



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The novelties of the moment include what the English call "a patriotic khaki shirt for ladies," it being made of that



KHAKI SHIRT WAIST.

material and, so far as possible, following the shirt pattern worn by the British soldier in South Africa. As shown by the cut, this model, save for its pockets, is not unlike that used for the regulation shirt waist for women in America. It has the same slightly full front, and the same perfectly plain back. Down the front is a broad stitched band with buttons, the two breast pockets, the plaits and flaps of which recall those worn by the

Unburnished Silver Buttons.
A fashionable gown of "cherbat ar lili" (a warm pinky-brown), has the skirt almost covered with a complicated system of tucks. The released fullness escapes about the ankle. The distinguishing feature is the jacket lined and faced with white satin and buttoned down the front with a double row of silver buttons. These are not burnished like the plate upon your dinner table, but have the dull look of unburnished metal. The buttons are not too small and look solid.

Up-to-Date Underlinen.
Now that our dresses are made to fit so tightly around the hips, well-fitting underclothing is a necessity. The latest Parisian idea is to have chemise and petticoat made in one. The upper part is cut to fit the figure without the least vestige of fullness, and then below the hips it widens out into an ordinary skirt. These garments have simply a strip of lace or ribbon to support them on the shoulders and fasten down the centre of the front to just below the waist.

New Round Skirts.
The newest round skirt from Paris is either gathered, tucked, or gathered at the waist and over the hips; consequently the wearer of it should be slight, and the cloth must not be too thick. Other skirts are tucked at the top and then accordion plaited. This skirted cloth is chic and has the advantage of novelty, but unless carefully manipulated it will develop into an unwieldy garment.

Concerning the Parasol.
Golf parasols are something new. A golf stick of suitable size is used



TAILOR-MADE COSTUME, APPLIQUE TRIMMED.

London policemen, being buttoned also. The shirt sleeve ends in a narrow cuff at the wrist and the shoulder seams are strapped and finished with buttons. A high straight collar with a small butterfly bow in black or white finishes the garment at the throat.

Vogue of Appliques.

Appliques are a prominent feature of the handsomest and smartest of the spring tailor-mades. It is, however, really an underletting, for, instead of the appliques being of lace or silk set on, the material of which the gown is composed is stamped out into a pattern, and silk set under it. Our large picture shows an exceedingly stylish spring costume of pastel gray broadcloth, made with revers and collars covered with applique. The skirt has a circular ruffle around the front and sides, with a band of applique at the top.

With the box-plaited back skirt de rigueur this spring, the back is allowed to have its full graceful sweep its entire length. Any side and front decoration stops on either side of the back, as the figure of our illustration shows. In this costume the applique band is put near the bottom edge of the skirt, as it has no ruffles. This is much liked, too, as well as the ruffled effect of the other, particularly for short women who do not care to risk the becomingness of breaking the length of their skirt.

Colored Handkerchiefs Are Stylish.

After several futile bids for popularity, the colored handkerchief seems destined to win this season. At least the fashionable stores flaunt every shade and tone under the sun in the front ranks of their display, while the white article has retired to the privacy of the shelves. For those who are a bit timid about the transition there are pale blues, pinks and lavenders that have only just crossed the colored line, or white ones with a bit of embroidery or monogram in color.

Among the various designs are plain colors with white borders, white ones with colored borders and white with floral or conventional patterns in color.

A Fetching Combination.

White and ecru is a combination extensively employed. A lovely summer gown is made of white Swiss embroidered with a small ecru dot. There is a double skirt to this gown, and both top and bottom skirts are trimmed with three plaited frills of Swiss, two plain with an ecru one between them. The same style of trimming is used on the bodice, the plaits being put on with a fichu effect. An ecru linen has bands of white linen stitched on, while a white linen is run with ecru lines and has vest, cuffs and hands on the skirt of ecru linen, edged with a heavy ecru linen lace.

for the handle and the decidedly large frame is covered with an intense emerald green. The correct thing to wear with this sunshade is a white-brimmed manilla straw hat. The manilla straw is as light as air and very pretty. It comes in a deep tan and should be decorated by a twist of white veiling and several big pomps of silk floss in Irish green caught almost in the front of the hat.

