Democratic Watchman. Bellefonte, Pa., February 25, 1927.

LET ME DIE AT HOME.

Written for the Watchman years ago by the late John P. Mitchell. Though wide my footsteps chance to stray From home and friends my heart holds

dear, With none to light life's rugged way. Or drop a sympathetic tear, I still have faith to struggle on, Hoping for brighter scenes on high, If, when life's sands are nearly run, My footsteps lead me home to die.

When from time's cold and lidless eye My humble name is rudely torn, May friends press round to see me die On whom I looked in childhood's morn; On my cold brow may no hard hand In mocking sympathy be lain, When spirit forms around me stand, And feebly throbs the weary brain.

When earth is fading from my sight, And, 'mid the shadows of the tomb, My glazing eye beholds the light Of spectral tapers in the gloom, May friendly faces on me beam, And loved ones catch my latest breath, That I may calmly close life's dream In the realities of death.

'Tis said that when the stiff'ning clay Has ceased to throb with life's warm tide No matter how 'tis borne away. Or who, or what lies by its side; But could I sleep in peace for aye, With none but strangers slumb'ring near Where no kind friend would ever stray, Above my grave to shed a tear?

Oh, let my days pass where they may, But when to time I say farewell. May my last hour of earthly day Be passed where first life's sunbeams fell Let faces that smiled o'er my head When youth's fresh flow'rs were blooming fair.

Be thronging round my dying bed, To breathe for me a parting prayer.

The path of life is dark and drear, Pass through its windings as we may, And lights and shades are blended here As twilight mingles night and day; I ask of fate, whate'er my doom, Where'er in life I chance to roam, That, when Death wraps me in its gloom My last of Earth may be at home.

Traveling Through France. AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

By Rev. L. M. Colfelt D. D.

Normandy, though one of the richest and most beautiful provinces of France, as well as the most accessible, is less known to tourists than many parts of Europe less attractive in natural features and with less that can reward curiosity. The ordinary holiday maker at once goes far afield to the Alps, to the banks of the Po or Tiber, to the Moorish monuments pit itself was filled with young collegin his journey from aris to Dieppe, tention to a district of minor interest which few talk of having visited and for which the modern caravans of the place echoes wth applause and tourists are rarely organized. It is they are recalled again and again, the rather the person of special tastes faces of professors beam all over, and who makes the easy pilgrimage to the one young teacher goes to the length Cathedral of Beauvais, studies the noble proportions of St. Ouen, or the grand relics of the Norman architecture of the 11th century at Caen. To this class of travellers, the quaint little town of Honfleur, just over the lives. Seine from Havre, nestling amid trees and green hills, will always have interest. As we steam across the amid acclamations and Viva la Repubwater, the villas and chalets play bo-peep among the hills that line the was brief, congratulating them on the cliffs and we fancy that the landscape | interest in education they displayed must have strayed from an inland retreat to this sea-board. Our fellow passengers on deck are numerous and establish Universal Education, as the miscellaneous, a curious assemblage of peasant women, fish, mussels, which the Republic was to be conquackling ducks and crowing cocks enroute for sale. By our side an objectionable man, with the appearance of an ostiler, puffs cheap tobacco smoke magnetic speaker and had a rapid utin our faces and we look as uncomfortable as we feel. But who shall assert that French gallantry perished movement was graceful. The rapid with the monarchy? Our ostiler has play of physiognomy, the twisting of the manner of a prince and on discov- the shoulders, the nervous oratory of ering that his cigar interferes with the hands, all these enforced the senour comfort not only throws away the timents and ideas of the speaker and offending luxury, but with a profusion of apologies, makes a stupendous bow! guent orator of France. The manner It was a really well executed bow, with the lifted hat, the sweeping ex-On the next Sabbath, while at tension of the arm, the inflection of Havre, the National Election took the body while the respectful smile place. A scene of extraordinary acseemed to bespeak that the author of that magnanimous performance mur-mured inwardly, "I think I did that ville. The fate of the presiding Gov-ernment, of which Gambetta was the rather well." Description renders chief factor turned upon the event. such an exhibition ludicrous, but it The conduct of the voters was admirwas a deference so striking that the able. No rowdiness, no drunkenness, memory of it has survived for more only chatter. The wonderful facility than forty years. Indeed this is an of the French in talk is a great safe-element of French character worthy ty valve by which hot passions largely of universal imitation, we mean their of universal imitation, we mean their civility and polite manners. We know sult of the election, not to France, but not what correlation there may be be- to Gambetta. The eyes of all France tween the inner state and the outward are turned toward this, the greatest manifestation though there is an old citizen. His enemies were far more numerous that says, "Manners Maketh numerous than we had dreamed. Man," but sure we are that consciously or unconsciously from peasant to count in their habitual attitude toward each other as well as in casual relationship to strangers, the French peo- promised education for all children, ple exhibit to an unrivalled degree the grace of courtesy. It would be a great State, promised in a moment of flaterror to suppose this is all veneer, tery of the crowd, non armee-no merely acquisition, the fruit of long army. Impossible!" they exclaim with study. has been what it is since Louis Treize betta was impaled as many a great was King, yea, since Strabo wrote, politician before and since by his own 'The Greeks and the Romans distin- promises which, when the opportunguished the ancient Celts from all the ity of power comes, it reveals that people comprehended under the name of barbarians because of their polite- large by far to be carried out. Alness." It is therefore inheritance and ready the election presaged his down-"to the manner born," ingrained in the fall. The bulletin announced his morvery web of French society. It lends al defeat, that is, his election by so a subtle charm to all intercourse, a charm as discernible on the street as in the drawing room, among the burgeoise as amid the higher classes. But we have almost forgotten our destination in our meditation upon French civility. We are aroused how-

