

**PECULIAR.**  
 Oh, human beings are, in sooth,  
 A most peculiar lot,  
 By them a lady or a youth  
 Is kidnapped, like a nut,  
 They love to turn to reckless fun  
 Which undermines the health,  
 And each feels happiest when he's won  
 Another's hard-earned wealth.

Each likes to talk about the way  
 He loves his fellow-man,  
 But you will notice, day by day,  
 He "does him" when he can.  
 The golden rule he quotes as truth—  
 "Thou shalt not kill,"  
 These human beings are, in sooth,  
 A most peculiar lot.

# THE SPARK'S OLD SOLDIER JANITOR

"William, you've been in the service."  
 "Yes, sir," said William. "I put in  
 five years in the Fourth Cavalry."  
 "I can tell a regular the minute I  
 clap eyes on him," said Mr. Sparks.  
 "I put in a good many years myself.  
 You have two fine children here, Wil-  
 liam."  
 "Yes," said William, assenting, and  
 then Mr. Sparks said "Good-by."  
 That night when Mr. Sparks reached  
 home his wife said: "The janitor came  
 up to-day and washed the windows. I  
 didn't think it was part of his work,  
 but he said it was all right and insist-  
 ed. He told me that he used to be in  
 the regular army and that he knew  
 you had been in the service, too."  
 "That's it, Eliza," said Henry, "an  
 old soldier likes to do things for an-  
 other old soldier. He washed our win-  
 dows because we had both done hard  
 duty on the plains. Nothing like it.  
 He must be a good, steady fellow, for  
 he has a wife and two children. They  
 have a flat in the basement."  
 Mr. Sparks met William quite fre-  
 quently after this. William always



ROSAL.

saluted. If he happened to be stand-  
 ing still as Mr. Sparks passed, he would  
 come to "attention," clicking his heels  
 together while saluting like the  
 old campaigner he was. Almost  
 every night when he would reach  
 home Mrs. Sparks would tell Henry  
 of some new act of attention on the  
 part of the janitor. "He came up and  
 went all over the plumbing to-day,"  
 she said one night. "He said he wanted  
 to make sure there wasn't any sewer  
 gas in the place. I suppose he fears  
 for the health of his wife and children.  
 He spent an awful long while in the  
 kitchen examining the pipes there. He  
 said they would need attention for an-  
 other day or two. I was afraid he  
 would interfere with Rosa's work, but  
 she said he didn't."  
 "There, it's just as I told you, Eliza,"  
 said Mr. Sparks; "this janitor doesn't  
 want to see the family of an old sol-  
 dier suffer. I'll give him a box of cig-  
 ars to-night. Eliza, this is the finest  
 kind of life. Never talk to me again  
 about taking a suburban house. Here  
 the best girl that ever worked out  
 stumbles in on us by accident, and we  
 get a janitor who serves us as though  
 we were moguls. We'll just drift along  
 in this Elysian atmosphere until either  
 we, Rosa or William die. It's great."  
 Things went on this way for two  
 months. Henry Sparks told five real  
 estate agents to quit looking up a coun-  
 try home for him. "You can't beat  
 the combination I've got right here in  
 the heart of Chicago," he said.  
 A box of cigars went a long way with  
 the janitor. He insisted on beating the  
 Sparks' rugs, he gilded the radiators,  
 he fixed the door knobs, and toward  
 the end of the second month he was  
 washing the windows every other day.  
 The windows of the other flats were  
 dingy and finger-marked, while those  
 in the Sparks' flat were as undimmed  
 crystal. Rosa was a pearl of great  
 price. She anticipated every wish of  
 every member of the family. To do  
 was little left for Mrs. Sparks to do  
 to embroider and to mend Frances'  
 stockings. For some reason or other  
 Henry Sparks, though he had always  
 prided himself on his perspicacity,  
 never noticed that whenever William  
 found that something in the kitchen  
 needed fixing the job was always one  
 that required three or four days' time.  
 He told his wife one day that he must  
 give William another box of cigars, be-  
 cause, although he was an old soldier,  
 he did not like the idea of having the  
 man do so much work for simply the



HE WASHED THE WINDOWS EVERY OTHER DAY.

