

FEATHERS,

cycle and for golfing, there are khaki hats in yeoman and trooper shapes, some of which have the regulation chin strap, which, however, is fastened around the hair behind. For such headgear bands of khaki colored puggaree muslin are the usual trimming, with bunches of cock's feathers or drooping pheasant's plumes, which engle's quills,

The sailor hat bobs up serenely; it is little changed in shape, though occasionally it has an absurdly high crown. For dressy wear it is decorated with wreaths of leaves, or with

NEW YORK CITY (Special). - For out- | and with a narrow edging in black ing hats there are felts, but there are velvet. A broad, flat collar of the more stitched taffetas, with soft cloth forms an effective background to these lapels. Round the hips and again a little distance above the hem the skirt is banded with many rows of stitching. A cravat of white chiffon fluishes the throat, while the hat is of mauve straw faced with black chiffon, and trimmed with white and black chiffon. At one side of the brim, against the wearer's bair, rests a mass of shaded mauve roses.

> Quantities of tulle are used this eason, both in gowns and hats. Big bows of tulls are worn at the neck and tulle rosettes are put here and there on dressy costumes, to say nothing of the evening gowns that are completely covered with the airy stuff. A simple straw turban with a billowy twist of tulle about it and a cluster of flowers put on one side is a fashion-able and acceptable bit of headgear even in Paris, where elaborate millinery is the rule.

A great deal of shirring is done on the lighter gowns. Cashmeres and veilings this season are often shirred about the waist to represent a corselet belt, the gowns cut in princess or redingote style, the shirring done below as well as above the waist line. In organdies and lawns entire fronts are shirred, while shirred yokes of thin white stuffs are put into colored gowns. Net skirts are shirred in several rows at the top and the fullness falls loose and straight over the silk foundation.

with heavy cream lace and insertion. Little boleros of the lace will be worn with wash silk waists. Narrow velvet have replaced last summer's stiff ribbons also will be utilized in trimming their clothes.

> Sushes on Their Freeks. Saches are very much in evidence on thin frocks. They are arranged in the long, slender effects and are built chiefly of some thin fabric.



MAINE'S COSTLY CONFECTION IS SCARCE THIS SEASON.

Hardships of Gum Hunters-They Ream the Forest All Winter and Cut the Crop in Ounce filts From High Branches-It Pays Well For Some,

THIS has been an off year for gum in Maine. Ordinarily the Maine supply of clear, pink, odorous and sweet spruce gum has been in the tons, and every ton of it is worth \$2000 at first This year the supply of marketable gum will fall much below the average. This sad fact is not brought about by a dearth of gum so much as a lack of skillful harvesters. "Everybody is going into it," said

a wholesale gum dealer in Bangor, Me., the chief gum market of the United States, "and the supply is not so good this year in consequence. They bring in all kinds of stuff, dirt and pitchy and full of black spots, and, of course, we can't buy it. We won't get the good, clear gum this winter we

"I remember," went on the gum dealer, as he leaned over the counter, when gam gatherers came in here with from 400 to 500 pounds of gum to the man to sell after a winter in the woods. Every pound of it was worth a dollar, and that is just what I gave

"This winter I haven't seen any of the kind of gum we used to get; that is, not in quality. Last year I bought more than a ton of gum, and sent it out of the State. There is a good demand for it, especially from the West, where there are Maine people in large numbers. I don't get a very big profit out of it, for it retails at ten cents an onnce, all done up in a neat pasteboard box. Then, there is a shrinkage of ten per cent. on it, and the additional loss from it becoming broken. After I have sold it to a middleman, any at \$1.25 a pound, and he sells it to the retailer, who can only get ten cents an onnce for it, you will see there is no great profit in it for any of us.

IT IS HARD TO COLLECT.

went on the gum dealer, "he earns his dollar a pound. I wouldn't clean the stuff for that money. Every piece in it has to be handled, and most of it scraped with a kuife to take off the rough outside. There is a good deal of waste in the cleaning. The best gum gatherers are those who know how to get clean gum, the kind that does not require a lot of cleaning."

the dealer recalled that he bought on one occasion 998 pounds of gum from two men, who had gathered it in a winter. They were Swede farmers from the vicinity of New Sweden, in northern Aroostook. Work is dull on the potato farms in winter, and the thrifty Swedes look around for a chance to make a dollar. Many of them go into the woods as lumbermen. Some trap, while others gather gum. These two farmers netted \$1 a pound for their gum.