Beauty and Usefulness Well Met.

Some of the late imported concoctions are trimmed with velvet ribbons, with ends clasped in gold, thus combining usefulness with beauty, the golden clasps standing in good stead to keep the ends of the velvet from curling.

Sleeves For Thin Frocks.

Elbow sleeves are very fashionable for thin frocks, and they are completed with cuff turned back, from which falls a frill of lace or chiffon wider at the back than it is in the front.

Substitute For Watch Chains.

Serpents of oxidized steel which have a life-like flexibility are used for watch chains. They come in different lengths.

A Smart Golf Costume.



Here is a golf costume with a new blouse front coat of hunter's green cloth, trimmed with strains of white and black velvet. The skirt is in tan double-faced cloth, cut with narrow breadths, strapped and finished at the foot with the plaid which forms the lining.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PREACHING IN THE PULPIT.

Over Three Hundred Women Ministers Now in the United States.
The Pauline edict "Let your women keep silence in the churches" has been a lively source of controversy ever since it was uttered. For many generations a literal adherence was insisted upon, and it finally came to be regarded by the majority of mankind as an actual article of faith. All through the ages, however, there has been an occasional woman whose genius has triumphed over prejudice and who has become not only a preacher, but a founder of a new religious body. Ann Lee and Mrs. Hutchinson are well known examples.

Within the last two hundred years there has been a gradual change of opinion on the question of woman's place in the church. The earliest English Methodists permitted women exhortors, or outdoor preachers, and Quakers have always held that the Spirit was as likely to move one side of the meeting house as the other. America, having no established church, has really done more than any other country toward destroying the old tradition, and for many years women have been seen in pulpits and pastorates, leading useful, happy lives, beloved and approved of by the community. In the Unitarian, Congregational and Methodist churches they have long been appreciated, and lately the Baptist, Presbyterian and other conservative denominations are beginning to invite women to ministerial duties.

An interesting and significant ceremony took place in Chicago recently, on which occasion Mrs. Vandellia Varuna Thomas, wife of the pastor of the People's Church, was ordained "a liberal and independent minister." Every denomination of the Congress of Religions was represented, and the officiating minister was the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which twenty years ago excluded Dr. Thomas from its membership.

Of other women who are in pastoral places, the Rev. Frances Kimball was lately ordained to the Universalist ministry, three other women ministers taking part in the ceremony. Mrs. Kimball has charge of the churches at South Barre and Williamstown, Vt. The Congregational Church at Condon, Ore., on the death of its pastor unanimously invited his wife to fill the vacancy. The Rev. Hannah Jewett Powell was recently installed as pastor of the Universalist Church, at North Jay, Me., Congregational and Methodist ministers officiating. The address of welcome on behalf of the parish was given by Mrs. Silas Wright.

Speaking of the ministry as a profession for women, Mrs. Florence Koollock Crooker, of Michigan, expresses her belief that women generally should, and will, choose a domestic life, and that the proportion of women ministers will never be large, there being only three hundred now in the United States; but the few who are irresistibly called to the work will always have qualifications which men lack. Their power for good, granting an equal equipment, will be greater than that of their masculine colleagues. Women, Mrs. Crooker believes, have the power to enter more fully than men into the lives of the people, and are able to gain their confidence with comparative ease. They also know how to deal with young people and children.

Mrs. Crooker was a minister before her marriage, and since has acted as State missionary of the liberal churches of Michigan. She organized churches, selected and ordained ministers, supplied pulpits, and in too many ways fulfilled the duties of the bishop of the older denominations. At present her time is divided between assisting her husband in his parish work and lecturing on educational and philanthropic subjects.

Popular Scarfs.

As for scarfs, they are ubiquitous. A scarf is the favorite trimming for the front of a bodice, especially drawn from beneath the bolero and tied into a large bow in front.

