The Milliner.

painted flowers.

The lilac which never knew sunshine or showers. The mock yellow cowslips, the buds

of strange hue. -No streamlet e'er kissed this forget-me-not blue!

In this hot stifling city no winds ever play O'er pink and white clover fields,

sweet scented hay, And I long for the westerly soft-fan-

ning breeze Which stirs in light whispers the shady elm trees.

There's a lane with high banks, where the trailing wild rose Shyly opens and blushes its charms

to disclose: Where the woodbine and ivy wreaths

lovingly cling, And the thrush and the nightingale

Far away o'er the streets and tall

pipe in the spring.

spires of the town I watch the red sun as it slowly sinks

down; And I know that the moonlight will shine in that lane,

As I turn with dim eyes to Life's Duty again. -London Telegraph.

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BY JOHN S. WILLIAMS. This fire was actually witnessed 5. by the author in the man-

ner described. It was a beautiful June day. Toward the North was an Indian village with a panorama of dogs, ponies, women, children and a few men; toward the South and West were unbroken,

primeval pine forests: away to the southeast was a great cloud of white smoke, boiling up into the air as if the world were on fire. While I was watching the antics of some dogs an Indian came run-

ning up and said. 'Waugh! Big fire! Want see?" I sprang to my feet and answered in the affirmative. The Indian peckoned and said: "Come!"

The lake (Nett Lake, Minn.) was two hundred yards away, but we soon covered the distance. We sprang into a birch-bark canoe and went skimming over the water with the speed of the wind.

The Indian did the rowing and it was a pleasure to see him ply the paddle. His dull, copper colored arms, bared to the elbows, were a net-work of muscles almost as hard as iron.

As we flew along I took in the scenery. Here and there was a loon, a great aquatic bird, bobbing on the gently rolling surface for an instant, when-flap went his little short wings and out went his little short legs, and presto, he disappeared beneath the surface.

Over to the left was a great flock of wild ducks, surrounded by a skirmishing line of old drakes, whose incessant "quack, quack," was almost unbearable. Soon we were skimming through a patch of wild rice and yonder to the right wriggled a flock of downy little wild ducks. There was a great flapping of little wings and kicking of little red legs and millions of shrill little "peep, peeps," that made the air hideous.

Now it was a flock of noisy crows on a sandbar to the left, quarreling over some dead fish that had been washed ashore.

Yonder, to the northeast, a quarter of a mile away, a red deer came bounding through the shrubbery as if pursued by all the dusky hunters of the village, while from aloft a bald eagle looked down upon the scene. "Waugh!" said the Indian.

This means "look out," and indeed the warning was necessary, for, as he spoke, he gave one mighty sweep with his oar to the left, which turned our frail craft almost completely around and shot it, at least twenty yards, up into the mouth of a little

The scene now changed. There was nothing to se but tall grass and reeds, and a little, crooked, black line running between, which, for courtesy, I have called a river. For the next few 1370. minutes I watched the great cloud of smoke, rising almost directly in front, and only half a mile away. It seemed as if the world were being consumed. A few more sweeps of the oar, and we were directly in front of the fire.

"Ugh! See 'em fire?" Yes, I saw it, in all of its fearful glory, great billows of flame, swelling and tossing, seething, crackling, de-

"Waugh!" The nose of our canoe was now of the water where we left it lying in

the tall grass. We tore our way through the tangle of grass and reeds that fringed up the opposite side, where we clineb-

the fire, while to the left was a small grove. The long ridge upon which grass land on the other.

I looked toward a stately old pine | said to have been a fallat; hence one

I am wearied at sight of the stiff yards from the main forest. "Surely," thought I, "those flames will spare flash leaped down from the seething forest, caught this lone tree by the lower branches, ran its full length, jumped off at the top and spent its fury in the air.

In almost a twinkling, the old tree was a blackened trunk.

"Wuagh! Look." At that moment a moose tore his way out of the burning forest. He sprang across the ravine in three

jumps, his long, sharp hoofs kicking up clouds of sand and gravel at every leap, and disappeared in the grove to the left.

