

HOW TO DRESS CHILDREN

What They
Are Now WearingWhat They
Will Soon Wear

THERE are laws for dressing children, and they should be dressed according to these laws. A little child, still wearing the empire blouse, is a sight to be pitied. Round necked blouses, with a high collar, and shoulders of this there-are-a-hill or a ruching to match the neck, though some have no trimmings whatever either at the neck or at the shoulders. This blouse is fastened at the back. The princess half, fitting robe may follow the blouse robe, and a wide sash is tied round the waist. Boys up to a certain age may wear this same style of dress, only for them the sash or belt is placed low over the hips.

For cut of doors there are three models from which to choose. The first is the sack jacket, the second a redingote and the third a double cape. Babies' dresses are trimmed with shaped collars, headed with tiny ruchings of silk or gauze. At 2 years of age the sack jacket may be worn. It is prettiest in white cloth or panna, with a trimmed ruching all around.

Baptismal robes are made with double skirts, trimmed with flowers, edged with tucks, insertions and lace. The bodice is made of lace, and has a wide collar of lace, embroidery and white satin ribbon falling in cascades down the front.

As cut little babies grow up they discard empire blouses and princess robes in favor of the blouse and skirt costume. The blouse, like the blouse costume, is usually gathered on to a velvet or plush yoke, or guipure yoke. The guipure yoke is reversed, however, for dress occasions. Velvet yokes are very pretty, as also are complete velvet costumes in blue, bronze and red. Red is very suitable for children who can afford to be dressed more showily than their older sisters.

Cape de chine, terry velvet, bengaline and white tulle are also used for ceremonial occasions. Of course, only young colors must be chosen, and they should be trimmed lightly with lace or fringe. In this materials tucks are the favorite trimmings.

A very useful way to trim children's dresses is to cover the skirts with shaped flounces which may, in time, serve to lengthen a skirt which is too short. Fancy materials seem to be made expressly for children, and they require very little trimming if in plaid or spots, a few rows of ribbon on the bodice and down the seams—nothing more.

There are many novelties in the way of dressing this season that are particularly suitable for the "little more grown ups." Straight gathered, plaited and puffed skirts come as a most welcome change from the plain models which have held undisputed sway for the past 12 months and more. For very soft woolen materials vertical tucks laid one against the other will show for sheer stuffs a skirt composed of puffs separated by bands of lace, lace or ribbon promises to be the favored novelty, and for the tailor made gown straps or many rows of stitching. Princess frocks have been brought into notice again and remind us forcibly of the "Gabrielle," a style of 3 years ago, having quite as many wams and as much ornamentation as those days when, for its protection, we were enveloped in the ample folds of a long sieved apron—the bete noire of every girl who had celebrated her eighth birthday.

Girls of from 12 to 18 are wearing tail-



AFTERNOON FROCK.

her made suits which, like those of their elders, have lost much of mannishness and have been made to border on the frivolous by the introduction of lace revers or of fluffy and dainty blouses, and sometimes both. Eton jackets with sash belts are a novel idea for abolishing the severity of coat and skirt suits. Boleros go with the laced bodices intended for more pretentious wear. If developed in cloth, the bolero is generally like in kind, though a strong disposition to economize is suggested in the black panne velvet bolero, which may be worn with a number of frocks. It is always lined with white satin, and to give the somber appearance for the young may be powdered in dull steel tangles or iridescent beads. Needlework plays a conspicuous part in the construction of children's clothes.

IN THE REALM OF WOMAN.

Mrs. Ebert and Miss Simpson of Chicago have been employed by a bachelors' club to edit a magazine solely in its interests.

The daughters of the Confederacy have succeeded in making June 1, the birthday of Jefferson Davis, a holiday in the state of Virginia.

It is said of Mrs. Joubert that during the early wars with natives she was an expert in making bullets for the use of the Boer army.

Lady Roberts, wife of General Lord Roberts, knows something of the sor-

Upon almost every variety of garment is seen the herringbone stitch, single or double. At one time it defines the width of cloth bands on the bottom of the skirt and threads its way in ornate fashion over a bodice; at another lines of the delicate tracery about an inch apart decorate dainty mull shirt waists which have soft, lace trimmed stocks and cuffs. Such kinds are made entirely by hand, no machine stitching being permitted to mar their beauty. In the shops handmade shirt waists of the simplest character are very expensive, but any deft needlewoman at the most trifling cost can duplicate the designs shown and not expend a great deal of time upon the undertaking, as the particular stitch in vogue, the herringbone, goes off very quickly.

