Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 17, 1896.

A ROBIN.

What art thy doing there Robin, sweet Robin, On yonder bough so bare, Singing, or sobbing?

Through the long summer days Heard wert thou rarely; Lark, thrush, and nightingale ng thee fairly.

Now when lark, thrush and all Silence are keeping: Skies like a leaden pall; Mist undercreeping;

Where the dark yew its shade Over churchyards is flinging, Thou sittest and singest,— Oh! what art thou singing?

It is not of love; Love needs one to near it; It is not of life; Death and tombs are too near it,

And it is not in hope
With the long days before us,
With the limitless scope,
And the woods sweet in chorus.

But when all else is still, Or winds only are sighing, Leaves falling around thee Decaying and dying.

When some fire yet unknown In thy warm heart is throbbing, Thou sittest and singest there, Robin, sweet Robin;

Gay of heart, cheerily, Chiding our sadness;
But oh! there are tears in thee,
Bird, in thy gladness.

—A. G. B., in the Spectator,

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

"And this is Rome, that sat on her seven hills

He who writes of Rome, assumes a task which requires volumes instead in its completion; but in spite of this we hope to be able even in the brief limits of a letter, to give our readers some idea of the Eternal City.

Rome has had a wondrous history. From the time when the first fortress was built on the Palatine hill by Romulus, more than two thousand six hundred years ago, on through the reigns of the kings, the stern rule of the Republic, the glory of the Empire when its population was numbered by millions, its decline and fall, the centuries of ruin until during the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines the number of its inhabitants was reduced to only about 20,000, as well as during the later regeneration of the city, it presents a history without a parallel among the nations. The Rome of today has a population of about 300,000 and occupies only about one-half (the Northern portion) of the space enclosed by the Aurelion walls. As the capital of united Italy, however, it is a prosperous city and promises good things for the future. The river Tiber, a muddy, sluggish stream, winds through the city in a southerly directhe Capitol and many other celebrated tion, dividing it in two unequal parts, Quirinal hills being on the eastern side, grand staircase are the statues of Caswith the palace of the Vatican, St. Peters, the castle of St Angelo and the southerly direction through the heart of Nero where many Christians were hill. It is a well built street, lined to have been burned after his crucifixafternoons is gay with its exhibition of menced in 1506 by Pope Julius II but modern Roman life and fashion.

and names of the ancient buildings was lost. Since the fifteen century however, excavations have been carried on at intervals, until the entire Forum as well as many of the adjoining buildings have been uncovered. The little parallelogram, less than a thousand feet in length and about four hundred feet wide possesses more of interest than any similar spot in Europe. At the north-western end where on the slope of the Capitoline hill now stands the palace of the Senator, the Tabularium or hall of records was formerly located. In front rise three white ther on, to the right, eight granite columns standing on a base sixteen feet Christian era. On the left is the masthe Senate and with his terrible elo- of magnitude in St. Peter's which can quence denounced the conspiracy of Cataline. Farther on the foundations its surroundings and its entire plan are of the Basilica Julia are seen, with the column of Phocas in front, the "nameless column with a buried base," mentioned by Byron. Beyond the basilica, three marble columns of the temple of enormous giants; the doves colossal Castor and Pollux are still standing birds of prey." Some idea of the vastand directly opposite are the ruins of ness of St. Peter's may be obtained the temple of Julius Cæsar Deified, from the fact that its ground plan is built upon the spot where Antony de twice as large as that of St. Paul's in livered his memorable oration and London, while its cubic contents are where Caesar's body was burned. At three times as great as the latter edidifferent points through the forum the fice. pavement of the Via Sacra, which passed on beneath the arch of Titus to turies has been the residence of the the southern gate of the city, still re- Popes. It is an immense pile of buildmain. Over the massive blocks of lava ings containing twenty courts and over which form the "Sacred Way," have 11,000 rooms, halls and chapels. thundered the chariots of the Roman Within its walls are the Sisting generals as their legions poured fourth chapel, containing the world renownconquer the world. along this route marched the victors in Stanze and Loggie of Raphæl; the triumph, leading their captives in picture gallery and the Gallery of

