

# CHILDREN'S WEAR.

PRETTY COSTUMES SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

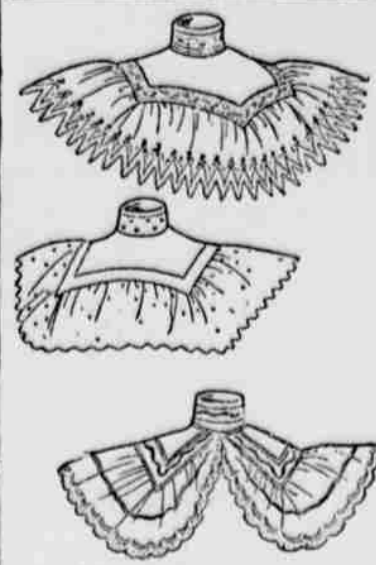
Suggestions Valuable to Mothers—Materials and Styles That Will Be in Vogue—Some Stylish Neck Garnitures.

**G**ROWN-UP members of the community do not entirely monopolize the pretty things of the season. Never were the little ones more gracefully or artistically clad. The blouse waist is seen everywhere, developed in all sorts and varieties of material, and for those whose ages range from two to eight years skirts barely reach to the bend of the knee. Sleeves are large—puffed, shirred and ruffled quite as elaborately as those worn by the mammas and big sisters.

In hats the Kate Greenway styles are still in favor. They are always gathered on to wires and trimmed with lace-edged frills or bows of ribbons.

Black and red combined are popular for little girls, and solid colors have almost driven the "mixed effects" from the field. Girls of three years attest their advance from babyhood by wearing much shorter dresses of nainsook, with others of chambray, fine ginghams, and dimities. The little misses of this tender age are so attractive in themselves that they are superior to dress, and it is the wise mother who makes the little frocks of very simple design for general wear. If of fine muslin or cambric morning dresses are made open in the back, to be buttoned to the hem, their laundering will be much simplified, a point worth considering when a half day's wear, sometimes less, sends each to the tubs. For the pique, chambray, and nainsook frocks pretty models are shown this spring, which give to Miss Baby a touch of her mother's breadth of shoulder. These are little yoke or guimpe dresses, with a wide, pointed cape collar of the material, edged with embroidery from two to three inches deep, put on just full enough to keep from puckering; this is finished round the neck with a plain

Very pretty and generally becoming are the lawn collars which turn over



A GROUP OF FASHIONABLE COLLARS.

at the throat, and cuffs to match which turn back at the wrist. For a slender throat the three-cornered pieces which turn over beneath the ears are the most becoming.

A group of fashionable collars is pictured, the upper one being made of gauze muslin in a pointed yoke outlined with an insertion of silk embroidery, from which falls a flounce to correspond. The yoke of the second collar is of fine muslin laid over a colored silk foundation, and bordered with a band and frill of stiletto embroidery. The third collar of the group is an old-time shape, made of grass cloth, ornamented with self-colored embroidery and feather stitching. All of these collars may close at the back with satin ribbon bows.

### NOVELTIES IN HEADWEAR.

Art, as far as millinery is concerned, is in advance, far in advance, of nature this season. Not a bud, nor blade of grass, nor the faintest alluring suggestion of spring is out-of-doors, and indoors in fashionable shops a perfect riot of blossoms in



FASHIONS FOR MISSES.

cord, and is hooked or buttoned with a single button beneath the neck finish of dress or guimpe, as the case may be.

Older girls who are well dressed are simply dressed. So long as short dresses are worn, there is not enough of plain fabric shown to make a background for elaborate trimmings, and much ornamentation of these small dresses violates the canons of taste in dress as well as gives undue prominence to a subject of minor importance to a child. Especially does the average American mother err in this respect in preparing the wardrobe for her little girls for their summer vacation. Then, if ever, should they have simple and serviceable frocks; instead then, more than ever, for materials are cheap and long days give time for sewing, are they apt to be over-dressed.

There are, of course, many pretty models in tasteful designs for those who do not care to confine the dresses to severe simplicity. One illustrated in the large cut is of printed duck, white, with a pin-dot of light blue; the long, full sleeves are finished with cuffs of blue duck, pin-dotted with white, and folds of the same material start from the armholes and are caught down in the front of the bodice by two rows of round pearl buttons.

Another model illustrated is of pale-pink pique, the chemise trimmed with rows of narrow feather-stitch braid, white, and a wide ruffle of embroidery, double-pointed revers of the pique forming a sort of collar, which is tied in front with a bow of white lawn.

