

Juniata Star and Republican

B. F. SCHWEIER,

THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XLV.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891.

NO. 13.

A Theatre in Thirty-Five Days.

The International Theatre at the Paris exhibition is now completed, and only waiting for the electric light, which was promised to be in readiness a week ago. The theatre is capable of holding 2,000 persons, and has been completed by Mr. Seymour Wade in the short space of thirty-five days from the signing of the contract, at a cost of \$8,000. The Parisians cannot understand how an Englishman managed to obtain the concession, and are astonished at the idea of a foreigner building a theatre in their exhibition.

Turn About Is Fair.

Judge (to prisoner upon whom he is about to pass sentence)—Do you ever think of your mother, sir?
Prisoner (much affected)—Yes, your Honor, but she's dead.
Judge (sympathetically)—I did not intend to hurt your feelings. I hope you will pardon me.
Prisoner (brightening)—Don't mention it, your Honor. I hope you will pardon me.
Judge (catching the drift)—Don't mention it.—Philadelphia Press.

The Wrong Department.

Magnificent creature (actress, in newspaper counting room)—Oh, sir, I called to see the paper in regard to a very large quantity of jewelry which were stolen from my room at the hotel last night.
Clerk—Yes, madam; will you kindly step to the advertising department, two windows to the left.—Harper's Bazar.

Defensive Theory.

Bennie is the bright five-year-old son of the editor of the Michigan "Catholic." The other day he came home from a protracted tricycle ride.
"Bennie," said his father, "didn't your mother tell you not to go so far away from the house?"
"Yes, papa, but the devil took my breath away and wouldn't let me remember."
"That's the old story about the devil," said Mr. Hughes, trying to look stern. "I'm afraid I shall have to spank the devil out of you."
"Oh, the devil flew out of me just as I entered the house," protested Bennie. "He said, 'Bennie, you're fit for a spanking, and a spanking hurts and I guess you'd better take it your self.'"

A Doctor's Queer Pets.

Dr. H. M. Beck, Green Bay, Wis., has two pets, an eagle and a beagle hound, who are fast friends. The eagle is four weeks old, and seems to thoroughly enjoy the companionship of its four-footed playmate. The hound will take the eagle's tail feathers in his mouth, being careful to each instance not to harm it. Then it will frisk about and try to induce the bird to engage in a frolic. All this time the eagle seems to enjoy the fun exceedingly.

Perfectly Satisfactory.

"Have you any work on punctation?" she asked at a book store.
"Sorry to say we are just out."
"Well, perhaps you could tell me what I want to know. What does a mark under a word signify?"
"That is to emphasize the word."
"Oh—I see. Thank you."
And as she passed out a clerk heard her whisper to herself:
"And James put five marks under the word 'Dare'!"—Detroit Free Press.

He Agreed.

Jonny Bachelor Friend—So, Fred, you're married; and, excuse me, to that determined friend of ours who was Miss Wilbur? And you have a temper yourself. Tell me, do you agree?
The Bridegroom (meekly)—Oh, yes I agree.—New York Sun.

Capital Punishment.

When the idea of revenge is eliminated from our habits of thought with regard to criminals capital punishment will be esteemed an act of brutality which no community would think of permitting, says Eugé Fautecon in the Arena. When we come to clearly understand that the worst criminal a man is the more it is our duty to deluge him with moral sympathy and help, the more clearly we shall see that the main motive for capital punishment is revenge; because, as I have already said, an execution is neither a warning to possible criminals nor a protection to society.
On the contrary, it unquestionably tends to brutalize the minds of the people and familiarize them with the thought of killing. As long as the state employs persons for the express purpose of murdering men, those who are not officially employed and paid for it will also engage in the business.

Tin Soldiers.

Blackwood's Magazine tells of a factory which makes 5,000,000 tin soldiers yearly out of sardine cans.
Mme. Carrot, wife of the President of France, is said to be the best-dressed and most charitable woman in Paris.
One of the students at the Kansas State University is a barber, and making his way through school by working at his trade on Saturday.
Signore Jossada, the great lace fabricator of Genoa, Italy, carries back the thought of killing, as early as the year 1400, and has in his possession specimens which he declares to be of that date.

Superstitions Hindoos.