never-ceasing activity can gather nearly 500 pounds of gum in a winter. The from the kitchen and was talking to task is one calling for almost incredi- an old friend whom he had left in the has been put into the work of gather-

in the fall, as soon as the snow comes | and an overcoat that is yet good for a and makes traveling on foot in the forest easier than when the ground is "Told a sad: bare, and he keeps at his task, day after day, in storm and shine, until spring.

forth into the trackless woods every morning at daylight, and keeps going until dark. He wears snowshoes, on which he skims the surface of the deep white carpet on the ground, making his way from tree to tree, his head up, scanning the brown trunks for the little drops of congealed sap that is known as spruce gum.

gum on the trunk of a tree where the novice would see none. He also knows at a glance whether a "teat" is worth taking off or not, and that when it is

As it is impossible to reach most of the gum on forest spraces without some implement, the gum gatherer has a specially made gathering rod, with which he brings down the golden drops. This rod is generally in three sections, so that its length may be regulated to the height to be reached. On the end of the rod is a knife, and beneath it is a little pouch, such as is used on a fruit picker, into which the piece of gum drops after being detached from the tree by the knife. After getting all the gum on a tree, and there is seldom more than an ounce in the rough to be had from even the best gum trees, the gum organdie, very fine and sheer. This gatherer goes on to the next tree yielding gum. ent chemisette and collar band and

of the trees have no gum on them at all until the bark becomes broken or there is some break around a limb, allowing the sap of the tree to exude and harden. Trees that have been trimmed of their lower branches are the best for yielding gum. Sections where lumbermen have "swamped" roads, or have been logging, are, therefore, better, as a rule, for the gum gatherer than the virgin forest, where the gum trees are farthest apart, and the gum hangs higher.

WHERE THE BEST GROWS.

There is a vast territory in Northern Maine from which gum comes, a region larger than the State of Massachusetts, covered by deep spruce forest, broken only by lakes and streams. Out of this region in the spring come many men bearing their packs of gum on their backs. Others have combined with this work trapping fur-bearing animals. A number of guides, who, in the fishing and hunting season traverse the woods with parties of sportsmen, devote their winters to

gathering gum.

The life of the gum gatherer is necessarily a hard one, as will be seen. t is also terribly lonesome. All vinter the man with the gum pack flits It is also terribly like a shadow from tree to tree, silently gathering gum, and having no com-pany other than the wild things in said to have offered as much as \$1,-

THE SPRUCE GUM CROP. when he goes out to some settlement, ! walking twenty or thirty or forty miles on snow-shoes, to get provisions and perhaps get his mail from the little woodman's postoffice. But he sticks to it, does the gum man, and in the spring he "skuffs" down to Ban gor, there to market his gum, and perhaps indulge in a few of the fading

joys of town. Such is the story of gum, the kind of gum that makes the Yankee feel like going back home whenever he smells it or takes a chew of it; the kind that puts to shame the sweetened confections made by machinery; in fact, the real spruce gum, that is as much a part of the resources of Maine as ice, or lumber, or granite, or pretty girls. - Boston Globe.

NAMING THE PRINCE OF WALES. Life of Edward, the Original Holder of the Title.

About six hundred years ago there was a King of England-Edward I .who subdued the people of Wales, which, you know, lies just west of England. After conquering the Welsh, he was anxious to get their good-will and so, when it happened that his first baby prince was born in Carnarvon, in Wales, he had a bright idea. He annonneed that his boy was a native of Wales-one who could speak Welsh just as well as any other tongue (this was true, as the baby was but a few weeks old), and he should therefore be the people's own prince. Edward, Prince of Wales.

Twenty-three years after this baby became King of England, and about fifty years later his grandson had assigned to him, as the third Prince of Wales, the crest and motto which has been borne by all the English kings' sons who have since that day had the title. The crest is three ostrich feathers, and the motto is the sentence, "Ich dien"-"I serve." It was given to the Black Prince, a boy of great promise, who fought bravely at the battle of Crecy.

The present Prince of Wales is the oldest son of Queen Victoria, and is a man whose oldest son has already become of age. Some people think of kings and queens and princes as wearing magnificent crowns and continually making great display; but if you were to see, the London house where the Prince of Wales lives you would be surprised at its plain appearance-on its outside at least. He one sons and daughters who are being brought up a very sensible and simple way. The boys are not allowed to "put on airs" because of their high birth, and the dresses of the young girls are made in a style much more plain than are those of many silly school-girls in America.

