

waist ornamentation are very ornate.



Little girls' dresses are not generally cut with skirts in shape. This is done only when the skirt is entirely pleated in narrow, lingerie pleats, down in the front. In some the belts which are stitched down about onethird of the skirt, and then allowed to are full and merely drawn down, and fall loose, giving the necessary fulness to the lower part.

Dresses are shorter than they were last season. There has been some attempt made to introduce trimmings at the extreme edge of the skirt, but

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—It is remarked that the children's clothing is skirt of which has a deep shaped decidedly dressy. Frocks in their flounce edged with chiffon frills and headed by several bands of white lace

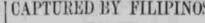
insertions. The no-collar vogue appears in third bridemaid frock model. This also displays the bolero, without which so few costumes of whatever sort are seen nowadays. The bolero is creamcolored guipure embroidered in dead gold; the under-blouse, which, finished with the finest of frills at the throat, does away with the necessity of a collar, is in kilted lily green crepe de

A Pretty Wash Frock. A pretty little wash frock for a little girl is striped watermelon pink and white, each stripe having a little figure upon it. Stripes lend themselves prettily to trimmings. This has a pleated ruffle around the skirt, pleated so that the red stripe comes together solidly at intervals. The waist is pleated back and front so that the red is again together, and the same effect is given in the short puffed sleeves. There is a lace insertion let in at all the seams of the skirt of this little frock, at the head of the pleated ruffle, and it outlines the pleats in the front and back of the waist. This is made to wear with a guimpe.

Fulness in the Skirts.

The effect of fulness in the skirts is to be seen in a woolen gown which is made with side pleats about an inch wide laid up to the waist all around the skirt and carried almost to the lower edge. Some of the wash gowns are also made in this way. Many of the gowns blouse considerably in the front. In English separate waists the belts have a decided incline are made with a decided point, others some little ribbons, while they are drawn down a little in front, are fastened at one side with a small bow.

Black Lace on Parasols. Women who have plain white para-



PERILS AND ESCAPE OF LIEUT. GILLMORE AND PARTY.

"Gillimore" Chalked on the Cliffs as They Were Hurried Over the Mountain Country Made a Trail For the Rescuers - The Lieutenant's Adventures.

MONG the many adventures of the brave men in our army and navy during the Spanish war and the insurrection in the Philippines, none perhaps is more thrilling than that which befell Lieutenant James C. Gillmore, of the Yorktown, and his boat's crew, who fell into a Filipino ambush a year ago and were either captured or killed. The tale is told most interestingly by Lieutenant Gillmore himself in Collier's Weekly.

It was on the morning of April 12, 1899, that Lieutenaut Gillmore left the Yorktown in the second cutter with a crew of fourteen men and two passengers—an officer and a mannear the town of Baler, where they were to try and discover the position of a church in which it was said a party of Spanish were besieged by insurgents, The men were landed safely, but Gillmore's boat was discovered by the enemy a little later as he was going back to the mouth of the river which flows past Baler. To throw off suspicion as to the real purpose of his trip, Gillmore began making soundings across the river, and sketches In doing this the boat was allowed to approach close to the left bank of the river where there was a swamp covered with tall marsh grass.

"As I was about to give the order to return," Lieutenant Gillmore's narrative says, "we rounded a bend and came full upon an outpost who bailed us and fired a shot. Before I could answer the hail a volley was fired at us at close range-about fifty yards.

"The effect of this volley was terrible. * Two men were killed instantly, the brains of one being scattered over the boat and crew. Another man had the fingers cut off his left hand, but still kept bravely to his post at the starboard stroke oar. The starboard oars were riddled and most of them shattered. The boat was pierced by the Remington balls and made water fast. As soon as possible after recovering from the first shock we opened fire with Colt and rifles. The ambush was so complete that we could not see at what to fire, not even the smoke. The second volley threw the Colt out of action by shattering the box and cutting the loading tape. The order was given to back oars, but as only very few could be used, the tide drifted us in on a sank bank. Three of the men brayely jumped over to swim the boat out but did not succeed, the tide setting us in.