The Hindoos are early risers. In the warm season—extending from April to October—they sleep either upon the verandah, or in the courtyard, or in the verandah, if rain should be threatening, and are usually up at five o'clock or earlier in the morning. In the cold weather, when they sleep within doors they rise later, but they are out before seven. Rising in the morning while but half awake, the Hindoo repeats the name of Rama several times. Happening to yawn he immediately fills his thumb and middle finger, though he does not know why.
He prepares for his morning toilet. He pinches a twig from the bitter Neem tree, breaks off a span length of it crushes one end between his teeth, and extrudes a tooth-brush. He next draws up water from the well in the yard with an iron bucket, and prepares to wash his hands and face. This is quickly done; he then throws on an extra garment, the thickness and texture depending on the season and weather, lights his hookah, takes a few pulls with his euphonious bubble-bubble, and is ready to go out. With a passing "Rama, Rama" to friend or acquaintance, and a neighborly gossip by the way, he repairs to his place of business. While going he will sedulously avoid those signs and sounds which may augur ill for the day.
Should one sneeze, or should he hear the cawing of a crow, or the cry of a kite, or should he meet an oilman, or one blind or lame, or see a cat cross his path, he would be greatly distressed as to the day before him. On the other hand, if a fox crosses his path, if he hears a gong or shell summoning him to worship, or if he meet a Brahman with his head uncovered, he would rejoice, hailing it as auspicious. Some are so superstitious that if any evil portent occurs on the way they would return home, have a smoke, or chew a betel leaf, and proceed afresh.

Youth in Europe.

To the European youth America is known as the land of the free, while his life at home cannot be properly called his own until he is 40 years of age. In continental Europe the best years of all able-bodied men are demanded for military duty. Russians must be fifteen years in active service, Germans seven, French five, Austrians ten, Italians five, and all men from 18 to 40 are, moreover, liable to be called upon at any time their respective countries need their services. Russia has already under her standards 1,400,000 men, and is striving to place another million on a war footing. The Russian army is officered by the most efficient staff of military strategists, the discipline and blind obedience of her soldiers give the Russians a fighting capacity unsurpassed by any soldiers in Europe. They are armed with weapons of the best pattern.

A Modern Absalom.

Peter Anderson, who is visiting relatives in Minneapolis, has the most wonderful haircut development in the United States. He is a good-looking young man about 21 years of age. He was born in Wisconsin, and is a veritable Absalom. His hair is about ten inches long, of an ashy brown color, and each particular one stands on end, not like quills, but like wool on a sheep. It also has a woolly look and feeling. Mr. Anderson can wear neither hat nor cap, but instead a silk turban, with a light elastic band drawn over and down to the scalp, above which it bulges out about fifteen inches in diameter, and the cubic contents of which are about equal to that of a peck measure.—Minneapolis Journal.

Not the True Banana.

The true eating banana, or "masdura," is said to be unknown in northern countries, the varieties we import being simply those which are used in the land of their growth for cooking purposes. "Garden and Forest" states that many varieties of the masdura are recognized, each of which is distinct in flavor. The smaller are the more delicious; and the smallest of all, the so-called "lady finger banana," with a skin hardly thicker than paper, is the most highly prized. Green cooking bananas are peeled and roasted in the ashes, and eaten with butter; partially ripe ones are boiled for a few minutes with the skin on, and eaten with syrup or honey; and ripe ones are sliced lengthwise and fried in olive oil or butter.

An Apt Illustration.

Every one knows the answer of the school-boy, who was told to "give an example of expansion by heat and contraction by cold," and who replied, "Days are longer in summer and shorter in winter." A new example of the readiness of some minds to apply illustrations to phenomena came recently to the writer's notice. An Irish servant-girl, newly admitted to service in a lady's house, was told by her mistress that the current day was the shortest of the year. Bridget replied: "Is it, indeed, mumm? Sure, and now of course to think of it, or had no sooner taken down the dinner than it was time to bring up the day."—Harper's Magazine.

Suppressing the Government.