A model for a cashmere or crepon dress has the skirt trimmed with long lines of baby velvet ribbon of harmonizing or contrasting color; these outline the seams of the gored skirt and radiate from the neckband in a circular yoke effect on the round bodice, each line on waist. The sleeves and collar band are similarly finished, and frills of lace drape the shoulders.

### STYLISH NECK GARNITURES.

There seems to be no abatement to the fancy for showy vest fronts and decorative collars. Probably because it is so easy to put on your best bib and tucker over a last season's gown, and feel quite satisfied with your appearance.

Cuffs, collars and vests of lawn and lace will be so ubiquitous through the spring and summer that the many

STRAW WITH CERISE RED ROSES.

coarse pleated straw, green as tender young grass. Cerise red roses and cyclamen form the decoration either side, and rising like ribbon grass from the flowers are three loops of glass ribbon of a very pale shade of green. This is jauntily tipped up in the back, the flutes in the straw being ornamented with green bows.

An old Colorado woman who plays a hand organ on Denver's streets has been found to be worth over \$100,000, and to earn as high as \$25 a day.

# A MODEL \$1000 SUBURBAN HOME.

Plans for Its Erection, Interior Arrangements and Materials Used.

(Copyright 1905.)

Wise men who look to the future are gradually availing themselves of the present conditions. The near-by suburbs of all cities are being built up with inexpensive houses, and the effect will soon be felt in the problem of municipal reform. The assertion does not need proof that the householder is a better citizen, in that he is more keenly alive to the adminis-



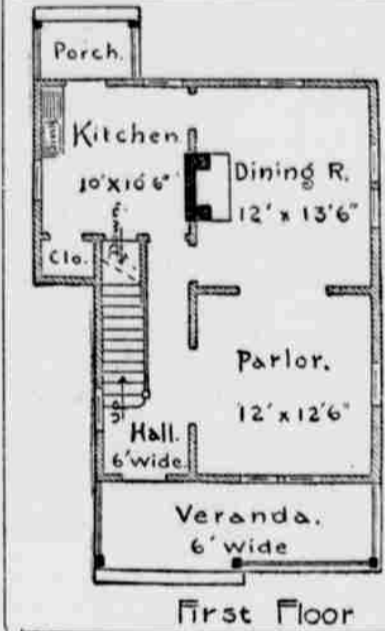
GENERAL BUILDING PLAN 4338 ARCHITECTS N.Y.

tration of affairs, than the dweller in a rented house. He feels that it is not a mere privilege, but a duty as well, to exercise the franchise and to give keen scrutiny to the acts of the public servants. He has a personal interest in the affairs of State—he is a householder and a taxpayer. When he speaks of "home—a veritable home" as distinguished from the rented house—in his eye he has pictured a pretty cottage something like the one herewith illustrated.

To build this house would cost about \$1050.

General dimensions: Width through dining room and kitchen, 23 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 33 feet 6 inches.

Heights of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6



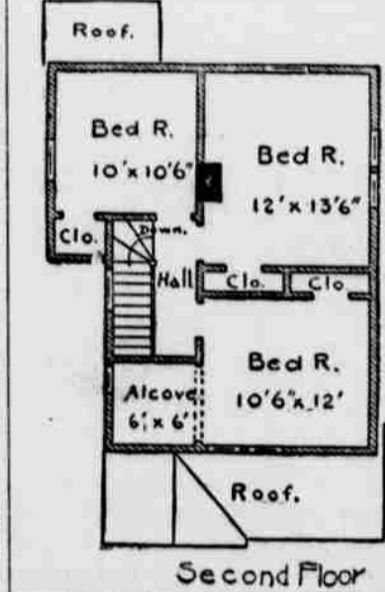
First Floor

inches; first story, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet.

Exterior materials: Foundation, stone and brick; first and second stories, gables and roofs, shingles.

Interior finish: Two coats plaster; soft wood flooring, trim and stairs. Interior woodwork painted colors to suit owner.

Colors: Body, all shingles dipped and brush coated in oil. Trim painted white. Roof shingles dipped and brush coated red. Sashes painted



Second Floor

bronze green; blinds Colonial yellow. Veranda and porch floors and ceilings, oiled.

The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under parlor and hall. Loft floored for storage. Open fireplace in the dining room. Double folding doors connect parlor with hall and dining room. Alcove off front bedroom serves as a dressing room.

This design is subject to many feasible modifications. Sliding doors may connect hall, parlor and dining room. Another chimney may be introduced in the parlor. Alcove off the front bedroom may be partitioned off for a hall bedroom, with entrance directly from the hall. Bathroom with a full or partial set of plumbing may be introduced into second story.