"The volleys were now poured in on us from the left bank in quick succession, mortally wounding two men and seriously wounding three others, and myself slightly. At this time I was under the impression that most of the crew were either wounded or killed, as the bodies of the men who were killed and mortally wounded had fallen on the slighter men in the boat, alone on the river's bank. in the bottom of which they were struggling. The boat was covered with blood, presenting a fearful sight. The cries of the mortally wounded, asking me to shoot them and not allow them to fall into the hands of the savages, were heartrending. At the in the distance the savages with their same time there could be seen coming war bonnets and their shields. There down the right bank a band of savages was a big open space here, covered —bolo and spear men—with a few with large stones very much like Remington rifles. I then gave the solvile stones and here was accounted order to hoist the white flag. This judging that if we had to fight the was done by one of the men, who received a ball through the wrist and dropped the flag. "The firing from the enemy now

came faster, and I thought they intended to massacre us, so continued our fire. We were now hailed in Spanish from the left bank by an officer, saying that if we did not cease firing and surrender he would murder us all. I then surrendered to him. The savages on the right bank came up, took us out of the boat, robbed us, tied our arms behind our backs with bamboo thongs and lined us up on the beach to be shot. I protested against being shot with my arms tied, and this altereation, which lasted about five minutes, probably saved our lives. They loaded their rifles and were all ready, when a Tagalog officer came out of the brush and ordered otherwise. We were then sent aboard the boat, and after stopping up the holes made by the rifleballs and pulling the boat out, proceeded up the river.

Two of the crew were dead, two mortally wounded and three seriously wounded. The boat was run ashore a little way up the river. The dead were left in it, the mortally wounded put in the shade ashore and then the rest of the party were started for Baler. There orders were received capital, San Isidro; and, leaving the seriously wounded behind, they began a long and weary march into the interior over a country broken with mountains and unbridged streams and over roads deep with mud. Their guards were bow-and-arrow and spear men, commanded by a Tagalog corporal. Lieutenant Gillmore tells the story of that march, stage by stage, reciting how at times the party camped in the open in rain storms and cold, or were met with threats and inhospitality in towns, and how, too, in some towns they were well fed and well treated by order of the town presidentes.

The party remained nine days at San Isidro, and then as American forces were pushing forward they were ordered to the northward in company with about one hundred Spanish prisoners. Gathering up more Spanish prisoners on the way until there were about seven hundred of them, the marching was continued with various features until the party

arrived at Vigan on June 5.
"Here I was informed," writes Lieutenant Gillmore, "that General it,"-Tit-Bits. Tino had intended to kill all American prisoners, but the presidente of the town interceding for us, the General had changed his mind. He, however, issued strict orders that no one should help us, or communicate with us, and he then placed us incomudicado—the men being placed in one cell by themselves, and I being placed in the upper story of the jail with the jailor's family. Here, owing to the poor food, sterling stull in him."

CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS and our allowances being cut down to ten cents (Mexican money) for the men, and twenty cents for myself, and want of exercise, most of us became ill with the prevalent diseases of the country, some having to be sent to the hospital. I wrote several letters to the presidente and also to General Tino, to allow us exercise in order to keep the men in health. I also requested them to allow me books, so that I could occupy myself in some way. None of these requests was granted.

On September 5 they were hurried off to Bengued, in the province of Abra, and they were kept in strict confinement there for six weeks, but afterward they had the liberty of the town as the Spaniards had until General Tino got there and had them closely confined again. After the battle of San Quentin Pass on December 5, where Tino was defeated, they were again hurried off to the north to be hidden in the mountains,

Then began an exciting chase. though Gillmore and his men did not know of it, Colonel Hare and Lieutenaut-Colonel Howze with 140 picked cavalrymen were hot in pursuit of the party. Hoping, however, for res Gillmore and his sailors left signs behind them and Hare's men found now and then, chalked on a cliff or the face of a rock, such mes-sages as "Gillmore" or "Gillmore and

party" to guide them. "We traveled at night," writes Gillmore, "by torchlight, through water-grass up to our waists, through jungles where we had to cut our paths at times, and canyons, with very little to eat but rice and at times small quantity of pork. At this time we were allowed pack-horses to carry the effects of the party, and I was allowed a pony, which I used to ford the different mountain streams. The country, however, became so rough that we could not drive our horses further-even the Tagalog Lieutenant in charge of the party had to abandon his. We then killed the horses for food, as we had not had meat to eat for several days.

