lace insets along the wrists, are to be the thing for general summer wear, the real lace mitt will be the height of

without difficulty are always in demand by growing girls, who seldom have leisure to give to the tighter sort, and at the present time are in the height of style. The very stylish May Mantou model shown is adapted to cloth, to silk, to pongee, to mohair, and all the cloaking materials of the season, but, as shown, is of tan colored cloth with facing of silk and trimming of fancy braid on the fronts that roll back in revers.

The coat is made with loose fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in an inverted pleat, that means fulness and grace, and the fronts can be turned back to form the revers or buttoned over as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves are the new bishop ones finished with roll-over cuffs that are stitched with corticelli silk. The neck in the case of the model is finished with a deep collar that gives a cape effect, but, if preferred, the coat can be made simpler and the strap collar, shown in the small sketch, used in its stead.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is five



GIRL'S COAT.

and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, or three and three-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide.

Look For Good.

The Duty of the Church and Society is to See the Possibilities in Man.

By the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans.

THERE is no surer way to dwarf a child's nature and capacity than to reiterate in his hearing, after every little failure in school or in life, that he is a dullard and will never amount to anything. Keep dining this into a child's ears and you will destroy his confidence in himself—something that is absolutely essential to success in this life—and in good time you will have made him just what you have been insisting he was. So in the larger world that is called life. Once you lose faith in and depreciate the individuals in society, you destroy the heaven that leavens the whole lump. Keep telling a man that he is a no-account, and he will soon become one.

It is the business of all Christians, or should be, to have the Master's faith in all human beings. Take, for instance, the unlettered fisherman, Peter. The average man would have said that there were no possibilities in him beyond those of any man who caught fish for a living. Christ saw in Peter, once imbued with Christian grace and power, a leader of men, a power in the world to lead his fellows to better and higher things. And so the Master gave Peter the lift, as it were, and the unlettered fisherman measured up to the man Christ believed him to be.

This world may be brought to Christ and will be, but Christians have got to do the work. No one would ever expect a moral infidel to make a Christian convert. Out of infidelity infidelity must come. Nor may we expect a Buddhist, no matter how holy a man, to lead a single soul to the foot of the cross. No, my friends, the work of Christianizing the world must be done by the followers of Christ, by you and by me. "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewithal shall it be salted?"

To accomplish anything, you must have faith in yourself and in your fellows. If you pick out some degraded individual, and establish in your own mind that he is beyond reclamation, you may take it for granted that he will never be saved, at least by your efforts. Have faith in humanity and the individuals who compose it. Believe that there are more good men and women in the world than there are bad. Take it for granted that there are infinite possibilities in every human soul. Be on the lookout to give a helping hand to a fallen or failing brother. This is the duty, as it should be the privilege, of society. Woea the duty is done, then the kingdom of Christ shall extend from the rising to the setting of the sun.

The New Business Man.

By the Editor of Collier's Weekly.

A GENERATION more and we shall probably look in vain among the very successful for the old type of business man. Many of our first millionaires became rich without the use of imagination or large ability, by obtaining a start with the approved methods of the country and the lack of competition in the market. There are today many who have made millions by the use of no other talents than those which enable a man to conduct a small shop successfully, but conditions in the United States are now such that exceptional success in business will only follow exceptional ability. With this change many of the old ideas must die. It used to be imagined that the head of an enterprise must be familiar with its every detail, and many a successful "self-made" man has boasted that if necessary he could do the work of any one of his men. Hence the exaggerated idea of the advantage of beginning at the bottom; the distrust of the higher education; the belief in long hours of work and in nothing but work. Mr. Morgan did not begin at the bottom. He is an earnest supporter of kinds of education which have no immediate practical bearing, as is shown in his desire to help the fine arts in this country. He probably does not know how to couple a railway coach himself. The great business man of the future must be strong in larger ways than his predecessor. He must understand men; how to select them; how to play on them; how to let them alone. He must understand general economic and financial conditions. The methods of the small shopkeeper will not serve him. Mr. Armour, who built up a great butcher business, used to go to bed at eight o'clock himself and force his sons to do the same. In order to get in more work; and he cared nothing for pleasure or for self-expansion. The day of his species is past. The new business man knows that whatever gives him knowledge, understanding, taste, whatever liberates or enriches his character, is well spent; and so business is becoming dissociated from the idea of narrowness that formerly accompanied it. It now invites, in the search for success, many of the highest intellectual attributes of man.

Work of Engineer Staff on a Liner.

By Benjamin Brooks.