The "town" itself consisted of a general store, two dwellings, a blacksmith shop, and a railroad depot, and the Post Office was in the back end of the store. Three or four of us had ordered our mail directed there, supposing it to be a place of some importance. Therefore, after the train had departed, we went over to the store to make inquiry. The Postmaster sat on his counter smoking a clay pipe, and nothing indicated that he was in a hurry.
"After mail, eh?" as he looked us over.
"Yes."
"Did any of you ever think what a responsible position a Postmaster occupies?"
None of us replied, and he crossed his legs, looked into vacancy, and continued.
"He is a part of the Government. He represents the Government. He is, to a certain extent, the Government. As the Government, he should command respect. Gentlemen, remove your hats."
"Who?" demanded the wire-fence man.
"To me, sir—to the Government."
"Not by a blanketed idiot! If you are the Postmaster of this jack-rabbit Post Office, then you bump yourself and hand out our mail!"
Gentlemen, in them your sentiments, also?" queried the old man as he turned to address the crowd.
"They are."
"Then you don't get a cussed letter out of this Post Office! You have assumed the attitude of treasonists toward this Government, and you get no favor from it."
"See here, you old loquacious, rascally-headed idiot, do you mean to say you won't pass out our mail?" exclaimed the fence man as his hair began to stand up like the bars in his prison.
"That's just what I mean to say. This Government don't bluff."
"Well, if you won't, then I will!" He started for the back room, but the Postmaster hopped off the counter and obstructed him and said:
"This is high treason for sure. This Government warns you not to enter that room."
"Will you get our mail?"
"No, sir."
"The fence man pushed ahead, and the Postmaster took hold of him. Then there came a big bang! and the Government soldiers were scattered among a pile of rope and axe handles. The Chicago man got him by the leg, drew him out doors, stood him up and "lifted" him, and the old man started up the road on a run we went back to the Post Office and wire fence looked over the box of letters and passed out half a dozen. We were reading them in the shade of the depot building when the Postmaster returned. One eye was nearly shut, and he had a new jaw in a sling.
"Get your mail?" he asked, as he came sliding up.
"Yes, sir."
"Get anything more?"
"No."
"Gentlemen, I want to explain my conduct. I got my commission as P. M. only three days ago. It didn't swell my head at all until the old woman began to say as how we now stood at the head of society here, and that the State of Nebraska was the most of the United States on my shoulders, and she put it so strong that I got rattled and made an ass of myself. Gentlemen, the swelling has gone down. Come over and take a sustainer out of my bottle."—N. Y. Sun.

How Edison Made a Bug.

I wonder, asks a St. Louis Republic writer, how many of our readers were behind the wonderful story of how Edison made a bug? It happened away back in 1880 or 1881, before the electrician had become a count and known as the most remote corners of the world. There had been two or three persons killed by the electric wires, and people were seriously contemplating some plan to get them out of the way and still keep the new wonderful white light.
Edison proposed that the wires be put in the gas-pipes; but how on earth was the pipes to be "retreated" with the electric wires?
After studying the matter one night Edison said to a fellow-electrician: "Why, see here, Johnson, I'll make a rather long wire that will run through every foot of pipe in New York city, if it becomes necessary."
"Make a bug?" exclaimed his companion, thinking the inventor had lost his mind. "What in the world do you mean?"
"Well, I'll make a bug," said the inventor, confidently, "that will go where I send him, and drag a wire."
A few days afterward he laid a conspicuously constructed thing on the table in the office before him to go to work; it was his gas-pipe bug. It was constructed thus: A minute electro-magnet, carrying behind it a fine insulated wire-pawl. Now, observe—every time the circuit was closed through the magnet the armature was attracted, the pawl clutching the sides of a pipe of gas-pipe provided for the occasion, and the magnet behind was drawn toward the armature about the sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit was opened the armature reached forward ready to take a second step. Thus at every closing of the circuit, the little bug advanced one step, dragging the wire behind it. No doubt this description will be hard for non-nerds to understand, but as everybody knows something about electricity nowadays a tolerably comprehensible idea may be formed of how the bug traveled, even though the reader never saw an electric motor of any kind.

A Bedding Monarchist.

They begin the classes in some of the public schools nowadays at a very young age. It is said that the young people get on the whole, a pretty correct idea of the way we are governed. A teacher, who, by the way, is a rather fond of English things, was orally instructing a class the other day in the foundations of political science. She had given her young pupils a very interesting lecture about the British system of government. And then she asked the boy at the head of the class "And now, Johnny, what are the men called who govern or rule over us in this country?"
"Kings!" said Johnny, promptly.
"Oh, no. Tell me, the next one, by whom are we governed?"
"Queens!"
"Next boy."
"Jacks!" said the next boy.
And he was not promoted to the head of the class.—Boston Transcript.

A woman's club in St. Louis, Mo., has protested against the taxation of hags on the ground that they are not wiles nor luxuries. No man ever made an ill-figure who understood his own talents, nor a good one who mistook them.