their vanquished foes. All around are ruined temples and palaces, the relics of the ancient glories of this mighty city. Standing by the side of the excavation and looking out over the shattered fragments of the past, it

nation. The Palatine hill, which adjoins the Forum on the south, was from the earliest history of the city, the home of the aristocracy. Here the Gracchi, Marius, Cicero, Marc Antony and many others had their residences and here were the palaces of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Vespasian Italy. and Septimius Severus. In the later years of the empire, the entire hill became covered with the palaces of the Caesars, and the ruins, which have been uncovered within the past forty years, give unmistakable evidence of the magnificence of the original struc ture. A short distance southeast of the Via Sacra, bearing on its inside walls, the famous bas reliefs representing Titus in a triumphal procession with the Jewish captives bearing the rich spoils of the temple at Jerusalem. among which may still be seen the golden candlesticks, the silver trump ets and the golden table. A little farther on rise the majestic ruins of the Colossseum. This wonderful structure, built by Vespasian and Titus early in the Christian era, was the largest building of its kind ever erected and would accommodate nearly one his teet and descended. hundred thousand spectators. The seats rose in receding tiers, so as to afford all a good view of the vast arena, in which men as well as beasts were "butchered to make a Roman holiday." The height of the massive oblong pile was nearly 200 feet; and although it was for years used as a quarry, several of columns, and years instead of hours of the comparatively modern palaces of Rome being built of material obtained here, it is still by far the most imposing ruin of the city. Its solidity gave rise to the famous saying,

"While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand.
When falls the Coliseum Rome shall fall.
And when Rome falls—the world."
The Capitoline hill, at the northern end of the Forum and at the southern end of the Corso, is reached from the north by a long flight of steps ascending from the small piazza of Ara Cœli. The slope next the Forum is occupied by the palace of the Senator. On the right, where the temple of Jupiter formerly stood, is the palace of the Conservators, containing a valuable collection of pictures and antique bronzes, among the latter what is supposed to be the Capitoline Wolf mentioned by Cicero. Just beyond this palace is the famous Tarpean rock. Opposite the palace of the Conservators, and facing it, is the Capitoline Museum, containing an extensive collection of sculptures, including the Dying Gladiator, the Fan of Praxiteles, which was the subject of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," the Venus of works. The open space between the by far the larger portion, including the Museum and the Palace, contains the Palatine, the Capitoline, the Esquiline, famous equestrian statue of Marcus the Coelian, the Aventine and the Aurelius, while on either side of the

tor and Pollux. Among the churches of Rome, St. Janiculum hill on the western bank. Peter's of course holds the first place. The principal street of modern Rome is It stands on the west side of the Tiber, the Corso, which extends from the a short distance from the castle of St. Porta del Popolo on the north, in a Angelo, and on the site of the circus of the city to the foot of the Capitoline martyred and where St. Peter is said with shops, hotels, etc., and on fine ion. The present building was comwas not dedicated until more than a The great central point of interest in century later. The expense of the the city is the Roman Forum, located work was so great (the cost of the between the Capitoline hill on the main building alone being estimated north and the Palatine hill on the at fifty millions of dollars) that the south and nearly in the centre of the Popes resorted to the sale of indulancient city. Its buildings were degences to raise funds; thus precipitastroyed by Guiscard in the eleventh ting at least the opposition which led century and for four hundred years it to the Reformation. The approach of was a waste and a receptacle for the St. Peter's is through a large open rubbish of the city, until the entire space with a vast semi-circular quad-space was filled up to the depth of 24 ruple colonade on either side containruple colonade on either side containfeet and all knowledge of the location ing hundreds of massive pillars. In the centre, surrounded by fountains, is the obelisk brought from Heliopolis to Rome by the Emperor Caligula. It is the only obelisk in Rome which has never been overthrown. The building itself is more than 600 feet in length and about 400 feet in width at the transept. The great gilded arch of the nave is supported by double pillars on each side and rises 150 feet above the pavement. The dome 140 feet in diameter and 350 feet high on the inside, is supported by four massive piers in which are niches containing statues 16 feet high. Beneath the dome is the marble columns, marking the site of reputed tomb of St. Peter, covered by the temple of Vespasian. A little far- a bronze canopy 95 feet in height, supported by four columns, the whole weighing 58 tone. All around are high are all that remain of magnificent numerous chapels and tombs with temple of Saturn, built long before the many sepulchral monuments and memorial tablets. From the summit sive arch of Septimius Severus, its fine of the dome a fine view of the city can proportion and imposing solidity al- be obtained and those who wish can most frowning on the ruin around. Be- ascend to the ball at the foot of the tween the arch and the Tabularium cross, which rises 450 feet above the stood the temple of Concord and Sen pavement below. In spite of its imatorial hall, where Cicero convened mense size there is an apparent lack on so grand a scale that one's standards of measurement are of unusual proportions. As some writer says, "The angels in the Baptistery are

