

THE TWO SIDES OF IT.

There was a girl who always said
Her fate was very hard;
From the one thing she wanted most
She always was debarred.
There always was a cloudy spot
Somewhere within her sky;
Nothing was ever quite just right,
She used to say, and sigh.

And yet her sister, strange to say,
Whose lot was quite the same,
Found something pleasant for herself
In every day that came.
Of course things tangled up sometimes,
For just a little while;
But nothing ever staid all wrong,
She used to say and smile.

So one girl sighed and one girl smiled
Through all their lives together;
It didn't come from luck or fate,
From clear or cloudy weather.
The reason lay within their hearts,
And colored all outside;
One chose to hope and one to mope,
And so they smiled and sighed.

—Priscilla Leonard, in *Yonkers Statesman*.

The Turtle Doves.

"It is very kind of Clincher to make a present of two turtle doves, Samuel. I wouldn't have thought of it him."
"Clincher's fond of us, Maria."
"But its only a week ago he got them for himself, Samuel, and here they are."
Maria presented her husband with two doves in a wicker cage. Spoffins had a general belief in human nature, but he had not implicit faith in Clincher. The doves, however, cooed so prettily and looked so innocent that Spoffins became enthusiastic about Clincher's present. The cage was hung up outside the kitchen door, where the doves cooed and cooed.
"Just like a married couple, Maria," remarked Spoffins.
"Yes, Samuel."
"Stuck in a cage and can't get away from each other—so fond of kissing, I mean."
The doves cooed all day, and Spoffins swaggered about the garden proud of being the proprietor.
At daybreak Spoffins awoke with a start.
"What's that?"
"Coo, coo, coo, coo, coo!"
"It's—no it isn't, Maria."
"Yes it is, Samuel; it's Clincher's birds."
Sleep was impossible, so the Spoffins came down to breakfast in the early morning.
"I wish those birds wasn't quite so affectionate, Maria—listen to 'em."
"Coo, coo, coo coo!"
"It doesn't sound so lovely as it did."
"No they don't, Maria. I'll put them down the garden."
Spoffins did so, with the suspicion of a wish that some prowling cat might make a meal of them.
The neighbor at the bottom of the garden soon sent in to have them removed, as the noise disturbed his household. Spoffins brought them into the house, where they cooed louder than ever.
"Clincher is a smart man," muttered Samuel, as he saw the reason of his friend's generosity.
Then the Spoffins couldn't stand the row any longer; so they gave Jane a holiday, as she also was getting ill with the cooing. Locking up the house, they went to Bushey Park.
On their return they found the letter box filled with complaints from the neighbors about the doves, who, hearing Samuel and Maria enter, cooed, seemingly, louder than ever.
"I'll make them a present to Plumthimble," shouted Spoffins, as the fiendish idea took possession of him.
Unhooking the wicker cage he flew round to Plumthimbles, and made him a present of the doves.
The Plumthimbles were overjoyed—nothing could exceed Spoffins' kindness—they were just what they had always longed for.
Spoffins received their thanks with gloomy reserve, and went home. He, Maria, and Jane passed a quiet night and had breakfast without the usual irritating accompaniment of cooing. But, alas! only a day elapsed and the birds were returned. Plumthimble didn't want them.
"What shall we do?" sobbed Mrs. S., as the cooing began again.
"Do? Why, give 'em to Stiffback," replied Spoffins.
The birds had not been five minutes in the house when they were sent to Stiffback as a present, with the kindest greetings. That evening the Stiffbacks called and thanked Spoffins exuberantly for such a thoughtful and delightful gift.
On the following day, however, back came the doves with a message from them.
With an expedition born of subdued anger, Spoffins sent them to Miss Shiver of Sparrowfield Park. "An old maid's sure to like them," said Spoffins, considering within himself that he had finally got rid of them for good.
Jane returned with the doves in a very short time, with a message from Miss Shiver to say that she had kept doves before, and didn't want them.
"Nobody seems to want them," groaned Spoffins, and then in despair he sent them to the Red Lion Hotel, which let apartments to newly married couples.
The proprietor thought the present a very delicate compliment, and he thought his guests would appreciate the novelty.
The business of the hotel declined so rapidly after forty-eight hours cooling that it seemed probable that the doves would be its only tenants.
The landlord was not a man to give anything back or away, so he organized a raffle for the doves. One night at the hotel, Spoffin was asked to join

a raffle. Without troubling himself as to what the raffle was he paid half a crown and selected his number. Next morning he received the congratulations of the landlord of the Red Lion.
He had won the doves!
There was a pigeon pie at the Spoffins' for supper that evening; the bird cage is empty, and no cooing is heard now in the vicinity of Spoffins' residence.—Pick-Me-Up.

REGULARS AT DRILL.

How the Soldiers Are Trained in the Tactics of Today.