as must drive an artist wild. Scrambbuilding and walked off to settle down interesting feature is the votive offersea. What Deal is to England, Honfleur has been to France in the byegone centuries, the landing place for Norwegian ship timber, evidence of which remains, not only in votive of-

the imagination, exhibiting as they do, tached to the body of a lizard. Even would have failed to convince the scientific world of the existence of such an ancient monster but for the ville, Montmorency in the calcareous marl of Orleans and on the Rhenish limits of France, bones were character as to prove beyond a doubt the existence of gramnivorous animals radically different from any now found on the earth's surface. The only animals to which they bear the faintest resemblance are the tapirs that exist at present in the new world. But our visit to Honfleur was not

to see old world buildings and antediluvian skeletons but to see and hear studious scholars of the Lycee. It a well-dressed throng, plentifully sprinkled among whom were divers officials, solemnly imposing in their uniforms dear to French hearts. The of Spain, perhaps to North Africa. If on his return he casts a hasty look at renovated Rouen during a pause of beautiful flowers, lead to the stage, on which are seated the professors and he thinks he has paid sufficient at- in the center, Gambetta, backed by a flag, surrounded bust of the Republic. As the scholars receive their prizes, of saluting his smiling pupils on both cheeks. The band strikes up at frequent intervals and altogether it is a theatrical performance that marks the turning points in these young Number Upon the conclusion of the school 261 exercises. Gambetta was introduced 340 361 369 and it was devoted chiefly to the necessity of all France to champion and served and consolidated. Though there were no impassioned flights of terance. The evidence of vitality leapt out of every movement yet every tivity presented itself at the Hotel De "What is the cause of your choler against Gambetta?" we asked. "His prodigious promises; his petite ful-fillments" was the answer. "He has promised separation of Church and History shows us that the race a tremendous shrug. And so Gamthe promises have been found too cry. In fine, just as many a popular