"Then we started for the real climb ing of the mountains, which are any where from three to five thousand feet in this portion of the island. After having gone over two or three mountain ranges, we came to the source of a large river, and, being rafted across, camped for the night about three miles below the mouth. Here the Tagalog Lieutenant came to me, and, through an interpreter. informed me that he had orders from General Tino to execute us. After hesitating for about a minute, he told me that his conscience would not permit him to do so, but that he would abandon us in the mountains. As we were then among the savage tribes of the island, whose hand is against every man's, I teld him that it would be better for him to execute us rather than leave us to be killed by the sav ages or to starve to death, as we had been starving for four days at that time. He said he could not do so. 1 then requested him to give me two rifles and ammunition, by means of which we could protect the party from the savages. He refused, and went off with his meu, leaving us

"We then kept strict guard that night in our camp against the savages and in the morning followed the trail of our former guard down the river for about three miles. When we ar rived on the bank of the river we saw savages we would fight them with these stones, try to disarm them, and then fight them with their own weapons. I divided the party into halves, sending ten men across the river to get bamboo to make rafts, as it was my intention to raft the party down the river.

"The savages, on finding that w did not intend to fight them, allowed three of their number to come, without arms, toward us. We made friends with them and they assisted us in building seven rafts. We needed three more and the savages assured us Ithat they would come around early in the morn ing and build them for us. However, the next morning they showed warlike signs and we were expecting to be at tacked that day, when, to our joy and surprise, Colonel Hare and his party rescued us. This was in the early morning of December 18.

Lunch Counter in a School.

A lunch counter which has been established in the basement of the high school building in Sioux City, Iowa, by the Board of Education for the use of the pupils and for the purpose of saving them the trip to their homes for luncheon and the unhealthful necessity of gulping their food in a hurry is proving a great success.

It was put in operation with the from Aguinaldo to bring them to the following bill of fare: Beef soup, three cents, with crackers, five cents; cold meat, one cent; baked beans, five cents; ham sandwiches, three cents; cookies, one cent each. On the second day cold, hard-boiled eggs and doughnuts were added. Many of the pupils brought part of a luncheon and bought a bowl of soup to warm them and stimulate their thinkers.

Advice to a Son,

An old lawyer was giving a lvice to his son, who was just entering upon the practice of his father's profession.

'My son, said he, "if you have a case where the law is clearly on your side, but justice seems to be clearly against you, urge upon the jury the vast importance of sustaining the law. If, on the other hand, you are in doubt about the law, but your client's case is founded on justice, insist on the necessity of doing justice, though the heavens fatl."

"But," asked the son, "how shall I manage a case where law and justice are dead against me?"

"Tu that case," replied the old man, "what you have to do is to talk round

The Point of View.

A politician says: "When a man leaves our side and goes to the other side he is a traitor, and we always feel that there is a subtle something But when a man wrong about him. leaves the other side and comes over to us, he is a man of great moral courage, and we always feel that he has

THEIR SUCCESS IN MAKING SERVANT GIRL CONVERTS.

Svidence That Many Domestics From Protestant Europe Have Become Pros elytes-Scarcity of Servants Attributed to This Cause-Skill of the Missionaries

OR the past three years the large cities of the East have been the scene of the labor of Mormon elders, who have sought converts to Mormonism in kitchens and at basement entrances, Great numbers of pamphiets have been distributed by these elders among the women who are included in the army of domestic help. A careful investi gation has been made among the agencies, and particularly among those which act for women that come to this country from Protestant Europe. The result seems clearly to establish the fact long known to many housekeep ers, that many Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, German and English women have deserted housework and gone to Utah. The exact number of proslytes cannot be given, of course, but those who have been in a position to study the matter, declare that a very large proportion of the unmarried Protestant female domestic servants have been converted to Mormonism and taken out West.

Recently such an exodus of this kind occurred in Chicago that the newspapers of that city declared that there was a famine of house servants and no relief could be obtained. Various reasons were assigned and some of them were plausible enough, but what is believed to be the rest one was not mentioned. The elders of the Mormon Church might have explained the matter, for scores of young women went out to Utah from Chicago at one time. The conversion of these servants has gone on quietly and been managed with skill. In fact, no generals of modern times have carried on campaigns in the field with greater ability, tact and energy than have these elders who have gathered their recruits from the kitchens of the land, and left the country with them secretly and silently.

Occasionally a mistress has come apon a pamphiet relating to religious matters, generally printed on poor paper, in poorer type and rarely clean or attractive, in make-up. The majority of these pamphlets have had such titles as "A Friendly Discussion upon Religious Subjects," the seeming harmlessness of which has not tempted investigation-sometimes tracts tons of alum, entitled "A Voice of Warning and Instruction to all People," has been seen in the hands of servants, but beyoud an occasional discovery of this kind, people generally have been in the phenomena of sensitiveness to utter ignorance of the work being light, humidity and heat. When done in the cities among servant girls | leaves go to sleep, they reduce sail to by agents of the Mormon Church. One | meet conditions, they expose as little observing woman who successively hired three Swedes, and received tion. With flowers, sleep or closing from all the same explanation, that usually has reference to pollen prothey were about to be married, was tection. amazed to notice that the same man proved to be the admirer of two of her cooks. The fact dawned upon her when he was seen in conversation this reason was made the pretext for into an elegant apartment. departure.