Any one who has a nice precipitous defile to rent for strenuous picnic parties can find a two days' tenant by addressing the commanding officer of the United States troops at Fort Wayne.

This is the time of year when Uncle Sam's boys are having their schooling in the practice of real war, and all that is lacked by the battalion of the 14th infantry here is a nice defile. The program of operations laid out by Capt. Patten includes almost every form of military action that infantry is likely to be called upon to perform, and in the list is a day set apart for practice in guarding a defile and another for forcing the passage of a defile. All that is lacking is the natural setting for the maneuvers.

The training which the battalion is now undergoing is exceedingly varied and each day has a different drill. The program takes two months to complete and includes scouting, practice marches, advance and rear guard duty, trenching patrols, signalling, sick relief and outpost duty. One day a convoy is to be attacked, another an outpost carried, and again advance and rear guard formation in passing through a town is to be taught. A number of very exciting skirmishes have been fought in the scouting which has been done. At one time a whole detachment of the scouts who were trying to slip past the guards into Fort Wayne under command of a captain, were neatly ambushed and captured before they had time to escape from the trap.

A feature of the practice that shows the different conceptions of army action between American and European military men, is the dependence placed upon the non-commissioned officers. They are sent out in command of detachments and are expected to carry out the movements ordered on their own initiative, while in continental armies all orders come from the officers and their men are but machines. The difference is shown when American regulars are thrown into tight pinches and in emergencies when every man must think for himself.

Twice a week all the companies at the fort engage in battalion, which is in reality a rehearsal of the movements of a battle of the modern sort. There is no posing or drawing of the men up in useless lines. They are used as they would be in real fighting and taught to advance and retreat with the greatest efficiency and safety.

At the start the companies are put in double line at one end of the parade ground, which is supposed to be beyond the enemy's range, one company in reserve. Then, rushing in platoons, half the line companies trot forward and drop to cover the advance of the remainder by their fire. The second set of platoons likewise rush forward to fill up the breaks in the line, and by their fire cover the second rush of their comrades. As the advance continues the platoons break up into squads of eight, for the smaller the units of movement the less the loss in hit. Finally they are far enough forward for a charge, and then the line concentrates with a last sweeping fire from the distance of 200 yards from the mythical intrenchments.

Then, with a yell that has become familiar to Filipino ears, they cover the remaining distance at a gallop, firing at will. It is all very life-like and the realism is not diminished by the fact that most of the men in the charging, firing, yelling lines have carried out the grim reality of the thing in many a furious over-seas fight, where the little brown men of the tropic islands have been the foe and the charge was directed against very real intrenchments sputtering with Mauser fire.—Detroit Journal.

Where He Fell at.

The other morning a youthful desperado appeared at a police court to answer to a charge of shop-breaking. He undertook his own defence, and did it well up to a certain point. Then, however, came an utter collapse.

"I didn't break into the shop, yer woshup," he told the chairman of the bench. "I just fell into it." And then, seeing the astonishment this announcement created in the court he went on to explain:

"Yer sees, it was this way. I was agoin' for a walk when I 'appened to bump agin the shop door. The winder (fanlight) over the door fell down an' I climbed up to put it right agin. Just as I'd nearly got it right I overbalanced an' fell into the shop. As soon as I'd picked myself together agin I climbed out agin the same way. It was just then that the bobby saw me an' collared me."

"But," said the chairman blandly, "how came it that you had half a dozen mouth organs in your pocket?"

After a thoughtful pause the youthful prisoner shook his head.

"That ticks me," he replied, gloomily. "That's just the bit as I can't explain."—Tit-Bits.

There are now 1142 different submarine cables, with a total length of 19,880 miles, owned by governments, and 318 cables, altogether 146,000 miles long, in the hands of companies.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—The skirt with the circular flounce makes a marked feature both of present and coming styles. The much graduated effect is the very



WOMAN'S THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

latest that has appeared and has the advantage of being graceful and becoming as well as smart, as shown in the fashionable May Manton model, while the fan pleat can be omitted and the flounce made plain when preferred. The material which the original is made of is camel's hair in a rich golden brown, with the edges simply stitched, but all materials used for gowns and odd skirts are appropriate.

The upper portion is cut in three pieces and is fitted snugly about the hips, the fulness being laid in inverted pleats. The flounce is narrow at the front, but widens suddenly to run well up at the back, making a specially desirable model for wide fabrics. The fan pleat is a novel and fashionable feature, besides which, it adds to the flare and freedom about the feet, but when desired the flounce can be made plain.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size eight and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, six and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, five and a half yards forty-four inches wide or four and five-eighth yards fifty inches wide will be required.

Woman's Fancy Blouse.

