Trnly, Lent is the season "par excel lence" for reunions of all descriptio and among the most notable ones given here so far are those of Madame Adam, the noted directress of "La Nouvelle

Always in quest of invovations, Madame Adam bas presented entirely new and entirely original programmes. In place of the short representations which are ordinerily given, and which leaves such a fleeting impression of the author or interpreter, Madan e Adam devotes an entire programme to each artist. Thursday was reserved for Monsieur Charles Grandmougin, who read his magnificent drama of "Cain" before an audience composed of the slite. Another evening was entirely occupied by the poet Jean Rameau, who speaks in an extremely curious and personal manner. The artists whom Madame Adam has thus raised to prominence, in the fashionable world, ought to be very grateful to her for this mark of favor.

At these reunions are seen many charming toilett s which are worth describing. One, of brown velvet, was trimmed with mastic faille. The skirt was entirely plain, while the closefitting jacket was cut below the waist line in square tabs; under these tabs was placed a long, pleated basque of faille. A large, square, Chapelin collar, of faille, terminated in a very high rolling collar held in shape by a fine wire placed beneath the edge. With this was worn a small round hat with open-worked brim, plain in front but fluted and turned up against the crown in the back. The trimming consisted of folds of pink velvet around the erown—a pretty rose tint quite new—a knot of gold galoon in front, and black ostrich tips in the back.

Another costume was of red cloth trimmed with designs of jet passementerie placed at equal intervals apart on the bottom of the skirt. These designs were about an inch deep and nearly an inch wide. The corsage was made with a yoke of this beautiful rassementerie, while the sleeves, puffed high on the shoulders and close at the wrists, were completely covered with jet. Jet is used on every thing and it is even seen on light robes. No ornament is more original, more elegant or lends itself to more odd combinations.

All costumes are more clinging than ever, but not in the style of last season -that is in the outer garment. To-day this effect is obtained by the garments beneath, thus leaving a greater fulness in the dress skirt. Under skirts are perfectly adjusted by yokes low on the hips, and are perfectly plain in front and on the sides. These skirts are made of Thibet, light as down, occupying but little space and very warm, A pretty emb oidered design ornaments he bottom. Above this is worn a skirt of faille or surah, the fulness held back by draw strings and the bottom finished with two or three parrow pinked ruffles. For handsome ball toilettes the under skirt is made of white faille, not lined, and trimmed with a flounce of rose colored, pinked taffetas or lace. The richness of these under garments surpasses all imagination, and it is extremely difficult to decide which e :cites the greatest admiration. Even the smallest articles of the toilette receive the most careful attention. Garter bands, corset hooks, all are set with jewels and the little corset covers knotted over the chest-models of which were given some months agoare also fastened with a jewel. The pins which hold the hats, those which support it and even the hair pins sparkle with these same jewels. So far has this fancy been carried that it requires more style and elegance to wear a simple toilette enriched with these gems, than one of the greatest magnifisence in which they are lacking.



"No. 913.

a lighter shade. The short under skirt is of sik taffeta finished at the foot with a pleating of the same. The front is draped with the silk gauze ha ing across the foot in front a pleating of the same material. The back of the skirt is covered by the long train. The jacket shape i bodice w ich o ers on an under-bodice of silk gauze, has its front edges trimmed with a shell-like pleating of the gauze. The upper part of the under-bodice is covered with velvet applique in the shape of a square yoke. The same applique covers the



No. 944.

standing co'lar. Elbow sleeves of velvet with a deep pleating of gauze, and pointed half girdle of velvet.

No. 944. VISITING COSTUME, -Aubergine bengaline, with embroidery in chenille and beads, is the material used for the costume. The plain, close front of the skirt is trimmed with a wide band of the embroidery; the bodice laps to the right side and has short paniers cut on at the front and sides, which are caught together under a clasp in front and terminate under the coat back. The high collar lapped edge of the bodice and close, deep, cuffs of the full sleeves are ornamented with the embroiders.



in the back, the left front edge of the a single around the rext 4 chain, 5 some powder out of it into the glass, over-skirt is trimmed with gold galloon and the right edge with loops of ribbon. The fronts of the plain bodice, ornamented with revers, are crossed at the waist line and open on a plastron of lace, in the centre of which is a cascade of lace reaching from the collar to the crossing of the revers. The h gh collar, revers an I wrists of the sleeves are trimmed with the gold galloon.