Adjoining St. Peter's on the north descended from the Capitoline hill and is the Vatican palace, which for cen-Returning, ed frescoes of Michael Angelo; the

chains and bearing the rich spoils of sculptures, comprising one of the most extensive and valuable art collections in the world.

The only building of ancient Rome not now in ruins is the Pantheon, a circular structure located between the Corso and the Tiber. It was built by seems the opened grave of a buried Agrippa, 27 years before Christ, and was consecrated as a Christian church early in the seventh century. It is lighted only from a circular opening in the dome, which is the largest in the world, being 143 feet in diameter-Within the chapels are the tombs of many famous artists, as well as that with the rebel leaders, Brigadier Ce-of Victor Emanuel, the late king of breco and Colonel Sanchez, with 500

Next in interest to St. Peter's and aking precedence of it in ecclesiastical rank is the church of St. John Lateran, located in the southeastern part of the city, near the walls. This is the church of the Pope as Bishop of Rome and here his coronation takes place. For a thousand years previous to the the Forum, the arch of Titus spans occupation of the Vatican the palace adjoining this church was the residence of the Popes. Near by in a small building is the Scala Santa, a flight of 28 marble steps, said to be those ascended by Christ when entering the judgment hall, in Jerusalem. They are enclosed and no one is permitted to pass up but on their knees. At the time of our visit several devotees were toiling wearily up the ascent. It was midway up these stairs that Luther, recalling the words, "the just shall live by faith," suddenly arose to

South of the city, about a mile beyond the walls is the church of St. Paul, built on the traditionary burial place of the great apostle to the Gentiles. The exterior is exceedingly plain, but nothing can surpass the magnificence and richnees of the interior. On each side of the nave is a double row of columns of great beauty. and the entire interior is decorated with fine marbles and mosaics. The canopy over the high altar is supported by columns of Oriental alabaster with pedestals of malachite, and the same costly ornamentation abounds through

out the building. The catacombs of Rome are among the most interesting features of that wonderful city. They are not, as is usually supposed, directly under the city, but are scattered without the walls on all sides. The vast subterranean charnel houses were originally quarries but in later years were used as burial places. The passages are usually from seven to eight feet in height and four or five feet wide, the chambers of the dead being in tiers at the sides. Many of them are now vacant, but others still contain their ghastly deposits, while here and there a grinning skull or some other fragment is all that remains of the skeleton. The catacombs of St. Calixtus on the Appian Way were visited by us and are of especial interest as containing the tombs of several of the early

of more lowly rank. Throughout the city are many places pointed out by tradition as connected with him to Manzanillo as prisoners, Paul. The Mamertine prison, built 640 years before Christ, near the arch ot Septimius Severus is well identified and was undoubtedly the scene of many tragedies related by historians. The pillar is still shown to which Peter and Paul were chained and also the spring which burst forth miraculously to enable Peter to baptise his jailors. The spring, however, is untortunately mentioned by Plutarch as existing more than a century before. The prison consisted of two cells cut out of the solid rock, one above the other, with an opening at the top through which the condemned we've let down. In the "Ghetto," or Jews' quarter, is pointed out the "hired house" occupied by Paul during the three years of his stay in Rome. It is