of landing amid such a collection of swiftly approaching the hour when Scrapple and Pawn Haus are Glorified Law Favorite Profession of Pennsylcrowded docks, picturesque wharves, the crowds that cheered him to the tortuous streets, old world buildings echo would greet him with never a Viva la Premiere Citoyen. Building ling up the steep street we reach the place whereon stands the Beacon Church of Honfleur. The steeple seems to have had a quarrel with the isoport of the steeple disappointment and a tragical death. While the casual breakfaster may ot know what the scrapple is with which he fortifies himself for the disappointment and a tragical death. disappointment and a tragical death. On the elevated cliffs in the subsome yards further. The building urbs of Havre overlooking the North is undoubtedly aged and perhaps has Sea was the summer residence of survived the 1500 years claimed. Its Sarah Bernhardt. It was a large and look of utter decrepitude certainly imposing Chateau but occupied a sing-does not belie its antiquity. Its most ularly bleak position without a tree or shrub to cover down the utter barings to be seen in the interior, dedi-cated throughout the centuries to the bill board of the principal theorem the bill board of the principal theatre church by Norwegian sailors grateful in Havre, the announcement was made for deliverance from the perils of the that the great actress would make a single appearance in one of her great roles. The opportunity was not neglected to hear this famous woman in her own land and tongue. I shall not would have been evolved the scrapple forget while life lasts the marvellous tonal quality of her voice as it was ferings but in language and customs tonal quality of her voice as it was of the people. But Honfleur is not only distin- heard for the first time as she came upon the stage, falling as it did upon guished by the ancient curiosities in its the ear for perhaps a minute before Beacon Church but for its marble her presence was revealed, clear as a beds, the deposits of ancient Caspean silver bell with an indescribable

Seas and forever famous for the dis- sweetness of tone and soundness of covery of the oldest forms of fossil timbre, penetrating without the slightlife in the shape of the remains of the est effort the vast and crowded marine reptiles called Ichthyosaurs theatre. The play was a rather aubut of which the celebrated Cuvier ar- dacious one, reproducing the Biblical ticulated the new species of animal creation which revolutionized the zo- cob's Well. And the greatest encomology of the world. He proved thereby ium that could be passed upon it was the existence, in past geologic ages, of an order of reptiles differing wholly from any that now frequent land or sea. These monsters may well be compared to chimeras engendered by ing water, the memorable conversation, the arrival of the disciples as the singular spectacle of a head like they returned from the purchase of a dolphin, with the teeth of a croco- food in the city, their astonishment dile placed at the extremity of a long neck consisting of eighty vertebrae at-lean Prophet in talking with this alien woman, the frugal meal of the little so famous a naturalist as Cuvier company of disciples seated upon the ground closing with the gates of the distant city thrown open and a vast crowd rushing forth to see and hear discovery of many like-fossil remains. for themselves the words of this At Boulogne, in the quarries of Caen, in the strata of Montmartre, Belle-a stir in the land, closing with the a stir in the land, closing with the apostrophe of Jesus at the sight in the well known words, "Say not three months and then cometh harvest! Lift up your eyes and behold the fields white already to the harvest!" and the willing homage of the crowds who now believed not from the woman's report, but from what they themselves saw and heard. There was nothing strained or suggestive of artifice in the role of this gifted woman. Her action was free from the excess of gesticulation common in French Leon Gambetta, who was to appear histrionic performances and restrained in the theatre of the Place Thiers and distribute the prizes to the more uralness was in evidence from first to was an educational miseenscene which sion left upon the mind was that of a last. But the most indelible impresprobably only France, with its love of voice, limpid, pure as a tinkling moun-"effect" could produce. The boxes, tain rivulet, a voice such as I never galleries and back pit were filled with before heard upon earth nor expect to hear this side of the angelic choir. I came from the performance with the conviction that the soubriquet of the "Divine Sarah" was well deserved.

Free Farm Bulletins.

Pig.

While the casual breakfaster may the subject, written chronicles that go the subject, written chronicles that go back to 1789. And for decades before ernors had been engaged in the legal that the Dutch hanusfrauen in Pennsylvania turned out their "Pawnhaus.

