

FOR OLIVE EYES

FOR SMALL FRY.

THE LATEST MODES WORN BY LITTLE MAIDS.

Summer Layettes—Garnments of Fairy Pinness For the New Baby—After a Disagreeable Partisan Custom, Young Children Are Frequently Put Into Heavy Mourning—French Gala Frocks Are of Airy Textiles Made Up Over Silk Slips—An Exquisite Costume of Cream Colored Organdie Designed For a Lawn Party.

NEW YORK, July 22.—With advancing summer ease of design and airiness of texture are, very properly, the distinguishing features of children's fashions. Things are getting wonderfully cheap, too, so that if one only knows where to find them many famous bargains may be picked up for the song of proverb.

At all of the large shops certain days of each summer month are devoted to the sale of "white goods," which includes white undergarments in all sizes, trousseaux for babies and tiny frocks for small girls and boys. Everything at these places is cheaper than at the regular outfitters of children's wear, so the "white goods" days are well patronized by thrifty mothers.

ADVANTAGES OF THE OUTFITTER
On the other hand, it is only at the outfitters that all the sizes of children's garments may be found; and the saving of time and worry in going there will, except to very skimpily purses, make up for the difference in price.

At a well-known children's furnishing establishment in New York may be found the newest styles for small fry of every age and occasion. Beginning with the layette, the little garments go all the stages of babyhood to the very last day of mias and motherhood. Then there are costumes for

silks, and cottons, and plain mulls with black ribbons—in which tiny maids as young as 6 may mourn for the dead!

American mothers, as a rule, are not given to the benighted custom of putting their young children in mourning, and even the death of a father is considered to scarcely warrant it.
But in Paris it is the thing for mere babies to wear mourning for a near relative. Clad in deep and fashionable black from head to foot, both boys and girls will be seen, like gloomy little crows, walking in the streets beside be-ribboned nurses. And so the New York furnisher, too, keep mourning for children—which is bought by a few silly persons and forested on helpless youngsters.

SMART LAYETTES.
At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

At all of these children's shops layettes, baby trousseaux, are conspicuous and attractive features. These are

and many of the dress-up things running to intricate decorations of drawn threads and fancy stitching. India lawn and real Valenciennes lace, in narrow edgings and entre-deux, is the favorite combination for the long out-

corn yellow organdie, patterned with pink apple blossoms, had a fichu collar of white silk mull. This was sewed in the low neck and crossed on the front, the long ends tying in the back read woman fashion.

This was shown in other colors and in sizes from 6 to 14 years.

AFTERNOON TOILETS.
For girls of 4 charming frocks may be had of the Indian dimitis in all patterns and colors, trimmed with narrow laces and plain and Dresden taffeta ribbons.

A low-necked blouse-body and full hemmed skirt is a pretty model for these Cape collars and revers of all descriptions give breadth to the shoulders of all of the smartest of the juvenile frocks and sleeves, though growing smaller, are necessarily loose, for summer wear.

Many stunning afternoon gowns are made of the ecri batistes over colored silk linings; skirts of the imported models in these being very short, and for the youngest ones stiffened at the back to stand off woman-fashion. Hats for these wonderful little costumes are also French to a degree, either big rough straw noques burdened with feathers and gauze, or else great shirred affairs of delicate mulls with bows and rosettes of lace.

A certain frill of lace will also sometimes edge one of these hats and shadow a little face quaintly, the evident intention being to make girls in their dress-up clothes look as much like Paris dolls as possible.

ELEGANT ADJUNCTS.
There are tiny parasols of taffeta silks, plain and figured, with pinked frills and enameled sticks, minute handkerchiefs of fine lawn edged with lace, and open work silk stockings in black and white.

At Newport some quaint and novel arrangements of the hair distinguished the little daughters of many smart mothers. One coiffure fashion for little maids is to part the hair in the middle and tie the curls in a bunch at the ears with narrow ribbons. Again the curls may be made at the left and the part combed like a boy's over to the right and tied in one bunch at the nape of the crown of the head also tied with ribbons is another style of hair dressing very becoming to little maids of the French type.