An ingenious friend of mine has just finished three sweetly simple washable



MORNING FROCK.

frocks for her 8-year-old daughter. Like many others, she has adopted an especial style of dress for the little one, and all her everyday dresses are cut by the same pattern. The one of which I speak are the regulation sailor costume of straight gathered skirt and full blouse, with huge middie collar, than which there is nothing prettier for the slender girles of the day. One is made of turkey red calico, machine stitched in coarse black silk and decoratively outlined in herringbone stitches of heavy black floss. A shield of black silk, with a double of the same shows two rows of fancy stitching done in red. Polka dot percale, indigo blue in color, was selected for another and submitted to similar treatment, substituting coarse cotton lace for the shield and collar. The third demonstrated originality, and is of a fine grade of plain white crash toweling, beautifully trimmed in Punjab silk handkerchiefs. My friend has presented some clever ideas in the construction of the crash suit. She has made skirt, blouse, collar and shield of crash. Half of a handkerchief square ties in a sailor knot under the big collar, and the other half girdles the waist, tying in similar manner. A second square has been cut into strips three inches wide, lined with crisp muslin and made into an adjustable band to border the skirt. This is held in place by means of long, invisible stitches, and on wash days is conveniently ripped off while the little frock visits the laundry.

The beauty and originality of this would do credit to some far famed Parisienne. It strikes me, as I write, that big girls would rejoice in the posses-



PARTY DRESS.

sion of a crash suit so trimmed and welcome it as a decidedly unique addition to their seaside outfits—which topic before a great while will be absorbing.

Nearly all gingham dresses are provided with muslin sashes, and with every elaborate costume without exception is worn either a ribbon, velvet or mouseline sash.

The meion puff is much in evidence. Sometimes entire skirts are composed of a series running horizontally. On broadcloth jackets the cut out trim-

ming is in vogue, and on serge coats are seen cloth bands of contrasting shades.

Among the dress models which have come under my eye is one in gray cashmere for a little girl from 8 to 10 years of age. The upper half of the skirt is trimmed with a wide band of the material. The bodice is made with a circular yoke, and a hand collar of lace. Below this yoke, which is outlined with a shaped frill of material, edged with narrow stitched bands, the bodice material in the front is made into tucks. A silk sash is tied about the waist.

For a girl in her teens velouette, a velvety looking woolen material, would make a charming Easter gown built according to this description: The lower part to be trimmed with a shaped flounce of lace and the bodice to be trimmed around with two bands of the same, forming points in the front. The waist band should be of silk, embodying the Russian blouse idea of buttoning down the sides.

Plaids and elaborate stitching are the distinctive characteristics of a pretty costume developed in ecrú canvas over pink. A shaped frill around the shoulders imparts the stopping effect desired nowadays and adds a quaint touch.

A smart frock for a young miss is of robin's egg blue foulard, lace trimmed. The bodice material is made into tucks below a shaped yoke of lace, back and front. Down either side of the front



FULL DRESS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

both bodice and skirt are trimmed with bands of lace threaded with velvet ribbon, finishing in a rosette top and bottom. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with lace.

Gray is to be the fashionable color for small folks. Gray dresses always look smart at this time of the year, and, provided the shade selected is not very light, will not soil readily. Some pretty little dresses may be composed of gray beige. A round, gathered skirt tucked at equal distances up to the knees makes a pretty accompaniment to a round bodice which is similarly tucked. When a touch of color is needed, it may be introduced in the form of a circular shoulder collar or vest revers and vest at the throat. Many somber looking dresses are quite altered in aspect by the addition of these vests or collars, which may be of either silk or velvet.

Saisy May

New York.

A MEM. FOR "MOTHER."

Children are often worried because their mothers are too attentive and continually reprove their small ones without reason.

A child should be left alone and be allowed to play or amuse itself in its own way without the constant direction of a nervous mother.

A boy, for example, enjoys more a few simple toys and something which his own ingenuity has worked out than the most elaborate playing which has been bought.

In the same way the little girl will lavish her affections on a misshapen doll, probably made at home, while the



WALKING COSTUME.

most artistic production of the toyshop will lie in state, to be taken up on rare occasions.

Keep children well, clothe them sensibly, let them understand they are to amuse themselves and don't "fuss" them.

soldiers who have already served as officers, noncommissioned officers or privates to serve once more as a reserve in the place and during the absence of those who are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions.