now occupied by a bakery. But the extent to which this letter has already grown compels us to pass on with scarcely a mention of the famous Troian's column; the ancient Theatre of Marcellus; the Temple of Vesta, near the bridge so bravely defended by Horatius; the Cloaca Maxima or great sewer, built nearly 2,500 years ago and still in perfect repair, the ancient aqueducts which crossed the plains about the city on series of arches miles in length; the modern fountains, which furnish an abundant supply of pure water; the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla, which contained accommodations for over 1,600 bathers at a time; the ancient churches of Santa Maria Maggiore, Santa Croce, St. Cecilia and many others; the Borghese, the Barberint, the Rospigliosi and other palaces, with their almost invaluable art collections, as well as many places of minor importance.

As we wander about the streets of this city that once ruled the world and view the ruins of its ancient magnificence, our admiration for the ability and power of those grand old Romans who once trod its streets increases. and our contempt for the degenerate race which now occupies this fair land develops in proportion. Whether it will ever regain its former magnitude or realize the hopes and traditions of its founders and prove an "Eternal City," we cannot tell. Its past belongs to history. Its future is with God.

-A York county farmer read in an agricultural journal : "A side window in a stable makes a horse's eyes weak on that side; a window in front hurts his diagonal line makes him shy when he travels, and a stable without a window makes him blind." The farmer has written to the editor of the agricultural paper asking him what effect a window without a stable would have on a horse's

-What's Deacon Jones doin'

Prayin' fer sunshine. An, the rest o' the brethren ? Shovelin' snow.

Fighting on the Island of Cuba.

Bloody Battles with the Rebel Leaders, Cebreco and Sanchez .- It was a Terrible Fight -The Insurgents Captured Several Horses and Mules and Many Weapons-A Horrible Slaughter Perpetrated by the Spanish Guerrillas Commanded by Colonel Lolo Benitez, on Christmas Eve- Men, Women and Children Killed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JAN. 4, VIA KEY WEST, FLA., Jan. 12.—On the 26th ult., the guerrillas of Colonel Tajeda and the battalion Constitution, 1,200 men in all, had a bloody engagement men, in Loma De Los Ciegos and in San Prudencio. The Spanish troops commenced the attack with such a hurried and continuous firing from different di- | was favorable to making an effort to rections that the insurgents abandoned the first mentioned place and took positions in San Prudencio after inflicting some losses to the troops. Colonel there is a good prospect of England re-Tajeda, after giving some rest to the suming diplomatic relation with Venesoldiers, again attacked the rebels in their new positions.

A terrible fight ensued, but when the Spaniards arrived about half way up the mountain they began to show signs of weakening, in consequence of the con-stant and deadly fire of the rebels. Colonel Tejeda then ordered an attack with the bayonet, and the insurgents, seeing that, suddenly attacked the guerrillas with machetes. The latter disabanded. and in running, disorganized and scattered the battalion Constitution, leaving them alone in the field. Colonel Tejeda being unable to rally the dispersed guerrillas, had to retire with his wounded. In this engagement the Spaniards had Dr. Gomez, four officers and fifteen soldiers killed and Commander Punet, seven officers and forty soldiers wounded. The rebels had six killed and fifteen wounded. The insurgents captured several horses, three mules laden with ammunition, many weapons and a

large box of medicines. Another encounter has taken place lately in La Tontina between Spanish Colonel Sandoval and Cuban leaders Ruen and Dominguez. After a short but hard fight Dominguez defeated the Spanish column. The troops had nine killed and thirty wounded. The rebels captured ten mules laden with ammuni-

tion and medicine. A horrible crime was committed near Manzanillo on Dec. 24 by the Spanish guerrillas commanded by Colonel Lolo Benitez, a bandit, whom Martinez Campos took out from prison, where he was the rank of colonel of the Spanish army. Benitez is a Cuban by birth. On the evening of the 24th he went from Manzanillo with sixty guerrillas with the object of inspecting the surroundings of the city. In the middle of the night they arrived at a county seat called San Francisco, where there were about twenty-five persons celebrating Christmas eve, the majority of them women and children.