Fancy blouses are in great demand both for entire gowns for indoor wear and odd bodices to be worn with jack-



FANCY WAIST.

et suits, to the theatre, informal luncheons and the like. The May Manton model shown is essentially smart and is well suited to both uses. The material from which the original was made is Louisiana silk in pastel green, the bands being white edged with black velvet and worked with French knots in black, the narrow vest and collar silk of a deeper tone trimmed with Persian bands, and the undersleeves the deeper toned silk to match the vest.

The fitted lining closes at the centre front and serves as a foundation for the various parts of the waist. The back is smooth across the shoulders, but drawn down to gather at the waist line. The fronts are laid in five tucks each, that extend to yoke depth and provide soft folds below. The narrow vest is plain and is arranged over the lining and beneath the fronts, being attached permanently at the right side and hooked over onto the left. The sleeves are novel and generally becoming. The upper portions are snug, but not tight, and are curved at the lower edge to allow the soft puffs of the undersleeves to fall through. At the waist is an odd shaped belt that is wider at the back, narrower at the front.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one and a half yards twenty-one inches wide for vest and undersleeves.

Lace Flowers on Winter Hats.

For winter wear on felt or beaver hats we will use lace flowers, stiffly wired, and adorned with jet centres and orange silk stemms. The combination of lace and jet in artificial flowers seems strange. Sometimes white lace wired flowers have a soft border

of fine black chenille. The lace petals are often very beautiful, and look especially well when used on velvet toques or where fur trimmings are employed. There are black lace flowers, with jetted centres and orange silk stemms, and they are quite as handsome as the white lace flowers, although scarcely as novel.

The Indispensable Boa.

Boas are part of an outfit that no woman can afford to be without. Those of lace and chiffon are still being worn, and for evening wear will be in use throughout the winter. But for street and visiting, warmer ones are taking their places. Ostrich feathers lead, and gray and black, combined, are preferred. Silk, satin and chenille, and whatsoever the ingenuity may devise, are nice.

Severe and Stately.

Some tall, well-formed woman is to look no end of stately in a new suit of very fine and very heavy black zibeline. In this case the material has a fur-like nap. The coat is a cutaway, the skirts being rather long and plain. For a waistcoat there's a black and white mixture embroidered in dull colors. No trimming, not even strapping, mars this plain and stunning rig.

Irish Crochet Laces.

Irish crochet laces are to be used extensively for millinery purposes as well as for trimming costumes.

Girl's Costume.

Cashmere in all the brighter, lighter colors is much worn by little girls and makes charming frocks. The pretty May Manton design illustrated shows the material in cardinal red, combined with black velvet and simple cream lace, and is in the height of fashion. The yoke is simply banded, but the bertha is overlaid with velvet, leaving only an edge of the red, and it and the sash are finished with applied medallions of the lace. Albatross serge, henrietta, plaid materials and simple silks, trimmed as illustrated, or with velvet only are, however, equally appropriate and equally in style.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the back, but which is quite plain and smooth. The waist proper is gathered at the yoke and

again at the waist line and blouses slightly over the belt. The bertha is oddly shaped and exceedingly becoming and is arranged over the joining of waist and yoke. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow straight cuffs and the neck is finished with a standing collar. The gored skirt is smooth at the front and the box pleats at the back may be omitted in favor of gathers if so preferred. The upper edge is joined to the body and the sash serves to conceal the seam.

To cut this dress for a girl of eight years of age five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four yards



CHARMING COSTUME FOR LITTLE GIRLS, twenty-seven inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.



Something About Starch.
It sounds contradictory to advise making cold starch with hot water; but those who have once tried it find its results most satisfactory. This does not necessarily mean that the water must be boiling hot, but comfortably warm.

Starch made in this way works much better than that made with cold water. A little salt added to cold starch is an improvement, preventing it from sticking to the iron.

It is always better to let clothes remain rolled some time after starching them, as they will then iron much better. If after these precautions you find the starch inclined to stick to the iron, it is because it is too stiff.—The Ladies' World.

Salvage Soap.

In a month's time quite a sizable heap of rubbins accumulates. We sort the bathing soap from the household brown article. Melting the latter in some boiling water, we bottle the solution and keep it to use in an emergency wash, particularly of flannel and woolen goods. With the better soap we do noble things. We pick out the unscented pieces, and to a cupful add three cupfuls of boiling water, dissolving thoroughly and adding lastly 5 cents' worth of salts of tartar. The jelly-like resultant is absolutely unrivaled for cleansing rugs and carpets. Scrub it into the article to be cleansed and then scrape perfectly dry with a smooth stick. To the scented bits of soap add boiling water in the same proportion and a small lump of washing soda. This mixture will also jelly and makes an invaluable convenient shampoo. One member of the family, a fadist, saves her bits of soap to dry to chips when she pounds them to a powder and mixes it with bran to make a bran bath. Another member, philanthropic, keeps on hand a decoration of soapsuds and glycerine, treating the children to an occasional bubble party.—Alice Judson, in *Good Housekeeping*.