Next came the three wolves, with great, red tongues hanging out of their mouths.

Then came five deer, with tails up and antlers lying back upon their necks and shoulders. They passed so quickly that they might be described as "a flash and a vanish."

They were followed by an old goe and her fawn. The little fawn was very much frightened. It kept running around its mother, beneath her, and between her fore legs, again and again. The mother seemed much vexed, and kept pushing it with her nose, meanwhile stamping her feet viciously

"Ugh! Me scare 'em." said the Indian, jumping down from the rock. As he ran toward them, the old deer lowered her head and uttered a low sound, which brought the fawn to its disappearing in a thicket of hazel, pussy willow and young birch, that clock. lay at the northern end of the grove.

The mother followed close after it and went bounding through the thicket like a dog chasing a rabbit through a wheat field.

"Waugh!" This exclamation from the Indian caused me to turn my head in the direction of the fire, and here came tumbling, growling and snarling and clock. snatching at his furry coat with tooth and nail. Doubtless some burning brands had fallen upon him. as he rolled down the hill. When they reached the bottom of the ravine, they all tumbled into one growl-

ing, snarling mass of black and brown fur. The Indian suddenly threw his head back and uttered a loud whoop startled the bears and they fell apart as if by magic and sneaked up the

"Ugh! no more, all gone," said the Indian.

but the fire. On it came in one ago there was a star which had a grand sweep of lurid destruction. I wondered whether it would leap across the ravine and destroy the grove on the other side

When it reached the edge of the forest, one great sheet of flame leaped out but fell short. Another tried it but did not quite make it. A third had to pin that particular star to effort was successful, and the great ocean of fire swept across and caught in the branches on the other side. The little grove was soon destroyed, and the fire, for want of something to

feed upon, died out. There was nothing to see now but blackened trunks and branches, with little wreaths of smoke curling up spell. He had another star exactly here and there in the wake of the fire, and a great cloud of smoke being driven before the wind toward the northeast .- The Little Chronicle.

ORIGIN OF TOWER CLOCKS.

How One of the First in Europe Was Named After Great Swedish Chemist. "At what time may tower clocks for the use of the public at large have been introduced?"

This is a question which has often been asked by many horologists, father, finding that sympathy only inamong them Hainaut of Rouen, in creased this unfortunate tendency, de-France, but has never been satisfac. cided to have a serious talk with his torily answered, says the Revue Internationale d'Horlogerie.

This much, however, seems to be admitted, that public clocks were first lecture, "when you see a cow ain't introduced by the Arabs in Germany. And the first clock of this kind was set up in Paris, in the Town Hall, or Court of Justice, at the instance of Charles V., who had ordered it to be made by a German artist named Henri de Vic, who completed it in the year

But it was only a few years later when a Norman, Jehan de Felains, made another clock of this kind, which was set up at Rouen, and this one was remarkable, owing to the fact that it struck quarters. It may be mentioned in this connection that the clock made by Jehan de Felains must have been a superior one, because it continued to render service for a century after the one made by Henri de Vic had disappeared. Still we have an accurate and a detailed description resting on the shore. We quickly of the latter furnished by Moinet in landed and the Indian dragged it out the first chapter of his horological treatise, as stated by Julien Leroy in

his memoranda. From this description we learn that from the earliest time this style of the river, ran down a little hill and | clock has hardly undergone any radical change in its elementary construced upon the flat top of a large rock, tion, except in so far as the trains, In front was a ravine, to the right | both going and striking, were placed in their frames vertically, i. e., one wheel above the other, while at the this grove stood skirted the ravine on present time the placing of the trains one side and a large plot of marshy is done on a horizontal frame, which means side by side. The escapement, 'Waugh! Watch, see something." | which was placed above the frame, is

tree, standing all alone, about thirty may infer that it was the former verge escapement which was later suparseded by the pin escapement, which was that one." But not so. A great, red more simple and handy and more adapted to a good timekeper. All the parts of these early clocks were made of iron, instead of which modern clockmakers use bronze, brass, steel and castings, when such can be employed with advantage. From the standpoint of the employment of general mechanical principles very few innovations are noticed.