The guerrillas went to the front of the house, fired a volley at it and then went in machete in hand, killing an old man, the owner of the place two other men Popes, as well as about 170,000 persons two women and two children and wounded three women, four men and four children. Benitez took three men with incidents in the lives of Peter and saying that he had dispersed a party of

On Dec. 24 a Spanish column, 500 strong, under Colonel Ochoa, left Mayari to carry a convoy of provisions and ammunitions to the detachment of troops stationed at La Juliana. On their way they were met by Rebel leader Matias Vega! with 900 men. The insurgents attacked the convoy and captured forty mules laden with provisions and ten with ammunition. The troops retreated to Mayari, having eight killed and thirty seven wounded. The rebels had three killed and fourteen wounded. The Cubans also captured eight soldiers prisoners.

## Up-To-Date Journalism.

The most important news centers of the world to day are Cuba, where the revolution is steadily gaining ground; Venezuela, where preparation are being made to sturdily resist British aggres sion: London where the British views with reference to the Venezuelan and South African disputes will first come to light and Washington, where the Venezuelan commission will begin its work and where Congress is wrestling with subjects of vital interest to all classes of the American people.

In order to get the news from these great centers promptly and accurately 'the Philadelphia Press" has established Julian Ralph in London; has started Col. George Nox McCain, of Gov. Hastings' staff, to Venezuela; has located William F. Mannix in Cuba and has strengthened its corps of special Washington correspondents. Every phase of events which will probably prove the most exciting of this decade will be fully reported and graphically illustrated. "The Press" is admittedly the leading newspaper of Pennsylvania and one of the greatest of the national newspapers of the country. In this enterprise it leads all competitors.

# Keep Him a While,

The Washington Post gives this in a recent issue, and vouches for it as a nois, has a little daughter who has the insurance companies that issue cash making of a great financier in her. One policies or paid up policies. Some of day her father called her to him. "My dear," said he, "a man this morning of-fered papa this room full of gold if he would sell little brother. Now this means gold enough to fill this room from | do as other companies and hold a reserve floor to ceiling. If I sell brother for fund of fifty per cent. It was found in that sum I shall be able to buy you the report of one mutual fire insurance everything in the world you want. company that it had received \$6,000 in Shall I sell him?" "No papa," answer-cash for paid up policies, and yet at the ed the little girl, promptly; and then, before her delighted father could eyes by a glare; a window behind embrace her for expressing so much unmakes him squint eyed; a window on a selfish affection, she went on: "Keep him till he's bigger. He'll be worth more then.'

becoming quite rare in South Carolinathe showy red-bird and the mocking bird. The threatened extermination of these birds is said to be due to the demand for them in the North, and in the case of the redbird the introduction of the English sparrows is to blame. The mocking bird, however, is quite capable of holding its own against the pugnacious foreigner.

Lord Salisbury May Yield,

Possible Outcome of a British Cabinet Council-A Hope of Peace for Venezuela.

A cabinet meeting was held on last Saturday at the foreign office, in London, Eng., the session lasting two hours, but, at the close, nothing was given out for publication.

The Westminster Gazette savs it has reason to believe that the cabinet, at its meeting Saturday, decided upon peaceful measures, but favored the vaseline. maintenance of the Franco-Russian entente and the establishment of a Russian administration of affairs in Armenia.

