

LITTLE BREECHES.

BY THE LATE SECRETARY JOHN RAY.

I don't go much on religion, I never ain't had no show; But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir, On the hand of a thing I know. I don't pan out on the prophets And free-will, and that sort of thing— But I believe in God and the angels Ever since one night last spring.

Snowed under a soft, white mound, Upst—dead beat—but little Gabe No lids nor hair was found. And here all hope soared on me Of my fellow critters and, I just dropped down on my narrowbones, Crotch deep in the snow, and prayed.

One day a terrible revelation was made to Eva. A clever thief was in the hands of the police, and he was proved guilty of the June robbery. His name was John Prentiss, alias Rollo Western, alias Wilfred Lang!



Thanks to "The Smart." The smart woman, bitterly vilified as she is, always has been and always will be, is the biggest blessing in one way, and that is her encouragement of trade.—The Queen.

Head Work Much in Evidence. Head work of all sorts come up surprisingly this season. They and their cousins, the spangles, are used in profusion for all sorts of purposes. In millinery hats are edged with beads both in jet and colors, and festoons of beads are mingled with the lace which is so much employed for brims and edgings.

Aprons. Make a square of Persian lawn, twenty-four inches when finished, trimmed with tucks and lace around the edges. From the middle of each side make a diamond square of beading, cut six yards of ribbon into four lengths, and run them through the beading, leaving it very loose on three sides and drawing it quite tight on the fourth, to give a little fulness at the waist line of the apron.

Restricting Women's Clothes. The opera management at Covent Garden regulates the dress of its male patrons. When it is going to do the same to the women? On Saturday night I went to the opera. I wore the costume imposed on me by the regulations of the house. I fully recognize the advantage of those regulations. Evening dress is clean, simple, durable, prevents rivalry and extravagance on the part of male leaders of fashion, annihilates class distinctions, and gives men who are poor and doubtful of their social position (that is, the great majority of men) a sense of security and satisfaction that no clothes of their own choosing could confer, besides saving a whole sex the trouble of considering what they should wear on state occasions.

The Dinner Coat. There is more than a little to say in favor of the dinner coat, which has added itself to the long list of separate garments of the present day wardrobe. The dinner coat is essentially a variation or play on the Louis XVI. coat adapted to indoor usages. It is at its best, in fact, it is only consistently made, of broadened silk.

The Missing Link. Professor Dr. Ullenhuth, an eminent army doctor at Berlin, definitely claims to have discovered the "missing link" by a long series of investigations, having established the similarity in every respect of the blood of the higher apes and human beings. If the blood serum of any animal be mixed with that of any other the mixture remains clear; if, however, blood be taken from an ape and injected into the vein of a rabbit, the blood subsequently taken from the rabbit becomes troubled when mixed with more ape's blood.

Five Kinds of Grippe. What is influenza? Is the question lately propounded by Dr. R. Bernard to a recent meeting of the Societe Medicale des Hopitaux de Paris. According to him, there are at least five kinds of which he distinguishes the grippe pneumococque, the grippe streptococque and the grippe bacille de Pfeiffer, all named after the special bacilli attached to them. Besides these, he distinguishes several "grippe" caused by microbes of the nature of which is not yet perfectly ascertained, among which that of Friedlander is the most recognizable. As for the real "grippe influenza," he declares that it must have a special germ, although he is unable to identify it.—The Athenaeum.

Cow Sense. "I used to think," said a city man, "that the cow was an animal of a very low order of intelligence, one that, so to speak, wouldn't know enough to run when it rained; but now I think differently. Coming from Boston last week, on one of those melting hot days, I saw from the car window, in a pasture field, four cows standing under four trees. The trees were all very small, none of them casting a shadow much bigger than a cow, which those cows apparently had the sense to know; for they had not all tried to crowd under one tree, but each cow had taken one of the little trees."—New York Sun.



New York City.—The blouse that is full below some prettily shaped yoke is a pronounced favorite of the season and has the merit of suiting almost

the girdle is laced up the front with pink ribbons which are tied in many little knots at each side, a most elaborate icing being effected. The Popular Model. Among hats, the most popular model is the small plateau boldly tilted over the face and profusely trimmed under the brim with choix of tulle and velvet bows, and adorned on top with beautiful natural appearing flowers.

Princess Slips. Princess slips of soft silk can now be obtained ready made, which is a great boon to those who like to wear different colored linings under their summer muslins. They are well made, and can be altered to any figure with very little trouble. Beauty of the Waist Line. There can be no doubt that the tendency of the current fashions is to enhance the beauty of the waist line. This brings us back to more close-fitting busts and hips and to wider skirts.

Girls' Yokes. Yokes and sleeves are always in demand for girls' dresses, for they have the faculty of wearing out long before the frock proper has done its duty. Illustrated are some most acceptable models, which can be utilized for repairing, remodeling and for the new dresses equally well, and which allow a choice of various styles. The square yoke with bishop sleeves includes a roll over collar, while the round and pointed yokes are made with standing

all women admirably well. This one is in lingerie style, made of sheer batiste, with trimming of lace insertion, and is in reality exceedingly simple, although it is so designed that it gives a notably dressy effect. The batiste is always pretty and launders satisfactorily, and there are many other materials which might be suggested for the white waist, but the design also suits the wash silks of the season and figured and flowered materials as well as white.