Ericsson's Patriotism.

Though he was a citizen of the world, and a naturalized American, his interest in his native land never ceased; indeed his affection for it increased as he advanced in years. Yet he never visited Sweden after his departure from home in 1826, says Scribner's Magazine. He did propose in the latter part of his life, but the Swedish government declared that he would rather lie under a mound of gravel in Sweden when he was dead than beneath the tallest monument that could be erected on American soil. He became interested, however, in his study of solar heat and the development of his sun motor, and was not willing to transfer himself to a region so little adapted to such studies as the high latitudes of Sweden. He needed, as he explained, to be near the vertical rays of the sun. "New York York is certainly not vertical under the sun, but the rays in midsummer incline only seventeen degrees, and produce a heat scarcely two degrees less than in the tropics, thus sufficient for my purpose."
When Ericsson obtained a position securing to him an income much in excess of his modest needs, which was not until after he had reached his sixtieth year, he was constantly making gifts to Sweden and to Sweden. These appear to have attracted little or no attention in this country, but they have added a feeling of affection to the pride with which his countrymen remember him. An ancient miner sent through one of Ericsson's correspondents, that he had known John his youth, immediately a draft was sent to purchase a handsome watch for the old gossip, and as one of his neighbors, "the man with the leather apron," was subsequently found to have some vague recollections in the same line, he received 100 crowns to "buy him a coat."
When famine pinched the Norland in 1867, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

The King and the Cat.

Also, the King and the Bazaar-Matrons of the Little King of Spain. Stories of the little King of Spain are in order now that his recovery has been assumed, and several petitions for their relief were taken up in various countries, the total contributions from the United States amounted to 20,316 Swedish crowns. Of this sum Ericsson gave 20,216 crowns, and a subscription of 100 crowns from the Swedish minister completed the total.

FOR WOMEN FOLKS.

News and Gossip from Far and Near for the Fair Sex.

Necklaces are again in fashion. Eoru pouge is used for pectolites.

Englishmen who affect the single eye-glass use one encircled with a gold rim. Chandy insertion forms stripes in afternoon dresses of mousseline de soie.

Skirts are now frequently cut so as to sweep the ground a few inches behind.

Creped mousseline de soie is a new material for afternoon and reception dresses.

There is no more becoming material for bonnet ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy looking. Few people know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Broad velvet ribbons are much used just now as skirt borders; they are put on in two or more rows of equal or graded widths. Fawn upon brown and the reverse are popular combinations, and so is fawn upon Gobelin and gendarme blue.

A flounced petticoat may be set down as an indispensable addition to all fashionable costumes. The more ordinary of these petticoats for day wear are made in mohair or alpaca, the handsome ones in silk with pinked flounces.

Coat sleeves are still used, but are enlarged at the top, either slightly above the armholes, or the outside material lengthened and widened beyond the lining, and caught there in slight folds that are broad or high, as best suits the wearer.

The great majority of dresses worn at dances just now are entirely devoid of draperies, and consist of some semi-transparent tissue gathered rather full over a silk fourreau, with low bodice full to correspond, sash and shoulder knots. Lace is little used to trim this evening dress.

A pretty home-made table seen recently was simply made by placing two disks of wood about three feet apart as top and shelf, these held in place by three legs. The whole had received a liberal coat of black enamel paint and a top of marbled slate with a spray of wild roses painted on it, making a charming accessory to a corner in a small room.

There is a fancy now for low couches, or old-fashioned settees, with out side or back, luxuriously upholstered with hair covered with figured velvet, or tapestries. They are finished with four or five pillows at the back and sides. They measure in size about six feet six inches in length by three feet in width. The pillows are twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size.

Belts of grosgrain or satin ribbon drawn very smoothly about the waist with many long loops and ends arranged slightly to one side of the front are in favor just now. These belts are effective on cotton costumes made up with round bodices, and they impart a quaint air when the gown consists of a full skirt and round bodice. Remember when arranging them that the loops must not look stiff even though they are sewed; one loop should be as long as the shortest end.

Piloted toilets are a charming novelty. And not only charming in themselves, but very simple and easily made by hand. The skirt consists of a plain foundation shape laid with fine straight plisses, similar plisses cover a well-fitting bodice lining, and are drawn in at the waist by a broad, firm belt. The sleeves are likewise made of plisses arranged over well-cut, plain lining. Of course, only fine, thin stuff lends itself to this arrangement, dark materials should be chosen for the morning or walking dress, and light colors for velvet, cullis, and belt, or handkerchiefs for evening and visiting toilets.