was a dream. She cooked things to a  
 turn; she was willing; she didn't have  
 a cross word in her vocabulary; she  
 didn't care to go to balls on Saturday  
 night, and she was plump and good-  
 looking. The Sparks' family life was  
 ideal.  
 One morning as Mr. Sparks was leav-  
 ing the building to go to the office he  
 met the janitor, who was coming up  
 from the basement leading a child with  
 each hand. Mr. Sparks had barely  
 noticed the janitor before. This morn-  
 ing something in the man's bearing  
 struck him, and turning, he said:

the kitchen was shut. In his stocking  
 feet Mr. Sparks made no noise. He  
 opened the door quickly. The kitchen  
 gas was burning. From the far end  
 of the room came a clicking noise.  
 William the janitor was standing at  
 attention with his heels brought sharp-  
 ly together. As the man jumped to  
 the position of a soldier Mr. Sparks  
 saw that one of his arms had just  
 dropped from its position of embrace  
 about the waist of Rosa, the maid.  
 Mr. Sparks was horrified. He went  
 back to days when as a "non com" he  
 had verbally lashed some bluecoat duty  
 delinquent.  
 "William," he said in a voice of thun-  
 der, "how dare you! You're a scound-  
 rel, sir."  
 William's hand went to his forehead  
 in salute. "Rosa and I are to be mar-  
 ried next week, Mr. Sparks," he said.  
 "Married?" was the gasping response;  
 "how about your wife and two chil-  
 dren down stairs?"  
 "That's my widowed sister and two  
 little ones. She's been keeping house  
 for me," said William.  
 Mr. Sparks groaned and went limply  
 back into the front room. He waked  
 his wife. "Eliza," he said, "our dream  
 is over. Rosa is going to marry the  
 janitor. It wasn't any old soldier senti-  
 ment at all that made him wash win-  
 dows. I'll tell Hunt in the morning."  
 And, sighing, Mr. Sparks went to bed.  
 At the breakfast table the next morn-  
 ing William and Rosa came in, hand  
 in hand. "We're going to be married  
 next week, Mr. Sparks," said Rosa,  
 "but my sister wants a place and I'll  
 send her here. She's a better cook than  
 I am."  
 At this bit of information Mr. Sparks'  
 face cleared visibly. "You both have  
 my blessing," he said; "send in your  
 sister Rosa, and if William leaves here  
 I'll get old Highrates, the landlord,  
 to send a good janitor in his place, but  
 I'll take good care that he's not an old  
 soldier." And then, forgetful of every-  
 thing else, Mr. Sparks turned to his  
 wife and said: "They can't resist an  
 old soldier, can they, my dear?"—Ed-  
 ward B. Clark in the Chicago Record-  
 Herald.

**Modern Newspapers.**  
 There never was a more superficial  
 view taken of any important field of  
 labor, or false deductions drawn, than  
 to say that because new methods con-  
 trol in journalism the influence of the  
 press has been weakened, declares Mar-  
 cellus Foster, in the Houston Post. We  
 might as well say that the influence of  
 trade and commerce upon the masses  
 has waned because the universal indi-  
 vidualism of some years ago has given  
 way to the great co-operative move-  
 ments and processes of the present.

Journalism has, indeed, changed in  
 the past two decades, especially in the  
 past decade—changed as rapidly as  
 any other great force or agent of prog-  
 ress has changed. The facilities for  
 making papers have been multiplied  
 and improved that we see now more  
 elaborate establishments, larger use of  
 capital back of the paper, a greater  
 subdivision of labor, more system con-  
 sequent upon this very expansion, and  
 last but not least, the substitution of  
 corporate for individual proprietorship,  
 of collective force for individual opin-  
 ion.

The great paper of to-day no longer  
 depends on the individuality or repu-  
 tation or personal influence of any one  
 man. The development of modern life  
 and progress has introduced new forces  
 in the newspaper offices just as in the  
 industrial and commercial world.

**Trip in a Unique Boat.**  
 Captain R. H. Greenleaf and a party  
 of gentlemen are planning a novel trip  
 by water from Albuquerque to New  
 Orleans, and their boat is now under  
 construction on the captain's premises  
 on Silver avenue, Albuquerque. The  
 boat will be about twenty feet long  
 and four and a half beam, and will be  
 well fitted with a stove, also compart-  
 ments for cooking utensils, tents, blan-  
 kets, guns and ammunition.