There is a book written by Queen Victoria that would be interesting to any one who likes to know how the home life of a rofal family goes on. It shows the reader that the great ones of the earth have just as many trials and struggles and heartaches as the lowliest. It lets you see that the Queen of England is a loving mother and a stucere Christian. - Forward.

"Take a look at that man." The head of the house had just returned ble work. When one buys a little box library. "Notice his carriage; head of the pure, amber blood of the spruce well back, step firm, shoulders he little thinks of the patience that squared and his whole air suggestive of important business. They just called me to see him. As a result he The gum gatherer begins his work has a half dollar of my money, a hat "Told a sad story, I suppose?"

"Not specially sad, but it's his whole manner. He has the composite spirit of the warrior, philosopher and man of the world. It is not one man in twenty that gets better than a curt dismissal from the woman in the kitchen. She declares that she can tell from a knock what kind of a man is giving it. If it be nervous, timid or vacillating, 'stammery,' as she calls it, the applicant is sent about his business before he can get his breath. All the servants turn up their noses when they hear that weak and finttering request for an admission.

"But this fellow swung around to the rear as though he was going to storm the eastle, gave a bold, andasword, stepped inside as the door opened and asked in a commanding voice if the man of the house was at home. 'Don't disturb him till I get warm, and he pulled a chair to the side of the range, put his miserably shod feet into the oven and asked if he could glance over the morning paper. The pie smelled like the pie he used to get at home, and they gave him a generous section to sample, He praised the roast till he got a slice, told the cook that she ought to set up as an exclusive caterer and then asked for me. He did not whine or cringe, but talked just like a solid business man, looked me straight in the eyes and captured the goods and chattels I've mentioned. That chap knows the world and can live easier without work than you or I can with it."-Detroit Free Press.

In Yorkshire.

An English draper found a sixpence on the floor of the shop. There was nothing startling about this, but like the shrewd man he was, he resolved to turn the incident to account, and put a notice in his window to this effect:

A TARREST AND ALLEY AND ADDRESS AND A sum of money found in the shop on Tuesday last. Owner can have the same on stating amount.

One by one, nervously and east down in look, came a perfect throng, amounting to about two hundred people, who out of sheer shame-faced bought something. So each had lost money, some five shillings some more up to twenty pounds, but no one had lost sixpence. A splendid adver-tisement, cheaply obtained and entirely due to shrewdness. - Publicity.

John B. Robinson, who is reputed to be one of the richest men in the world, has the further distinction of All owning the largest diamond in the It was found on his diamond field at Jagersfontein, and weighs 391 the forest, except, perhaps, at times | 000,000 for it without success.

INSTANCES WHERE HOSE HAD MORE EFFECT THAN CLUBS.

Chicago Police Believe Fire Engines Would He Valuable Auxiliaries Dur-ing Times of Riot-Potent With Men Who Would Laugh at Bayouets.

YOME of the Western railroads which run through territory infested by train rebbers have adopted a new and effective method of fighting these desperadoes. But it is new only in its application, There is more than suspicion that Mrs. Socrates not only knew of this method, but successfully used it in her endeavors to give her philosophic spouse a reputation for all times as the pioneer of henpecked husbands. For the scheme is nothing more nor less than a judicious distribution of hot water where it will do the most

good. The idea as applied to locomotives is to so arrange a series of perforated pipes that the entire engine and tender may be instantly surrounded by a wall of superheated steam and water thrown out with such a force that nothing human could stand before it or live in it for a second. When the robbers invite the engineer and fireman to hold up their hands they will promptly comply, but the foot of the engineer will touch a valve and everything living within a radius of fifty feet will be done to a turn, scalded to death, quicker than one might make the historic remark "Jack Robinson,"

Water-either hot or cold-as a weapon is no new thing, but the wonder is that it has not been more generally employed. Seldom have men. no matter what their temper or numbers, been able to withstand a stream of water thrown with vigor from the nozzle of a hose. When the firemen at a fire wish to drive the spectators back from a point of danger, or to secure more working room, they turn the hose on them and there is a panic created in their effort to get out of the range of that powerful, dispiriting, scaking stream. Let a hose burst, no matter if one of the most thrilling of rescues is absorbing the attention of thousands, and everything else is forgotten save the fact that a delage must be escaped.