No. 946.

No. 946. GIRL'S ULSTER. - Tan-colored home-spun or beaver cloth with next 2, twice by turns 5 chain an a Chestnut brown velvet are combined single around the next 5 chain, then 4 Chestnut brown velvet are combined single around the next 5 chain, then 4 in this garment. It is cut in sacque chain, 2 double separated by 1 chain shape, and slightly fulled on the pointed yoke of velvet. The garment is closed in the centre of the front and held at the waist by a belt of velvet fastened with a metal clasp. The full sleeves are finished with velvet cuffs. Collar of the same material.

FANCY WORF.

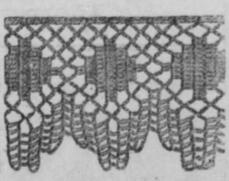
CHILD'S APRON.—This little apron chain, 2 doubles separated by 1 chain is made of white sateen, with edg- on the 3d and 1st of the 8 chain, 4 ings and insertions of crochet lace. For the middle of the front of the apron around the chain after the next double, cut a straight piece six inches wide and then 4 chain, a single around the next fifteen long; cut the side pieces eight 4 chain, 4 chain, 2 doubles around the inches deep and seven wide, and hol- following 4 chain, 2 double on the suclow out the middle of the top threequart rs of an inch deep for the arm- following 4 chain, 4 chain, a single hole, loping to an inch and a half from around the next 4 chain, 4 chain, a the side edges; to the lower edge of the double around the chain after the sucside peces join a skirt piece twelve ceeding 2d double, 3 times by turns a



CHILD'S APBON.

inches wide and seven deep, which is gathered on. For the backs cut pieces heavy drops. The birds were hanging five inches wide and eight deep, hem their little heads sadly, and a woodfive inches wide and eight deep, hem their little heads sadly, and a wood-the right side an inch deep, and face pecker was grumbling bitterly about the left, and gather to cach piece a the bad weather. deep. The back and front are joined to the sides by means of insertions.

The top of the front is then gathered into a space of four inches backs into two inches, and both are bound with bands an inch and a quar- legs had grown so heavy with age that ter deep, over which is a flat fall of she had to lie still in her nest when her



EDGING.

The shoulder straps, which are joined to the band are six inc. es long, an inch and a half wide at the widest part, and sloped a little narrower toward the ends. At the wrist-line a strip of the material is statched down on the wrong side for a drawing-string; loops are fastened on the outside, through which a ribbon belt is passed and tied as illus-trated; bows of ribbon are placed on

To crochet the insertion begin with a chain of 43 stitches; work back and O dear! now he is sure to hurt me, To crochet the insertion begin with forth. 1st row .- Pass 4, a treble cro- or even to kill me, for don't wicked chet on the next (for a treble put the people believe an animal does not feel thread over twice, insert and pull a loop through, work off 2 loops, work off 2 more, then work off the final 2), 3 more, then work off the final 2), 3 more, then work of the following. No. 942

No. 945

No. 946

No. 946

No. 947

No. 948

No. 945

No. 945

No. 945

No. 946

No. 946

No. 947

No. 948

No. 945

No. 945

No. 946

No. 946

No. 946

No. 947

No. 948

No. chain, a single crochet on the following

and stirred the liquid smartly. "'Oh me! oh me!' mouned the spar-

chain, 2 singles, one on the treble and

one on the succeeding stitch. 3d row.