With almost all dressy frocks some jewelry is worn by even the tiniest girls. For the neck there are thin gold chains worn with plain gold or enameled lockets; bracelets are seen on round four-

year-old wrists, and rare is the plump hand that does not sport a fine ring with the birthday stone.

At all of the most of town places of any fashionable notice the dressing of girl-children is on this elaborate order, and every detail of the little toilet will mesh in elegance.

More useful modes, and some practical hints for boys, have already been discussed.

WAYS WOMEN CAN EARN MONEY.
Suggestions For Those Who Cannot Give Up All Their Time.
"How can I get work to do at home?" is the question that assails us on every side. The answer is, "There is scarcely any to be had."

Typing has taken its place. Daily governesses are very little in demand. Needlework—even the most beautiful—is very badly paid.

One golden rule should be observed—dwellers in the provinces should try to dispose of their work where they are known. It is a mistake to imagine that the large towns afford better chances. Take the case of a dressmaker, for example. That is work that might be done at home, and a good worker in the suburbs or in small country towns might earn quite a nice little addition to her income.

She should make a specialty of one line as by continually studying it she would get well protected and become mistress of her art. She might make nothing else but blouses, in which case she would always possess the latest designs, and be ready to give good color and material suggestions, or she might take up the making of children's clothes, children's coats and cloaks, little boys' suits, or babies' clothes.

Again, a good mender ought to be able to get work in her own neighborhood or in the nearest town. To obtain it, she should advertise in the local paper, put four to five lines in the principal shops at the largest boys' and girls' schools, and to the wife of the clergyman or minister of the parish, or to the busiest housewife she knows.

A lady who can cook well might add to her income by filling up "gaps"—going to a house for a few hours each day, while servants are being changed—or undertaking the cooking of the dinner and managing one or two servants, while the mistress of a small household is entertaining her friends.

Some ladies might be glad to have a young girl for a few hours daily, to take and fetch the children to and from school, and perhaps superintend their home lessons, etc. Others might be glad to employ a girl to amuse the smaller children every afternoon, and perhaps teach them the alphabet.

It is possible, sometimes, to get employment for an hour or two every day as reader or letter writer to either old or busy men and women. A good musician might find occasional employment as an accompanist, or to play piano or assist generally in entertaining. With the fruit season coming on there might be scope for a good jam maker, to preserve any quantity of fruit for those who, whilst preferring home made jams, have not the time, or do not care for the trouble of preserving their own fruit.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BUSY BEE.
How doth the little busy bee
As he goes about his day,
He wastes his gathering sweets which he
Will never help devour.

For ere the shining hours are fled,
He leaves his honey stored,
The foolish hee in his dead,
And wanders round his board.

Now (from the standpoint of the bee),
He wastes his time and strength,
By misdirected industry
He misses the sweets of life.

Of course men praise the busy bee,
If they didn't 'twould be funny;
For when he's scored he don't you see,
They get the b. b.'s honey.

How doth the little busy bee
As he goes about his day,
He wastes his gathering sweets which he
Will never help devour.

For ere the shining hours are fled,
He leaves his honey stored,
The foolish hee in his dead,
And wanders round his board.

Now (from the standpoint of the bee),
He wastes his time and strength,
By misdirected industry
He misses the sweets of life.

Of course men praise the busy bee,
If they didn't 'twould be funny;
For when he's scored he don't you see,
They get the b. b.'s honey.

How doth the little busy bee
As he goes about his day,
He wastes his gathering sweets which he
Will never help devour.

For ere the shining hours are fled,
He leaves his honey stored,
The foolish hee in his dead,
And wanders round his board.

Now (from the standpoint of the bee),
He wastes his time and strength,
By misdirected industry
He misses the sweets of life.

Of course men praise the busy bee,
If they didn't 'twould be funny;
For when he's scored he don't you see,
They get the b. b.'s honey.

How doth the little busy bee
As he goes about his day,
He wastes his gathering sweets which he
Will never help devour.

For ere the shining hours are fled,
He leaves his honey stored,
The foolish hee in his dead,
And wanders round his board.

