

NAME NO A MARKAR DE LA CARACTERIZZA DE LA CARAC

black buttons.

and woolens.

tabliers.

the dress.

ford.

Flounces and Fringes.

merable narrow silk fringes, both on

the edges of scarfs, draperies, flounces

and small shoulder affairs, will have a

most broad use. These fringes will

vary from the merest suggestion of a

quarter of an inch on the ribbons

through the various widths and pro-

cesses of manufacture-simple, twist-

ed, knotted and tinseled-to the very

widest depths, which will be used as

fronts and to finish the bottoms of

Latest Dress Collars.

consists in a close-fitting band with-

by whatever may be the trimming of

Flowers and Feathers.

the thing. The designs of the past

the belief in flowers, but from this

very fact alone there is enough to

build on to show that the coming sea-

Fur is the Rage.

Fur is the present rage, and all

son will be a flower season.

Masses of flowers must come to be

The latest fashion in dress collars

NEW YORK CITY (Special) .- Reseda | white lace with black cloth, and the green has become more fashionable black lace, no matter how heavy it is, than ever and is considered especially has not at all the same look. But a elegant in combination with brown.



A MORNING GOWN,

This becoming house gown is of out the least flare (that is reserved for figured reseda green wool with out door garments) from 21 to three inches wide, but attaining double flounces of burnt sienna taffeta lightly that width at the back, where it rises in an abrupt point. The material may embroidered. The little girl's frock is challi.

Green, by the way, is securing for itself quite a nice fat slice of popular favor, and has serious inclinations towards running itself in dangerous rivalry with brown. A dark olive tone, in a very fine, highly-finished face cloth, told an attractive tale in a neverely tailor-built coat and skirt costume seen recently. The coat was | two or three seasons have discouraged almost an Eton, with just the slightest presence of spade fronts, that were thrown back to the waist by revers of pale blue panne, run round the edge with three or four rows of Tom Thumb black and white silk fringe. As the skirt was lifted the wearer revealed glimpses of a pale blue silk petticont, and a round toque of tucked blue panne, its brim artistically trailed over on the left side with Russian violets, completed a rather more than asually attractive tout ensemble.

Freshening Up an Old Waist. Fashion is kind to those whose fancy waists have lost their pristine freshness. All sorts of dainty additions may be made to them, which will the front with straps that extend make them look like new. Three across the fastening and button nearer ruses to this end are shown in the the side of the garment with large



Manages Railroad Trains; Handles Haggage; Rings Cathedral Chimes; Builds Bridges; Makes Baskets; Gives Shampoos: Dusts Carpets; Does It All Well. All are familiar with the uses of

compressed air in bicycle tires, in door brakes, in pneumatic mattresses, and in the department store cash tube system, to mention a few modern applications, which, however, are novel 10 longer. But does every one know smart little waist to wear with a black that baskets are now made by comcloth gown that is lined with yellow pressed air, that statuary is chiselled is made of yellow crepe de Chine by it, that carpets and furniture are trimmed with three rows in the front leaned and dusted by it, that buildand the back of black Chantilly lace, ngs are painted by it, and that a modcaught together, each band of the lace. with black silk cord fastened with tiny sen train service would be out of the juestion were it not for the practical

MADE TO DO NOWADAYS.

ifficiency of air under pressure? Out-ide of the engineering world how The spring gowns will be more silky many people imagine the scope and and lacy. Flounces embroidered and scalloped will be much seen in silks he multitudinous uses of airtools and machinery in the building of bridges, in the carving out of tunnels, in al-most every branch of mining, in ship There is no question that the silk fringe which was introduced last fall building, etc.? will be further used, and the innu-

A NECESSITY IN PAILROADING.

Riding on a modern, thoroughly squipped railroad, did it ever occur to you that air is used to signal and steer the train and to work the brakes? That the carpets, the cushions and the cars are painted by pneumatic paint-spraying machines, and, to nention the latest appliances, that he baggage is handled by air elevators, the bell rung by a pneumatic ringer?