Rheumatism is quite prevalent just now among the children of fashion. There is a new cure for it. The patient goes to a steam or vapor bath and is rubbed down afterwards with a pint of alcohol, rolled in a warm sheet, carried into the cooling-room, and laid on a Turkish couch face down. The ironing lady puts in an appearance before the immaculate patron has had time to close her eyes. A small girl carrying a heated fustian, a cooler, a sponge-cup and a little white blanket of lamb's wool follows and the operation begins. The madame makes inquiry as to the location of the pain, the sheet is rolled down and massage applied. Then the little woolly blanket is spread over the seat of the pain dampened as a tailor might sponge a custom coat and ironed dry. At first there is a fear, then a struggle, a scream or two and in five minutes the invalid is submissive as an infant. The treatment is continued until the skin becomes sensitive, when a dash of sweet oil is applied and rubbed into the flesh. Coffee and buttered muffins or wine and almond cake is served the gas is turned low and in the way that follows a body gets as near heaven as mortals are allowed. Two or three days later the ironing is repeated each pressing costing \$1.

FOR WOMEN FOLKS.

News and Gossip from Far and Near for the Fair Sex.

Necklaces are again in fashion. Eoru pouge is used for pectolites.

Englishmen who affect the single eye-glass use one encircled with a gold rim. Chandy insertion forms stripes in afternoon dresses of mousseline de soie.

Skirts are now frequently cut so as to sweep the ground a few inches behind.

Creped mousseline de soie is a new material for afternoon and reception dresses.

There is no more becoming material for bonnet ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy looking. Few people know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Broad velvet ribbons are much used just now as skirt borders; they are put on in two or more rows of equal or graded widths. Fawn upon brown and the reverse are popular combinations, and so is fawn upon Gobelin and gendarme blue.

A flounced petticoat may be set down as an indispensable addition to all fashionable costumes. The more ordinary of these petticoats for day wear are made in mohair or alpaca, the handsome ones in silk with pinked flounces.

Coat sleeves are still used, but are enlarged at the top, either slightly above the armholes, or the outside material lengthened and widened beyond the lining, and caught there in slight folds that are broad or high, as best suits the wearer.

The great majority of dresses worn at dances just now are entirely devoid of draperies, and consist of some semi-transparent tissue gathered rather full over a silk fourreau, with low bodice full to correspond, sash and shoulder knots. Lace is little used to trim this evening dress.

A pretty home-made table seen recently was simply made by placing two disks of wood about three feet apart as top and shelf, these held in place by three legs. The whole had received a liberal coat of black enamel paint and a top of marbled slate with a spray of wild roses painted on it, making a charming accessory to a corner in a small room.

There is a fancy now for low couches, or old-fashioned settees, with out side or back, luxuriously upholstered with hair covered with figured velvet, or tapestries. They are finished with four or five pillows at the back and sides. They measure in size about six feet six inches in length by three feet in width. The pillows are twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size.

Belts of grosgrain or satin ribbon drawn very smoothly about the waist with many long loops and ends arranged slightly to one side of the front are in favor just now. These belts are effective on cotton costumes made up with round bodices, and they impart a quaint air when the gown consists of a full skirt and round bodice. Remember when arranging them that the loops must not look stiff even though they are sewed; one loop should be as long as the shortest end.

Piloted toilets are a charming novelty. And not only charming in themselves, but very simple and easily made by hand. The skirt consists of a plain foundation shape laid with fine straight plisses, similar plisses cover a well-fitting bodice lining, and are drawn in at the waist by a broad, firm belt. The sleeves are likewise made of plisses arranged over well-cut, plain lining. Of course, only fine, thin stuff lends itself to this arrangement, dark materials should be chosen for the morning or walking dress, and light colors for velvet, cullis, and belt, or handkerchiefs for evening and visiting toilets.