'PAWN-HAUS" SCRAPPLE'S ANCES-TOR

Pawn-haus, originally probably only pork gravy and cornmeal, is the worthy ancestor of the scrapple of today. Were it not for pawn-haus, an economical dish discovered when pork was rare but commeal was plentiful in the Colony, there probably never

There are scoffers, of course, who aver that scrapple is not of native origin. They say that the early settlers brought their recipes for pawnhaus from the Rhineland, whence they came. Ask these inconoclasts whence their proof comes and they point back to one Benjamin Rush, who published a pamphlet in 1789 entitled "An Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania."

But if they will read this work of the learned writer to the end, they will discover that travelers returning to Europe from Philadelphia carried enthusiastic accounts of two Pennsylvania delicacies-scrapple and cinnaman buns.

EVEN PARIS ORDERS SCRAPPLE.

In all the world there is only one real and veritable scrapple, and that is a product of Philadelphia. Packers in the West have attempted to make and market scrapple, and chefs de cuisines from many famous hotels and restaurants have come here to learn its se-cret, and all have failed. Scrapple is exotic to all the rest of the created universe, although in recent years a large shipping industry has been de-veloping out of Philadelphia. Orders come even from Paris.

Many have been the arguments about the origin of the spicy, succu-lent Philadelphia breakfast mainstay, and regarding its ingredients Jesse L. Rosenberger in his book "The Penn-sylvania German," makes mention of scrapple, which he describes as a "concoction of sausage broth and corn meal, one of the more common dishes of the later times," but he does not include it in his list of foods of the pioneers.

It would seem that the early German houswife cheated the forefather of scrapple when she made pawn-haus and as the Colony prospered and the settlers had more livestock, she was able to add more savory items of pork to the corn meal and to season it with spices. Hence scrapple.

A NEW SCAPPLE STORY.

1869 writes of "Our Dutch neighbors making liverwurst and omitting the quor in which pudding meat was boil- er.

vania Governors.

The study of the law has been the favorite ladder up which men have climbed to the position of first citizen

of Pennsylvania. profession sometime in their career before entering public life. The lat-est of these is Governor John S. Fisher, also at one time a school teacher, as

were seven chief executives of the Keystone State since the constitution of 1790.

Mercantile pursuits have sent five candidates to success as Governor and next in numerical strength were graduates from the newspaper profession with four representatives.

Two farmers and two manufacturers became Governors of the State while other professions represented by one each were soldier, minister, civil en-

Many of Pennsylvania's Governors represent more than one profession in the list.

Thomas Mifflin, who served from 1790 to 1799 followed mercantile pursuits up to the time he entered public life. Thomas McKean who followed him from 1799 to 1808 was a lawyer while Simon Snyder, his successor, the

William Findley, from 1817 to 1820, was the first farmer to be elected Governor. Previously he served in various public offices. Joseph Hiester, 1820 to 1823, became a soldier after a few years of following mercantile pursuits and John Shulze from 1823 to 1829 was six years a minister before becoming Governor. Later he entered business life. George Wolfe, 1829 to 1835, studied law after finishing his early school education. Before being admitted to the bar he became a public office holder, finally becoming the chief executive.

The second farmer-Governor was Joseph Ritner, 1823 to 1829, his successor David R. Porter, 1839 to 1845 these, and consequently endows herwas an iron manufacturer. Next in self with line was Francis R. Shunk, 1845 to induce. 1848, teacher and lawyer; William F. Johnston, 1838 to 1852, lawyer; Wil-liam Bigler, 1852 to 1855, newspaper publisher; James Pollock, 1855 to may have, it will be repressed if she 1858, lawyer; William F. Packer, 1858 does not feel comfortable, physically to 1861, newspaper publisher; Andrew Curtin, 1861 to 1867, lawyer; John W. Geary, 1867 to 1873, school teacher and civil engineer; John F. Hartranft, in dress, and