Now (from the standpoint of the bee),
He wastes his time and strength,
By misdirected industry
He misses the sweets of life.

Of course men praise the busy bee,
If they didn't 'twould be funny;
For when he's scored he don't you see,
They get the b. b.'s honey.

DELICIOUS SWEETS.

Some Infallible Recipes For Home-Made Kickshaws

"NEVER FAIL" SPONGE CAKE.
A good sponge cake should be yellow as gold, of velvety softness and tender as a marshmallow. If the rule given is scrupulously followed, such a cake will be the sure result.

Separate the whites and yolks of four eggs. When the whites are stiff enough to remain in the bowl when it is inverted, beat into them with the beater half a cup sugar, which must be granulated. Powdered sugar makes tough cake; proper beating does away entirely with the grains. After the yolks are beaten, add to them another half cup of sugar, beating for five minutes by the clock, this latter being important, as the delicate texture of the cake depends upon it. Add to the yolks the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Now beat well together the yolks and whites, at this stage beating is in order, but must be absolutely avoided after adding the flour, of which take one cup. The mixture should now look like a puff ball and the flour is to be tossed or stirred into it with a light turn of the wooden spoon. Stirring is quite different from beating.

The cup of sugar must be generous, the flour scanty. Bake for twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Just before putting in the oven sprinkle on top through a sifter about a tablespoonful of granulated sugar; this gives the "crackly" top crust so desirable.

A PIE TO "SET BEFORE THE KING."

If a woman takes the trouble to study, not only cooking, but her gude man's taste in cookery, be he college professor or sturdy follower of the plow, she will never have cause to regret it. This may be a homely way to a man's heart, but it is a sure one, and when two young



people join hands to walk the long path together, the wise woman will not ignore this fact, it is not that the man is a "cupboard" lover, but the fact appeals very pleasantly to him that some one cares to study what he likes. It would be well to whisper in the ear of the maiden that the rolling pin and the wooden spoon will make a surer aim at the heart of the prince than the golf stick or the tennis racket.

Just at this season, frozen desserts are in great demand, but a deep dish pie or a flaky suet pudding generously heaped with juicy fruit, will easily rival the products of the freezer.

DEEP DISH PIE.
To produce flaky pie crust the novice must use water as if it were worth a dollar a drop; soda biscuits are to be mixed as soft as it is possible to handle the dough, pastry exactly the reverse. For light, digestive crust, mixer for general use than puff paste, provide thus: Sift with half a pint of flour, quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder, and chop through it with a broad-bladed knife half the quantity of shortening measured generously, two-thirds butter, one-third lard, which must first be made thoroughly hard on the lee; no salt is needed unless the butter is unsalted. Take quarter of a teaspoonful of ice water, use less if possible; do not pour it all in at once—feel your way, mixing with a fork, and as much as possible allow the shortening to help out the wetting. Use as little flour as

possible on the board; be very expeditious; put the dough in the center; roll always from you, with light, quick strokes, until it is reasonably thin; draw the four corners together; roll again very thin, and let it stand on the lee or in a very cold place over night or for several hours. If the cook is quick in her movements the crust can be used at once. Line the sides of a deep oval dish with the paste, heap it piling all of thinly sliced apples, mellowed peaches, plums, (the latter are especially nice) or any fruit liked, and add about three tablespoonfuls of water. Put in the middle of the dish a small cup with-out handle, to keep the juice from boiling over in the oven, when serving do not fail to put the silver knife under the cup and you will hear the released juice gurgle out in a very delicious manner. The fruit should be put in the pie in layers with sugar between, and it is of importance to remember to make a slit in the upper crust for the escape of steam.