After eighteen years of costly and extensive experimenting, the pneumatic interlocking signal and switch system has been made a success and a dxture at the leading terminal sta-tions in this country. By its aid one man now does the work that would otherwise require the combined efforts of six operators, and he does the work better, the chances of his making mistakes having been reduced to a miniton Southern station in the largest

known. There are no fewer than 238 pneumatic switches in operation, eleven trains may move simultaneous-ly into or out of the train shed, 148 semaphore signals are provided for the 400 possible routes presented in the switch system of that terminal.

AIR AS A CLEANSER.

Cleaning car cushions and carpets by compressed air has lately been introduced. A pipe flattened at the end until it is almost the shape of a spade is used. The air rushes through perforations at the thin, wide end, cleaning the material without touching it, at a much swifter rate, and much more thoroughly than ordinary brooms or brushes could. Besides, the wear and tear consequent on beating the material is done away with, which is, of itself, a great saving. Armed with can do more work in less time than cars the pneumatic paint spraying machines now in the market are even superior to those used in painting the World's Fair buildings in Chicago in 1893. A painting machine has been Painting by air is not only immeasurably swifter and cheaper than old

COMPRESSED AIR'S USES, pers and so on, all of which enter into | the work of modern construction, accelerating production immensely, while improving the product. But if there VARIED WORK WHICH IT IS BEING is any one tool that is more indispensable than the rest it is the pneumatic hammer, which makes possible the

various and difficult forms of riveting, calking and chiseling. This hammer consists of a cylinder in which a piston reciprocates, delivering a continuous series of blows against the end of the die. The hammer is light and powerful. For small rivets it can be held in the hand, but for heavier work it is supplied with a yoke support, and thus fitted it will drive and fit the largest size rivets in use, which are generally one-inch in diameter. Probably the hardest manual labor in ship and bridge building is riveting. Com bined with this is an amount of technical skill acquired only by long and arduous apprenticeship, and varying with the class of rivets driven. In addition the necessity for heavier plating, doublings, etc., requires the use of larger and longer rivets, which cannot be properly closed down by hand. The pneumatic hammer is the practical device which has enabled builders to surmount these and other obstacles. The air tool also saves

money. EOLIAN CHIMES.

New York may know that in the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth avenue, the city possesses one of the finest orchestras of this kind in the furniture of the coaches are cleaned the world, but does New York know and dusted by pneumatic brushes; that that these bells are now rung by compressed air? Nineteen bells, the and, to heaviest of which weighs about six thousand pounds, the lightest about three hundred pounds, constitute the set, which has been placed in the northern spire, 180 feet above ground. Electricity is the trigger, and com-pressed air the power in this operation. The largest orchestral chime in the world is that of the church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois in Paris, which set was finished in 1878. Their construction consumed fifteen years, but they never ran successfully until last year. There are forty-four bells in the set, which, it is said, will be operanum. The system in use at the Bos- ted by compressed air to welcome visitors to the Paris Exposition.

It might bore the lay reader to describe the new air-tight system for pumping artesian wells, the hundred and one handy little inventions, such as pneumatic track sanders for locomotives, sand-blasting machines for removing the scale from metals of all kinds, coal cutters, etc.; but there are a few things in the way of "air novelties" which are most interesting. Take the work of basket-making. Surely no one ever heard of any of the old machines turning out 180 bushel baskets an hour, or 1800 baskets a day, but a compressed air basket-making machine is now doing it at Traverse City, Mich.

Then there is the fountain air-brush, which some say will soon be adopted by artists for applying color on canvas. It is shaped like, and is but a single pneumatic cleaner one man little larger than, a lead pencil, is handled in the came manner, applies three men could formerly do with color in large quantities in a short canes and brushes. As for painting time, and is adjustable for the finest lines.

MISCRLTANEOUS USES.