Ducks and geese are plentiful along  
 the river, and the boat is to be fitted  
 out with grass blinds and decoys, thus  
 making a complete sportsman's outfit.  
 This craft is designed for river protec-  
 tion, and will carry a heavy Hotchkiss  
 steel swivel gun forward and two Gat-  
 ling guns behind, with one torpedo  
 amidships.

The craft will be under the command  
 of Captain George Toffey, and Cap-  
 tain Greenleaf will act as pilot, he  
 being well acquainted with the intri-  
 cate channels of the river.—Albuquer-  
 que Citizen.

**An Educational Advantage.**  
 She was an ignorant but ambitious  
 woman, relates the Chicago Tribune,  
 and the great ambition of her life  
 was gratified when he husband was  
 elected a member of Congress. Imme-  
 diately after the result of the election  
 was known the new Congressman's  
 wife drove in from her country home  
 to the county seat to call in triumph  
 on her dearest friends in a social  
 way. She called first on the wife of  
 the local banker, who had sent her  
 three daughters through Vassar, and,  
 after receiving the congratulations of  
 the family, she turned the conversation  
 to her plans for the future of her own  
 daughter, Jennie. "I am going to give  
 Jennie every educational advantage,"  
 she said. "As soon as the Congressman  
 and I get to Washington we are going  
 to put Jennie in the Smithsonian insti-  
 tute."

**A Prince-Mechanic.**  
 The progressive Japanese have taken  
 hints from the United States before,  
 but it is interesting to know that a  
 member of the royal family of Japan  
 is employed in one of the big railroad  
 repair shops at Altoona, Pa. Prince  
 Yamamoto came to this country last  
 fall, and expects to remain five years,  
 learning all he can of our railroad sys-  
 tem, when he will return to Japan  
 and put his United States ideas into  
 practice. The Prince desires particu-  
 larly to familiarize himself with loco-  
 motive building and practical railroad  
 work.



## BUILDING UP VIGOROUS WOMEN.

**Value of Basketball in the Culture of  
 Body and Brain.**  
 "What sport this is! My, but basket-  
 ball must be fun!" That is the invari-  
 able comment of the stranger who  
 watches a game of basketball between  
 girls, for the first time. She can see  
 one at almost any college she happens  
 to visit, from Massachusetts to Cal-  
 ifornia, where there are enough girls to  
 make up a team, for basketball is en-  
 joying an unprecedented popularity.  
 The general effect is always the same;  
 an audience with enthusiasm for the  
 teams divided on class lines, carrying  
 flowers, and flags, and banners, singing  
 energetic songs, and cheering lusty  
 cheers; in the midst of it the hurrying,  
 shifting kaleidoscope of players, fight-  
 ing for victory and the honor of the  
 class.

It is fun. That is one reason why the  
 game leaped into favor so quickly all  
 over the country. But any one of the  
 whirling, twisting, running, panting  
 players who loses her sense of self,  
 time and space in the concentrated de-  
 termination to possess that great, swift,  
 elusive ball and send it home, can tell  
 the visitor that fun is not all. It  
 means steady, hard work for long pre-  
 liminary months, hours of practice in  
 the gymnasium or on the field, before  
 one's strength and breath will last  
 through the rapid halves of a match  
 game. It means that the players give  
 up candy and sweets while they are  
 training, and to bed early, when they  
 long to sit up late for a jolly party,  
 and do a great many other things  
 that they don't wish to do, because  
 they are on the team, and win they  
 must, and win they can't unless every  
 unit is in condition to do her level  
 best. But even the losers in a well  
 fought game do not grudge the pre-  
 paratory work, and to a member of the  
 winning team, listening to the toasts  
 at the supper afterward, thrilling with  
 the thought that she has helped to  
 win the victory for her class, past sac-  
 rifices dwindle to a mere nothing.