Mrs. Esther Shafer, an experienced trained nurse, has accompanied Mrs. Frederick D. Grant to Russia. Mrs. Grant's daughter, Princess Cantacuzene, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever and requires the skillful care of an American trained nurse.

In Germany there is a National Society for the Improvement of Women's Clothing, with local auxiliaries in all the large cities. All the 1,000 members

receive a copy of The Reform Fashion Magazine, and a permanent exhibit of improved style of clothing is centered in Berlin.

When women in Liverpool, England, want to work, they can find little to do unless they enter some field of work that distinctly belongs to men. There are a few cigar factories there that employ female labor. The rest of the women who work are porters, carters, general laborers and even hostesses.

Countess Dundonald, wife of the British general in South Africa, has been annoyed by the district council trying to promote a bill in parliament to ob-

REMARKABLE WOMEN.

There are two unique women in the British royal household—the last place in the world where one would look for any sympathy with the new womanhood. In the lord chamberlain's department the position of chimney sweeper is held by a woman, and a woman also holds the office of statutory mason. The church, too, has given the upward movement its sanction, for we find that a woman in the Winchester diocese has acquitted herself with great credit as a bellringer. The year before last a woman was elected as a representative of convocation on the court of governors of Victoria university, Manchester, England, the first instance on record of a woman holding such a post in that country.

England has a lady master mariner



FOR ALL AROUND SERVICE.

In the person of the dowager Lady Clifford, widow of the late gentleman usher of the black rod, who is entitled to dispense with the services of a captain on her 360 ton yacht which she sails in the Mediterranean. An effort was made by Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce to obtain a master's certificate, but the board of trade declined to grant it, and Lady Clifford is still unique.

In Tasmania a lady (epistoler) is given the power to celebrate marriages. London has a lady architect in Miss



Ethel Charles, who has lately been admitted, after a lively debate, as a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the head of the postoffice of Gibraltar is a woman—Miss M. Cresswell—who has been head of the postal department at the Rock for ten years. She receives a salary of \$2,740 per annum, being the highest paid female official in the postoffice. There is a female medical officer, too, in the postoffice—Miss Edith Shove, M. B.

The Jewish church of San Francisco has conferred a unique distinction on Miss Rachel Frank, a young lady belonging to California. She is the only woman rabbi on record.

Miss Lyle Lytle, who was born in slavery, now practices at the bar. She is the only slave girl who has risen to such eminence. Miss Lytle practices in Memphis, Tenn., having been the first and so far the only woman allowed to practice in that state.

ABOUT THE HANDS.

You would hardly think that the state of the health would affect the hand. Yet nowhere will sickness show itself so quickly. The flesh seems to shrink away and the knuckle bones become pathetic. The skin, too, loses its freshness and becomes pallid and dry, or clammy, which is worse. The clammy hand is the most uncomfortable in the world. It can only be treated through the system, for it is caused by some physical defect too deep for probing. There are hands whose beauty no amount of hard work could destroy, and hands which are so sensitive that the ordinary duties of life affect them. For such there is a deal of protection in the rubber gloves, which can be bought in any size. They must be large enough to allow full play to the muscles and must be kept out of hot water or their usefulness is gone. They can be worn in all branches of housework except cooking and sewing.

As for the nails, the woman who does not have a manicure set or at least the few implements needed for the well being of the nails is, or should be, an exception. The number of well kept hands is growing each day. It is not a very hard task to give the shape and polish to the prettiest part of the hand, and it is still easier to keep them when once attained. One is perfectly justified in saying that the only excuse for bad looking nails is laziness, even if it does sound harsh.

It is becoming fashionable for the bride, instead of the bridegroom, to make presents to the bridesmaids.

tion of her estates in Abergele, North Wales, into a seaside resort. Consequently the countess thwarted their plans by employing woodcutters, who felled the whole avenue of magnificent trees that had stood for centuries. She is now spending the winter with her daughter on the Riviera.

The empress of China has a weakness for diamonds and wears them in spite of the Chinese law forbidding women to wear jewels.

Mrs. George L. Baker of New York has made practical mechanics a study and understands the construction of an electric car. Though a woman of wealth and influence, she is devoting her time

and strength in trying to better the condition of employees of trolley companies. She is a practical motoneer and is now devising an electrical contrivance for keeping the motorman's feet warm.

Lady Henry Somerset said recently that she gained her first impulse toward philanthropic work from reading John Stuart Mill's works during her girlhood.