They are draped across the front gorge of evening gowns in the same manner as on the bodice. Where the sides are plaited or the front seams trimmed two large scarfs come from beneath, droop down a little and tie in a large bow with long ends.

This fashion is particularly attractive on black net and liberty silk gowns.

Many of the new sleeves instead of having a ruffle, are wrapped about a scarf. This is particularly done on elbow sleeves. A scarf of liberty silk or chiffon is drawn around the sleeves and tied in a great bow on the sides with ends that hang half way to the wrist.

As for the sleeves themselves, there is a growing fervor for those of chiffon in all kinds of light fabric gowns, such as crepe de chine, insandowne, liberty silk and net. These sleeves are made mousquetaire, but quite light-fitting.

It is a great mistake to make a loose mousquetaire sleeve, yet many dressmakers do it.

The very nature of the sleeve demands that it fit the arm snugly. All sleeves now demand to be fitted well in at the wrist. If they are too small for the hand to go through, then open the back seams and button them up after they are on. Even the new shirtwaist cuffs fit very close.

There is one extremely pretty model showing three of the fashions. I have written of in a pineapple of white with a coral thread in it. The skirt is tucked in groups, the bodice tucked all over, and over it a bolero jacket of yellow lace with a edge of black chiffon and a black scarf of liberty silk drawn from under the bolero and tied in front.

The sleeves are coral chiffon mousquetaire, slaped in tightly at the wrist and out over the knuckles.

Your Fortune in a Cap.

For curious students of occultism we append the accepted code of fortune telling by means of tea leaves or coffee grounds. After finishing your material beverage and finding a sediment in the cup, drain off all the moisture and read the figures made by the grounds or leaves as follows:

Serpentine lines, future troubles. Straight lines, long life and prosperity. A ring, marriage. A leaf of clover, good luck. An anchor, your business will be successful. A letter, welcome news. A coffin, a long illness. A star, happiness. A dog, you have faithful friends. A lily, a long and happy life. A cross, misfortune. The sun, the greatest luck. The moon, high honors. Mountain, you have powerful enemies. A tree, lasting good health. A child, you will have great expenses. A woman, great joy. A heart, you will receive some money. Birds, trouble. Fish, you will travel some distance.

Relaxation as a Means of Rest.
The injunctions so frequently given in regard to relaxation of the body as a means of rest are invaluable and cannot be repeated too often. The relaxation of the muscles of the mind is no less necessary, however, and its necessity should be emphasized in every way. The small worries of the average life are almost innumerable and wrinkle the mind as they wrinkle brow and cheek. A charming woman over sixty, whose face is young and bright, was asked how she kept the lines and wrinkles away. Her answer was: "I began when a girl to put aside a hope hour every day, as far as possible. In that hour I thought of everything happy and hopeful in my life, and refused to think of the worries. I read hopeful poems. I looked at flowers and birds. I smoothed the wrinkles from my heart by remembering only joyous moments. I believe that to that habit I owe my faculty for seeing the bright side of things, and my comparative freedom from the lines traced by care. I have had troubles—many of them—but always could fill one hour in the day with hope!"

Unassuming Miss Wilson.
Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, in point of years, should be considered as one of the "Cabinet girls," but by reason of her position as the head of her father's household and his hostess, she is more often quoted among the matrons. With the exception of Mrs. Gage, Miss Wilson is the only Cabinet woman left of the original assistants at the first White House reception of the present Administration. This only maiden hostess among them has worn her honors easily and gracefully. She presides over the home of one of the capital's chief officials with grace and dignity. Her manner is cordial and she has the happy faculty of saying the right thing on all occasions. Miss Wilson is endowed with personal charm of looks and manner, although when asked to say something about herself on one occasion, she modestly wrote: "I am my father's housekeeper, have literary tastes and I am not pretty."—National Magazine.

Black and White Combination.
Black and white are again to be combined in both costumes and millinery. Black broad cloth with white moire trimmings is effective and chic in the former, and black Neapolitan straw with feathers and bows of black and white tulle in the latter.