BERNHARDT'S WEALTH OF HAIR.
Bernhardt, who has really the most remarkable personality of any living woman, will not exercise, and hates fruit unless she happens to feel in a mood for eating it, and still she has a handsome head of hair, and this, the health doctors say, is quite remarkable in view of the fact that fruit and exercise make beautiful hair. She makes her hair grow winter and summer by exposing it. For several hours a day that hair hangs down her back with the air blowing through it and the sun touching it. Her theory is that wherever the hairpins touch her hair it will be dull and glossless. In the morning Mrs. Bernhardt's locks are fastened over her breakfast robe, and caught only by the narrowest of ribbons, that do not touch the hair, but only confine it. Not until dressing for the theatre is her hair "done up," and this is for getting in and out of her carriage in street dress. In most of Bernhardt's plays the heroine wears unconfined locks, and there again nature has a chance to carry out her theory and to show the result of it in the magnificent gloss of her long locks.



WHAT TO DO.
Bits of Seasonable Advice Regarding the Preservation of a Fine Skin and Handsome Face.

A woman whose otherwise fine complexion is marred by distended open pores, should be very careful to refrain from the use of hot water for her ablutions, and also the too continual use of cold cream. Use cold water rather, and apply the following simple lotion every night after washing your face: this will brace the skin and help to close the relaxed pores: Hazeline, two drachms, simple tincture of benzoin, one and a half drachms; elder-flower water four ounces.

Young women who covet fair skins are neglecting a rare opportunity for accomplishing their ends if they fail to cut fruit at this season of the year. Nothing so purifies the system as a fruit diet, and nothing is so agreeable and effectual a tonic just now. The good results are seen almost immediately in a clearer, softer skin, a more healthy glow, and brighter eyes. Where possible berries should form a large portion of the daily food. Pineapple is also another excellent fruit for the complexion when eaten shredded, and not in large lumps.

Lettuce, asparagus, water-cress, spinach and tomatoes are all valuable aids in attaining a good skin and a clear color. No dinner should be complete without a green salad.

To prevent the dampness of the hands so disagreeable and so ruinous to gloves, soak them two or three times a day in alum and water, allowing a dessert spoonful of powdered alum to a pint of tepid water. A carbolic soap is very good for ablutions, and rub the palms of the hands after washing at bedtime with a little belladonna liniment, taking care, however, that the liniment does not touch the linen, as it will cause a stain. To prevent this, it would be advisable to wear a loose pair of gloves with a few small holes picked in the palms. Powder your gloves before putting them on in the day with boracic acid powder. Excessive perspiration often arises from weakness, and in such case, it greatly helps matters to take a tonic.

The following lotion used regularly three times a week is pretty sure to arrest the falling out of the hair: Tincture of nux-vomica, one dram; tincture of cantharides, two drachms; rosemary spirit, one ounce; rose-water four ounces.

After the hair has ceased to fall following an illness, it is sometimes very slow in becoming thick and strong again. The following prescription will be found a most valuable aid under

such conditions: Tincture of quinine, two drachms; tincture of cantharides, half an ounce; castor oil, one and half drachms; bay rum six ounces. Shake well before using. The castor oil is one of the most essential ingredients, and used in so small a quantity, the odor is scarcely noticeable; but if one is very sensitive to this, she must be careful to obtain one of the odors brands.

Where premature greyness is threatened, caused by illness, grief, or a dry scalp, have the following lotion made up, and use it two or three times a week; divide the hair and apply it to the roots with a small sponge: Dissolve half a drachm of crushed sulphate of iron in six ounces of bay rum, and after letting it stand for a day

strain off the clear portions into a bottle containing half an ounce of tincture of cantharides, two drachms of tincture of laborandi. This is not a dye and can be used without injury. If the trouble be in any way caused by a run down condition of the system, a tonic in which iron is the principal ingredient will do much towards arresting the tendency to greyness.

If you will persist in darkening your eyebrows no preparation is more harmless and efficacious than the following: Almond oil, three-quarters of an ounce; nutgalls a quarter of an ounce; ammonia salt, a quarter of a drachm; mix and add six drops of vinegar. Apply very carefully with a fine camel's hair brush.

"I really can't get over that stiff; why, a man might see me—only, the worst of it is there are no men about!"



WHITE DUCK AND BLUE SERGE.