The question has often been mooted whether this specimen of the horological art is the original clock of Sor bonne of Richelieu's time, or, as has been claimed by many, the one put in its place by Lepante, who might have been the maker of a more modern substitute. The clock frame and the parts composing the clock of the Polytechnic School, obsolete, was christened Berzelius. This great Swedish chemist, who taught at the school, had the habit of repeating each year the classic demonstration of asphyxiating some live bird under the globe of the pneumatic machine.

During the appointed day a sparrow condemned to show the effects of an air vacuum had been placed on the fatal disk of the instrument, when a cry of pity was raised by the scholars in the bird's favor. At their solicitations Berzelius suspended the experiment and restored the bird to liberty, and it soon revived and took flight. The next day after this memorable one the sparrow, or more likely one of its kind, perched upon one of senses. It seemed to understand, for the hands of the clock and remained the first time, what was expected of there. This occurrance happened durit, and almost flew across the ravine, | ing recess, which was prolonged until some one noticed the stoppage of the

It was universally asserted by credulous persons that this extraordinary phenomenon was a positive manifestation of the gratitude of the little sparrow. But as he neither left his card nor his name, it was decided that the professor should lend his for the occasion, and it was appropriated without his consent. It was in this three bears, two black ones and a manner that the illustrious Swede was brown one. The brown one seemed compelled, without knowing it, to lend to be on fire. He came rolling and his name for commemorating a tower

An Evil Star.,

"Every profession has its own peculiar superstitions," said Detective Armstrong one night in the Hall of Justice, where there was nothing doing and the cigar smoke was thick. "and the profession of the thieftaker presents no exception to the rule. For instance, have you ever heard of the dislike, the morbid fear rather, which regular war whoop. This policemen manifest when called upon to wear the star of some member of the force who has come to disasterwho, say, has been "broke' or who has been killed or badly hurt in a fight or accident? Well, it is a fact. The men simply flinch from wearing There was nothing to watch now such a star. I remember some time really remarkably such stories of misfortune told of its former wearers, and one after another of the men who had to wear it came to some bad end. I forget the number just now, but there are many members of the force who can tell you of the evils which came upon men who their breasts while on duty. One man, I recall, was kicked so severely in a tussle with roughs that he died. Another got into trouble with his superior officers and was dismissed from the force. And so it went. Finally some bright-witted chap to whom it fell to wear that ill-omened star thought of a way to break the hoodoo like it, bearing the same number. made at his own expense, and wore that instead of the old one, which he destroyed. And, as a matter of fact and record, it may be said that no bad luck came to him thereafter."-San Francisco Chronicle

A Very Brave Man.

Mrs. Emma E. Porter, of Marysville, sister of Congressman Calderhead, tells this story: Evelyn is the little daughter of a Marshall county family. She is very cowardly. Her little daughter on the subject of her foolish fears.

"Papa," she said at the close of his you 'fraid?"

"No; certainly no, Evelyn." When you see a horse ain't you 'fraid?" "No, of course no."

"When you see a dog ain't you 'fraid?" "No!" "When you see a bumblebee ain't

you 'fraid?' "No!" with scorn. "Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?"

"No!" with loud laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!" "Papa," said Evelyn, solemnly,

"ain't you 'fraid of nothin' in the world but mamma?"-Short Stories.

The Zola Legend. So far, at least, as Paris is concerned the Zola legend has gone the way of most others. It may now be written down as dead. This is clearly proved by the results of the sales of his furniture and personal belongings, which is usually the enthusiast's op-portunity. Though working for his portunity. literary effects in social strata not congenial to many; M. Zola had his own notions of artistic and refined environment, which found expression in his home. It is just these personal reflections of the late novelist's mind, drawn from the house where many of his books were written, that have been offered to the public. To say that the result was disappointing would scarcely reflect the facts. Things costly and even handsome of



CRINOLINE YET TO COME.