The pneumatic mail-tube dispatch system has now developed so fast in this country that even eight-inch invented that will coat 46,000 square tubes, with cartridges carrying 600 feet of surface in six hours and a half letters, are in successful operation. in the hands of a skillful operator. The longest circuit ever built in the world is the main line recently laid in New York City, extending from the fashioned brush work, but it has been terminal Postoffice to the Grand Cendemonstrated that paint supplied by trai branch Postoffice, a distance of the air machine is applied more thor- three and one-half miles,

A method of sweeping and cleaning railroad stations by compressed air Lake Erie Railroad, the Louisville blowers has been instituted by the It nois Central Railroad were pioneers has been found that sweeping and in this field. The last road is at pres- scrubbing and cleaning can be done ant repainting about 400 cars a week | far more effectually with air than in with compressed air, while the Louis- any other way. Gangs of men furville and Nashville Railroad recently nished with compressed air-blowers covered eighty-five buildings under are turned loose after working hours this method in record breaking time. upon the floors of various buildings. The Grand Rapids and Indiana They go over every square inch of Railroad has gone one step further by surface, and over the walls and the lately adopting the pneumatic baggage furniture with the blowers, which handler system. This device has sweep every speck of dust and dirt proved itself able to handle heavy before them, doing the work much baggage much more rapidly than it better than double the help could do could otherwise be handled, and, with brooms. The railroad hands moreover, to do away with breakage. have found many uses for the com-The day of the baggage-smasher may, pressed air, which is so handy for therefore, be past. The machine is them. They find that it will clean them. They find that it will clean a very simple arrangement of air cy- clothes and fine fabrics as well as linder and baggage support. The plush seats and carpets, and dozens latter is lowered to the platform where of them take their clothes and uniit receives the baggage. Then it rises forms to the men who handle the compressed air, to be cleaned, The around by a cam action, carrying the work takes but a few seconds, is done thoroughly, and has the ad-

"#99999999999999999999999998

MAINE'S INDIAN PRINCESS.

Educated and Accomplished, She Lives With Her Tribe on an Island.

Near Bangor, Maine, is living today a real Indian Princess. She is Miss Maud Loring, daughter of Peol Loring-"Big Thunder"-wise man, historian, medicine man, and general prophet of the Tarratines, who is the son of a former chief, who, in turn, was the son of a big sachem. Maud. whose Indian name is "Bright Eyes," is rather a pretty girl of eighteen, and she leads the most luxurious life of any Indian in Maine. She is the pet of the tribe, and also of the priests who come to say mass in the chapel on Indian Island, while the Sisters of Mercy who teach the dusky little children in the Indian school have put the Princess through a course that would fit any but a very stupid young woman to shine in society.

Maud can speak the Abenaki tongue, which is, or was, the language of the Indians of all Down East, in addition to French and English. She can play waltzes on the piano and Catholic hymns on the chapel organ; she can work elippers of soft deer skin in the most wonderful of bright embroideries, paint hunting scenes on miniature cances, war clubs and paddles; she has a good contralto voice, and she can paddle a canoe, row an oar in a batteau, set a bear trap, shoot arrows straighter than William Tell ever thought of, and pick a partridge off a limb with any kind of a gun as far as she can see the bird.

Once many and powerful, now dwindled to a few hundreds, the Tarratines dwell upon an island in the Penobscot, thirteen miles above Baugor. They are half French Canadian, but they still look like the red men of old. The French blood makes no show against the Indian in their veins. They work at basket making and also fashion countless pretty things that are sold readily at the agency store to visitors or at the seaside resorts. Canoes, real and miniature, gaily decorated paddles, war clubs carved fancifully and stained staringly in red, green and yellow, bows and arrows, and a hundred other things they make, working silently and patiently with materials brought in winter time on sladges over twenty, forty, sometimes a hundred miles of frozen crust.

The tribe owns a lot of little islands in the river above the one on which their village is located, and from the cultivation of these lands and the rental of the shore privileges to lumbermon they gain a part of their living, the rest coming from the faucy work described, from work in the woods, or on the log drives and from the interest of a fund held in trust by the State, this latter yielding about \$4500 a year, which is devoted to the care of the poor, the purchase of medicines, etc.

Some of the men carn a good deal of money in the hunting season by acting as guides for moose and deer The younger men are hunters. among the best log drivers on the Penobscot River, which means the best in the world .- New York Sun.

The Correct Style of Skirt.