In all prices to suit all buyers and may be elaborate or simple as the purchaser desires. Hand work, real lace and fine linen may be had for the rich man's baby, and for the child of the less fortunate, domestic lawns and pretty, simple edgings, realize little garments quite as refined in effect if not in quality.

Many of the more expensive layettes are put up charmingly. The tiny clothes are divided off into half dozens, tied with ribbons and sold in a ribbon-trimmed basket, which is also a receptacle for all the other baby paraphernalia. White or colored silk, or plain or dotted Swiss will be shirred over the basket covering it completely.

A lace-edged frill and ribbon bows finish the cover, and inside the basket there are soft puff pockets to hold the many bands and pins needed, a silk sponge, comb brush and powder box.

These last are usually of celluloid and most commonly white. Again the celluloid toilet articles will be in a delicate tint to match the basket ribbons, which are generally pink for a boy and blue for a girl.

Then, if baby's papa is very well-to-do, and its mamma has frivolous tastes, there may be a big pearl or a glittering brilliant imbedded in the handle of the powder puff.

CHARMING SIMPLICITY.
The best of the ready made layettes are of French manufacture. All of the little "first" garments are sewn by hand, with materials of a fairy fineness

all the sports and exercises, that may be had at small expense; bicycle, golf, tennis and boating suits for the bigger contingent of both sexes; yachting clothes for miniature men, and bridesmaid and first communion gowns for little misses.

AN UNPLEASANT CUSTOM.
There are even to be found, alas, ready made frocks—black and white



WHITE MAINSHOOK.

side robe, and for the petticoats nainsook and French cambrie as fine as silk will be used.

The new models for infant's dresses differ little from those long seen, except that all of the tiny sleeves are now made the comfortable bishop shape. For the rest there will be a round or square yoke from which hangs the skirt which may be plainly hemmed, or else show above a lace-edged flounce the same narrow rucks and lace insertion that ornament the yoke. Where the yoke and skirt are joined together, and for the neck band, will be a tiny bias of the lawn, held down with fancy hering-bone as feather stitching.

To conclude, infant's dresses are made a little shorter than formerly, but other differences are mere matters of detail.

FOR OLDER CHILDREN.
For out of town lawn parties, children's dances and other festive occasions, the illibitian shops show some dainty French concoctions for young ladies from 8 to 12. These are all made of the most elegant materials, pale silks, delicately striped and figured, Swisses, painted muslins and organdies, whose crisp sherness attest their expensive, yellow Valenciennes lace will be used on them in profusion, along with quantities of glistening taffeta ribbon in wide and narrow black satin ribbon or "baby" velvet, black footling will sometimes trim one of these little organdie frocks with stylish and grown-up effect.

A low-necked, short-waisted body sewed to a full skirt, is the design for the youngest of all of these little toilets, which are worn with high white guimpes of mull or lawn. These sleeves are in short shoulder puffs, finished with a twist of ribbon or lace-edged frill, and on hot days these may be the only protection to plump bare arms.

Some of the French gala frocks for girls from 4 up are made high necked and long sleeved, and in the airy textures are worn over separate slips of silk or satin.

These are also "one-piece" costumes, which means bodice and skirt sewed together, the variations in styles from four to ten coming in with various arrangements of berthas and collars on the bodice.

For example, a smashing little rig of

year-old wrists, and rare is the plump hand that does not sport a fine ring with the birthday stone.

At all of the most of town places of any fashionable notice the dressing of girl-children is on this elaborate order, and every detail of the little toilet will mesh in elegance.

More useful modes, and some practical hints for boys, have already been discussed.



BLUE JAFFETA SILK WAIST.

At Newport some quaint and novel arrangements of the hair distinguished the little daughters of many smart mothers. One coiffure fashion for little maids is to part the hair in the middle and tie the curls in a bunch at the ears with narrow ribbons. Again the curls may be made at the left and the part combed like a boy's over to the right and tied in one bunch at the nape of the crown of the head also tied with ribbons is another style of hair dressing very becoming to little maids of the French type.

With almost all dressy frocks some jewelry is worn by even the tiniest girls. For the neck there are thin gold chains worn with plain gold or enameled lockets; bracelets are seen on round four-

year-old wrists, and rare is the plump hand that does not sport a fine ring with the birthday stone.