Jeweled Hairpins.
Rather long hairpins with jeweled heads are a new fancy.

Frills of Fashion.
Sashes arranged around the waist like a Swiss belt are fastened with a ruyette and finished on the ends with silk fringe.

Lace boleros with black velvet ribbon run through them are a useful as well as effective addition to the bodice needing a fresh touch.

White and tinted chiffon in the form of various kinds of flowers, some with jeweled centers, are used on dress hats and bonnets this season.

Three colors, most frequently seen in the silk or ribbon trimmings, bunched together, and all delicate shades are to be found on many hats.

Pale blue and beige are combined in the latest novelties. A beige home-spun with pale blue facings on the jaunty Eton coat is one of the newest models.

Lingerie, which embraces poignoirs of every description, is getting more and more luxurious. No woman of fashion would nowadays do her hair in an unbecoming shade of dressing gown.

Butter-color straw and black velvet are as attractive as ever combined this year. The omnipresent black velvet ribbon in narrow widths, combined with braids of straw the same width, forms some of the attractive hats.

Insertions of lace continue to be worn in fashion both simple and complicated. An evening gown "just from Doucet" has insertions all over the skirt in large lozenges, and smaller lozenges in the bodice and sleeves.

Black velvet ribbon in narrow widths is strikingly in evidence on many of the new gowns in the form of straight bands, rusettes or lattice-work designs forming the vest, a portion of the sleeve or possible fan-shaped divisions on the lower half of the skirt.

Up to date the status of the jacket seems to be somewhat uncertain. That a demand for jackets will arise later there is little doubt, but on just what particular shape the demand will find expression it is difficult to say. Many favor the little loose back box coats.

Fringe continues to be very modish; and, save the mark, it is even inappropriately applied to handkerchiefs. Among the newest handkerchiefs are those with colored hems and embroidery. The plain white handkerchief, however, will ever remain the most elegant.

Mercerized canvas and cotton grenadines, treated with the same alkali solution, add variety to the extensive array of cotton dress fabrics. They are checked, striped or covered with wavy lines of varying soft colors, and very pliable without being easily mussed. The pretty gloss which gives them a silky appearance is their chief attraction.

NEW IDEA ABOUT RAIN.

PROOF THAT IT IS CAUSED BY ELECTRICITY.

Enigmas of Nature Solved During Some Remarkable Experiments at the Elmer Gates Laboratory Near Washington—Cyclones Artificially Reproduced.

The phenomena of the earth's rotation, of rainstorms, cyclones, water-spouts, thunder and lightning are being artificially reproduced in the course of some remarkable experiments at the Elmer Gates Laboratory, at Chevy Chase, near Washington.

Professor Gates, the famous physicist who directs this fascinating workshop, has long been conducting elaborate researches looking to the solution of these enigmas of nature. As a result of this labor he has deduced some surprising theories which, in the opinion of many learned men, will effect a complete revolution in present methods of weather forecasting.

Many of these important discoveries were made with the assistance of the late H. A. Hazen, professor of meteorology at the United States Weather Bureau, whose accidental death occurred a few weeks ago, just as the work was drawing to a close.

The early experiments of the two investigators were made for the purpose of ascertaining nature's method of rainmaking. The most widely accepted of theories hitherto offered in explanation of this process assumes that when moist air is carried from one region above the earth to another which is colder, it undergoes condensation and vice versa. Professor Gates and Professor Hazen both doubted that heat and moisture were the sole factors concerned in storm production. Professor Gates had long believed that electricity played the most important role in weather-making, and he set about to convince his collaborator that he was correct.

In the initial experiment a large tuft of mass of fleece cotton was suspended from the ceiling of the laboratory by a dry silk thread, and was electrically charged by one pole of a powerful static machine. The other pole was connected with a similar mass of cotton.