There is a controversy as to what is the correct style of skirt. The smart tailors are turning out the close-fitting habit skirt with a seam down the back, or with a circular back and a seam in front, while, on the other hand, some of the very smartest imported cloth costumes have double the role

ance. ' "It means 'keep your two eyes on her ten fingers!"

POPULAR S

The muscular stren

age of about thirty or

seventeen he can lift w

277 pounds; at twenty,

thirty-one, 400 pounds

seventy, 246 pounds.

pounds; at fifty, 328

Tungsten, obtained of

in pure specimens by 2.5

sount of the hardness

The element fluoring

powerful reagent the

formed over the metal.

can be employed even it trolysis of hydrofluoris

Poisoning by eggs of

forms is the curious part cracy reported to the hit

Journal, Even when in

is in the minutest quate young lady suffers rig-ing, the tongue become w

dry and the throat son

headache and pain in the symptoms continue from

to two days. They apped the egg is disguised d

and a small quantity

In a recent number gist is to be found an inter-on the method used by

ward and inward, so brane joining it to the at s pouch or bag, into w²⁴⁶

sect can be pushed after This is done by slightly

folded wings, bringing

ward to increase the stail pouch, and then be and thrusting the head body. In spite of violathe insect rarely escaped

what similar method is

the bat when on the rece been noticed to alwayshin so as to form a recell

The Champton Fan The "sporting" edita responsible for the folla

One of the most remain

ing experiences is that tom fox" which for

puzzled and baffled the

Madison County, Kent

after week the fox was

after running the house

death, its trail was longrass" pasture in the

The news of this strain

unce came to the can

blind fox-hunter, call

who, in spite of his lack

one of the most daring

riders to hounds in the

Kentucky cliffs, going

over ground where the

men dare scarcely foll

knows every nook and a cliffs, and when he come

ly dangerous point b

takes hold of his horse's

animal takes him safely A hunt was arranged to

benefit, and the phase

started on his last run.

ing him from 8 o'clock t

he reached the pasture,

trace of him was sudden

follows the hounds alo

neighborhood.

wetter 3

placed on the skin p

rash.

prey.

story:

his disposal. Its use

steel.

The mystery was solved. The shopbeen studied by a Ge men of the Trois Quartiers had taken the richest and most generous woman with a special dynam in Great Britain for a shoplifter,-10,000 separate exper that the average man London Tit-Bits. reaches his maximum

It Is True

That skirts are less tight.

That sleeves are tighter, but broader n the shoulders. That street dresses are shorter, but

nouse dresses, if possible, longer, That an untrimmed skirt, unless it elong to a severe tailor dress, is as

rare as a white blackbird. That the newest bodices are made oxide by aluminum, h

by Professor R. Stave with boleros. lin. The metal is hard a Or, for house wear, with basques. than zine, and is infas Or with cuirasse corsages cut in trie are. It is practical

ront like stays. That the newest tailor dresses have acids, even in aqua re is dissolved slowly in short Eton coats or vest jackets of alpotash. This metal, lied varieties. is of much practical

That the redingote, the princess dress and the polonaise are leading stvies.

That the newest capes and victorines, in cloth or fur, have the 1830 style of drooping shoulders.

That velvet gowns will be the height of fashionable elegance. That soft, brilliant, long-faced sable

stricted, however, by that it would destroy a cept that constructed cloth is the most beautiful of the new lead or fluorspar, but }_ materials. lately shown that ven are only slightly attacks of insoluble fluoride of in That cote de cheval, which looks

like the sheeny coat of a well-groomed horse, and a variety of gold and silver dusted silk and chenille-embroidered stuffs, are the promising novelties. That the pastel colors, even for

cloth dresses, still enjoy a vogue, and that, except for red and a few shades of orange for trimmings, the general preference is for neutral and subdued tones.

That lace, fringe and bonnaz work, which includes many varieties of applique and embroidery, are the approved trimmings.

Wavy Hair,

Most important in waving the hair in the great undulations which are so popular for the pompadour effect just at present is to make it look as natural as possible. The point of difference between naturally wavy hair and waves created by the curling igon is that the former undulate evenly and match all over the head, no matter from what part the hair be combed. The waves fit into each other. The artificial wavelets are all sizes, and jog at every inch or so, showing an unevenness of heat in the iron and no regard for making ends fit together.