Frau Louise Froebel, widow of Fried-

GENESIS OF THE LACES
WHICH ARE
FICKLE FASHION'S LATEST FANCY

DURING the past season nearly all the fashionable hats and gowns were in some way ornamented with lace, and one hears a great deal about the dainty feminine touches imparted to a costume by a bit of the delicate weblike material knotted here or jabbed there, the critic looking immensely wise and self satisfied, going on his way rejoicing at having made so appropos a remark.

The fact is that lace was an article for the adornment of masculine dress in the long ago days when masculine vanity blossomed out in flounced doublets and feathered hats instead of in coats of eccentric cut and collars of wonderful build. Gentlemen of the time of Henry III of France were the first to extensively use lace in trimming their garments. It was not like that to which we are accustomed now, but of a much cruder quality. Catherine de' Medici, the mother of Henry III, brought a great quantity of the laces of Italy, then the great lacemaking country of the world, and made them fashionable at her court. To supply the demand which her patronage had created in the syphocant court of France she induced a famous Italian lacemaker, Vinciole, to come to Paris and establish himself as a manufacturer of the huge ruffs of which Queen Catherine was the originator. Vinciole collected and published a book of his patterns and dedicated it to the queen. All the ladies of her court seem to have learned lacemaking, for it was one of the favorite employments of the maids of honor, Catherine, with gulfed diplomacy, probably reasoning that when they were thus engaged they would not be occupied in more reprehensible diversions, such as flirting with the king or the young princes or spying for foreign powers, all these being not unusual with young court ladies of the time. So Catherine set them all to making laces for her under the direction of the gifted Vinciole. Most of this work consisted of squares of fine embroidered net, for in those days the best lace was little more than that.

A legend accounts for the origin of Italian needle point lace. It is related that a Venetian peasant girl was presented by her fisherman lover with a specimen of petrified seaweed that had become entangled in his net, and that shortly after, the lover being lost at

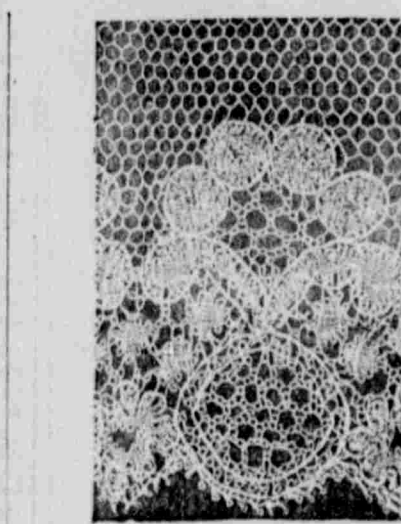
piece of old point de venise or point de milan being almost priceless. Point lace is very often not pointed at all, and a good many people wonder why it is so called. "Point" simply signifies stitch.

With the French revolution lacemaking in France became almost a lost art, for the patronage of the aristocracy was almost indispensable. Napoleon tried, though unsuccessfully, to revive the industry.

Some of the best known styles of lace are the point d'alencon, still made at Alencon, or by workers who use its methods, and the point de venise, which is still made, thanks to the interest which Queen Margherita has taken in encouraging Italian lacemaking, which for a time seemed almost a lost art. The raised venetian point, one of the oldest specimens of Italian workmanship, is especially valuable, for it is more likely to be genuine old point than the lighter specimens. This is due to the fact that earlier laces were made to stand a good deal of rough wear on masculine garments, as when women adopted the wearing of lace and men discarded it the fabric was made lighter and daintier.

Lace is made in two ways—needle point and pillow lace. The needle point is made with needle stitches which unite a pattern outlined in thread upon a piece of parchment or paper. The pillow lace is woven on a frame on which are upright pins outlining the design. Bobbins instead of needles are used. Old lace is made of fine linen threads, but modern imitations are of cotton, which discolors and rots very soon. Silk thread is also sometimes used.

Some very fine specimens of modern lace are now made in Ireland, where the Countess of Aberdeen is doing her best to foster the industry. The Irish peasant women learned the art from charitable nuns in the Irish convents, who saw in the manufacture a source of livelihood for the poor women during the terrible famine periods when there was no work to do in the fields. The peasants often walk 20 miles for the opportunity to make a bit of lace which when completed will only bring them a couple of shillings for a week's work. Irish lace dealers often amass great fortunes in a few years as a result of the enormous profits they make upon



TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF RARE OLD LACES.

sea, she gave permanency to the beautiful souvenir by copying it with her needle.