The price (\$1050) is based on New York prices for materials and labor, and in many sections of the country the cost should be less. Mantels, ranges and heaters are not included in the estimate, being left for the individual builder to select.

### An Odd Gold Nugget.

There is on exhibition in Lumpkin County, Georgia, a large and beautiful piece of gold in the shape of a legless duck. It was purchased from a man who found it a few years ago while mining, on the Chestatee River, near Dahlonega.—Chicago Times-Herald.

# THE TURNING POINT.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH.

Asked a Favor of Grant—Death of General Badeau.

The battle of Ezra Church was a turning point in the Atlanta campaign. Hood was very naturally sore after his three terrific though ineffective blows; the first delivered at Peachtree Creek, the second against McPherson the 22d of July, and the third at Ezra Church the 28th. These were so disastrous that he determined, for a season at least, to keep his main body on the defensive.

Sherman, too, though comparatively successful in the issue of these engagements, was made more cautious by considerable losses and Hood's boldness. Kenesaw Mountain taught its dreadful lesson, and Sherman had become unwilling to attack thoroughly-prepared lines of entrenchment. He had by experience learned how to interpret Jos Johnston, but he felt remarkably unskillful as to what the peculiar Hood would undertake next.

When my command, the Army of the Tennessee, moved around to the west of Atlanta with a view of getting possession of those railroads leading out of the city southward, our General had in his mind a conjoint action of his cavalry, which indeed ought to have been more successful. He then led three cavalry divisions of considerable strength—Ed. McCook's, 3,500 effectives, at the time at Turner's Ferry, when the Chattahoochee was bridged; Sherman's, 2,500, and Garrard's, 4,000, at or near Decatur, on his right.

Here is what was in Sherman's mind prior to Ezra Church, expressed in his own words: "My plan of action was to move to the Army of the Tennessee to the right rapidly and boldly against the railroad below Atlanta, and at the same time to send all the cavalry around by the right and left to make a lodgment on the Macon Railroad about Jonesboro."

We have seen how the army of the Tennessee marched and fought at Ezra Church without reaching the Macon Railroad. The cavalry, except Garrard's, had received its orders, and set forth to carry them out. Sherman now for three or four days strengthened his right flank by putting two infantry divisions of Thomas's (Baird's and Davis's, of Palmer's Corps,) in rear of my right flank for a reserve. Perhaps he hoped Hood would come on again and attack us, but Sherman was mainly waiting for "the effect of this cavalry movement against the railroad about Jonesboro."

The first report that came to me, Aug. 1, to the effect that Ed. McCook's Division had been ordered to strike us, was stoutly discredited and disbelieved; yet he took prompt action in view of the possibility of such a disaster. He put all the garrisons guarding our depots and communications on the qui vive, brought Schenck's troops around to an angle, and had Thomas send there also the whole of Palmer's Fourteenth Corps, Garrard doing what he could with his small cavalry force to take care of Thomas's left rear Atlanta.

Ed. McCook had done well at the first onset. He struck the railroad and did much damage, and finding no co-operation from Stoneman, drifted back with over 400 prisoners to Newnan. Thence Confederate Wheeler's dispatch, doubtless under the excitement slightly exaggerated, tells the story of McCook's defeat. It reads: "We have just completed the killing, capturing and breaking up of the entire raiding party under Gen. McCook; some 350 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and 1,200 horses and equipments captured."

McCook here lost his captured Confederates, but reported from Turner's Ferry to Sherman a loss to himself of but 600. Gen. Stoneman for some unaccountable reason, did not carry out Sherman's instructions as they were given. Coming from Decatur, he did not meet McCook near Jonesboro. Instead of that, he passed off behind the Ocmulgee and went down on the eastern bank.

Another recorded Confederate dispatch from Macon shows the result of this raid: "Gen. Stoneman, after having his forces routed, yesterday surrendered with 500 men, the rest of his men scattered and flying toward Easton. Many have been already killed and captured." Col. Adams with but small loss came back to us from Stoneman, but Col. Capron's Brigade suffered more, was scattered, and returned to Sherman in fragments. Hood was not long in repairing the damage done by our cavalry.—General Howard in National Tribune.

# PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

**MONDAY.**—The Legislature is once more in full blast. The Senate resumed to-night after a week's rest. A number of bills were passed on second reading. Senator Parsons introduced a bill to prohibit prize fighting and to regulate boxing contests. The penalty is a fine of \$1,000 and three months to jail. A prize fight is defined as a pugilistic contest except upon the result of which any money, prize or valuable thing is wagered. Always boxing contest which is over six rounds in length, or in which the naked fists or gloves of less than six ounces in weight are used.

