

SPRING MILLINERY.

THE NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON STYLES.

Bonnets Are Small, and Hats Are Large. Fashions in Straw—Spring Importations Indicate That Crochet Chips and Panama Straw Are to Be Popular.

French millinery makes it apparent that there is a revolution, so far as the size of bonnets is concerned. These could not be much smaller and exist at all. There is an indication that we are returning to the early Victorian form, when they were carried down in a point behind the ear, almost meeting under the chin. We have not quite arrived at that yet, but the shapes are made to droop at the side in a curious and uncommon fashion. Strong contrasts in color are introduced in the new millinery, such as green of the bright grass shade with tawny yellow. The shapes are close fitting to the head and come well down at the back, allowing space and foundation for the new style of trimming the backs almost as elaborately as the fronts. Some of the new ribbons have more on one side and satin on the reverse. Colored straws are to be much worn, and mignonette is one of the favorite flowers, or pansies on the black toques now fashionable.

Princess of Wales plumes of ostrich feathers stand up erect on many of the new models, and some of the bonnets are vandyked at the edge with guipure. Chip is quite a la mode, and roses close



A NEW CHIP HAT.

set together are introduced under the brims. Golden straw toques trimmed with crepe velvet are what we shall wear as soon as the weather will permit us to think of spring bonnets, and the crepe is of a most lovely tone. Many of the crowns are surrounded by upstanding bows, so that they seem to be sunk below the loops of ribbon, and calashous of jet add many of the new crowns. Diamond studs and daggers are thrust through the bows at the back, and it seems almost impossible to use too many paillettes. Black flowers on colored bonnets are one of the fashions of the day—black violets more especially, with green foliage. The width of the bows at the back grows more and more pertinent, and seen from the front the headgear sinks into insignificance.

The hats are large, many of them formed of a chip, with the crown surrounded by ostrich tips turning outward and large jet and diamond buckles in front. A charming hat is made of tan chip, with a crown of pale blue antique satin, with two black quills in front. A large bow of dark green velvet is at the back. Panama straw is a new idea for hats. It is flat and shiny, blacked, and will be worn of various shades, toning from white to deep coffee color. The hat shape is one of the styles approved in New York. It has the brim turning slightly up at the side. The prevailing trimming for all these hats is black moire ribbon made up into large bows of various shapes and sizes.

The gentleman's hat, with a crease down the center, in this same panama straw, has been made up in smaller sizes for women. Very fine piddle straws are also trimmed in the same way, such as the Voyager, which has a cloven crown and fits the head closely, or the Tavi-stock, or the Wilton, with a round crown bound at the edge, the brim full.

Black and white mingled in the plait, or, as it is technically called, "railway straw," is largely bought for spring, and



TWO SPRING BONNETS.

nearly all the hats, whether they are of the close boat or sailor shape or have large brims, are all to be worn tilted back from the face, such as the Grafton and the Gwendoline, which latter is of the sailor order. One of the revivals is the pure white split straw, which ought to be as white as it is possible to be, and some even are enamelled.

Bonnets will be more worn than they have been, and the Puritan and Dutch shapes are to remain with us during the spring. Much chip and crochet edgings are used, and a great novelty are the opalescent straws, which are shot like beetles' wings and are to be had in as many as 40 different colorings. Jet crowns—that is, the circular top formed of jet beads—are often introduced into straw models.

TEACH ALL CHILDREN MUSIC.

Let It Be a Part in the Regular School System.

The idea seems generally to prevail that music is an accomplishment that is to be acquired only by a special course of study and by certain methods that are not, as a rule, employed in teaching other branches of education.

The study says: It would seem to go without saying that a child should learn music as it learns its A B C's. If a child can read, it ought to know the letters on the scale and the keyboard of an instrument. There is no reason why a child should not read music as readily as it reads print.

Music should never be an accomplishment and should never be taught as

such. It should be as much a part of the regular training of every youngster as reading and spelling. No matter how long people live they are never out of the range of music and its possibilities.

Every church service, every entertainment, even nature herself, is full of music, and those who are taught from childhood to comprehend and assist in creating this most delightful accompaniment to everyday life have very much to be thankful for. When a child can read its primer, it should be thoroughly drilled in the elements of music, and as it advances should study this branch in common with others. If this were the case, we would hear a great deal of very much better music than we are treated to, and those who hear it would be much more able to appreciate it. In addition to this there is nothing so comforting to persons of good temper as the harmony of good music, and no greater delight in leisure hours or times when one is somewhat under the weather than to be able intelligently to appreciate or render the fine works of classic and more ordinary composers. As almost every house in the land has a musical instrument of some sort it seems strange that every schoolhouse has not its musical chart and its simple and comprehensive course of musical study. The child who learns music with the elementary branches is so ingrained with it that it is never forgotten.