President Cleveland's message was not before the cabinet, but the cabinet settle the Venezuelan dispute with Venezuela direct, and, with a view to the accomplishment of that object. zuela through the good offices of a certain American State-not the United States, however.

ed until it is laid upon the table of smart and dressy affair. parliament unless in the meantime it s promulgated in the Gazette. Parliament will not reassemble until Feb. 11. The blue book will embody the Portuguese archives, and will include a copy of the original Schomburgh map now in possession of the colonial office, which differs in some respects from the published map heretofore accepted as the genuine Schomburgh map.

If pressure should be put on the government it is probable that copies of the blue book would be informally supplied to the American Venezuelan commission.

#### Some Bridal Dont's.

What to Avoid if You Look for Joy in Your Married Life.

There are several "don'ts among the bridal superstitions. The bride must not take any hand in sewing her wedding gown, or making her wedding cake, if she wishes to be happy. She must not even try on her wedding costume in its entirety, nor must she, on any account, put on her wedding ring pour boiling water through; then wash serving a term for crimes, and raised to before the ceremony. She must not neglect to weep a little on her wedding day, no matter how happy she is, and she must be careful not to look in the glass after her costume is completed and before she is actually married. That, and the donning of the complete outfit previous to getting ready for the

ceremony, presages direst misfortune. As for the color of her gown, white s usually chosen, but "there are others," for instance :
Married in white,

You have chosen all right.
Married in gray,
You will go far away.
Married in black, You will wish yourself back. Married in red, You'd better be dead. Married in green,
Ashamed to be seen,
Married in blue,
Vou'll always be true You'll always be true.
Married in pearl,
You'll live in a whirl.
Married in yellow,
Ashamed of the fellow.
Married in brown,
You'll live out of town.
Married in punk Married in pink, Your spirits will sink.

Then, moreover, the bride must be sure to wear "something old and something new, something borrowed and taste. something blue," if she wishes to be quite happy, and she must be sure not o put on her left shoe first that eventul morning of her wedding day. Is this enough? There are a few more bridal superstitions, I think, but will these do?

## Bumblebees as Opium Fiends.

The argument that dumb brutes shun the beverages and drugs that man uses as a stimulant will not hold water as far as Bucks county bumblebees are concerned. Some of them have been led sadly astray and are addicted to "hitting the pipe" so to speak.

Bucks county's opium joint is lo-cated on Finnbook farm, about a mile west of Doylestown, the trial grounds of a well known Philadelphia seed house. In one portion of the farm are several large beds of poppy plants. It is here the bees get drunk. The poppies are not the poisonous Chinese variety from which opium is obtained, but they contain enough of the seductive juice to make a man dizzy after spending some hours in the patch. Quantities of bees can be seen lying about in the cup-shaped flowers. A recent visit to the farm was very interesting. Bees were to be seen in every stage from partial intoxication to death itself, the beautiful cups holding the dead bodies of many .- Phila. Public Ledger.

## Must Have Reserve Fund

Harrisburg Patriot : Insurance commissioner Lambert has made a new de-Ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illi- partment rule to apply to mutual fire these companies do not hold a reserve end of the year it had but \$226 cash on hand, and there had been no loss on the policies. If there had been a loss on these polices there would not have been money on hand to pay the loss unless an assessment were made on the holders of strictly mutual policies. Either that or -Two species of native birds are the company would have defaulted.

## Ready Explanation.

"Why is it," asked the irritated father, "that you continually stand at the foot of your class?"
"'Cause," answered the lazy boy,

"'cause they won't let me sit down." -Indianapolis Journal.

#### For and About Wome

The use of contrasting side sections in skirts seems to be increasing. There are also fronts of entirely different material.

The bib front is exceedingly stylish: it may be expressed in silk, wool or vel-

If the eyebrows and eyelashes are thin and short, anoint them every night with

Never use cologne to perfume the clothes; the flower essence soon disappears and only a musty alcoholic odor remains. Use liquid perfumes for the bath and powdered ones for garments.

Braidings of all kinds are employed on dresses, especially military braids, in black and gold and silver for evening wear. Violet cloth would look better with black trimming.