All speculators and those not present laying bets on such fight may in the discretion of the Court be punished in like measure. **TUESDAY.**—The bill amending the Brooks high license law, which was prepared by the Senate commission appointed to investigate the operations of the Brooks act contains two measures, covering the wholesale and retail trade in disorderly houses, and shall be abated by suit at law or equity instituted by the Commonwealth or a citizen. All persons found drinking in such places will be considered disorderly. All bars must be closed between midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning. It is unlawful to furnish music or free lunch in any licensed place. Wholesale retailers, etc., shall pay for each separate store and agency an annual license as follows: \$1,000 in first and second class cities, \$500 in all other cities, \$200 in boroughs, \$100 in townships.

No bottles' license shall hereafter be issued but any wholesale dealer or brewer may sell liquor in bottles by wholesale. Distillers and brewers are permitted to deliver their product in wagons in the county where the license is granted. The name and number of the license shall be printed on the wagons in letters and figures not less than four inches in length. Money loaned by wholesale dealers to establish retailers cannot be recovered, and any such judgment secured will be stricken from the record. It is unlawful for wholesalers to sell to unlicensed persons or incorporate unincorporated associations to be sold at retail.

**THURSDAY.**—Bills on second reading being the order of the day, Mr. Clarence, of Philadelphia, called up the bill amending the act of 1893, relating to building and loan associations. He stated that the bill as now amended received the endorsements of all the building and loan associations in the state. It passed second reading. On motion of Mr. Phillips, of Chester, the bill relating to imitation butter was recommitted to the committee on agriculture.

A bill under the charge of Mr. Jennings, of Sullivan, separating the offices of probate and register in counties where they are now combined, was indefinitely postponed. The Cotton bill, providing for electrocutions as the method of executing the death sentence, was voted down on second reading, but was reconsidered when Mr. Cotton moved to postpone for the present. Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, moved to make it indefinitely. This was voted down and the motion to postpone for the present prevailed.

Mr. Nichols' joint resolution, amending the constitution so as to abolish spring elections, was called up for final passage on special order at 11:15. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 65 yeas to 53 nays.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE

Kaiser Wilhelm's latest fad is agriculture. Twenty lives lie between the Emperor of Germany and the British throne.

Li Hung Chang's name is really just Li. All the rest of it is a title of honor.

Krupp, the German gun manufacturer, has a fortune estimated at \$2,000,000.

Queen Victoria is suffering greatly from rheumatism, which renders her almost helpless.

Secretary Gresham is the oldest member of the cabinet. He was sixty-three on St. Patrick's day.

The Marquis of Downshire is the wealthiest Irish peer. His estate in that country total 114,421 acres, with a revenue of \$460,000. His English estates add \$25,000 to this amount.

Justin McCarthy, the Irish Parliamentarian whose novels have been so widely read in this country, is in his sixty-second year, but even at this age, it is no unusual thing for him to sit up all night over his typewriter.

Maturin M. Ballou, who published Ballou's Magazine, the first illustrated weekly, and was an original proprietor of the Boston Globe, died, a few days ago, at Cairo, Egypt, aged seventy-four.

Prince Bismarck recently said to a visitor that he had only one serious complaint to make against old age, that was that he had been obliged of late to abstain almost entirely from tobacco.

Theodore Thomas, the orchestra director, will celebrate his golden jubilee in July. He was born in Hanover sixty years in the case to America a lad of ten. He played in New York while a youngster as a kind of juvenile prodigy.

Should the present Duke of Saxo-Coburg abdicate on the score of ill health, as it is asserted he is on the point of doing, the Prince of Wales will be uncle and mentor to the monarchs of Europe, namely, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha.

The physician of Harriet Beecher Stowe announces to the public that Mrs. Stowe is better health than usual, and that she devotes considerable time out of doors, visiting freely her friends and neighbors.

Czar Nicholas, of Russia, has made reductions in the establishment of the police charged with the safe custody of his person, but has not, as recently reported, decided to entirely abolish the secret police.

M. Casteln-Ferrier intends to publish in the near future a sensational brochure entitled "Six Months of the Presidency." In it the journal says the ex-President will relate the history of his captivity at the Elipse, the role of victim to which he found himself condemned, the conflicts of each day and the snares into which he narrowly escaped falling.