-Turn, 4 chain, a treble on the follow-

ing 2d stitch, 3 chain, a single around

tie next 5 chain, 5 chain, a single

then 4 chain, a single around the next

4 chain, 4 chain, 6 d uble on the mid-

dle 6 of the 10 double in the last row,

4 chain, a single ground the next 4

chain; 5 chain, 2 singles on the treble

and the succeeding stitch. 4th row .-

Turn, 4 chain. a treble on the secon

3 chain, a single around the next 5

chain, 5 chain, a single around the next

4 chain, 4 chain, 2 double on the mid-

dle 2 of the 6 double in the last row, 4

chain, a single around the following 4

chain, 4 chain, 2 doubles separated by

1 chain around the next 4 chain, 3 times

by turns 1 chain and a double around

the chain after the succeed ng double,

then 4 chain, a single around the next 4

chain, 5 chain, a single around the next

5 chain, 5 chain 2 singles on the treble

and the succeeding stitch. Continue the

work with the help of Figure 3, which

gives the pattern of the edging to

crochet on the next, 5 times by turns a

chain and a double on the following 2d,

then 4 chain, a single on the succeed-

ing 3d, 5 chain, a single on the succeed-

chain, a single on the following 3d,

twice by turns 5 chain and a single on

the succeeding 4th, then 3 chain, pass

row.-Turn, 1 chain, 2 singles on the

around the next 4 chain, 3 times by

turns 1 chain and a double around the

chain after the succeeding double, then

4 chain, a single around the next 4

chain, 4 chain. 2 doubles around the

double around the chain after the suc-

ceeding double, 4 times by turns 1 chain and a double around the next

ceeding 2 double, 2 doubles around the

chain and a double around the next

chain, then 1 chain, a double around the succeeding chain, 4 chain, a single around the following 5 chain, 5 chain, a single around the next 5 chain, 3

This lace pattern is very desirable,

as it can be used for a variety of pur-poses; it is also very handsome when

THE SHAM CANARY.

It was raining one Sunday, great

deaf mother sparrow, whose wings and

son flew out to seek for food. But he

far away into the city, and search on

"Click! click!-It shut behind him,

slipped away each time when the chemist fancied he had caught him.

black hat over him, and then pulled the poor wretch gently out with his

"However the red-haired chemist dia

"At length the man threw his great

nade of wool

two of oats.

boldly in at the window.

2, 2 tr bles on the succeeding 2.

For the edging begin with a chain of

row, but the next moment the liquid was poured over him, and rubbed in with a sponge, as if he were being

around the next 4 chain, 4 chain a cou de "There now, you can fly away around the chain after the following d again,' the chemist cried, laughing, double, 4 times by turns 1 chain and a opened the window, and threw the double around the succeeding chain, sparrow out.

"'Look at the canary!' yelled the children on the street; look at the capary: he has flown away from the red chemist: catch him, catch the thief!' and they threw stones up into the air at our sparrow. He sat on the eaves and shook his wet feathers, and when, however, he heard the cry from the street growing ever louder, Look at the canary,' and the stones began to hail more thickly, he looked about him yellow, like a real canary.

"Whiz! at that moment a window pane flew in splinter -; and whiz, there went another! Down below the boys in the street were fighting, till bleeding heads and lumps were going, and the neighbors were scolding out at the broken windows, and two policemen boys by the collar, and marched them off to the police station.

49 stitches. 1st row .- Pass 5, a double "But the little chemist was grinning out at his garret window, and he cried: "Look, dear neighbors, to day you have the red heads; to-day you have the humps upon your backs, and I laugh at ing 4th, 4 chain, pass 2, a double on the next, 4 times by turns 1 chain and you, and look down upon you. Ha, ha, ha! he, he he!" a double on the succeeding 2d, then 4

"Then our sparrow wanted to fly away to his deaf little mother. Ah! he had but raised his wings, when the boys down below began to make a noise again, and threw stones at him, and the other sparrows commenced to peck at hlm, and cried:

"'Why come you here, You creature queer? To eat our breaz? Pest on your head! We'li peck you dead!

fhen the sparrow got away as quickly as he could. But in the next street succeeding 5 chain, 4 chain, a single the sparrows flew angrily at him, and around the next 4 chain, 4 chain, a

"'Why come you here, You creature queer? To cat our bread? Pest on your head! We'll peck you dead!"

chain, then 1 chain, a double around the following chain. 3d row.—Turn, 8 "And wherever the poor termented sparrow flew the cry was repeated. Then he wept bitterly and thought: 'If times by turns 1 chain and a double were only with my own dear mother, "At last he reached the little nest tired to death and all bedraggled. 'Ah! my dear mother,' he cried; 'ah! my

dear mother!' "But the old deaf mother sparrow looked at him without recognition, and

> 'Why come you here, You creature queer? To beg for bread? I too have none! He'll peck you dead!'

