



FIG. 31.—No. 4655.—LADIES' COSTUME. PRICE 35 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30, 32 inches, 13 yards; 34, 36 inches, 13½ yards; 38, 40 inches, 15 3-8 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30, 32 inches, 6 3-8 yards; 34, 36 inches, 6½ yards; 38, 40 inches, 7½ yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 3½ yards of 42-inch plain material, 3½ yards of 42-inch plaid material, and 3 1-8 yards of 18-inch velvet will be required for the medium size.

FIG. 31.—One or two woolen materials and velvet are stylishly combined in Pattern No. 4655, price 35 cents, which is shown in plaid and plain woolen fabrics and velvet of a darker shade than the latter goods. The lining skirt is shaped as usual and deeply faced in front and on the left side with the plaid, which also forms a border; both are cut on the bias, on the round, gathered skirt, which is lifted by a long buckle on the left side. The round waist opens invisibly and is full from the shoulders, with the vandyke yoke of velvet laid over the top, and a full Empire belt of velvet caught with a curved buckle. The gauntlet sleeves have a full puff of woolen material, with the lower part of velvet in many wrinkles over the arm, close fitting at the wrists, and trimmed with buttons up the inside seam. Collar of velvet. Hat of straw, decorated with plaid ribbon and gold pins.

Bib And Tray.

When baby first comes to the table and is not used to handling his cup, spoon, &c., he may meet with many mishaps. Therefore, it is best to have a bib or tray for his use. If a mishap does occur do what you can to correct the accident; tell him in loving tones that he must be more careful the next time; show him how to hold his cup steadily; see that the spoon is held in the right hand, &c. Thus, little by little, he learns what is right and what is objectionable. It may not always be best to have baby at the table when you have guests, for sometimes he will need so much of "mamas," time that she cannot pay proper attention to visitors; but it is well to let him dine with your guests while he is yet quite young. It will give him self-reliance; it will keep him from becoming awkward and clumsy in the presence of strangers—a failing which many children have, and many, too, who are graceful and polite while alone in the family.

Fashions in Women's Names.

Fashions in men's names change somewhat, but not as women's. John, Charles, George, and William reign in 1890 as they did in 1790. But the fashion in women's names change every ten or fifteen years. It is possible that the sociological New Zealander will find that the feminine key names of this century, so to speak, are about as many in number as the decades. Just what was the favorite woman's name at the very opening of the century is hard to guess off-hand, but the Listener may venture to say that the Nancy epoch was about the first worthy of record in the century.

Among the octogenarian ladies of the Listener's acquaintance the name of Nancy seems to have a very prominent place. Further on down the century came the fashion of double names—possibly a fashion revived—and we find Martha Anns, Mary Janes, and Ann Elizas in nearly every family. Perhaps this epoch would be best described as the Mary Jane epoch of our feminine nomenclature.

It is a little hard to locate these things in years, but the Listener would say, at a guess, that the Lucy epoch began about the year 1835, and was closely followed by the Helen epoch, which left the name of the beautiful daughter of Leda scattered broadcast over the country. Somewhat after the reign of Helen came the most singular, unaccountable epoch, of all, the Ella Epoch. The use of the name of Ella goes back, as closely as the Listener can locate it, to about the year 1850, though there may have been earlier examples. Where the name "Ella" came from is a mystery. The authorities put it down as a corruption of the name of Eleanor, which in its turn was corrupted from Helen.

It appears to have no recognized place either in history or fiction, though evidently it was borrowed from a fourth-rate popular novel. It is, at any rate without meaning, without associations in the past, without any other reason for existence at its beginning except that it pleased many people's fancy. Now it no doubt has an recognized existence, since beautiful and good women have borne it, and, like all other names that women ever bore, it is sanctified with that other name of mother. The real Ella epoch did not set in as early as 1850; probably it was at its height about the year 1860. People thought it so pretty! But it is sadly out of fashion now.

There was an Ida epoch that came in somewhere along there, probably just after the Ella epoch, though the two names ran pretty closely together. The name of Ida is a good and ancient one, though most of the people who took it up doubtless thought they had hit upon something quite new. Most of the Idas of the time about 1860 were named for a character in a popular story or for one another. But following the Ella and Ida period there came another girl name which attained a most extraordinary rage; the Edith epoch, indeed, survives almost to the present day. Between 1865 and 1875 about half of the girl babies were christened Edith, and the crop is ripening fast now, as a matter of course.