Robert E. Pattison, 1883 to 1887, a | wear. lawyer early in his career, was the only Governor to be re-elected for the note in the jewelry. Consider a wo-

Five of Governor Fisher's immedi- miliar walk or smile or mode of ate predecessors are living. Edwin speech. S. Stuart who served from 1907 to 1911 was a book store proprietor be-fore becoming Governor. John K. and held. She should wear, of course, Tener from 1911 to 1915 was a base- the one that pleases her most and is ball player in his early days and a best adapted to her personality. I manufacturer before entering the gov- know a woman who wears silver jewernorship; Martin G. Brumbaugh a elry. She was made to wear silver, school teacher and school superinten- and so true is this that if she wears dent; W. C. Sproul was a newspaper gold it looks out of place, just as an published and Gifford Pinchot a for- apron would on a cow. ester.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

When husband and wife, in their lives, combine.

Each only lives for the other's sake; They are two silk threads which a man may twine

Into one strong cord that no force can break.

-Chinese Poetry.

-The straight, simple, classic line is being retained. If anything, it is more adhered to this year than it was last season. Aagainst this background, thousands of rich details are being shown, and in these details chiefly reside the new elements of the new model. They have not yet been made, but I am illustrating this article by drawings of my latest creations, and the spring models will be char-acterized by certain trends that are plainly observed in these. The styles gineer, baseball player and forester, the latter being Gifford Pinchot. new gown I present suggests the big-ger change of subsequent ones. Every light change is part of a considerable change.

The spring dresses will be gay, but I cannot say that they will be more trimmed than last season. The big difference is that they will be trimmed with springtime and summery things instead of those that blend with the Governor from 1808 to 1817 was in a feeling of winter. A spring dress will always look more trimmed than a winter dress, even if the amount of trim-ming on both is the same. It is part of the natural quality of a spring garment to look trimmed.

Lames will remain popular in my collection. Silver and gold lame, apart from their stateliness and practical advantages, make women look young, and an important step toward making a woman look elegant is to make her look young; not because age cannot be elegant as well as youth-far be it from the truth!-but because a woman looks more elegant when she feels self-confident and self-contained. And I am sure that a woman who

thinks she looks young feels all of self with the advantages which they

Of course, the great factor in dress elegance is personality, and, no matter how much personality a woman

The idea of a favorite color has for long been a well-known personal note in dress, and many women have re-1873 to 1879, lawyer; Henry M. Hoyt, 1879 to 1883, lawyer and school teach-ner, making the same color recurtime and time again in what they

second term. He served his second man who always wears pieces of jade. term from 1891 to 1895 succeeding One day it may be a necklace, an-James A. Beaver, a lawyer who served between the two terms. Daniel Hart-man Hastings, 1895 to 1899, was a school teacher, editor and lawyer while big conceptor William A. Store, 1990 where You begin to identify inde-Gibbons in an article published in his successor, William A. Stone, 1899 where. You begin to identify jade 869 writes of "Our Dutch neighbors to 1903, was an attorney. Samuel with her personality. When you see Whitaker Pennypacker who served jade elsewhere it recalls her. She may meal" and of "Pawn-haus from a li- from 1899 to 1903 was a school teach- be a thousand miles away, but you smell her perfume and visualize her fa-

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg has available for distribution to farmers a number of valuable bulletins on important farm subjects. Farmers desiring copies of bulletins in which they are directly interested should designate the bulletin number and the subject and address their requests to the Bulletin Editor, State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. The list available bulletins follows: Bulletin Subject

Sour Soils and Liming The Brown Rot of Fruits An Explanation of the Pennsylvania Seed Law. The Apple Industry of Penn-