Ine clever woman who happened to

one afternoon answered a summons to There lives in a village of the old prothe street door and there saw a young | vince a peasant named Auguste de man whose appearance was that of a Noyers, who is a lineal descendant of countryman, and whose manner Miles de Noyers, marshal of France perience in his business. The wom-an's kitchen apron led him to conclude that he was talking with the high command at the battle of Creey, if she would read a little book he talk with her about it sometime? family. Thereupon he handed to her a volume of 200 pages, pocket size, and bound in vivid red cloth. It looked harmless enough, as did the begrimed pamphlet he also gave her. The man eagerly inquired when he might call, and was told to come back one week later. He did so, and was met before reaching household who warned him to leave and return no more. Even after an examination of the book, which proved to be one on the faith and doctrine of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. she did not realize that her caller was Mormon elder, nor did she suspect that one of his denomination might have converted her last cook, who was a young and strong woman, not long from Sweden.

Another housekeeper discovered in the mail box a circular advising the reader to send to a certain address guests. At one music party a lady's for books, tracts and sermons, and singing displeased Count Tolstoi's asking the reader to get the book of Mormon, which could be had for a nominal sum, at au address given. Handing the circular to her servant a characteristic admonition ensued: see noticed that the latter recognized the subject and hastily put it not into the fire but into the coal box. Sub sequently this same woman found another printed document in her kitchen. giving a glowing description of the Sait Lake Temple, and of Sait Lake City. A poor illustration of the temple adorned the circular.

Countless complaints have been made by housekeepers of the presence in their kitchens of "followers," and endless have been the discussions as how best to get rid of them without losing their servants. And, when notes have been compared by neighbors, it has been found that many servants have left their places on pretexts that were so trivial as to bear the stamp of untruthfulness, and that offers of increased wages did not avail to keep them.

The problem of domestic help, difficult enough in the past to all but the very rich, has become doubly so since this new factor has been introduced Against the influence of the preaching of the elders and their bright pictures of an independent home for their converts in the West, where good, honest farmers are decome to them, nothing avails. newcomer among servants is, perhapa, but all grades have representatives Dublins left their cover an among the converts And in instice the Boers - London Globe

CLEVER MORMON ELDERS to the prosclytizers, it may be said that they try to convert old and young alike, although they do not encourage others than the young, and to some extent the middle aged, to go to the West:

Those whose attentions have been called to the activity of the elders among the servant girls and who have investigated the matter find that while their success is more marked among servant girls than any other class of working women they do not confine themselves to this one class. They frequent the small stores where young women are employed and seek to know women who earn their own livings, particularly the poorer paid wage earners. Their quiet persistency, and unvaryingly patient attitude toward women, are aids to their success, and they proselytize continuously. Some of the elders have had 'the courage to band their pamphlets to women in the streets, carefully selecting the women

they accost. The demand for house servants is universal, and all over the country complaints are heard of the dearth that exists. The Mormon elders have worked so successfully that, it is asserted, they are to be credited with the changed conditions in domestic service; and they have worked so shrewdly that their procelytizing was not noticed until it had made great headway.

From England come fewer domesties every season, and the work of the Mormons in England is said to be the cause. Many English converts to the Mormon Church pass through New York on their way to Utah, but it is becoming more difficult every day to hire English servants, -New York

CURIOUS FACTS.

Last year the Winnebago Indians, on the reservation near Sioux City, Iowa, feasted on 301 dogs obtained from the dog pound in that city, at a cost of about five cents a dog.

Within the last year an aucient grave was discovered near Rome and opened. In it was found the skeleton of a woman with a complete set of false teeth, displaying admirable workmanship and wrought out of solid gold.