Music is always elevating in its tendencies and puts people in better humor under almost all circumstances. It is a solace to the weary, and it breaks the strain of care, puts the whole being in better condition and is often quite as valuable to distracted spirits as a doctor's medicine.

It would be well worth while to incorporate a thorough musical training into the public school system, and some day, when people come to realize more clearly the advantages of it, we shall see this delightful element made a part of all courses of study.

Advice to Stout Women.

Women over 40 should carefully avoid becoming too stout, a misfortune brought about generally by self-indulgence in the pleasures of the table, in afternoon naps and in a lazy neglect of daily exercise. This sort of fat is likely to result in disease eventually, and as it is easily avoidable a word of warning may not be amiss. The New York Tribune advises as follows: Avoid candies. Never eat pastry or buttered toast. Prefer biscuits or dry toast to bread whenever possible. Drink as little as possible. Acustom yourself to taking tea or coffee without sugar. Never touch jam, and if you cannot do without butter spread it as sparingly as possible. Beer is fattening and injurious to the complexion. Milk is also fattening. Lemonade, if made from fresh lemons, is good for the health and tends to reduce flesh. Growing old is always, of course, a little tragic, especially if a woman remains young and fresh in mind. But she need not grow fat, coarse and ruddy as well as old.

The Kerchief Fiches.

A drowsy new fichu is in the form of a kerchief in black velvet, lined with some bright colored satin. It is slashed on the shoulders to show off the sleeves. The two ends of the kerchief are crossed



A DRESSY FICHU.

ed over at the waist and are fastened down with a glittering clasp. The edge is embroidered in gold and pearl or jet. The puffed sleeves is gathered in three places. The addition of this fichu or a similar accessory to a plain dress waist converts the simplest costume into quite a dressy affair at a small expenditure of labor and money.

The Photograph Party.

An entertaining fad is called the photograph party. Each guest brings a photograph taken when he or she was very young. These are collected and arranged upon shelves in opposite sides of the room. The gentlemen are then given turns at guessing to whom the feminine photographs belong, and as the resemblance between the picture and the original is sometimes very misty a great many laughable mistakes occur. The ladies try to discover the originals of the masculine photographs, and when each "gallery" has been reviewed prizes are awarded to the lady and gentleman having guessed rightly the greatest number of resemblances.

How to Glass Linen.

To give a gloss to linen when ironed add to a pint of starch, when boiling, a piece of mutton tallow the size of a pea, or, better still, a small piece of white wax. Much depends upon boiling the starch thoroughly if a glossy surface is desired. It should also be strained. Dip and wring out the article several times that it may be evenly and thoroughly incorporated with the starch; then dry on the line. Before ironing dip and wring out of a weak solution of cold starch, roll up and let the pieces remain two hours before ironing them.

Damp Cellars.

A peck or more of lime left in cisterns in an open keg will absorb an immense amount of moisture which otherwise might form in mold on the walls. Nothing is more dangerous to the health of the occupants of a house than a moldy cellar. Yet people occasionally live for years in such a house and escape the danger and then possibly succumb to it finally when one would least expect it.

A Johnnycake Recipe.

One and one-half cupsful of meal, a cupful of flour, 2 large tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of soda, buttermilk to make a thick batter. Bake in a quick oven.

DOLLAR AND CUFF BOX.

A Plan For Making It Ornamental as well as Useful.

A handsome collar and cuff box, which would be appreciated by a man because of its usefulness, is made from celluloid by cutting a round piece for the bottom 7 inches in diameter and another of equal size for the cover. Cut a strip 7 inches wide and the length of the circumference of the bottom. Perforate this on the two ends to lace together, making sure that the perforations are exactly opposite each other.

Lace it together and make a row of perforations on the bottom edge of this piece, which forms the sides of the box. These must correspond with the perforations of the bottom.

The box is to be round, this may be more readily done if it is placed in position and pencil marks made on the side opposite the holes in the bottom.

Lace the sides and bottom together and confine the cover with a single perforation at the back and one in the cover, through which the ribbon is passed and tied with a tiny bow on the outside. Make four perforations in the cover, through which pass two ribbons and tie them loosely on the outside in the middle of the cover, the same as for the handkerchief box. Through these ribbons on the inside slip some laundry lists. The Household, for which this box was originally illustrated and described, says that a pretty decoration for this is a spray of fern leaves, the ribbons to be of the same shade of green.