As the two tufts were being charged they grew perceptibly larger. Brought nearer, they grew smaller. When sufficiently near or sufficiently charged for a spark to pass between them, as a lightning flash passes between two clouds, they twitched at the moment of discharge.

The two tufts were afterward filled with smoke puffed into them through a tube. Some of this smoke was ejected by each at the moment a spark passed. When a certain distance apart, the smoke left one of the masses and proceeded in a straight line to the other. Thus the electricity actually carried the vapor from one to the other.

Then steam was injected into one tuft and some of its moisture was similarly conveyed to the interior of the other, as proved by an instrument for measuring humidity. It was noticed that although one piece of cotton would increase in volume when first charged with electricity, it would begin to shrink as soon as it induced an opposite charge in some adjacent mass of matter.

A volume of moisture-saturated air was next enclosed in a rubber toy balloon suspended by a string. The balloon swelled when highly charged, but shrank when in the presence of a body charged with opposite electricity. When a succession of sparks passed into the balloon it appeared to take a sudden expiration, then an inspiration immediately afterward.

These and other experiments proved to the satisfaction of the two investigators that electrical conditions are capable of increasing and diminishing the density of the air.

In a later experiment a moist current of air was charged with negative electricity as it entered the laboratory through an open window. A similar current from another source was charged with positive electricity. At a distance between the two inlets and where the two currents mingled a mist was seen to form. It was this successful attempt at rainmaking in a laboratory which is believed to have solved the problem as to how Dame Nature herself aggregates the moisture of the air into mists, rain or snow.

According to Professor Gates, if one locality or cloud acquires a charge of electricity, some adjacent locality or cloud must acquire a charge of opposite electricity. Midway between these two oppositely charged clouds or regions of moist air there must be one or more secondary regions where their respective particles combine. Those of one being positive and those of the other being negative they attract, cohere and form raindrops. One region may be a cloud or a vapor-charged air mass, and the other may be another cloud or the earth. When disturbances of the electric equilibrium of the atmosphere occur differences in density, pressure, temperature and moisture result.

Returning to the cotton tufts, it was discovered that when one was charged with positive, the other with negative electricity, and the former only was saturated with smoke, injected into its centre, the smoke escaped toward the opposite tuft and assumed a conical cloud-like shape, its particles traveling across the intervening space in the form of a water-spout. This was repeated many times.

By connecting one terminal of his static machine with the bottom of a saucer of water, pierced by a wire, and by causing the other terminal to approach the top of the water, Professor Gates produced a miniature water-spout. As soon as the water touched the upper terminal, it was thrown laterally outward in a shower of drops.

In a later rain-making experiment the professor placed his static machine midway between the windows of his laboratory while a moisture-laden breeze was blowing through the room. He suspended a mass of cotton from the ceiling by a piece of dry silk. On the floor below he placed masses of different substances having ground connections. He charged the cotton—serving as a cloud—with positive electricity, and mist was seen to form about midway between it and the lower conductor—serving as the earth—which was soon covered with moisture particles. This proved to him that the moisture particles not only aggre-

gated into droplets, as a result of the process explained above, but that there was an electric translation of moisture from the cotton cloud to the floor.

When asked how a complete thunderstorm might be produced by such artifice, Professor Gates replied that this was done by maintaining a layer of moist air in the top of a room, and by charging this to a potential different from that of the floor below. If charged to a sufficient height and with sufficient quickness there would result a sudden flash and discharge, accompanied by a fall of rain upon the floor.

Additional experiments, to which Professor Gates gives particular weight, were made in closer collaboration with Professor Hazen. Their object was to more satisfactorily prove that when two aerial localities are charged with opposite electricities there is a more rapid diffusion of moisture from one to the other than when they are not electrically charged.

They employed an oblong glass box with wooden ends, into each of which was fixed a multiplicity of copper wires with points protruding inward. The apparatus was placed upon an insulated stool in front of a static machine having a power of 450,000 volts and capable of producing sparks eighteen inches long. The box was partitioned into halves by a sheet of porous paper. One-half was filled with dry and the other with wet air. The wire points at the dry end were charged with positive, those at the moist with negative electricity. While it ordinarily required from six to twelve hours for the moisture to escape through the porous partition and distribute itself equally through the entire box, the charging of the two ends caused a transference of the moisture from the moist to the dry end to take place in from eight to ten minutes. The moisture was electrically carried from the positive to the negative pole.

