

and will, where the material is not too loud, be the same as jacket. Before closing this month I must not fail to allude to the almost complete metamorphosis of the style of garments once thought racy and loud into the correct gentlemanly thing, and the adoption by the gambling, betting and bookmaking fraternity of the most refined class of outward habiliments. The popular overcoat this summer everywhere will be a "whole-backed" racing coat of drab or tawny brown covert coatings, gray cheviot or llama cloth, similar in style to a fly-fronted Chesterfield. Inwardly lapped seams and crescent-shaped diagonal pockets will be special features of these attractive garments, and by most London houses they will be thoroughly waterproofed by special process before delivery to customers.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In an article combatting the views of certain feminine writers that youngsters should be taken abruptly out of their swaddling clothes and put into breeches, the Clothier and Furnisher says: Until within a very short time there was no special effort on the part of retailers beyond the providing of a few staple things for the boys, the stock being kept in some far away corner of the showrooms. Now, however, a regular department is conducted under special buyers in all the big general stores, and a majority of the clothing stores have important boys' and youths' stocks. Then there are lilliputian bazaars and stores devoted exclusively to boys' and youths' attire. The range has been greatly broadened as a result of this inclination. There are now special boys' clothing manufacturing concerns that must needs bestow as much forethought upon their products as the clothing manufacturers. There are now dress suits, cape coats, Coverts, special waistcoats, and all manner of summer clothing following directly in the footsteps of their elders. The manufacture of boys' and youths' clothing has indeed become very much a separate and special branch of clothing manufacture, requiring exclusive and undivided attention of the makers to insure success amid the competition. This has naturally tended to the betterment of the output in every way, just as summer clothing was actually made a specialty because of the opportunity to achieve pre-eminence in its construction to those who should undeviatingly give their attention to its manufacture. Do not take away from the youngster, therefore, any of the privileges nor endeavor to curtail his repertory of customs. It is to this freedom which the boy has been accorded that is largely due the strides forward the boys' clothing makers have made.

HOW HE GOT THE SUIT.

A Baltimore street clothing store proprietor tells the story of how a smart young man once swindled him out of a fine suit of clothes. "He was a brisk young fellow," the clothier says, "and when he came into my store, he told me, he was a Yankee drummer. It was a sweltering day. The thermometer was up in the nineties and everybody was asking 'is it hot enough for you?'"

Well, the drummer came in and said he wished to get a light suit of clothes of the best quality in the establishment. I showed him a fine suit. He went into the dressing-box and put it on. He examined himself critically in the glass, seemed very particular about the fit, and finally said it would do.

"Suddenly a thought seemed to strike him. 'Have you any very heavy ulsters?' he inquired, remarking that he expected to make a long trip and wanted to get up into the northern part of Canada before he returned home. I was glad of a chance to get rid of a last winter's coat and soon had a heavy garment on the counter. 'Just the thing,' he said. Then he asked me to put it on so that he could get an idea of how it would look when worn. Of course I put it on and he buttoned it up tightly upon me, apologizing meanwhile for troubling me and explaining that he would have tried it on himself but for the fact that he did not want to crush his new summer suit.

"Now will you walk down the store?" he requested, "so that I can get a good look at it." I walked. When I reached the end of the store I turned. My customer was gone and the new suit with

him. Realizing then that I had been worked by a smart thief, I forgot all about the ulster, which by the way, was intended for a man several inches taller than myself, and I made a wild dash for the street. Reaching the sidewalk my feet became entangled in the ends of the garment and I rolled on the sidewalk.

"A crowd collected and a policeman appeared. Covered with dust, and with perspiration pouring down my face, I rose to my feet. The officer gazed at me with mingled curiosity and astonishment. I had a great deal of difficulty in convincing him that I was not insane. I don't wonder that he thought me crazy, with a heavy ulster closely buttoned about my form on that hot day and my face smeared with dirt. Meanwhile, the thief got away and never was heard from afterwards. After I had recovered my temper, I did not begrudge him the suit. His method was so ingenious that I felt as if he had earned all he got."—Baltimore News.

BILL AGAINST "SWEATING."

Senator Hoar's bill, introduced into the United States Senate "to prevent the manufacture of clothing in unhealthy places, and the sale of clothing so manufactured," is causing the greatest excitement among the clothing manufacturers, who are exerting all their influence against the passage of the bill. The bill reads as follows:—

Sec. 1. That all articles of wearing apparel manufactured in one state to be sold in another, or sold in one state to be delivered in another, or sold or manufactured in one state to be delivered or sold in a foreign country, or transported from one state to another or to a foreign country, designed for sale, shall be identified by a tag or label not less than two inches in length or one in width which shall show the place or places, including the street and number of any house or building, where each article of clothing was made. The tag or label shall be placed on a conspicuous part of the article.

Sec. 2. That whosoever shall sell or expose for sale any one of said articles of wearing apparel, without a tag or label as aforesaid affixed thereto, or shall sell or expose for sale any one of said articles with a tag or label, in any particular false or fraudulent, affixed thereto, or shall wilfully remove, alter or destroy any such tag or label upon any one of said articles when exposed for sale, shall forfeit for each offense not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. That no person, firm or corporation shall sell or expose for sale, outside of the state where it is made, any article of wearing apparel that has been made, or worked upon, in any room occupied by any person ill with contagious or infectious disease, or in any room which contained less than three hundred feet of air space for each person occupying it while work was being done upon said wearing apparel, or in any room in any dwelling house occupied by two or more families, or in any room containing vermin or filth, or foul stench, or in any room where the factory laws of the state are violated.

Sec. 4. That no wearing apparel which has been manufactured in part or wholly as described in section three shall be sold in one state to be delivered in another, or sold or manufactured in one state to be sold in another, or sold or manufactured in one state to be delivered in a foreign country, or transported from one state to another or to a foreign country designed for sale or exchange.

Sec. 5. That whosoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or any clause thereof, shall forfeit for each offense not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an inspector for each state whose duty it shall be to enforce this law under such regulations and restrictions as the secretary shall provide. The secretary shall also in his discretion appoint for any state where it may seem necessary an assistant inspector, who shall be subject to the lawful order of the inspector in the discharge of his duties. The inspector and his assistant shall receive compensation at a rate not exceeding — per month to be fixed by the secretary, for the time they are actually employed in the discharge of their duties.