While it is not possible to perfectly counterfeit nature, still, having decided upon the sort of coiffure desired, the waves can be manufactured surprisingly even. The first lock having been waved, all others must match it in size and direction as if the whole head were waved in one impression of the hot iron. This can be done accurately by taking a few hairs from the first look and combining it with the second to measure the waves.

This must be continued all around the first lock, and extend all around the head. Only in this way cau a waved coiffure be made effective. The iron must also be of even temperature throughout the whole process, otherwise one wave will be tighter than another. When properly done the most simple arrangement is beautiful.

tagers.

Rich Women as Housekeepers. The old idea that a careful watch over the servants and household affairs is beneath the dignity of women of wealth and position is being grad-ually dispelled, and many women in fashionable life, as well as in circles less important socially, now feel that e of chatelaind one to tak pride in. Mrs. Russell Sage is an admirable housekeeper, looking down to the smallest particular. Miss Helen Gould understands all the minutize of housekeeping, and with a big white apron tied about her waist may frequently be seen attending personally to her establishment. During the days following the awful Windsor fire she and Mrs. Sage worked indefatigably, spreading sandwiches and pouring coffee for the refreshment of the work ingmen busied in searching the ruins of that ill-fated house. Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., goes to market each morning while at Newport, making a personal selection of fruits, meats and fish for her table, and pay ing cash for her purchases-an un

in this progressive age as they are to

hats have as much sable, mink, chinchilla and marten as the wearer can af-Cloth Coat For a Girl. The long wrap is the thing for the young girl. Pelisses that cover the entire costume are the rage among the fashionable. These garments are made from the plainer meltons, stitched simply around and buttored across

DAINTY WAISTS FOR HOME WEAR.

large engraving. One clever woman pearl buttons, to the elaborate con turned a high-necked gown into one fections of chenille-embroidered cloth appropriate for home wear by cutting cut in several tiers, simulating four away the throat and draping about other. her shoulders a handsome silk crepe other. The the throat and draping about

shawl, which she fastened with an old-fashionod cameo brooch, an heirloom in the family. The Priscilla-

like effect was very pretty and quaint. The lace shoulder drapery, with frills and ruz-in ribbon, is very handsome and should be used only with a waist of silk or other rich material.

The tie and belt bowed to match are very fashionable. They can be changed frequently and give the effect of a change of costume.

A Cloth Costume a Necessity.

In spite of coats and skirts, an entire cloth costume remains a necessity in every wardrobe. There are so many bewitching little short jackets that can be worn with any gown that it is very hard to resist buying them. They are almost without exception in the Eton shape at the back, but with long tabs in front, are made of different colors in cloth, two shades of gray, the lighter shade being used in the revers, collur and cuffs. In blue they have facings of darker blue velvet, and an outline of black satin making ins revers still larger. Then there are the short velvet coats, of which mention has been made before, and a few-as yet only a very few-of black cloth, entirely covered with small steel beads, and made with black satin revers heavily embroidered in steel and jet.

The Widening of Skirts.

If the contemplated widening of skirts is really seriously thought of, too much cannot be said regarding outdoor garments, for nothing can fasibly be narrower or more sheathlike than their actual cut and appearance

The long, shapeless coat form is the most fashionable, and is but little wider at the foot than at the shoulders, where it fits as closely as possi-ble.

For this garment there is a perfect res ., and with reason, for it has a most elegant and stylish appearance.

Lace Combined With Cloth.

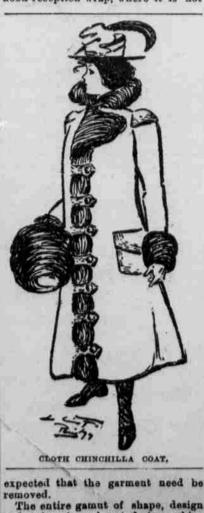
Lace jeekets to be worn with cloth skirts, lace waists and cloth sleeves, and lace capes and cloaks are among the latest devices on which money can be spont in providing an up-to-date au. The combining of lace

with cloth is very effective, and adds much to the beauty of the broadcloth gowus made of colored cloths. It is rather too sharp a contrast to put these long individual affairs. and color is exhausted in making

separate coats, one overlapping the

The edges of each of these false coats are cut out in design and embroidered with chenille in the same tone of rich biscuit. Beneath the chenille embroidery appears a band of gray chinchilla fur, also formed in contour following the shape of the coat edge.