the crinoline mode was about to be mouth open, and not through the nose, adopted, and adapted to the fashions of they are likely to be present. If there the hour. Several attempts have been are many of these growths they give made in Paris to introduce the thing, rise to catarrhal discharges from the the hardy wearers being usually act- nose, and they will also interfere with resses of what is known as the second | the hearing. They sometimes occasion grade-that is, those who are neither the swelling of the glands of the neck stars nor yet leading ladies, as they and cause inflammation which results are termed, but figure among the sup- in open sores. Children suspected of port of the more famous ones.

a reputation for clever dressing, and thing to be borne in mind is that the in this connection they have been at- only proper way for a child to breathe tempting to exploit the crinoline mod- is through the nose." els. But it is to be noted that in each and every instance it was not the real simon-pure article, the crinoline of the sixties, that was attempted. Rather tellectual humiliation of men. In the modern substitutes-if one can use the and university where the joint instructerm-that were planned to meet the tion of both sexes is a permanent fea-

special requirements in each case. old haircloth did, is one of the best of scholarship. the effects that the craze for the crinoline mode-subdued though it has student over her athletic brother in been up to now-has brought forth. the duties for which colleges are en-This is inserted in the foundation skirt dowed seems now to be an established or petticoat, and serves to hold out the fact. In order that the question might masses of fulness that the new skirts not be considered from any limited lodisplay below the hips. There is no cal point of view or judged by isolated hint of its presence in the skirt, but instances, the Record-Herald has col-

the result is unmistakable. York and particularly those smart men in the undergraduate liberal arts ones along Fifth avenue that deal in departments of sixteen prominent coexpensive novelties, are showing petti- educational institutions, North, South, coats with featherbone run in at in- East and West. The result is truly surtervals. There are two rows across prising. In one graduating class alone th front and sides, one being at about have the men excelled the womenthe knee depth, and one spaced down this event caused general surprise lower. There are three rows of the among the faculty of that particular boning in the back breadth, and very university. In two or three of the othreminiscent of the old-time "birdcage" e.s the data were not ber available. effects are the tapes that are intended but everything pointed toward the usuto tle this foundation skirt or petti- al victor, of the women. In all the coat into the correct outlines for the others the eternal feminine was over-

figure of the wearer. The French woman who runs the cord-Herald. shop obligingly put it on one of her models to show the correct effect, and then a filmy white frock was put on over it, and, behold, the graceful outlines of the smart little gown were improved many fold, and its attractiveness, from a fashion point of view, displayed to far better advantage. The making of one of these at home need not be such a difficult matter, and when it is done in a silk petticoat the same one may then be made to do duty for several widely differing gowns.

WANTED-A POCKET. Some day someone is going to invent an entirely new way for women to carry their money, cardcase, notebooks, powder puffs, trading stamps, etc. Let us hope the day is not far distant. No one ventures to suggest what the way may be. Certainly chatelaines, chain purses, cardcases, Pergy-from-Paris pockets, telescope, waist and wrist bags have been found insufficient. If there is anything new in a bag to be carried that has not been shown in the last year it is hard to believe. But that is not what si wanted. The feminine world waits now for a pocket of some sort that is not an invitation for the needy thief to swerve from the path of rectitude. It is really amusing when you notice crowds of women on the streets, everyone holding out her hand with a bag of some sort, as if to say, "Here is my all; my money, my mother's watch, and such small belongings that are nice to carry around and hand out."

Four women were robbed on the same car Sunday going to Coney Island. All carried considerable sums of money in different kinds of fashionable bags of the day. One woman had \$55 taken from a black bag which hung on her arm. She couldn't understand how or when it ever happened. But it would take a pretty stupid thief not to know how to manipulate the simple twist in the fastening of the average bag of the day. Another woman had her Peggy-from-Paris pocket neatly cut from its mer. straps; she never missed it until she got off the car; the straps were still hanging on her arm.

Pockets it would seem to be, then, if anyone can invent the right kind for women. The stocking idea seems about all that is left, and it is so very inconvenient.-New York Globe.

THE NECESSITY OF PROPER BREATHING.