A Stitch in Time.

All householders who look well to the ways of their households appreciate the value of a stitch in time. The principle inculcated by the proverb may be carried to all departments of the house. The household belongings which are kept continually in order by being mended as soon as they need mending cannot suddenly give out and need to be replaced. Prudent householders keep a pot of glue ready to be melted when needed, a cement bottle for china and once a month or once a week, as it may be convenient, they repair breakages in china or in furniture. It is more trouble to learn to use a soldering iron, but this can be done, and when necessary a hole in tinware or in almost any common metal can be mended. Usually all that is necessary is to stop a leak in time, so it will grow no larger.

It is an excellent practice to keep a list of everything about the house that has gone awry, and every six months at least, if not oftener, see that it is made right. The best time is just after the spring and fall housecleaning. If this is done the house can be easily kept in order, and at much less cost than when every repair needed is left until it has become necessary to the comfort of the home that it should be attended to.—New York Tribune.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Orange Sauce—Cream one-half cupful of butter. Mix one saltspoon of salt, half a saltspoonful of paprika, four tablespoonfuls of orange juice, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one-half cupful of water; stir into the well beaten yolks of two eggs and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick and smooth. Add the creamed butter and serve at once.

Lemon Rice—Boil sufficient rice in milk till soft, sweeten to taste, then pour into a mould to cool. Peel a lemon very thick, cut the peel into half-inch lengths, cover with water, boil for a few minutes, pour off water, cover with a cupful of fresh water, add juice, and sugar to sweeten, then stew gently for two hours, after which allow to cool, when it will be a thick syrup. Turn the rice into a glass dish and pour the syrup over it.

Sweet Potato Frittee—Boil three medium sized sweet potatoes with their skins on until done, then remove the skin and cut each in half; place them in a shallow baking dish with a teaspoonful melted butter over each one, sprinkle with sugar and set in the oven to bake until they have obtained a fine golden brown color. Salt is omitted, as some do not wish it with the sugar; a half teaspoonful, however, sprinkled evenly over the hot potatoes as soon as they are peeled will remove all flat taste.

Preserved Pears—Peel, halve and core six pounds of pears, dropping all into cold water to keep from discoloring. Put in a preserving kettle four pounds of sugar, two cupfuls of water, the juice of two lemons and rind of one cut in strips and an ounce of ginger root. Boil together 30 minutes, drain the pears, put in the syrup and boil about 15 minutes, or until tender. Take them out, lay on platters and boil the syrup until thick. Put in the pears once more, let them just come to a boil, and can.

cured.
A patient, Mond Lunatic Asylum, and wondering about the city was sum. on a Coroner's jury by the police, assisted in finding a verdict. The lunatic has since been captured and taken back to the asylum.

The fellow who never has anything of importance to say always manages to say it.

Catarah Cannot Be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarah. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A woman need never hope to keep a secret. Age will tell on her.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A square foot of honeycomb contains about 9000 cells.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22d.—The Garfield Tea Co., manufacturers of Garfield Tea, Garfield Headache Powder, Garfield Tea Syrup, Garfield Relief Plasters, Garfield Digestive Tablets and Garfield Lotion, are now occupying the large and elegant office building and laboratory recently erected by them. For many years the Garfield Remedies have been growing in popularity and their success is well deserved.

Germany has one physician to every 2000 inhabitants; the United States one to every 636.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Among the 282 medical journals published in the United States, twenty-eight are devoted exclusively to hygiene.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOTEY, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

False teeth are now made from paper and are said to last a lifetime.

MISS LAURA HOWARD,

President South End Ladies' Golf Club, Chicago, Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After the Best Doctors Had Failed To Help Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can thank you for perfect health to-day. Life looked so dark to me a year or two ago. I had constant pains, my limbs swelled, I had dizzy spells, and never



MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO.

"I knew one day how I would feel the next. I was nervous and had no appetite, neither could I sleep soundly nights. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, used in conjunction with your Sanative Wash, did more for me than all the medicines and the skill of the doctors. For eight months I have enjoyed perfect health. I verily believe that most of the doctors are guessing and experimenting when they try to cure a woman with an assortment of complications, such as mine; but you do not guess. How I wish all suffering women could only know of your remedy; there would be less suffering I know."—LARA HOWARD, 113 Northberry Ave., Chicago, Ill. —\$3000 for it! If above testimonial is not genuine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

LIBBY'S

Mince Meat.

In our mammoth kitchen we employ a chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very choicest materials. He is told to make the best Mince Meat ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's; enough for two large pies. You'll never use another kind again.

Libby's Atlas of the World, with 32 new maps, size 8x11 inches, sent anywhere for 10 cts. in stamps. Our Booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," mailed free.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, CHICAGO.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water