When the athletic director of a col-  
 lege thinks of the benefits of basket-  
 ball, however, the dramatic recognition  
 of merit which the match game gives,  
 so overwhelmingly important in the  
 college girl's mind, seems to her the  
 least of its blessings. She thinks of  
 the physical improvement in the play-  
 ers, the brighter eyes and quicker cir-  
 culation, the endurance they show, the  
 co-ordination of muscles that playing  
 has taught them, the agility and deft-  
 ness with which they manage their  
 physical machinery. If she is a good  
 director she sees the mental gain as  
 well, behind all these things. Control  
 of the physical means a well-behaved,  
 obedient nervous system, as respon-  
 sive to the will of its owner as she her-  
 self to the signal of her captain. Quick  
 playing, too, means quick thinking, an  
 instinctive dash to meet the ball, a  
 lightning calculation and balancing of  
 results as one leaps to catch it and  
 sends it flying to a waiting ally. It  
 must not go wrong. A slip might cost  
 the game. Brain and hand must act  
 as one. Not a second may the mind  
 halt between two opinions. Self-con-  
 trol and a judgment so automatically  
 correct are worth the price of many  
 strenuous half hours, and once attained  
 they are not confined to the crises of a  
 basketball game.

But there is still another benefit of  
 the game, a kind of sugar-coated psy-  
 chological discipline, which critics of  
 woman, rightly or wrongly, say that  
 she needs most of all for her own hap-  
 piness and best development. The  
 effect of the discipline is apparent,  
 when each player finds a comrade al-  
 ways at the exact spot where she can  
 help her, and the ball goes from one  
 ally to another with clocklike regular-  
 ity. "Magnificent team work" is the  
 name the spectators give it. But more  
 than this, it indicates that the players  
 have learned how to be a part of the  
 whole. They are working for the team,  
 not for themselves. They are willing  
 to take the position of cog, to sacrifice  
 the brilliant play and individual dis-  
 tinction to win the game.—Alice K. Fal-  
 lows, in Good Housekeeping.

**New Trimmings For Spring Gowns.**  
 Never in the history of trimmings  
 have there been so many varieties and  
 such beautiful designs as are seen  
 this season for spring and summer  
 wear. The fabrics, too, are finer in  
 quality, and the designs highly art-  
 istic, while the effects produced are wavy  
 or have scalloped or shell edges. A  
 pretty wave braid consists of Brussels  
 net having scallops finished with a fine  
 silk cord feather-edged. On the net  
 are three rows of narrow silk braid a  
 sixteenth of an inch apart, while be-  
 tween every two, long shallow scallops  
 in a spray of leaves made of narrow  
 silk braid are hand-embroidered and  
 with lace center.

The fashionable white trimmings of  
 the season in both white and black,  
 are made of vegetable silk, which has  
 more body to it than pure silk, and a  
 more lustrous effect in trimmings.  
 Narrow ribbon effects and little bow-  
 knots are introduced in the trimmings,  
 running through the popular herring-  
 bone gimps, and forming loop and bow  
 edges along the sides. Crochet imita-  
 tion lace is also seen to a considerable  
 extent mingled with the charming de-  
 signs in silk-braid trimmings. It is  
 used very often in forming the ground-  
 work of flowers and leaves. A lovely  
 spring novelty is a white grenadine  
 braid, with a cord of Roman lace ed-  
 ged with a silk cord in a wave design  
 having little silk circles, and an outer  
 edge formed of a ruffle of narrow,  
 pointed silk braid lace.—Harper's Baz-  
 ar.

**What Women Are to Wear.**  
 The first early blouses made in wash  
 materials for this spring are in plique,  
 crash, drilling and the heavier cotton  
 and linen fabrics, in white and colors.  
 A new material for blouses—new of  
 course only for this purpose—is poplin.  
 It comes in a lovely line of colorings,  
 and with its rather heavy cords does

not require much trimming beyond  
 pleats.  
 The use of ribbon as a trimming  
 and a garniture for all kinds of gowns  
 seems to have taken a new lease of  
 life, and it is introduced in one way  
 or another upon countless gowns and  
 bodices.  
 Homespun, which was so popular  
 during the past season, will be much  
 more worn this spring. It is a particu-  
 larly nice material, being light in  
 weight and shedding the dust easily,  
 besides having most excellent staying  
 qualities. The new leaves show a  
 glossiness of surface new in homes-  
 pun.