A LITTLE army of us rose and worked and slept again, as though our existence was timed to the revolutions of the engine. Every man had his place and his function, as if he were a certain cog in a certain wheel of a clock. We were all, like Gaul, divided into three parts, or "watches." The first worked from midnight till four a. m., the second from four till eight, the third from eight till noon. Then came the first again from noon till four p. m., and so on till the twenty-four hours was complete—which gave each man eight hours of work and sixteen of leisure each day. At the end of each four hour period a gong was sounded, and immediately the next crew, who had been waiting along the gloomy 'tween-decks gangways, knocked out their pipes, appeared on the gratings above us, grasped the slippery railings of the stairs and, with their feet stuck straight out before them, slid down to the very bottom of the ship like so many firemen down a pole. The engineer in charge of the watch went forward into the stokehold, looked at the steam-gauge, noted the weight of water in the boilers, peered unflinchingly into the blinding furnaces counted his stokers, and finally nodded to the engineer who had preceded him to signify that all was well. The engineer second in charge took his stand in the engine-room, looked at his gauges, noted the figure on the revolution counter, the temperatures of the engine-room, of the thrust bearing (which receives the thrust of the propellers to drive the ship ahead) and even of the sea water itself through which the ship was moving. He noted the depth of water in the various compartments, listened for any unusual squeaks or knockings, asked for any special orders from the chief, and finally took charge. Each greaser as soon as he had shed his coat and rolled up his sleeves, went rapidly about touching every one of the several bearings for which he was responsible to see that they were cool and in good order, looked into the oil-boxes to be sure they were properly filled; then, by a nod of his head, assumed responsibility for the next four hours.—From "Below the Water-Line," by Benjamin Brooks, the Scribner's.

Overworry Not Overwork.

One of the Many Reasons Why College Girls Need the Stimulus of Athletics.

By Alice Katharine Fallows.

COLLEGE girls sometimes break down. So do society butterflies and wage-workers, and hundreds of other girls who have not the wisdom or experience to establish a just relation between their physical incomes and outgoes. But it is overworry much oftener than overwork that sends the college girl or her non-collegiate sister into nervous prostration. Just here is the saving grace of athletics, that sugar-coated ounce of prevention that prevents the bit of bitter pound of cure. In the rush and whirl of some exercise that uses every muscle and requires each instant the judgment of an alert mind, there is no room for the little blue demon of worry that eats into the foundations of health; the perplexing problem is forgotten; the player gains her poise and takes up the next task with a freshened brain.

The physical benefits of judicious athletics are almost axiomatic. But they are not all. In the education of girls the incidental lessons of college contests are not to be despised—the value of patient work for an uncertain end, the sweetness of effort for the class, the grateful weariness of victory, and the pleasure of a just reward.—The Century.

Decline of the Masher.

To the student of manners, especially if he be an optimist, there are gratifying evidences of progress in the fact that large numbers of mashers are constantly coming into their own, which is to say, in the vernacular, are "getting theirs." Judging from the armory of hats, parasols, fans, umbrellas, gloves, hats, and other accoutrements daily brought into contact with the heart's physiognomy, the ancient though doubtfully honorable practice of bgling has fallen into disfavour, received a black eye, as it were. The masher seems to be doomed. Mankind in general will not grieve at the passing of the scarred veteran; and yet there is something pathetic in the going out of one of our

oldest institutions. We shall feel in his loss the loss of an old landmark—it never served a very beneficial purpose, perhaps, but we always knew where to look for it and it was a part of the scenery. Even though the masher is doomed he will be preserved in future monuments, for we do not tell that "men's evil manners live in brass?" And in the rarefied and refined atmosphere of the future we may hope to see him mounted in bronze, on the street corner as of old in effective pose, with the same old cane, the same old cigar, and the same old eye.—St. Louis Republic.

India's area is a little more than one half that of the United States.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases of heart, liver and kidney troubles. Free. Dr. M. S. WALKER'S HOME, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

Could Mention Two.

"By the way," said the doctor, "the President is talking about the 'fighting virtues.' What are they?"

"Well," responded the professor, "there are benevolence and caution, for instance. They are always fighting each other."

Truth About the Circus.

"Going to take the young ones to the circus, I suppose?" sarcastically inquired the Pervasive Nuisance.

"No," replied the Calm Man. "I am not. They're out in Ohio visiting their grandmother. But I am going myself."

Albania has a population of a million and a half who are nearly all Mohammedans.

A LITTLE GOLD MINE FOR WOMEN.—The U. S. Food and Drug Administration has just issued a warning to women who use cheap imitations of Hires Rootbeer. Always ready for use, and will last a lifetime. It works like you drink. Write for circulars and special terms to agents: FRANK E. H. FAIRBANKS, Box 20, Waynesboro, Pa.



In the Spring Pass the Glass of Hires Rootbeer

What Everybody Says.

Every one who uses Doan's Kidney Pills free trial has a good word to say for them—that's why they are most prominent in the public eye.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and joint pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

FREE—HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—When I received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering terribly with my back, was sick and unfit to do anything. The several remedies I had used, though highly recommended, did no good, but rather irritated the trouble and made me worse. Before I had used up the sample I was feeling so much better that I got more from the drug store. I could not sleep at night. Had to get up six or eight times, and the urine was so red, would almost think it was part blood—there was a thick sand, like brick-dust sediment. I cannot tell one-half that I suffered, nor how good I feel now that I am cured by Doan's Kidney Pills; but here I am, sixty-six years old, able to do my own work, feeling well as I did twenty years ago, for which I thank Doan's Kidney Pills ten thousand times.—Mrs. E. T. GOULD, 914 W. Lake Street. Doan's Pills cure when others fail.

Doan's Kidney Pills

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