When the whole box was equally filled with moisture, it was discovered that more collected in the air surrounding the negative pole. Thus it was ascertained that an electric charge in the air will unequally distribute the moisture already present and perhaps uniform.—John Elfreth Watkins, Jr., in Boston Transcript.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A Rumford Falls (Me.) veteran has in his possession some of the hardware composing the last rations dealt out to him by Uncle Sam when in the service over thirty years ago. It is in good state of preservation.

A curious plant is the "tooth-brush" plant of Jamaica. It is a species of creeper, and has nothing particularly striking about its appearance. By cutting pieces of it to a suitable length and fraying the ends, the natives convert it into a tooth-brush; and a tooth-powder to accompany the use of the brush is also prepared by pulverizing the dead stem.

An operation was recently performed at a hospital in Trenton, N. J., for the removal of a tumor from the cheek of Landsford Bergen, the five-year-old son of Edward Bergen, of Yardley, Penn. The swelling was about the size of a hickory nut and was situated under the right eye. It began about two years ago, when the child complained of an itching and burning sensation there. When the tumor was removed the doctors found a grain of wheat sprouting under it.

At a legislative hearing on behalf of the insane poor, a physician recalled the fact that as late as 1839 the city of Boston kept its pauper lunatics in wooden cages, which rested on wheels and were rolled out of the almshouse on pleasant days, to give the wretches a little air and sunshine. When a new building was provided, the patients were trundled into it in their cages, but Doctor Butler, the wise and humane superintendent, promptly set them free from conditions which might make a sane man crazy.

William McDonald's white hair is turning black and his few decayed stumps have fallen out in favor of a brand new set of teeth. Some of his neighbors in Alpena County, Mich., declare that the old pioneer must be bewitched, and the doctors themselves confess that he presents a freak of nature without parallel. Dentists in particular are greatly wrought up over the phenomenon of new teeth sprouting in the shriveled gums of seventy-five years. They say that if McDonald's example were followed extensively it would be a blow to their profession.

Of the forty-two catacombs now known and christened, extending beyond the gates of Rome, over an area twenty by twelve miles, that of St. Callistus is one of the largest and most interesting. Its entrance is on the Appian Way, about half an hour's drive from the centre of the city, in a vineyard close to the ruins of the ancient church of St. Callistus. The catacombs have for many years been in the charge of monastic orders, and many a ramble through St. Callistus was under the guidance of a Cistercian friar, young, fresh-complexioned, cheerful and humorous in his talk. The catacomb are such a mighty maze, with passages at four or five different levels, crossing at all kinds of angles, that to venture far into them alone would be almost an act of suicide.

A Character Study.

Before Lord Roberts left Cape Town he called into his office a certain Colonel, and charged him with a certain mission. "Now," said the Chief, "how soon can you put this through? I know you'll do the best you can." "Well," replied the Colonel, "it'll try to do it in a fortnight." "Well," Lord Roberts repeated, "I know you will do the very best you can," and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer.

Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener. "Well," said Kitchener, with business-like abruptness, "Oh," said the Colonel, "I have just seen the Chief; he wants me to do so and so." "When are you going to get it through?" "Well," said the Colonel, "I promised to try to do it in a fortnight." "Now, Colonel," was Kitchener's retort, "if this is not done within a week we shall have to see about sending you home." And done it was.

THE SUMMER WAIST.