In the Delineator, Dr. Grace Peckham Murray has some remarks on the care of the nose and mouth that will be read to their profit by all mothers. Of proper breathing, she says: "If there are obstructions in either the mouth or the nose which prevent the free introduction of air, the blood is not aerated as it should be, and the whole bodily nutrition suffers in consequence. The trouble occasioned by such a condition is much greater in a as linings for evening gowns of tulle child than in an adult. If a child is and chiffon. Among the former silver not growing well, if he is pale and roses and silver fringe rank first. punz the nose and mouth and throat one of the most attractive freaks of should be examined to discover if the moment is the wearing of footgear there are any obstacles to free breath- to match frocks. ing. Between the nose and the throat, themselves have been going for the and generally out of sight, are spongy dized and plaiz, silver, especially in proverbial "old song."-London Globe. growths called 'adenoids.' They inter- hair ornaments.

fere more effectually with the free en-For several seasons now there have trance of air than anything else, and been hints and rumors, more or less as they exist unseen they are often the vague but gaining in positiveness as unsuspected cause of a child's illthe weeks and months flew by, that health. If the child breathes with the having these grov the should be taken Many of these have achieved quite to a surgeon to be examined. The main

WOMAN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Co-education is resulting in the inwas it some one or another of the class-rooms of almost every college ture the feminine students have been The Paquin flounce made of a feath- excelling their masculine rivals, and erweight haircloth that has a line at a majority of the commencement warp, and which is guaranteed not to day ceremonies the girl graduate praccut through the dress material as the tically monopolizes the honors in

The superiority of the young woman lected statistics relating to the com-Some of the specialty shops in New parative scholarship of men and wowhelmingly triumphant.-Chicago Re-

> SEPARATE WAIST FULLNESS PER-SONIFIED.

The separate waist, be it of the lingerie or silken variety, is fluffiness and frilliness personified. While the lingerie waist certainly holds the center of the stage, it has by no means shoved to the wall the waist of chiffon or thin silks. Double chiffon particularly is in high favor for these little separate blouses, and by double chiffon is not meant the double cloth width in measure, but rather a quality of unusual strength; in fact, this double chiffon will stand a nice suds bath and look none the worse for it. The model shown has a deep square yoke, finished with a frill of lace and bretelle effect. To this yoke the blouse bodice of the chiffon is attached in full shirrings, and laid from the yoke to nearly the waistline in deep shirred tucks. Embreidery ornaments the bretelles and yoke straps, and covers the bands on the puff sleeve just above the elbow. A frill of the chiffon, overlaid with a ruffle of the lace, finishes the sleeve. The lace is a creamy tint, the chiffon a rose pink faint in its single width, but giving charming shade effects in the double tucks .- Washington Times.

THE SMALL ADORNMENTS. It would be an excellent thing if all women had the time and the attention

to attend to the details of their wardrobes. It is certainly the little things that make the dress this season, and the number of littles which are provided for feminine adornment is very While speaking of the littles why

not mention the bracelet which must adorn every arm? It is made of bronze green gold and it is in little links with a colored stone set every so far. And there is the Countess Cassini bracelet, a Russian bracelet, with three jeweled bands of gold set an inch apart and held in place by gold bars. These triple bracelets are beautiful with the ruffled sleeves of the spring and sum-

The neck chains are also pretty, and they are of great variety. Every woman must wear two chains. One is the very long, slender one, made of links, upon which hangs her fan or small vanity case. And the other is the short necklace of beads, which ties around her throat like a dog collar .--Indianapolis News.

FASHION HINTS. A shoe which matches exactly the frock with which it is worn shows evidence of taste and great attention to detail.

High stiff collars are giving place in the new shirts to a softer cambric Byronic collar, cither edged with a hemstitching or Valenciennes lace.

This is a distinctly silver season, says Ladies' Field. It is used in every possible way as trimmings, and even

One of the most attractive freaks of

The latest thing is a mixing of oxi-



FRUIT JELLY.