The waist consists of the yoke and the blouse portions, the latter being tucked at their upper edges, and joined to the yoke, and the seam being concealed by the little "roll." The blouse is always pretty and launders satisfactorily, and there are many other materials which might be suggested for the white waist, but the design also suits the wash silks of the season and figured and flowered materials as well as white.

FRILLS FASHIONS Dress stuffs, organdies, and dimities and Swisses are selling. A parcel of blue silk—a strong shade of blue—has a handle of blue-enameled wood. Hand-painted parasols are stunning, but the embroidered ones are still more popular. Japanese styles are less good in themselves (though they're stunning) than as inspiration for other parasols.

White Linen Blouse Suit. A pretty new blouse suit of white linen is bloused over a deep cranberry girdle of soft red silk. The waist is of heavy lace medallions, strung together in a rich insertion. The sleeve is very full, trimmed with deep tucks about four inches apart. A very smart naphar pink suit has a touch of black in the blouse, in the shape of a four-in-hand, held in place with stitched straps. The fitted blouse is drawn in a wide girdle of silk. The full, short sleeves end with an embroidered cuff turned back over the sleeve. The skirt is full circular, made with four deep tucks.

A Handsome Girdle. One very handsome girdle closely resembles a silk corset (for it is fitted to the belt and hips and huzh up the waist). Its material is white India silk and its trimmings are pink and gold. There is a deal of gold cording, while

for the medium size (eight years) is for any style one and three-quarter yards twenty-seven or thirty-two seven-eighth yard forty-four inches wide.

AN UNWORTHY SUITOR. By Ella R Pearce.

"You deny that I have a right?" he repeated. "Do you mean, then, that I am nothing to you?—that this smooth-tongued fashion plate has come between us?"

"Oh, abuse him!" cried Eva, with a hysterical little laugh. "Mr. Lang would never be as nice to me as you are now—he is a gentleman."

"And you love him?" said Lon, now at white heat. "Very well, I relinquish all claims in his favor. Good-bye."

The next instant he was gone, and the front door closed with a clang. Eva leaned her head upon her hands and broke into bitter weeping; then she rose, with flashing eyes and glowing cheeks.

"Well, let him go," she thought. "He is a tyrant; he had no right to treat me so."

In this same mood she met Wilfred Lang the next day, and his gallant, flattering manner did much to soothe her and make her resent her old lover's harshness more than ever.

"I don't like that Wilfred Lang. I wish you to have nothing to do with him," he said. "I don't like that smooth, hypocritical way of his; he doesn't appear to me like a gentleman."

"Oh, papa, how can you say so?" protested Eva. "His manners are irreproachable."

Hunting in the Himalayas.

"I went down the valley through forests of juniper and cedar, and then, turning up to the right, crossed a high, bare pass leading to the Ganga Valley, from which the Kinschidji ridge could be attacked. It looked formidable. A high, black, razor-edge of slate, bare of all vegetation for a couple of thousand feet above our heads, in length three miles or more. From the side we were to attack it, which was the reverse of that the ibex were on, the ridge looked very steep and rather awesome, but on essaying it next morning we found it easier than it appeared, and a couple of hours' scramble over sharp jutting angles of slate, forming easy but treacherous footing, and loose

Jangling debris of the same, we got to the top. Here quite a different kind of ground awaited us. The drop down the opposite side was almost sheer, being parallel with the dip in the slate, and gave no foothold of any kind. The precipice fell straight down for 500 or 600 feet or so, and then the naked rock was buried under a less steep slope of old avalanche snow. Below this came Alpine pastures falling away down into pine forests 2000 or 3000 feet below us. Sharp ridges ran down at frequent intervals into the pastures, forming a series of corries—together an ideal haunt for the ibex."—Captain Kennion, in Pall Mall Magazine.

How Inventions Are Made.

The great majority of practical inventions are made by a group of men of whom the public never hears. These men are members of one of the most complicated and highly organized of the modern professions. Every great manufacturing concern maintains, under one name or another, an "inventions department," employing men who are paid various salaries simply to develop inventions. They are supplied with every mechanical appliance to facilitate their work; the bills are paid by the company, and every invention they make is assigned to the company "in consideration of salary and one dollar." The General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N. Y., for example, employs about 800 men who devote much of their time to developing new ideas. It spends \$2,500,000 a year in this development work. The Westinghouse companies do the same thing; so does every progressive manufacturing concern of any consequence in the United States. And it is these unknown men, grappling with the everyday, practical problems of great manufacturing concerns, who make most of the inventions of immediate commercial value.—World's Work.

The Missing Link.

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A similar result is obtained if human blood be injected into the veins of a rabbit, and the experiment is often relied upon to prove if blood found on the clothes of a suspected murderer is human. The higher the ape in the scale of development the more pronounced is the reaction.—London Paper.

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ing is made invisibly at the back and there is a regulation stock collar finishing the neck. The sleeves are moderately full, in conformity with the latest style, and are gathered into deep, shaped cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one, four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide with seven and one-half yards of lace insertion.

Each yoke is made in two pieces and is finished at the neck with the collar. Both the bishop and "leg-o-mutton" sleeves are cut in one piece each, but the bishop sleeves are gathered and joined to the cuffs, while the "leg-o-mutton" sleeves are finished with simple stitching at the wrists. The quantity of material required