Braces of ribbon in velvet, satin or chince, are made so that they can be The government blue book on the worn with any gown, thus in a moment Venezuelan matter cannot be publish- transforming a quiet toilette into a

The leading color of the season is green in many gradations. Dark shades of sea green and beather green are seen results of fresh researches into the the most. These shades serve as the British, Dutch, Spanish and even the ground color for the above mentioned plaids, These, however, also show red. blue, brown and yellow in good combinations, which would nevertheless seem "loud" were it not for the mohair effect, almost black, and seeming to spread like a veil over the surface.

A handsome black camel's hair gown recently completed was made very striking by a yoke of dull pink velvet striped with silver braid, and a wide collar of black satin, bordered with a band of the velvet overlaid with the braid and finished on its edge with a narrow roll of chinchilla fur. This same decoration was carried down the left side of the skirt and finished the wrists of the mutton-leg sleeves.

To remove stains the following suggestions are useful: For fruit stains apply hartshorn; for grease, ammonia; for iron mould, turpentine. Cover an ink stain with salts of lemon and oxalic acid; hold the cloth over a vessel and in the usual way. To remove grease stains from cloth, place the stained part over a hot iron, cover with powdred French chalk, rub off with a clean rag, and repeat till the stain is removed.

An artistic green room, lately furnished, has the wall covered with a pale green cartridge paper, with a wide frieze of green and white chrysanthemums. The woodwork and picture rail are in deeper shades of green. A green and white bed room with walls of silvery green has a frieze of white lilies on green ground. The windows have curtains of white dotted muslin next the pane, with inside curtains of pale green art muslin patterned with white lilies. A white and yellow room has a woodwork of ivory white, a white and yellow paper and inside window curtains course white net. The rug and the furniture and the cushions in this room are of old blue.

A black serge frock with Norfolk plaits of Scotch plaid, silk stitched to the bodice, a stock collar and crush belt of Scotch plain silk is considered good

The sailor hat with the white satin bow at the back of the head have become almost a distinctive uniform fo women of the smart sex.

Any woman who studies effect will soon see that the color which intensifies the color of her eyes is the one which is most becoming every time. Pale blue and pink should be carefully avoided by women with red hair, as they exaggerate rather than soften the natural coloring; but they will never make any mistake with any of the dark shades of brown, especially the red brown. Brown is also the color for a brown-eyed woman, as it will bring out the beauty of her eyes as no other color can if she but chooses the right shade. Gray is becoming to women with gray hair and to young women who have gray eyes and lovely complexions, while white is becoming to almost everyone, old or young, providing she selects the right tint. The blonde can wear the pure white without a tinge of yellow or pink in it, but the brunette must be careful to wear the soft cream shades, and if she wears black at all, it must be very glossy, while a pronounced blonde can safely deck herself in the dull black which is used for mourning. Green is the color which is pretty sure to be suitable to every complexion, providing one is fortunate enough to discover the particular shade which harmonizes best with her coloring.

Men with fine light hair are smart, conceited, and if they do not marry until late in life are apt to grow cross and selfish. If a girl wishes to select a husband she should examine his hair very closely before accepting him, be-cause it is fine indication of what his disposition is. Men with fine brown hair, light or dark, make the best hus-They are quick, thoughtful, bands. and less apt to be selfish than their very light or very dark haired brothers. Those whose hair turns gray prematurely are nearly always good fellows. They are a little nervous, but are brainy, sym-pathetic and very honorable. The hair turns white from being over-scrupulous in money matters and friendships oftener than it does for grieving over one's

shortcomings.

Nearly all red-headed people are mart, whether the hair is coarse or fine, but when you do run across one that isn't, he is the stupidest person under the sun. The woman with pale blonde hair, of the colorless, ashy kind, are impulsive, loving, fickle. They are not to be depended upon, but are usually good company while they like you. On the contrary, those with dark-brown hair are very loyal. They are full of sentiment and easily affected. They enjoy keenly and suffer in proportion.