The front of this garment has a stole of chinichilla and the collar is a broad revers of the same fur. The entire iuside double-effect of cream chiffon, with antique lace embroidered with small seed pearls, further enriches this garment. This, of course, may be used as a visite, theatre or afternoon reception wrap, where it is not



oughly and is more durable than brush painting. The Pittshurg and and Nashville Railroad and the Illi- Central Railroad of New Jersey. quickly and is automatically swung baggage into the car. The lift is operated by air drawn from the train tanks vantage of costing nothing. The men to a special reservoir, and it is conhave also found another and still more to a special reservoir, and it is con-trolled by the baggageman. The ma-unique use for the air.

gage as it is handled, and it is able to load trunks at the rate of six pieces air!" every thirty-five seconds. For conntry stations where now there is only one man to handle the baggage with the usual disastrous results, this device will save many a trunk from being damaged or smashed.

If you wish to hear locomotive bells said ; rung by compressed air you must take a train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, on which Of course they al line a number of prominent bell ringers are in operation, giving admirable results.

AIR TOOLS FOR BRIDGE BUILDING.

It would be impossible to do the high class work of modern bridge building construction without the aid of air tools. All the world pricked up its multitudinous ears when the success of American builders in build. ing bridges in Africa within a previously unapproached time limit was established beyond a doubt. The press was very busy and patriotic on the subject, but forgot entirely to state the reason why the superior swiftness and workmanship of the engineer had been made possible. The firm which erected the Atbara and other bridges. attributes its success aside from an admirable system of organization, to the extensive employment of pneumat-ic machines. [The most difficult and time-consuming work, which was formerly done by hand, is now done at a much quicker rate and in better shape by air tools in every modern American bridge shop___There is a long with of pneumatic answered to their ers,

chine has a lifting capacity of 500 pounds, with seventy pounds of air pressure; it has a spring scale device providing for the weighing of the bag- shampoo to be had right here for nothing. How, d'ye say?-compressed

A Good Trick.

A wandering #leight-of-hand man was entertaining some loungers with an exhibition of his tricks. After showing a good number of them he

"But I have one good trick that]

Of course they all wanted to see that, so he instructed a good number of them to give him a silver quarter of a dollar, after having marked it and carefully noted the date. About a dozen of the bystanders did so, and he took them all, shook them up, and then showed each man another quarter than the one he had marked, accompanying each quarter with the question:

"Is that yours?" Each man, of course, said "No," and he strolled away, saying: "Then they must all be mine."

The Piano in Atchison.

Why learn to play the piano? Miss Ida Simmons, a wonderfully clever performer, came to Atchison a short time ago, and only a dozen people out to hear her. She has turned spent fifteen or twenty years in the hardest sort of practice, and is really a wonderful performer; she can do wonderful things with her fingers, but what of it? People don't care if she can. Anyway, they will not go to hear her play. Why should mothers compel their daughters to practice four or five hours a day, and annoy the neighbors?-Atchizou (Kau.) Globe.

box-pleats directly in the centre of the back, or a box-pleat in the back and a pleat on either side. And others, again, have a side panel made entirely of pleats. Each and all must needs have a most careful fitting around the hips, for fashion demands everything very close-fitting, until half-way down the skirt, and from there down the skirt must begin to flare, until at the foot it flares much more than it has for some time.