Look at the high school catalogues and see how they bristle with Ediths, an ancient Saxon name, and a pretty one, disused for centuries and revived all at once—a happy revival if it had not been overdone. Then came the Maud and Mabel epoch; these names have to be hyphenated, because neither ever seemed able to stand up without the other. They were a great rage in their turn. The main crop of Mauds and Mabels will hardly mature before another five years, though the earlier sowings are ripe already. Since then we have had the Marjorie revival—an exceedingly pretty name that, and better and more English than either Maud or Mabel—and now we are threatened with a Gladys epoch.

Women of Yesterday, To-day, and To-Morrow

In politics, in religion, in society, in all the questions of life which affect women deeply, the new woman, with her political aspirations, her religious opinions, and her advanced social theories, will play a prominent though perhaps not a lovely part; but experience will show her that, in the long run, the less ambitious woman will have the best of her, and the restless, unsatisfied longings of women for a sphere of unlimited activity will work their own cure, and not only for physical but also for reasons of expediency they will see the wisdom of returning to the ways of their mothers and grandmothers. The hot fit of excitement will pass away, and reason will assert its power. The quiet joys of home, the love of husband and children, the constant thought of them and their welfare, to the absolute effacement of herself, will return with all the delight of novelty, and she will be at peace. She will have lost nothing, but gained immeasurably by the change; she will still be politically powerful—perhaps more so than when she claimed her rights. Her life will be as full of varied and intricate interests, only she will change the sphere of her action and influence from outside to her own home. The care for and thought of husband and children, hitherto relegated by her to the wet days of her former existence, will again take their place of pre-eminence, and she will willingly exchange the plaudits and vulgar applause of a crowd for the smile and the tenderness that tell her of pleasures and power until now unknown. The soft faces of her children, their fond kisses, and the little arms thrown lovingly round her neck, will



FIG. 54.—No. 4658.—GIRLS' DRESS. PRICE 20 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (27 inches wide) for 5 years, 4 1-2 yards; 6 years, 4 1-8 yards; 7 years 4½ yards; 8 years, 5 1-2 yards; 9 years, 5 5-8 yards; 10 years, 6 yards; 11 years, 6 1-4 yards; 12 years, 6 1-4 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 5 years, 3 1-4 yards; 6 years, 3 1-4 yards; 7 years, 3 1-4 yards; 8 years, 3 3-8 yards; 9 years, 3 1-2 yards; 10 years, 4 1-8 yards; 11 years, 4 1-4 yards; 12 years 4 1-4 yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 5 yards of 27-inch gingham, 1-4 of a yard of tucking for yoke, and 5-8 of a yard of cambric for sleeves will be required for the medium size.

No. 4663.—GIRLS' GUIMPE. PRICE 15 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (36 inches wide) for 2 years, 7-8 of a yard; 3 years, 1 yard; 4 years, 1 1-8 yards; 5 years, 1 1-4 yards; 6 years, 1 3-8 yards; 7 years, 1 1-2 yards; 8 years, 1 5-8 yards; 9 years, 1 5-8 yards; 10 years 1 3-4 yards.

Edging, 1 yard, embroidery for yoke, 5-8 of a yard or a medium size.

FIG. 54.—The guimpe worn with this simple little frock is of plain and tucked nainsook, the latter forming the yoke, finished with a turn over collar of embroidery, and the former the full shirt sleeves, shirred to form a frill at the wrists. The dress may be of plain, plaid, or striped goods, woolen, silk, or cotton. It has a hemmed and gathered skirt and round, pleated waist, with the fullness of the pleats making a puff around the low, round neck, which, like the waist, is edged with a cord. The sleeves are merely short puffs. Pattern No. 4658, price 20 cents.

be sweeter by far to her than the theories of universal brotherhood and the equality of man and woman which gave her such infinite satisfaction in the past; and one by one, the old opinions and convictions drop away, will she find that only since she renounced what then appeared to her a creed full of the purest and highest aspirations has she really learned to live, and that in striving to be all-powerful she was weak, but that in acknowledging her weakness she became strong.

Summer Millinery.

The handkerchief hats threaten to become an epidemic. They are to be seen in every milliner's window and are said to be the correct thing for wearing with tailor gowns. To make one take your last summer's sailor and cover the crown with a gay plaid silk handkerchief or half a yard of plaid surah, then add a wing or a couple of large gold headed pins, turn the brim up against the crown in the back and you have the latest style.

For those who are tired of the flower bonnets very dainty capotes are made of crepe de Chine, matching in color the gown with which they are worn. They have soft crowns, not very full, and are finished round the brim with a narrow knife plating of crepe de Chine. The only trimming consists of a single large rose or some other blossom placed directly in front, and strings of velvet are added at the back.