Prince William, of Hesse, is said to have gallantly rescued a woman from drowning after she had attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river Woer recently. The Prince had great difficulty in swimming ashore.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa is the only daughter of the late Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, and inherits personal property valued at nearly \$50,000,000. She was born in 1848, and was married thirty years ago to Duke Philippe, of Wurtemberg.

Napoleon Sarony, the New York artist, is the son of a Prussian officer of hussars, who fought against the first Napoleon at Leipzig, but named his child after him. Young Sarony came to New York when ten years old and made his first lithograph two years later.

The Martin County Gazette says that Union church, about four miles from Fayetteville, is the oldest Baptist church in Eastern Kentucky. It was organized in 1810, and for many years had a large membership, but at present it consists of only twenty-eight persons.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

HOW TO HANG VET CLOTHES.

It is not every maid who understands the best way of hanging clothes on the line to dry, and there are many housekeepers who do not realize that most articles need to be dried quickly, if the best results are to be obtained in laundering. This is necessary for starched clothes, in order to retain stiffness, and for flannels, to prevent shrinkage. Before hanging them, wipe the clothesline with a piece of old cloth kept for that purpose, turn them on the wrong side and shake them well. Hang articles of the same kind together, fastening two pieces with one clothespin, and placing whatever needs to be dried quickly in the sunniest part of the clothes yard, and where the most air will reach them. Double the sheets and tablecloths, taking care that the selvage edges are even, and hang them by the fold. Hang pillow slips by the closed end.—Good Housekeeping

**ACCESSORIES FOR THE LAUNDRY.**  
I have a clothespin bag that seems to me to be a little better than the ordinary kind of bag or apron used for these necessary utensils, writes Rose Seelye Miller, in Farm, Field and Fireside. My bag is made to suspend around the neck and has a cord or band going over the head and this is brought around to the under arm, thus bringing the pins into handy position for use and in no way weighing heavily anywhere. I made a number of these bags before the holidays and others seeing mine were constrained to go and do likewise. I used heavy unbleached muslin, but duck or denim, gray linen or whatever you prefer may be used for the purpose.

Let us suppose the material is heavy cream-colored muslin, a yard wide. Cut a yard in two in the middle lengthwise. Now fold the middle crosswise of the cloth. Take a breakfast plate, and lay upon one side, and cut out less than half a circle. I drew my own patterns for decoration and you can do the same likely. On one I made some tubs, a washboard and clothespins galore scattered about. These I drew with a pencil. With Asiatic twisted embroidery silk follow the outlines of the figures with outline stitch. It will be quick work and the silk will wash as well as the cotton from which the bag is made. Above this design, I lettered the words, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," on one; on another I made a clothesline, and some pieces on the line and a woman still at work hanging up the clothes. This was lettered differently. "Hang it all" expressed the sentiment chosen for this, the Asiatic twisted embroidery silk being used for the embroidery. One had two mammoth clothespins crossing each other, and the words "This is the kind of hair-pin I am." There were others too, but this will suffice to give an idea for the work. After the decoration was done, the bag was bound with white tape around the half circular opening, and this then feather-stitched with Asiatic twisted embroidery silk. A band of wide tape is stitched into a casing across the top, after the sides of the bag are seamed up, and a cord is run through this casing. You may make a band of the muslin, and feather-stitch it with the silk, or a piece of the tape may be used if it is wide and strong, or a piece of fancy cord substituted. I had a lot of fancy picture cord which had gone out of style. This gave quite a fancy look to the bag, and as they were and are very useful you may be sure they found a welcome.

A good bag for holding soiled clothes is made from two and a half yards of unbleached muslin, or fancy cretonne. Sew the two ends together, then leave a space perhaps eighteen inches or more in the middle of the strip on both sides, unsewed, and seam up the rest; this will leave a double bag with an opening in the centre on both sides. Bind the edge of these openings with tape if muslin is used and feather-stitch the tape with Asiatic twisted embroidery silk. Tie a strong ribbon around the centre of the bag at the centre of the opening and you have a double bag, with a place on both sides of both bags into which you can slip the soiled clothing.

If the material used is plain it will need some embellishing with Asiatic silks. These wash and wear so well it pays to use them for all such purposes. The expense is trifling, and a common plain thing may be made very pretty by their use. For solid work Roman floss fills in very rapidly and is a very useful and handsome silk.

The latest boy preacher who is spoken of as a wonder is seventeen years old, Mark Sexton, of Missouri.

South Cumberland, Md., Steel workers have struck.

Louisville's G. A. R. Committee will buy 21,000 coats.

Happiness is never found by those who seek it on the run.