For softness of tone the new colors  
 have never been surpassed. Ecru,  
 ranging from the palest biscuit shade,  
 bids fair to be more fashionable than  
 ever, which is high praise indeed. In  
 cloth materials this coloring will make  
 up into the smartest possible kind of  
 tailor suits. Really, after black, there  
 is nothing one can wear in so many  
 different kinds of blouses, hats, etc., as  
 the varying shades of tan, ecru and  
 biscuit.—Mrs. Ralston, in the Ladies'  
 Home Journal.

**Worn at a Wedding.**  
 The most noticeable dress worn at a  
 recent smart wedding was not worn  
 by bride or bridesmaid, but simply by  
 a guest. It was of ivory white satin.  
 The prevailing note was the princess  
 robe, but the bodice opened over a vest  
 of pink brocade, which gave just the  
 relief of delicate color sufficient to  
 counteract the effect of the dead-white  
 garment. Gausset cuffs were of the  
 brocade, and lace ruffles and a cravat  
 finished the confection. The choice of  
 a hat suitable for wearing with such a  
 gown was no doubt a matter of some  
 difficulty, but it was successfully set-  
 tled by selecting a large black silk  
 beaver toque trimmed with white lace  
 and black ostrich plumes, fastened  
 with paste buckles.

The bride afterward said that she  
 felt flattered to have such a costume  
 designed for and worn to her wedding.  
 But the costume's greatest triumph  
 was in winning the admiration from  
 an artistic man present. "She looks  
 like a portrait of herself by an old  
 master."—New York Commercial Ad-  
 vertiser.

**Women as Farmers.**  
 George E. Scott, in writing of the suc-  
 cessful management of farms by wid-  
 ows who have been left with mort-  
 gages to pay off and children to edu-  
 cate, says:

"I know a frail little woman who  
 lost her husband forty years ago, leav-  
 ing her with three little boys and a  
 mortgaged farm. Did she sell out?  
 No; but with will and determination  
 she went to work to pay off the debt  
 on the farm. She did that, and edu-  
 cated her boys. Then she purchased  
 another farm for the eldest boy and  
 all worked with a will to pay for it.  
 After that was accomplished, another  
 was bought and paid for for the second  
 son; and now that little mother rests  
 from her labors in the old homestead,  
 which is to be transferred to the third  
 boy. Maybe those boys are not proud  
 of that mother, who has been to them  
 both father and mother in one, and  
 well may they say that her last days  
 shall be her best!"—New York Tribune.

**Helen Keller's Pet Dog.**  
 Miss Helen Keller, the well known  
 blind and deaf girl, now a student at  
 Radcliffe College, was surprised the  
 other day by the presence of a fine ter-  
 rier which, on a chance visit, took a  
 strong fancy to her. Miss Keller re-  
 cognized the dog at once, when brought  
 to her later, by her mysterious sense of  
 touch. She made a speech in which  
 she said: "I thank you very much,  
 dear friends, for the happiness you  
 have given me. It is as great as it  
 is unexpected. I shall love the dog,  
 but even more your kindness." Miss  
 Keller, who has learned to speak by  
 touch, pronounces her words rapidly,  
 but companions understand her with  
 ease. She is in good health, and, with  
 the aid of a typewriter, keeps up with  
 examination room work.



**Hand-sewed kid gloves are among  
 the latest importations from England,  
 and are worn with walking suits.**  
 The latest styles in cloth garments  
 show postillon backs and balloon  
 sleeves or long flowing sleeve effects.  
 Boleros of jetted lace, cut in broad  
 tabs at the end, make handsome ad-  
 ditions to lace or light tinted costumes.  
 Waists, buttoning in the back, will  
 be worn, but a majority of the 1902  
 models show the usual button fasten-  
 ing in the front.

The soft straw hats with an inch-  
 wide band of black straw finishing the  
 edge of the rim are becoming to many  
 persons for whom light shades are un-  
 suitable.  
 Coarse linens in natural color promise  
 to be much worn for summer street  
 gowns. Made in tailor fashion, with  
 stitching or bands of silk for trimming,  
 they are natty and serviceable.

Trimming with bands of dotted ma-  
 terial promises to be a strong feature  
 from this time forward in all branches  
 of tailoring and dressmaking, and in  
 the world of linen things it is to be  
 the ruling passion.  
 On some of the handsomest after-  
 noon gowns a new idea is to have the  
 bow finishing the crush belt way off at  
 one side instead of in the back. Many  
 of the belts are of silk in soft folds,  
 and the bow is tied straight up and  
 down and comes almost under the left arm.