"At that the sparrow cried in terror:

left him standing onside. Then the cavalry in the cut of the blouse and the unhappy sparrow flew to the gold fishes, trowsers with the high-top boots. But and chirped:

"'Gold fishes, look at me, pray. Have you too forgotten me, say?' But the gold fishes stared at him, shook their heads, and swam away.
"Meanwhile it had grown dark. thunder was rolling and lightning tongues were flashing through the black sky. All the birds were cowering in their soft, warm little nests; only our poor sparrow was sitting quite alone on the branch of a lime-tree thinking: 'Ah! now 1 must die, for my mother does not know me any more, and the other birds will peck me to death to-morrow, if I seek for food.
And then my poor mother must die of hunger too. Oh dear! oh dear!
"Thus thinking, he fell asleep.

When he awoke next morning he saw that he was not dead yet. But as he felt a great thirst, he flew to the pond where the gold fishes were, to drink

always brought her honestly whatever he could find. In winter he had to fly "The gold fishes cried: 'Good-mornthe street with great pains, but he liked ing, little sparrow!' and when the to do it, and was very glad when he could carry home to his old deaf sparrow, quite frightened, looked into the water, he saw that he had again just the appearance he had before—he was mother a morsel of bread or a grain or grey like an ordinary sparrow.

"Now it happened one day that the old ugly chemist with the hair as red as a fox, and the hunchback, had put was such rejoicing that all the neighwas such rejoicing that all the neighbors gathered round to hear the wona roll in front of his garret window. derful story.

That very day, as chance would have it, our sparrow could not find anything, and as he was very hungry he flew "A heavy rain hal fallen during the night, and had washed the whole of the yellow color off the sparrow.

"And when the sparrow flew into the city again, the soldiers at the Brandenand he was caught,
"'Ha, ha, ha!' laughed the ugly little
chemist, 'you fool you have let yourself
be caught?' and then he wanted to take
hold of the poor sparrow; but he fluttered about the room in terror, and burg gate were crying 'Hurrah' and presenting arms, and the old Emperor was driving past, and the sparrow swayed to and fro on the branch of a tree in the warm rays of the sun, and cried, 'Chirp! How I do love my life.'

"And so," said the old starling who was telling this true story, "you should never grumble at rain."

THE men in Lapland have dressed in the same style for a thousand years.

THE SPIRIT OF EVENING.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

Exquisite spirit of evening!
Thou, treading the dim paths of air,
Dost their mysterious secrets share,
The while vasue twilight echoes ring
Across the hills in faint sweet peals,
And on Day's wearied eyes are laid the seals,
And all her mirth and sadness, smiles and
tears,
Have joined their fellows of the vanished
years.

slowly the last wan glimmering fades, teverent of the day entombed, Night comes with cresset unillumed; her floating mantle oversuades

I stand in revery of soul.

O, balm of Glicad: desire
Grows cold, and pale its fire.
Feebly the waves of passion roll,
And a gurgling rim le round one's feet—
Spectral recal: of their once-maidened beat!—
And whist ivel wans lo! the nambent play
Of starbeams glids the darksome sayey way.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

BY BASIL RESTRIN.

During the Indian war in the vicinity of Pine Ridge, frequent reference peen made to the Indian police, and many readers have doubtless seen pio-

tures of this queer constabulary.
Ontside of the Indian agencies and the War Department, very few people know anything about this organization, its number or duties, yet it plays s very important part on the front er.

It was discovered a number of years ago that the Indian agent could i-sue orders, but that only he himself was likely to enforce them. There were soldiers and United - tates marshals in plenty, but none of them admitted the rule of the Department of the Interior. So, when an agent wanted anything anxiously, and saw to his terror in a done, he was obliged to do it himself, little window that he had grown quite or call on the u certain aid of the friendly Indians or the employes of the reservation.