The most attractive skirt turned out by one of the leading Paris houses is in a light gray cloth. It is made to open in front and show a small shaped front breadth, is trimmed on either side with a band of velvet the exact color of the cloth, and has straps of velvet that fasten the sides together. The bottom of the skirt is cut in scallops that fall over a scant bias flounce and that are outlined with velvet. Another of the new skirts is made with a double box-pleat in the centre of the back, a plain front and side breadth, and on each breadth bands of velvet ribbon outlined with gold

braid and put on in graduated sizes. The plain habit skirts are almost invariably absolutely plain; if they are color of the dress worn. Silks in plain trimmed, it is with braiding. Still or open weave look better than lisle another style of cloth gown, that is or cotton, as they fit closer and are as made in the habit fashion with a rale in better coloring; and then perfectly plain back, has a band of they look well as long as they last velvet half way down the skirt, and whereas the others fade. Girls who above this band of velvet the material have come into their teens may also is embroidered with chenille dots of different sizes. Altogether it would and stockings, though growing girls seem as though there had never been so many different styles of skirts, and yet with one point to be considered in all-that they must fit perfectly, and chiffon, as best suits the gown. Some are almost without exception made with the drop skirt .- Harper's Bazar.

Adventure of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. An amusing experience of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is going the rounds. The Baroness was once shopping in Paris and was passed from one department to another by the shopmen, always with the remark, "Twoten." She was escorted from counter to counter, and everywhere the cabalistic words "two-ten" were repeated. Struck by the peculiarity of this refrain, the Baroness asked the proprie-

But the Baroness was not satisfied at her expense. with this explanation, so in the even-

ing, when the porter, a young man, brought home her purchases, she said:

you five france." "Why, don't you know, ma'am?" said he, evidenty astounded at her ignor-lee's.

Johnson, mounted out horse, led the chase three on reaching the pastur heard-of thing among Newport cot tinkling of bells, and way flock of sheep was grazin ture. "That explains to Party Finery For Little Girls. at once said the blind Party frocks are almost as necessary will find the fox on the an adjunct to the little girl's wardrobe

teriously losts

those sheep." And they did-accor above-mentioned sporting

Noon Dinners I

her grown-up sister. For the real short-frocked tots white, pearl, pink or blue slippers and stockings are usually favored, depending upon the It having been ramore the English custom of a the afternoon, after office begun to gain ground is they look well as long as they last, land, the German Gore it into its head to invest novation as affecting com wear white and light-colored shoes ditions. So an inquiry Bremen, a great comme with large feet wear plain black French kid or patent-leather. Sashes are is still almost unanimous day dinner; and the ph much worn, and may be of ribbon or is this: Englishmen tie in a severe bow at the back and mails have the habit of to be attended to the ne have long ends, while others knot at Germans, with their es the side and have ends finished with and later office hours, fringe. If hair-ribbons are worn they match the sash or the stockings. A swer their late mails In this way they secure for promptness, and the often get an order which pretty fancy for the hair is the wear ing of flowers instead of the old-time ribbon,-Woman's Home Companion. to their English compet-is the thrift of the Ger-such watchfulness of su-is that they are making able strides in the comp

How the Duchess of Mariborough Lives The duchess' time is not so much given up to society as had been that of some of her predecessors. She is devoted to charitable works, and the villagers never tire of repeating tales tor as she left the establishment: of her Grace's goodness. No one "Pray what does 'two-ten' mean? I form of obarity commands her attennoticed each assistant said it to the tion more than other, unless it may other whenever I went in your shop." be her work among the children of "Oh, it is nothing," he replied: the Blenheim tenantry, and those of "merely a password that they are in the neighboring villages. Many are the habit of exchanging."

On Sunday the duke and duchess usually attend the little Woodstock church, one of the oldest and most "My boy, would you like to earn historical buildings in the village. five france?" Occasionally they attend service in five frances?" Of course, he had no objection. "Tell me," said the lady, "what does 'two-ten' mean and I will give the chaplain preaches from an alabas-ter pulpit. Under the marble floor of this chapel are buried all the Dukes Transporter of Marlborough,.-Ains-Occasionally they attend service in their own chapel in the palace, where

reads thus: "Mention rise in sals loveliness. Mention pis society. Mention pro Uncle Jim. Never loved pose." — Collier's Week

-The Pathfinder.

A young lady was arily as hostess, and

much occupied. One of

a nervous and absents perceived that this w

case, and to facilitate m termined to bring affair

He didn't get a chance. "Afterward," says the

ill-starred devotion, "I memorandum on the flo had dropped it in his

A Studied Propo