Soak one box of gelatine one hour in one pint of cold water; when soaked, pour on one pint of boiling water, then put in a quart of fruit. Pineappies, canned strawberries or raspberries or other fruits may be used. Add one-half cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon, then pour in mould to harden. Serve with whipped creams

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Cottage cheese, well made, is a rarity. Perhaps because the process is so simple, housewives grow careless and fail to observe the few rules necessary to its success. When cottage cheese is prepared from freshly "loppered" milk, that has not a suspicion of mould or bitterness about it, and is hung in a bag of snowy cleanliness. it will be good. The addition of chives to a cake of cottage cheese is a great improvement. A Connecticut housewife cuts a few long blades of this herb into quarter-inch lengths, and with a spoon works it all through the cheese; then moulds the cheese into small cakes, and puts them in a cool place to become firm before serving. Philadelphia cream cheese is even easier to make than cottage cheese, as one does not have to heat it on the stove before hanging it in the bag to drip. The sour cream used should not be especially rich. If it is, the cheese will be too "buttery." As soon as the sour cream has become soud, but not bitter or mouldy, put it without heating in a clean cheese-cloth bag, thoroughly sprinkled with salt, to keep it free from mould. Hang the bag where it can drip. In a day or two turn the cheese out of the bag, form it into a neat cake and serve. It should be quite dry and in every way similar to the kind sold in tinfoil packages. When carefully made it is even better than the commercial variety.

RHUBARB AND RICE PUDDING.

Boil two teacups washed rice in boiling water with a little lemon juice in it till nearly cooked, drain and dry. Line a pudding bowl with this rice, reserving some for the top. Fill up the basin with rhubarb, cut in small pieces, sprinkle with sugar and a little spice. ginger or lemon. Cover with the remainder of rice, twist round a greased paper, and steam for an hour. Served with custard, cream or milk, this makes a nice children's pudding. A variation of this is to put the stewed rhubarb in the centre of an ashet, having reduced the juice by boiling a little and thickening with a little arrowroot, and piling the boiled dry rice round as a border.

USEFUL HINTS

Tired feet should be well bathed in warm water, to which a little sea-salt has been added. Dry thoroughly, and rub with a little lemon juice. It is wonderful how this treatment soothes them.

Alcohol sometimes causes bluish stains to appear on the lamp of a chafing dish or tea kettle. Simply rubbing with a cloth moistened with ammonia is said to remove the discolorations.

When long hair becomes so matted that it is difficult to comb the tangled locks, they should be saturated with alcohol. This done, they will become amenable to the brush and comb as if by magic.

Powdered alum and borax mixed together have been found very effectual as moth preventives. As the usual moth preventives have an intensely disagreeable odor it is worth while trying this mixture, which, of course, has no smell.

Medicine stains on silver should be rubbed with a little methylated spirit, and the spoon then washed in warm soapy water.

If a lamp smells unpleasantly you may be quite certain that some part of it is dirty. Duplex burners need to be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned once a month. In order to keep silver that is not

in constant use in a good condition, fill a paper with alternate layers of forks, spoons and other objects, and common flour that is perfectly dry. If the silver is bright and dry when put away it may be used at any time without being cleaned for a year or two. After this time the flour needs drying again.

It should always be remembered that in fumigating a room by means of burning sulphur, water should be kept boiling in the room at the same time, as sulphur vapor is less effective. in a dry atmosphere than in a moist

Use a silver knife to peel apples, and the hands will not be blackened as when a steel knife is used. The acid of the fruit (acetic acid) acts on the iron in the latter case, but does not affect the silver.

One housekeeper says that she uses only the red part of rhubarb for cooking, cutting it up without removing the skin. Instead of stewing it, she bakes it in the oven with sugar and a little

A sofa pillow filled with sweet clover gives a delicious and refreshing odor. Many prefer clover to a pine filling.

Matting is greatly improved if gone over with a damp cloth once a week. Do not have the cloth wet, as water rots the matting.

Salt sprinkled over a low coal fire will greatly aid in curling feathers. Shake the plumes constantly and do not hold them too near the fire.

The war has had very little effect on the attendance in the theatres of St. Petersburg.