At all of the most of town places of any fashionable notice the dressing of girl-children is on this elaborate order, and every detail of the little toilet will mesh in elegance.

More useful modes, and some practical hints for boys, have already been discussed.

WAYS WOMEN CAN EARN MONEY.
Suggestions For Those Who Cannot Give Up All Their Time.
"How can I get work to do at home?" is the question that assails us on every side. The answer is, "There is scarcely any to be had."

Typing has taken its place. Daily governesses are very little in demand. Needlework—even the most beautiful—is very badly paid.

One golden rule should be observed—dwellers in the provinces should try to dispose of their work where they are known. It is a mistake to imagine that the large towns afford better chances. Take the case of a dressmaker, for example. That is work that might be done at home, and a good worker in the suburbs or in small country towns might earn quite a nice little addition to her income.

She should make a specialty of one line as by continually studying it she would get well protected and become mistress of her art. She might make nothing else but blouses, in which case she would always possess the latest designs, and be ready to give good color and material suggestions, or she might take up the making of children's clothes, children's coats and cloaks, little boys' suits, or babies' clothes.

Again, a good mender ought to be able to get work in her own neighborhood or in the nearest town. To obtain it, she should advertise in the local paper, put four to five lines in the principal shops at the largest boys' and girls' schools, and to the wife of the clergyman or minister of the parish, or to the busiest housewife she knows.

A lady who can cook well might add to her income by filling up "gaps"—going to a house for a few hours each day, while servants are being changed—or undertaking the cooking of the dinner and managing one or two servants, while the mistress of a small household is entertaining her friends.



WHITE MAINSHOOK.

side robe, and for the petticoats nainsook and French cambrie as fine as silk will be used.

The new models for infant's dresses differ little from those long seen, except that all of the tiny sleeves are now made the comfortable bishop shape. For the rest there will be a round or square yoke from which hangs the skirt which may be plainly hemmed, or else show above a lace-edged flounce the same narrow rucks and lace insertion that ornament the yoke. Where the yoke and skirt are joined together, and for the neck band, will be a tiny bias of the lawn, held down with fancy hering-bone as feather stitching.

To conclude, infant's dresses are made a little shorter than formerly, but other differences are mere matters of detail.

FOR OLDER CHILDREN.
For out of town lawn parties, children's dances and other festive occasions, the illibitian shops show some dainty French concoctions for young ladies from 8 to 12. These are all made of the most elegant materials, pale silks, delicately striped and figured, Swisses, painted muslins and organdies, whose crisp sherness attest their expensive, yellow Valenciennes lace will be used on them in profusion, along with quantities of glistening taffeta ribbon in wide and narrow black satin ribbon or "baby" velvet, black footling will sometimes trim one of these little organdie frocks with stylish and grown-up effect.

A low-necked, short-waisted body sewed to a full skirt, is the design for the youngest of all of these little toilets, which are worn with high white guimpes of mull or lawn. These sleeves are in short shoulder puffs, finished with a twist of ribbon or lace-edged frill, and on hot days these may be the only protection to plump bare arms.

Some of the French gala frocks for girls from 4 up are made high necked and long sleeved, and in the airy textures are worn over separate slips of silk or satin.

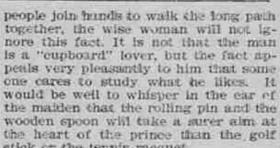
These are also "one-piece" costumes, which means bodice and skirt sewed together, the variations in styles from four to ten coming in with various arrangements of berthas and collars on the bodice.

For example, a smashing little rig of

year-old wrists, and rare is the plump hand that does not sport a fine ring with the birthday stone.

At all of the most of town places of any fashionable notice the dressing of girl-children is on this elaborate order, and every detail of the little toilet will mesh in elegance.

More useful modes, and some practical hints for boys, have already been discussed.



WHITE MAINSHOOK.

side robe, and for the petticoats nainsook and French cambrie as fine as silk will be used.</