Now doth the
Festive
Summer waist appear again
In every shade
From white to red, and
Hundreds in between;
It dazzles every manly eye,
And stretches
Every neck;
And maketh am'rous fellows
Haste to follow
At her beck
As wide the street in glad array
Fair Doves lightly trip,
A vision rare
From ankle next to
Flamingly tips;
And there are
Hosts of others—all most
Greatly parade,
With some in stripes
And some in plaids and songs
In checks arrayed,
And some are silken, some
Are wool, some flannel,
And some are blue,
And some are blue and
Near silk are seen
In the array;
And some do blame the
Cost of the waist some say
Verdict quite,
And every shade of
Yellow, brown, blue, red, green,
And thus, when warning
Kiss the early-leaving
Tree, the streets
Become kaleidoscopes
Of femininity;
And a host of all manner
Bright dainties that are
Doth wear by far the
Swiftest waist
Of all.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Asking—"Would you
occupation of a bachelor
profession?" Teller—"No,
ally a trade."

Procrastination is the thief
Of time, but time does not
In turn be steals, to waste
Her beauty, and to lose
—Pittsburgh Courier.

"Why should we worry,
Surely the world owes me
"I'm afraid, though, that we
on the list of preferred
Brooklyn Life.

"I'm afraid my blood is out-
der," complained the lobster
cook drew near. "In fact, I
am going to suffer with a bit
—Philadelphia Record.

"Some people just naturally
help being stylish." "That
there's behind; if she got
a dog it would be sure to be a
—Washington Star.

"Mary," said the great man-
ing, "this paper speaks of
Presidential possibility." "I
said his wife, anxiously, "how
did that cost you?"—Puck.

Bacon—"Men are always
for an exalted lineage." "Eh,
"Unless they are traveling
railroad; then they are after
birth."—Youkers Statesman.

"We do not stop to think," he
said. "The lady, with a smile,
Remarked: "If some did stop
They'd stop a long, long way
—Detroit Free Press.

Rev. Dr. Joyner—"And to
are making life one grand
song?" Rattles—"Yes, but
regular opera; with frantic
the author when the lady
Brooklyn Life.

Asotto and gourmand are the
For each has the very same
One's always forgetting the
life.
The other's for getting the same
—Philadelphia Record.

The Pater—"If my daughter
ries you I wish her to live
style to which she has been
tomed." The Saitor—"That
right, sir; your house shall be
—Town Topics.

I-I-I-a-y," stammered the
ger, looking about at the
confusedly "e-o-an you
where I-I am?" "No, really
was the reply of the passer-
know, he who hesitates is
Youkers Statesman.

The Laugh W. A. says
A good story is told in Wash-
ington involving two of the
men from that snug little
Thomas B. Reed, the grand-
son of the last Home. The two
Washington are Hon. Blackman
ener and Hon. Roosevelt.
Both are small in stature and
fully alike in their general ap-
pearance. Together they went up
ponderous Matie man to be
done.

"Humph!" said Mr. Reed, "is
the best the Parliament State
"What do you mean?" asked
Fraser.

"Nothing," drawled the
Speaker. "I was only ventur-
ing the uniformity of things down-
way. I suppose the honest
pious and the perfunctious all
—Pittsburgh Courier.

"Well," interrupted Mr. P.
"there is one thing in our favor
persimmon has more taste than
pumpkin."

The laugh was on the Speaker,
he acknowledged it by cordially
giving the hands of the Lib'nt
joining in the merriment.—Saras-
ota Herald.

Cleverly Done.
The eminent detective's
were congratulating him. The
grished forger had very cleverly
ed all clues, as he thought
was living in seclusion, dis-
a woman. One day he was
in a disguised female hand,
fell into the detective's hands.

"But how," demanded the
ive's friends, "did you come to
that the note was written by
when it contained such phras-
"just too sweet for anything?"
"I'll tell you," replied the
ive. "Those expressions were
underrated."—Judge.

How Criminals Hate Stage
The Mount St. Helens stage
is still at large, and his chances
cape are pretty good. The
traced him to within four miles
Gethin, and in fact was within
four hundred yards of the
one time. He heard the dog
visions at his heels, and ad-
covered his tracks with red
and the dog, after getting a
whiffs of this, refused to work
father.—San Francisco Chronicle.