After Catherine de' Medici came the lace loving Marie de' Medici and Anne of Austria; then Louis XIV, a king in ruffles. It was his prime minister, Colbert, who induced a number of Italian and Flemish lacemakers to come to France and establish themselves there for the purpose of teaching their art. They settled in several different towns, but the lacemakers of Alencon soon achieved pre-eminence, and to this day it is point d'alencon that is most prized and beautiful. Of the Italian lacemakers those of Venice and those of Milan were the most celebrated, a

the peasants' work. The Princess of Wales and the queen of England have tried to encourage the Irish industry by wearing a great deal of the lace. Irish lace is imported into this country in great quantities.

Guipure lace, that which is so much worn at present, is of no particular school. The guipure was originally simply a lace made with gimp outlining the pattern. From this fact many heavily outlined laces are now called guipure, which really are not. Some of these imitations consist of embroideries of heavy thread in large, spreading patterns. The lace has an inner core of thread whipped with finer thread, to give elasticity to the designs very often

the inner cord was replaced by a horse-

MRS. ROWLAND'S HEALTH HINTS FOR CHILDREN.

A CHILD'S flannels should be changed twice a week and thoroughly aired before they are put on, for little folks are subject to rheumatism, cold and cramps. The airing of muslin and flannels is one of the precautions for warding off these attacks.

Clean, fresh bedding should be regularly put on the bed and hung out to air every day, while the sleeping room should be opened on the coldest day of the year to let in fresh air.

On very cold days, of course, the child must not be taken out—that is, in stormy weather. It ought always

to be dressed very warmly and should not go out before 11 o'clock or remain out after 3 o'clock. These are the hours that the sun is at its strongest, and during this time the bedding should be placed out to air.

The sitting room should be kept at a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees in cold weather, for a child accustomed to go out is not so sensitive as one kept in the house.

It is not necessary to advise that the baby be not taken out in wet or damp weather and that it should not be allowed to sit about in the park when out for its airing. All the time it is but it must be encouraged to run

about and exercise. Otherwise it is likely to take cold, and then the first thing the parents know the child has the measles or scarlet fever.

The child should not be allowed to stay out more than one hour and a half at a time in winter and ought to be taught to exercise to the best advantage.

May Scott Rowland.

New York.

the inner cord was replaced by a horse-hair. Once, when Louis XIV was having a collar made and the lace men could find no horsehair fine enough for the work, they substituted hairs from their own devoted heads.

Brussels lace, which is much used for wedding gowns, is one of the Flemish makes. It is much prized, but is flatter and less durable than point d'alencon.

Honiton, which is a guipure, is the only English made lace. Honiton is a small Devonshire village in which the industry developed. Point d'angleterre is not English lace, but Flemish. It was originally smuggled into the country and represented to be of English make to escape a heavy duty.

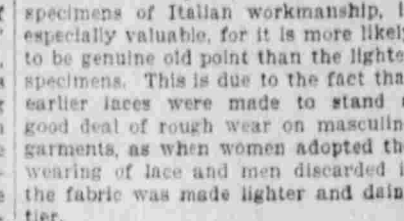
Valenciennes is one of the pillow laces and is a development of the school established by Colbert. It is made in the village of Valenciennes, France, but was not given a distinct name until the eighteenth century. It is flat, with many skillfully woven floral devices.

Chantilly, mecllin, valenciennes and most of the other pillow laces are of comparatively modern popularity.

ALICE DE BERDT.

GAYLY EMBROIDERED STOCKINGS.

Seldom have fashionable feet been so ornately shod as this season. The hosiery of the present is marvelous in its glory. Stockings of silk fine enough to be passed through a ring are covered with embroidered flowers outlined in all the colors of the rainbow. Even persons of avowed simplicity, wearers of black hosiery at all times and in all seasons, now find it difficult to secure a pair of plain black stockings. The hose is starred or flowered or dotted with silk embroidery, but is seldom perfectly plain, a lace insertion being the least ornamental effect that one may hope for in evening stockings. It is the fashion still to make one's hosiery match the gown, and as these highly decorated stockings are far from cheap the wisdom of the fashion for people of moderate means is somewhat doubtful. It is a fact that stockings of the plainer qualities are lower in price than ever before, and the changing fashion causes frequent bargain sales at which foot-wear of the best quality, but out of date in design, may often be bought for a song.



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