A CELLULOID BOX.

The Evolution of the Sleeve.

The evolution of the sleeve for the last two years has been quite an interesting study. Commencing with a few patters at the top, it has become more and more elaborate, until now it would seem that it has reached the acme of prominence. It is now the keynote of the gown, and on its cut, fit and style depends the success of the costume. Happily the high shoulder effects, which made some women look so ridiculous, have given place to a lower arrangement, which, although quite as wide and bouffant, is infinitely more graceful, the width coming just below the shoulder instead of above it.

Framing a Photograph.

A frame may be made of tinted cartridge or water color paper, or of book-binder's board covered with white silk or linen and a design painted on the margin. A diagram from The Modern Practical will show the manner of folding the paper for the frame. Crease over a portion of the margin, making an oblong—a head. At each corner a portion—c f—is cut away and the narrow part is

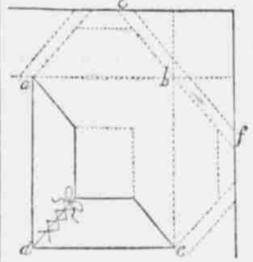


DIAGRAM OF PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

folded over, making a double thickness of paper around the inside edge of the frame. The corners are then faced with narrow ribbon and tied as shown at d. Great accuracy must exist, or the outlines will show, and the frame will wobble. It is best to finish the decoration before facing the corners, and of course the photograph must be inserted before the last crease is tied. With a loop at the back, such a frame will hang appropriately in a chamber or the less formal rooms of a house. On a frame made in this way might be painted the favorite flower of the person whose face it incloses. If made of silk, embroidery is more appropriate than painting.

Delicious Cream Omelet.

A delicious cream omelet is made by mixing together 6 eggs, a cupful of sweet, thick cream and a tablespoonful of flour. Mix the flour smooth in a little of the cream. Then add the rest and beat in the yolks of the eggs. When light, stir in the frothed whites. Turn into the buttered pan and cook quickly.

Things Women Want to Know.

Now that suits are so much fuller and heavier practical wisdom and fashion both agree that they must "clear the ground all the way round." The ideal gaiter is made of the very finest, thinnest and coolest cloth and furnished with buttons closely placed together.

Irish hemstitched and fringed linen and damask doilies for finger bowls and small mats come in attractive designs and are a boon to the housewife who cannot spend the time or money for hand embroidered sets.

Among the season's novelties are the loose chain bracelets which are made of odd shaped beads connected by a few links of gold.

A useful fancy is a spoonholder which resembles a silver tube. According to their sizes the spoons are inclosed, and openings are left for the thread to emerge. These openings are No. 40, 50 or 60, as the case may be.

In the new jewelry nothing is more exquisite than a spray of wild rosebuds and leaves which forms a corsage pin. The leaves and stems are studded here and there with small diamonds, while the rosebuds are of pink pearls.

The greatest herald of Queen Elizabeth's time spoke of the griffin as real and said the creature is as large again as the lion.

Deeds, Not Words.

Prune thou thine words; the thoughts that clear thee swell and throng; They will condemn within thy soul And change to purpose strong.

But he who lets his feelings run In soft luxurious flow Shrinks when hard service must be done And faints at every woe.

Faith's meanness dees more favor bears Where hearts and wills are weighed Than brightest transports, choicest prayers, That bloom their hour and fade.

Don't Fail to Attend the Bicycle Races at the Driving Park JULY 4 ALL THE SPEEDY RIDERS WILL COMPETE. Spring Gingham.

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They Are Record Smashers

Table with columns for watch name, movement, and price. Includes items like 'B. W. Raymond Movement in 20 year gold', 'H. H. Taylor Movement in 20 year gold', etc.

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They comprise every phase of Nature's changes, as delineated in the four seasons, and will prove a revelation to most persons, of her peculiar moods. Lowell has well said:

"Our seasons have no fixed returns; Without our will they come and go; At noon our sudden summer burns, Ere sunset all is snow."

The Ottman Lithographing Company in reproducing these paintings from the originals, has achieved a marked success, and produced four pictures that will easily hold first place in either home or studio, not only for their artistic merit, but as fine examples of the work of this renowned artist.



SPRING

This delightful picture is one of Medairy's four water colors, "The Seasons," which are all found in portfolio No. 2 of this Series.

"Spring" is a bright-colored work of singular merit. The drooping apple trees, burdened with their pink and white bloom, contrast effectively with the rich green background of trees and the flag-fringed pool in front.

The light shades are superlative, and the whole effect is wondrously pleasing as a picture, or when critically considered as a study.

Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa., May 8, 1894.

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