The bolero shows no sign of leaving  
 us, but if it does it will yield to full  
 bodices in soft fabrics, the fulness  
 wrinkled into gathers in a slanting di-  
 rection and held in place by handsome  
 buttons. If belts are made of the same  
 material as the bodice, they are very  
 narrow.

A smart street gown of black canvas  
 has these spots as its principal gar-  
 niture, and effective they are indeed. The  
 bodice is trimmed in front with straps  
 of graduating width, and the end of  
 each is caught down with a large  
 dot machine stitched round and round  
 in white silk. The same decoration is  
 repeated on the skirt and sleeve ends.



**FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE HAIR.**  
 New York City.—Waists that include  
 sharply-pointed revers suit many  
 figures better than other styles. The  
 smart May Manton blouse illustrated



BLOUSE WAIST.

has the additional merit of including  
 the latest sleeves and of suiting odd  
 waists and entire costumes equally  
 well. As shown, the material is crepe  
 de Chine in pale blue, with dotted  
 panne satin in the same shade mak-  
 ing the revers and vest, white mousseline  
 the chemisette and plain blue  
 satin the bands, but all the season's  
 materials are appropriate and number-  
 less combinations can be made.

The lining fits to a nicety and closes  
 at the centre front. The back proper  
 is smooth across the shoulders and  
 drawn down in gathers at the waist  
 line, the upper portion being of con-  
 trasting material to form the yoke.  
 The fronts are laid in groups of five  
 tucks, stitched with silk, and are ex-  
 tended to form the revers, which are  
 faced and rolled back. At each edge,  
 forming a narrow vest, are strips of  
 the reversing which are joined to the  
 waist beneath the tucks. The chemi-  
 sette is cut from all-over tucking, and  
 is finished with a regulation stock of  
 the same. The sleeves are slightly  
 full at the shoulders, and are laid in  
 horizontal tucks above the cuffs that

side pleat in the bodice extending out  
 over the sleeve; the two form a broad  
 box-pleat effect. Then there's the nar-  
 row collar, the revers separating the  
 pretty yoke from the rest of the waist.  
 Well cut, it gives breadth. And then  
 there's the elongated shoulder, which  
 is made to extend a bit over the top  
 of the sleeve. Oh, it's gay!

**Parasol and Umbrella Handles.**  
 The animals are out again in parasol  
 handles, the elephant, in ebony, form-  
 ing the head of a black handle to a  
 white parasol. Other animals are out  
 in natural wood. An attractive plain  
 white silk parasol has the frame and  
 handle to within about three inches of  
 the top of white and the rest black.  
 Both umbrellas and parasols in many  
 of the newer designs this past year  
 have had the three inches of the upper  
 part of the handle of silver, gun metal  
 or something ornamental, different  
 from the body of the handle.

**Instead of a Bow.**  
 No longer is the bow or even the chif-  
 fon chou a necessity upon the handle  
 of the down-to-date parasol. A white  
 cord and tassel now form the finish-  
 ing touch for ever so many modish sun-  
 shades, being especially suitable for  
 the smart plain ones, as well as for the  
 half-dressy ones. A very attractive  
 one noted in grass linen is edged with  
 five-inch-deep tucks, and is lined with  
 white silk. It is charming, and boasts  
 the white-tasseled handle.

**Double Ruffles.**  
 There's a noticeable tendency toward  
 double ruffles. Parasol ruffles of chif-  
 fon, instead of being hemmed, are  
 made double. Even when a lace ruffle  
 falls over the one of chiffon it is still  
 made double. This same double ruffle  
 appears, too, on dresses, elbow sleeves  
 often being finished with three double  
 ruffles of varying widths. They are  
 pretty as a setting for lace flounces on  
 any part of the dress.

**Cuban Cards.**  
 Some of these body hats have a color



MISSES' BLOUSE ETON.

fall free and form puffs at the outer  
 portion. The cuffs are deep and point-  
 ed over the hands.  
 To cut this waist in the medium size  
 three and three-quarters yards of ma-  
 terial twenty-one inches wide, three  
 and a half yards twenty-seven inches  
 wide, two and three-quarter yards  
 thirty-two inches wide, or two yards  
 forty-four inches wide will be required,  
 with one and a half yards twenty-one  
 inches wide for vest revers and cuffs  
 and one-half yard for chemisette.