In China, twelve and one-half miles from the village of Liou Chek, there is a mountain of alum, which, in addition to being a natural curiosity, is a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the country, who dig from it yearly

The "sleep" of plants is by no means analogous even to that of ani- future the small man will find in It is a popular name given to mals. as possible of their surface to radia-

Lord Beauchamp, the Governor of New South Wales, has had a novel experience. While on a visit to the collierwith the third servant. He passed as | ies of Newcastle he was entertained at brother to the third, but succeeded abanquet in a coal mine 300 feet below in inducing her to give up her place. the surface of the earth. In a cham-Unconscious, and concerned more for | ber ninety feet long, fifteen feet wide the comfort of her family than the and nine feet high seventy guests sat welfare of the help she engaged, she down to dinner. The novel dining did not investigate the reasons given room showed no signs of what it had her for their leaving, nor did she seek been, for electric lights, flags, everto dissuade a girl from marrying if greens and carpets had transformed it

A curious case of historic ancestry be in the basement of her house alone has just been discovered in Gascony. showed a restraint born of inex- in the reign of Philip the Fair. This noble was one of the most powerful vassals of the monarchy, and was in cook, and he whisperingly asked her His humble descendant goes daily to work in the vineyards, and is little would lend her, and let him come and affected by the fallen fortunes of his

W. W. Pefley, an Idaho volunteer in the Spanish war, is probably the first man who has had five inches added to his height by law. When he was enlisted for service in the Philip. pines his height was put down in the records of the War Department as 5 the basement bell by a member of the feet 5; inches, when, as a matter of fact, it was 5 feet 101 inches. In order to make the records correct. several affidavits made by his offices were sent to Washington, and Senator Shoup of Idaho introduced a bill into the Senate, which was passed, cially declaring that private Pefley's height was 10; inches.

The family of Count Tolstoi has a large circle of acquaintances, and hardly an evening passes but there are boys and they adjourned to another room and made a noise. Their father lost patience and went after them, and "Are you making a noise on pur-

pose?" he asked. After some hesitation came an anwer in the affirmative; "Y-y-yes." "Does not her singing please you?"

leclared one of the boys, with yexa-"So you wish to protest against her singing?" asked Tolstoi in a serious

"Well, no. Why does she howl?"

tone. "Then go out and say so, or stand

in the middle of the room and tell every one present. That would be rude, but upright and honest. But you have got together and are squealng like grasshoppers in a corner. I will not endure such protests,"-Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

A Fight Within a Fight.

During the fight at Colenso there coursed a truly Irish incident. The gallant Dublins, in an attack on the enemy's left flank, paused at a spot for cover and also in order to regain their breath. Here two of the soldiers had a dispute, and before one could say Jack Robinson they were on their feet bauging their fists into each clared to be in waiting for wives to other's faces with tremendous vehemence, while bullets whistled by their ears and kicked up the dust at the easiest won over to the Mormon faith, feet. When the heat man had won the Dublins left their cover and went for

CHANGES IN CAVALRY W The Small Man May Yet Ben Most Destrable Soldier

The improvement of milit and other death-dealing der done away almost entirely with to-hand fighting. There was in warfare when men on horses, armed with heavy sale to the opposing force and a opponents down by sheer force. For such exploits the horses and large men were me tive. With modern magazine chine gans a cavalry charge of fashioned sort is practically or question, but this does not me the cavalry has become obsol arm of the military service. simply have to be made to con the changed conditions. change in weapons that has no reet frontal attack impractic naturally compelled a resort is maneuvering speed is a prin tial and cavalry or mounted must be employed. In fact, present method of arming a practically mounted infar horse being used primarily as a of transportation. This disuse of the old-fashi

alry methods changes the roun

for the mounted service.

that there are likely to be

to-hand encounters will mail men particularly available for of the military service. can be carried long distant much less fatigue to the horse which is important when it is ered that in many countries diers will have to be mounted native horses. The horses tropies and of countries like the vanl, New Mexico and Arizon food and water endurance ma cess of the heavy horses of ter zones, and the fact that these are generally small adds to sirability of small men for i service. A special dispatch fr orado Springs reports that a traof Colorado "bronches" is so shipped to South Africa for the the British army, this kind of having been found preferable "broncho" is able to carrya p 300 pounds a long distance food or water, but it cannot rapidly with its maximum los the extent which the load is the efficiency of the animal is in and the mobility and effective

the mounted service augmented Apparently there is a fine cha the small man to become them sirable sort of soldier. Hith has escaped military service, es for the infantry, Perhaps eligible to military service, if not ally preferred for some branches -Chicago Record.