This worked very nicely when the friendlies or employes desired to see the order enforced; but, if it displeased them, it had better never have been made, for they only laughed at the agent, and even occasionally refused to came running up, and each seized two obev the orders of the Indian Commissioner, unless the "Great Father" backed it up with an array of bayonets and deputy marshals. So the force, which has lately for the first time gained notoriety, was found to be a neces-

An order from the Secretary of the Interior first allowed the agents to employ friendly members of the tribe or tribes under their charge to "preserve order and protect the property of the government and its wards."

At first two or three members were chosen on each reservation. The police were sometimes under the charge of s native captain, more often they were captained by some white man,

They were paid the munificent salary of ten dollars a month to officers and eight dollars a month to non-commissioned officers and privates. From the time of the appointment of the police the discipline of the reservations became better.

Only the best men, morally and physically, were accepted by the govern-ment, which was thus able to secure the best material for its force at the smallest remuneration paid to any of its numerous employes.

The entire Indian police now musters about one thousand men, who are the sole agents of the Interior Department for the enforcement of its rules and the preservation of the peace. Besides their salary, they receive the usual rati ns and supplies of wards of the government.

Their duty, as prescribed by the general orders, is "to obey the instructions of agents, protect the property of the government and the natives against cattle thieves, prevent the sale of liquor, the inroads of outlaws and bad whites, and to suppress every kind of vice and lawlessness on the reserva-

chain, 2 trebles on the next 2 singles. Continue the work with the aid of the illustration and the detailed description of the 3 rows given. The details of the narrower lace are the same; the of the narrower lace are the same; the form it is a chain of 28 left him standing onside. Then the lace are the lace are the same; the left him standing onside. Then the lace are the lace and the left him standing onside. Then the lace are the lace are the same; the left him standing onside. Then the lace are the lace are the same; the left him standing onside. Then the lace are the lace are the same; the left him standing onside. Then the lace are the lace are the same; the lace are the same the military aspect is 1 st in the broad sombrero and the cartridge-belt and Winchester.

Occasionally the uniform is discarded, and then the members of the force dress as they please. Sometimes a castoff cavalry suit, or a coat belonging to a missionary or agent, finds the back of a member of the force its last resting-place before being cast into the

But among this bricade, the members of which stand between the natives and their white guardians, the most absolute discipline is maintained. Most of the men belonging to it are married, and live near the agency of whatever reservation they may be attached to. They have no general head-

PERSONAL.

quarters, being distributed among the

various agencies. - Golden Days.

MES. CUSTER-CALBOUN, the sister of General Custer, has been offered the position of Librarian of the State Library in Michigan. Mrs. Calhoun is well known as a reader, and and has recently made a successful tour through Richmond, Wilkesbarre and Washington. Some time in March she will read to an assemb'y of the veterans at Har-lem, and on that occasion Mrs. Custer has accepted the urgent invitation of the veterans, and will accompany Mrs. Calhoun.

BARON VON HAUSEN, architect of by far the greatest number of the monumental buildings that adorn modern Vienna, died last month. He spent his youth at Athens, where he built the Academy and the University, and going to Vienna managed to introduce the classic style of Greece into that city.

THE daughter of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian novelist, is an ac-complished musician, and intends to become a public singer.

THE Margaret Winthrop Hall, at Cambridge, is supervised by Miss Pinckney, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Gilman. The effort is to make a real home tor girls away from home at school.

Ms. Bunne-Jones, it is said, by no means approves of, and does not read the stories written by his nephew, Mr. Rudvard Kipling. It certainly would be a little difficult to imagine the painter of "The Briar Rose" bestowing his blessings upon the art which has produced "Under the Deodars," and "The Light that Failed."

BY THE provisions of Dr. Schliemann's will, a mausoleum is to be erected in Athens to contain his remains and those of his Greek wife and their two children. To this second wife he left the antiquities in his house at Athens, while to his first wife, from whom he was divorced a number of years ago, he bequeathes \$20,000. Her two conferenced the two of his Greek wife. dren and the two of his Greek wife share alike in the division of his prop-