Rheumatism is quite prevalent just now among the children of fashion. There is a new cure for it. The patient goes to a steam or vapor bath and is rubbed down afterwards with a pint of alcohol, rolled in a warm sheet, carried into the cooling-room, and laid on a Turkish couch face down. The ironing lady puts in an appearance before the immaculate patron has had time to close her eyes. A small girl carrying a heated fustian, a cooler, a sponge-cup and a little white blanket of lamb's wool follows and the operation begins. The madame makes inquiry as to the location of the pain, the sheet is rolled down and massage applied. Then the little woolly blanket is spread over the seat of the pain dampened as a tailor might sponge a custom coat and ironed dry. At first there is a fear, then a struggle, a scream or two and in five minutes the invalid is submissive as an infant. The treatment is continued until the skin becomes sensitive, when a dash of sweet oil is applied and rubbed into the flesh. Coffee and buttered muffins or wine and almond cake is served the gas is turned low and in the way that follows a body gets as near heaven as mortals are allowed. Two or three days later the ironing is repeated each pressing costing \$1.

FOR WOMEN FOLKS.

News and Gossip from Far and Near for the Fair Sex.

Necklaces are again in fashion. Eoru pouge is used for pectolites.

Englishmen who affect the single eye-glass use one encircled with a gold rim. Chandy insertion forms stripes in afternoon dresses of mousseline de soie.

Skirts are now frequently cut so as to sweep the ground a few inches behind.

Creped mousseline de soie is a new material for afternoon and reception dresses.

There is no more becoming material for bonnet ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy looking. Few people know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Broad velvet ribbons are much used just now as skirt borders; they are put on in two or more rows of equal or graded widths. Fawn upon brown and the reverse are popular combinations, and so is fawn upon Gobelin and gendarme blue.

A flounced petticoat may be set down as an indispensable addition to all fashionable costumes. The more ordinary of these petticoats for day wear are made in mohair or alpaca, the handsome ones in silk with pinked flounces.

Coat sleeves are still used, but are enlarged at the top, either slightly above the armholes, or the outside material lengthened and widened beyond the lining, and caught there in slight folds that are broad or high, as best suits the wearer.

The great majority of dresses worn at dances just now are entirely devoid of draperies, and consist of some semi-transparent tissue gathered rather full over a silk fourreau, with low bodice full to correspond, sash and shoulder knots. Lace is little used to trim this evening dress.

A pretty home-made table seen recently was simply made by placing two disks of wood about three feet apart as top and shelf, these held in place by three legs. The whole had received a liberal coat of black enamel paint and a top of marbled slate with a spray of wild roses painted on it, making a charming accessory to a corner in a small room.

There is a fancy now for low couches, or old-fashioned settees, with out side or back, luxuriously upholstered with hair covered with figured velvet, or tapestries. They are finished with four or five pillows at the back and sides. They measure in size about six feet six inches in length by three feet in width. The pillows are twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size.

Belts of grosgrain or satin ribbon drawn very smoothly about the waist with many long loops and ends arranged slightly to one side of the front are in favor just now. These belts are effective on cotton costumes made up with round bodices, and they impart a quaint air when the gown consists of a full skirt and round bodice. Remember when arranging them that the loops must not look stiff even though they are sewed; one loop should be as long as the shortest end.

Piloted toilets are a charming novelty. And not only charming in themselves, but very simple and easily made by hand. The skirt consists of a plain foundation shape laid with fine straight plisses, similar plisses cover a well-fitting bodice lining, and are drawn in at the waist by a broad, firm belt. The sleeves are likewise made of plisses arranged over well-cut, plain lining. Of course, only fine, thin stuff lends itself to this arrangement, dark materials should be chosen for the morning or walking dress, and light colors for velvet, cullis, and belt, or handkerchiefs for evening and visiting toilets.

Rheumatism is quite prevalent just now among the children of fashion. There is a new cure for it. The patient goes to a steam or vapor bath and is rubbed down afterwards with a pint of alcohol, rolled in a warm sheet, carried into the cooling-room, and laid on a Turkish couch face down. The ironing lady puts in an appearance before the immaculate patron has had time to close her eyes. A small girl carrying a heated fustian, a cooler, a sponge-cup and a little white blanket of lamb's wool follows and the operation begins. The madame makes inquiry as to the location of the pain, the sheet is rolled down and massage applied. Then the little woolly blanket is spread over the seat of the pain dampened as a tailor might sponge a custom coat and ironed dry. At first there is a fear, then a struggle, a scream or two and in five minutes the invalid is submissive as an infant. The treatment is continued until the skin becomes sensitive, when a dash of sweet oil is applied and rubbed into the flesh. Coffee and buttered muffins or wine and almond cake is served the gas is turned low and in the way that follows a body gets as near heaven as mortals are allowed. Two or three days later the ironing is repeated each pressing costing \$1.