Sir Charles Warren's Eath. There is something extremely lish in the story of Sir Charles ren "doing trimbics," as Bonn pressed it, in the open air battlefield of Vaul Krauz, SirCl it appears, is a strong beli-hydropathy, and under no stances intermits his mornia On the occasion of Buller's last to relieve Ladysmith, Sir C found it impossible to leave his so when day broke on the lat he ordered his servant to br bath with sponge and towel, and and then, in the open air, Sir C Warren, commanding the Fifth vision, proceeded to take his l sublimely indifferent to the fire enemy. A humorous addition incident relates how Sir Redv ler, wishing to consult with Charles, sent his orderly to sum him. But not even an order from commander-in chief could in this matutinal function, and Sir. vers was obliged to rice to the lat and then an important convers was held between the two gener the one on horseback and the other

the conventionalities than Sir Chaon this occason.—London News. A Brave Man's Gentleness. The Army and Navy Journal a a touching incident, which shows gentle a nature may exist beneath sternness which at times reckous the life of men while in the pursu

his tub. Diogenes himself never

formed a feat of cooler indifferent

victory. The late Commander James W. lin was in command of the Vanda at Apia, Samoa, during the test storm of March 16, 1889.

One evening, some years aftern on retiring to his room while vis his sister, he found a mouse that fallen into a basin of water, and

struggling for his life. There was agony and defiance that little fellow's eye," said Commander, speaking of it the a day. "As I gazed on that help little creature I thought of that is ble night on the Vandalis, and go to the open window, I gently cup the contents of the basin. I dis dry him with my towel, but I sa his life," the Commander added.

The Cause of His Anxiety. While Archbishop Trench was D of Westminster he delegated Ca Cureton to preach at the Abbeye certain saint's day, says Pestso On such days the boys of West ster School attended service, and service had the rest of the day holiday. While Mr. Careton, 05 morning of the day he was to office was looking over his sermon a breakfast table, his son asked i

tone vibrating with anxiety: "Father, is yours a long sermon day?"
"No, Jimmy, not very."
"No, Jimmy, not very."

"But how long? Please tell me "Well, about twenty minutes, should say. But why are you so ons to know?"

Because, father, the boys say to will thrash me awfully if you are a than half an hour."

Average Bate of Speaking, It is calculated that a fluent spearatters between 7000 and 7500 was in the course of an hour's unirupted speaking; many orators of than usual rapid utterance will re 8000, and even 9000. But 125 was a minute, or 7500 an hour, is a f verage.

The Use of Table Edgeelfs Table etiquette was invented people couldn't be comfortable evo to eat too much. -New York Press



fichu seems to be in high favor for bridemaid gowns. Hore, for instance, is such a frock in white Liberty satin, with yoke in white "ilk guipure and a ficha in white chihon frilled all round. At the waist is a broad sash with long frilled ends in lily green chiffon.

garland of orange biossoms.

Another model for a bridemaid's | elaborate editions of the homely gown has its fichn in white chiffon gingham and calico prototype of olden also, but edged with lace. Soft white times.

it has not been generally adopted. sols which are a little soiled are dressing them up with black lace for use ming in the skirt above it still ob- this summer. The lace can be put on Designers have at last suc- in a variety of ways, according to the ceeded in producing a pattern for a material on hand and the skill of the circular-cut skirt in frock or coat that needlewoman.

FOR BRIDES AND BRIDEMAIDS.

The deep hem or frill, with the trim-

does not sag in the seams or hang un

In cotton frocks seams are connect-

ed with insertion by lines of veining.

some models to the extreme edge of

where the additional circular is at-

tached. The Eton or bolero effect is

noted quite as often for children as

Frocks For Weddings

Decided originality is shown by

many of the frocks now in preparation

for weddings. The first one shown in

the large out, reproduced from the

New York Evening Sun, is a wedding

gown in white satin. Its long tunic,

reaching clear to the skirt hem, is out

into a series of deep points finished

all around with frill upon frill in white

frocks, but in cotton ones also.

shown.

This model is universally

Suits For Little Girls.

Many little girls' suits are made with Eton jackets and skirts like those of their elders. They are made chiefly in the heavy wash materials, These stripes of insertion extend in the linens, ducks and piques, and have plain little straight waists of the hem. In others they terminate heavy white wash materials,

Beautiful Sashes.

Sashes arranged around the waist for "grown-ups," not only in woolen like a Swiss belt are fastened with a rosette, and finished at the ends with

silk fringe. A Revival in Gloves. Elbow sleeves have brought a re-

vival of the becoming long monsque-

taire gloves. Made of Flowered Organdie. The big sister's summer wardrobe will contain a sunbonnet, which she will wear while participating in the most ancient and royal game of golf, chiffon. A frilled and kilted under-skirt in chiffon is revealed by the organdic, beruffled and beribboned, and the belle will indeed present a

THE SUMMER GIRL'S SUNBONNET