**Misses' Blouse Eton Jacket.**  
 Blouse Etons are always becoming  
 to young girls, and are in the height of  
 both present and coming styles. The  
 excellent May Manton model illus-  
 trated in the large drawing shows  
 the latest designs executed in tan-  
 colored broadcloth, but all suiting ma-  
 terials are equally appropriate, and  
 cloth, cheviot and taffeta are suitable  
 for separate wraps. In the case of the  
 original the collar and belt are of vel-  
 vet and all edges are stitched with self-  
 colored corticeil silk, but the collar  
 can be of the material if preferred.

The blouse is smooth and without ful-  
 ness at the back, but is arranged in  
 gathers at the front, where it blouses  
 slightly over the belt. Joining the  
 fronts and backs are under-arm gores  
 that insure a satisfactory fit. The  
 fronts are faced and turned back to  
 form lapels and a regulation collar  
 that meets them and rolls over with  
 them is attached to the neck. The  
 sleeves are in coat style, slightly bell-  
 shaped, and left open for a short dis-  
 tance at the outer seams. When de-  
 sired the circular basque extension can  
 be joined to the lower edge, the seam  
 being concealed by the belt.

To cut this blouse for a girl of four-  
 teen years of age four yards of mate-  
 rial twenty-one inches wide, one and  
 a half yards forty-four inches wide, or  
 one and three-eighths yards fifty inches  
 wide will be required.

**Now It's the Neck.**

Last summer nearly every girl who  
 boasted arms anything short of ver-  
 itable horrors wore her sleeves at half-  
 mast. This year, if she accepts the most  
 swaggar advance models from  
 Paris, she will expose her neck as well.  
 The new afternoon gowns of batiste,  
 and other lace-trimmed fabrics, will  
 reach just to the base of the neck.  
 This leaves the neck delightfully free,  
 making those of us who have always  
 enjoyed this top finish to house dresses  
 wonder how we ever consented to  
 swathe our unoffending throats out-  
 of-doors.

**Taking on Breasts.**

If broad shoulders have not been  
 thrust upon one they must be acquired  
 if this be out of the question there are  
 several ways of assuming this virtue  
 though we have it not. First is the

woven in, and some have a small cord,  
 called Cuban for some reason or other.  
 A pearly braid, sheer and exquisite,  
 forms the greater part of these softy  
 pretty hats. For children the wire  
 frame is unnecessary, also for young  
 girls, in which case the droopy affair  
 is in reality a shepherdess shawl.

**Body Hats.**  
 Soft and willowy in the extreme are  
 the new body hats. Why "body hats"  
 there's no learning; perhaps because  
 they're no body at all. So pliable are  
 they that they may be turned inside  
 out without exertion or damage, and  
 they have to be strengthened by a wire  
 frame in order to be at all manageable.

**Knickerbocker Suit in Norfolk Style.**  
 Little boys are always charming  
 dressed in knickerbockers and rather  
 long Russian coats. Their own manly  
 ambition is gratified by the trousers  
 and the absolutely short legs are hid-  
 den from view. This pretty little suit  
 is shown in cream serge banded with  
 cream braid and worn with a white  
 leather belt, but blue and brown serge,  
 velvet, velveteen, corduroy, cloth and  
 all the heavier washable fabrics, plique,  
 duck linen and the like are equally ap-  
 propriate.

The knickerbockers fit smoothly  
 about the waist and hips, but are full  
 at the knees below which they are  
 drawn up by means of elastic inserted  
 in the lems. The coat is laid in two  
 box pleats at the back, two at the front  
 and laps over to close in double-breast-  
 ed style, with handsome pearl buttons  
 and buttonholes. At the open neck is  
 a big square sailor collar, and filling  
 the opening is the smooth shawl. The  
 sleeves are in regulation style, the ful-  
 ness at the wrists laid in stitched  
 tucks.

To make this suit for a boy of three  
 years of age four and three-eighths  
 yards of material twenty-seven inches



KNICKERBOCKER SUIT.