- svlvania. The Cigar Tobacco Industry 371 of Pennsylvania.
- 390 The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania. 393
- Marketing Problems in Pennsylvania Wheat. 398 Scale Insects Injurious in
- Pennsylvania. 404 Bovine Infectious Abortion.
- 405 Oriental Fruit Moth. 407
- The Farm Electrified. The Vegetable Industry of 408
- Pennsylvania. How Farmers Can Secure 412
- Electric Service by Cooperative Effort. 415 Report of Seed Analysis,
- 1925. Pennsylvania Weeds. 416
- 417 The Mexican Bean Beetle in
- Pennsylvania. 418 The Peach Tree Borer and Its Control.
- Feeding Stuffs Report, 1925. 499 County and State Organiza-424
- tions, 1926. 425
- Fertilizer Report, 1925. 427
- Annual Report, 1925. 428 for Potatoes
- Cooperative Buying and 429 Selling by Farmers. 437 Some Phases of Taxation in Pennsylvania.

Green Feeds Good For Laying Flocks.

The feeding of green food to the laying flock is considered essential by many of Centre county's best poultrymen. The question as to how much to feed is widely discussed as some feel that too much can be fed, while others are of the opposite opinion. Five pounds of green food per 100 hens per day, is considered a sufficient amount for the laying flock. While no single green food is recommended, it is definitely known that cabbage, sprouted oats and carrots are excellent green feeds.

-Between Thanksgiving and December 17th, the U.S. department for the transmission of money orders issued 541,738 money orders to foreign countries and involving an exchange of \$7,836,288.57. And more amazing is the fact that this is an increase of \$1,018,154.65 over the money issued to

a with corn meal added." This variety of pawn-haus was taken to the markets in the larger towns.

A venerable resident of Philadel-phia declares that his grandfather and others of German descent made scrapple in 1826. And so it seems scrapple has the dignity of an early institution.

One of the big Philadelphia plants used ten huge iron kettles, each with a capacity of 900 pounds. During October, November and December, when the scrapple season is at its height, these kettles are filled twice daily, turning out 18,000 pounds in nine hours.

TRY THIS IN YOUR KITCHENETTE.

And now we have the recipe for scrapple, or as much of it as we lay consumers are ever apt to get. It was furnished through the courtesy of a Philadelphia packer. It is simple, as far as it goes, but might be burdensome for kitchenettes. It follows:

Take 700 pounds of hogs' heads and fifty pounds of hogs' hearts. Place together in a rope net in a kettle with sufficient water to cover, and boil for two hours for stock. Take out and remove all bones from the meat and run through a grinder. Put the ground meat back into the kettle with 100 pounds of cornmeal and fifteen pounds of rye flour and 300 pounds of lean pork trimmings. Boil three and a half

hours, stirring constantly. Then add the spices. What spices? Ah, that's the real secret and only a few persons know, and they won't tell. It is the spices that give to scrapple its inimitable flavor. Without these, scrapple is only pawn-haus.

And here's a new scrapple story that was recently added to the legion that has been gathered. It seems a Philadelphian sent scrapple to a sister living back in the scrapple-less Hinter-Pennsylvania as a Market land near the Rocky Mountains. Company came for dinner and she offered them a treat.

"Brother sent me some scrapple from Philadelphia," she gurgled. "Isn't that grand?"

But it was her first contact with scrapple and it wasn't a success. She served it as a dessert with sugar

and cream.

Radio Popularity Grows with Farmers.

The enthusiasm for radio among Pennsylvania farmers continues to run high, if recent figures are in indicative. L. H. Wible, Director, Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agri-culture, estimates that 27,863 farms were equipped with radio on January 1, 1927, as compared with 14,933 on January 1, 1925.

While the largest number of radios are found on farms in counties near Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, there has been a surprising increase during the two years in the more remote counties. The radio appears to be making a place for itself in farm life, as essential for both pleasure and business, as the automobile and telephone.

On January first of this year the foreign countries for the Christmas season of 1925. Great Britain of all estimated at 383; Clearfield county ever, from our reverie, by the bustle de of his power, so Gambetta was European countries, shows a decrease. 146; Clarion 308; Indiana 404.