FOR WOMEN FOLKS.

News and Gossip from Far and Near for the Fair Sex.

Necklaces are again in fashion. Eoru pouge is used for pectolites.

Englishmen who affect the single eye-glass use one encircled with a gold rim. Chandy insertion forms stripes in afternoon dresses of mousseline de soie.

Skirts are now frequently cut so as to sweep the ground a few inches behind.

Creped mousseline de soie is a new material for afternoon and reception dresses.

There is no more becoming material for bonnet ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy looking. Few people know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Broad velvet ribbons are much used just now as skirt borders; they are put on in two or more rows of equal or graded widths. Fawn upon brown and the reverse are popular combinations, and so is fawn upon Gobelin and gendarme blue.

A flounced petticoat may be set down as an indispensable addition to all fashionable costumes. The more ordinary of these petticoats for day wear are made in mohair or alpaca, the handsome ones in silk with pinked flounces.

Coat sleeves are still used, but are enlarged at the top, either slightly above the armholes, or the outside material lengthened and widened beyond the lining, and caught there in slight folds that are broad or high, as best suits the wearer.

The great majority of dresses worn at dances just now are entirely devoid of draperies, and consist of some semi-transparent tissue gathered rather full over a silk fourreau, with low bodice full to correspond, sash and shoulder knots. Lace is little used to trim this evening dress.

A pretty home-made table seen recently was simply made by placing two disks of wood about three feet apart as top and shelf, these held in place by three legs. The whole had received a liberal coat of black enamel paint and a top of marbled slate with a spray of wild roses painted on it, making a charming accessory to a corner in a small room.

There is a fancy now for low couches, or old-fashioned settees, with out side or back, luxuriously upholstered with hair covered with figured velvet, or tapestries. They are finished with four or five pillows at the back and sides. They measure in size about six feet six inches in length by three feet in width. The pillows are twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size.

Belts of grosgrain or satin ribbon drawn very smoothly about the waist with many long loops and ends arranged slightly to one side of the front are in favor just now. These belts are effective on cotton costumes made up with round bodices, and they impart a quaint air when the gown consists of a full skirt and round bodice. Remember when arranging them that the loops must not look stiff even though they are sewed; one loop should be as long as the shortest end.

Piloted toilets are a charming novelty. And not only charming in themselves, but very simple and easily made by hand. The skirt consists of a plain foundation shape laid with fine straight plisses, similar plisses cover a well-fitting bodice lining, and are drawn in at the waist by a broad, firm belt. The sleeves are likewise made of plisses arranged over well-cut, plain lining. Of course, only fine, thin stuff lends itself to this arrangement, dark materials should be chosen for the morning or walking dress, and light colors for velvet, cullis, and belt, or handkerchiefs for evening and visiting toilets.

Rheumatism is quite prevalent just now among the children of fashion. There is a new cure for it. The patient goes to a steam or vapor bath and is rubbed down afterwards with a pint of alcohol, rolled in a warm sheet, carried into the cooling-room, and laid on a Turkish couch face down. The ironing lady puts in an appearance before the immaculate patron has had time to close her eyes. A small girl carrying a heated fustian, a cooler, a sponge-cup and a little white blanket of lamb's wool follows and the operation begins. The madame makes inquiry as to the location of the pain, the sheet is rolled down and massage applied. Then the little woolly blanket is spread over the seat of the pain dampened as a tailor might sponge a custom coat and ironed dry. At first there is a fear, then a struggle, a scream or two and in five minutes the invalid is submissive as an infant. The treatment is continued until the skin becomes sensitive, when a dash of sweet oil is applied and rubbed into the flesh. Coffee and buttered muffins or wine and almond cake is served the gas is turned low and in the way that follows a body gets as near heaven as mortals are allowed. Two or three days later the ironing is repeated each pressing costing \$1.

FOR WOMEN FOLKS.

News and Gossip from Far and Near for the Fair Sex.

Necklaces are again in fashion. Eoru pouge is used for pectolites.

Englishmen who affect the single eye-glass use one encircled with a gold rim. Chandy insertion forms stripes in afternoon dresses of mousseline de soie.

Skirts are now frequently cut so as to sweep the ground a few inches behind.

Creped mousseline de soie is a new material for afternoon and reception dresses.