Sleep.

It is often said of great men that they needed and took but few hours of sleep. It is true that in their desire to accomplish as much work as possible they have spent no more hours in bed than was necessary, but care. A figure of this description those who found that less than six or eight hours would suffice them were very few. Alexander von Humboldt, Linnaeus, Cuvier, Dumas, Bismar'; and the composer, Dvorak, are all the four-hour sleepers I have come upon in a long list of distinguished men. Napoleon, who is sometimes mentioned in this class, took from six to eight hours and did not hesitate to nap in la Paix, that she will not present any the daytime and even in the midst of conversation. He could go for long periods without sleep, but he always lovely and unpractical style. Instead condemned himself to correspondingly long periods of rest afterwards, sleeping on one occasion for 35 hours at a stretch.

Goethe was a very sound sleeper, and Descartes, who is said to have menting with string as a trimming for done more original work than any man some new hats—not dyed string, or of his century, slept a great deal. Brahms could sleep at will and under any conditions, and Dumas, "after writing for some hours at a stretch, would suddenly fling himself on his bed, and in a few seconds be sound asleep; 15 or 20 minutes later he would wake up again with equal abruptness and return to work-a giant refreshed."-Scientific Monthly.

Bill for Mothers' Assistance Fund.

A bill providing for a State ap-propriation of \$4,000,000 to the Mothers' Assistance Fund for the biennium 1927-28 has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg by Mrs. Lillie H. Pitts, of Philadelphia. The bill, which was designated as H722, was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. In urging full legislative support of the proposed four million State appropriation, Stanley Bright, of Reading, chairman of the Statewide Mothers' Assistance Campaign Committee, said:

"The Governor's budget for 1927-1929 recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Mothers' Assistance Fund, an increase of \$250,000 over the last biennium. The budget recommendation says: 'As this amount is matched by the counties, accepting the provisions of the Acts of Assembly, \$4,000,000 will be available for this purpose.'

-The Watchman publishes news when it is news. Read it.

If she wore coral, instead, or amber

-Almost every one is wearing a Few of World's Great Cut Hours of corselette these days, it seems, and there is no doubt that a corselette does give one a smooth foundation for the straight up-and-down frock that is the mode. But when one has a large abdomen and a diaphragm that bulges as it should not, then the corselette must be selected with special needs the corselette with an inner corset like piece that holds it in snugly, yet comfortably, while the corselette on the outside still gives the smooth, unbroken slender line.

> -The hat that hides the eyes is becoming rapidly demode, and I am told by a celebrated modiste in the rue de models this spring that contribute to lovely and unpractical style. Instead of pulling the hat down over the forehead the tendency will be to push the hat back an inch or two, showing not only the eyes but the forehead. This modiste tells me that she is experisome new hats-not dyed string, or fancy string. or even silk string, if you please; but plain, ordinary common string. This trimming will give a lace-like edging to "picture" hats of Bangkok, and other exotic straws, that will be worn with lace dresses, making what Mademoiselle Madel-aine, of Drecoll's, calls a "lawn ensemble.

The lace dress, by the way, is going to be seen on all sides. Lace is springlike, and lovely, but most of all, it is feminine to the utmost degree, and this explains its continued vogue.

Not only in dresses but in lingerie lace is returning to greater favor than it has enjoyed during the past few seasons. The couturiers are employing lace of various kinds-and all of them are making some lace dresses-but the lingerie makers are interested chiefly in the insertion type, which means that the trimming is applied flat, and not in the old way of frills and flounces. So there is a new note in the return of this old trimming, just as there is something new about the return of other old elements of

style. One couturier in the Place Vendome is using quantities of black lace. There is in his establishment at least one gown of solid black lace trimmed with something pink and gorgeous at the waist, and other gowns of black lace are mounted on foundations of pink that shows through, or pinkish mauve, or coral or other colors. Shrimp color and black are favored by many of the couturiers as a combintion this season.