There is no more becoming material for bonnet ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy looking. Few people know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Broad velvet ribbons are much used just now as skirt borders; they are put on in two or more rows of equal or graded widths. Fawn upon brown and the reverse are popular combinations, and so is fawn upon Gobelin and gendarme blue.

A flounced petticoat may be set down as an indispensable addition to all fashionable costumes. The more ordinary of these petticoats for day wear are made in mohair or alpaca, the handsome ones in silk with pinked flounces.

Coat sleeves are still used, but are enlarged at the top, either slightly above the armholes, or the outside material lengthened and widened beyond the lining, and caught there in slight folds that are broad or high, as best suits the wearer.

The great majority of dresses worn at dances just now are entirely devoid of draperies, and consist of some semi-transparent tissue gathered rather full over a silk fourreau, with low bodice full to correspond, sash and shoulder knots. Lace is little used to trim this evening dress.

A pretty home-made table seen recently was simply made by placing two disks of wood about three feet apart as top and shelf, these held in place by three legs. The whole had received a liberal coat of black enamel paint and a top of marbled slate with a spray of wild roses painted on it, making a charming accessory to a corner in a small room.

There is a fancy now for low couches, or old-fashioned settees, with out side or back, luxuriously upholstered with hair covered with figured velvet, or tapestries. They are finished with four or five pillows at the back and sides. They measure in size about six feet six inches in length by three feet in width. The pillows are twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size.

Belts of grosgrain or satin ribbon drawn very smoothly about the waist with many long loops and ends arranged slightly to one side of the front are in favor just now. These belts are effective on cotton costumes made up with round bodices, and they impart a quaint air when the gown consists of a full skirt and round bodice. Remember when arranging them that the loops must not look stiff even though they are sewed; one loop should be as long as the shortest end.

Piloted toilets are a charming novelty. And not only charming in themselves, but very simple and easily made by hand. The skirt consists of a plain foundation shape laid with fine straight plisses, similar plisses cover a well-fitting bodice lining, and are drawn in at the waist by a broad, firm belt. The sleeves are likewise made of plisses arranged over well-cut, plain lining. Of course, only fine, thin stuff lends itself to this arrangement, dark materials should be chosen for the morning or walking dress, and light colors for velvet, cullis, and belt, or handkerchiefs for evening and visiting toilets.

Rheumatism is quite prevalent just now among the children of fashion. There is a new cure for it. The patient goes to a steam or vapor bath and is rubbed down afterwards with a pint of alcohol, rolled in a warm sheet, carried into the cooling-room, and laid on a Turkish couch face down. The ironing lady puts in an appearance before the immaculate patron has had time to close her eyes. A small girl carrying a heated fustian, a cooler, a sponge-cup and a little white blanket of lamb's wool follows and the operation begins. The madame makes inquiry as to the location of the pain, the sheet is rolled down and massage applied. Then the little woolly blanket is spread over the seat of the pain dampened as a tailor might sponge a custom coat and ironed dry. At first there is a fear, then a struggle, a scream or two and in five minutes the invalid is submissive as an infant. The treatment is continued until the skin becomes sensitive, when a dash of sweet oil is applied and rubbed into the flesh. Coffee and buttered muffins or wine and almond cake is served the gas is turned low and in the way that follows a body gets as near heaven as mortals are allowed. Two or three days later the ironing is repeated each pressing costing \$1.

FOR WOMEN FOLKS.

News and Gossip from Far and Near for the Fair Sex.

Necklaces are again in fashion. Eoru pouge is used for pectolites.

Englishmen who affect the single eye-glass use one encircled with a gold rim. Chandy insertion forms stripes in afternoon dresses of mousseline de soie.

Skirts are now frequently cut so as to sweep the ground a few inches behind.

Creped mousseline de soie is a new material for afternoon and reception dresses.

There is no more becoming material for bonnet ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy looking. Few people know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Broad velvet ribbons are much used just now as skirt borders; they are put on in two or more rows of equal or graded widths. Fawn upon brown and the reverse are popular combinations, and so is fawn upon Gobelin and gendarme blue.

A flounced petticoat may be set down as an indispensable addition to all fashionable costumes. The more ordinary of these petticoats for day wear are made in mohair or alpaca, the handsome ones in silk with pinked flounces.

Coat sleeves are still used, but are enlarged at the top, either slightly above the armholes, or the outside material lengthened and widened beyond the lining, and caught there in slight folds that are