Recently this matter was under dis-Headquarters. The question was asked whether the Chicago police had ever made specific use of the hose in combating a mob or quelling a riot. Sergeant De Long was referred to as | pocket. being more saturated with statistics of the department than any other man present, and after wrinkling his brow a few minutes he said:

"I can't recall any instance where we have tried the effect of water on a I have no doubt it would prove a most any mob could stand long before welldirected streams from a powerful fire circumference. engine. I have noticed the effect of water on the crowds which attend fres. A falling wall will not make in em break for cover quicker than a dess of inlaid wood, with the pieces so arwater from one of the lines of hard I ranged as to represent the mariner's have never given the matter thought compass. Some of the wooden pieces, before, but now that you mention it I of which there are altogether four as part of the police equipment of the haft of the dagger in the city corpora-

MOB EASILY DISPERSED.

Then some one mentioned a case in point, "Some years ago," said he, "I was in Montreal. There had been considerable trouble with the dock laborers, and it was suspected that the wharf rats, men of the very lowest character, were at the bottom of it. One day a mob of about 2000 of these turbulent fellows took possession of the temperature is almost up to a one of the large docks and prepared to withstand a siege. The police could not or would not dislodge them, work was at a standstill, and ships waiting which are more than one foot long to unload were losing valuable time.

"So the captain of a big ocean freighter took the matter into his own hands. He ordered the powerful fire pumps of the vessel to be put in readiness, and then attached to them all the available hose on the boat. At the word of command three streams of water, each an inch and a quarter in size, struck the gang of riotous men with which Lieutenant-Colonel and the trick was done. In less time lanney, of the French Army, credits than it takes to tell it there was not a himself. The creature is a hemipter, rat or rioter on that dock. Some of them had jumped into the river to escape such an unusual weapon. There- Caledonia, attention being attracted after until the troubles were over by its singular turning its own head every vessel kept nozzles trained on the docks ready for an emergency, and leaf. After a pause of a quarter of an the work of unloading went on with hour the movements began again, out interruption." "They did the same thing out in

had gone on the warpath and were giving the police no end of trouble. Clubs seemed to have little effect, and deadly weapons. Then some one thought of the fire department. Enpointed at the Celestials, but they found, and both were unfortunately, laughed them to scorn. Then the lost. The mysterious counting was water was turned on and the laughter ceased. In five minutes there was no sign of a mob, and after that the bare sight of a fire hose was enough to put a Chinaman all a-tremble. I also recall that in 1894, during the city hall riots in the same city, the firemen defended the city hall with their hose, and I believe the fear of water had ing than all the clubs and revolvers of the police department."

STREAM ROUTS BURGLARS.

mobs," spoke up a grizzled patrol-man, "but I have known a stream of water to be more effective than a pistol in fighting burglars in a private nouse. One night a man living in all."-London Chronicle. the suburbs of a large city was awak ened by hearing unusual sounds downstairs. Slipping out of bed he found his way cautiously to the library, guided by the noise, and there through the partly open door, prises, as two ugly-looking revolvers lay close at hand.

bedroom to secure his own weapon, but could not find it. a Babcock extraguished in the corner

back he started once more for the library. The burglars were still at work, Getting all ready for the charge he flung open the door and turned the small stream right down the necks of the cracksmen. And would you believe it, those hardened criminals, who would not have run from a shower of bullets, made a brenk for the nearest window and went through it, taking the sash with them. They couldn't stand water, even when the force with which it was thrown was comparatively

Several other instances were mentioned where water had proved a most effective weapon, some of the police men recalling that during the great strike of 1894 many of the larger buildings in this city were ready to turn streams of water on any mob that should chance to come near them.

There is a story that a certain uni versity president had the hose turned on him once by a festive student in a dark hall. The president was game and tried for a few seconds to follow up the stream and capture the daring youth. Mind, however, would not long control matters in such circum stances, and the doughty professor was forced to retreat. But such nerve is rare. The rule is that a man, be he tramp or militonairs, desperado or mild-mannered dominie, riotous foreiguer or curious spectator, will turn from an active and well-trained nozzle when he would laugh at a row of bayouets or scorn the policeman's billy, -Chicago Post.

CURIOUS FACTS

John Mansfield, a farmer living near Muncie, Ind., died the other day from inflummation of the head, caused by a bug which flew into his ear. The insect was removed in two pieces, but too late to save the man's life.

Colonel Girard, of Neufchatel, Switz erland, has had a enrious experience. On one and the same day he celebrated his eightieth birthday, his golden wedding, the silver wedding of his daughter and the marriage of a grauddaughter. His friends accuse him of unprecedented economy, as he made one testivity celebrate all four events.

Sedalia, Mo., firm disclosed the fact that for thirty years the firm had kept no account books. It did a strictly receipts each night, share and share When a bill of goods was purchased, each member of the firm paid one-half of the money, carried in his

At Mascall, near the foot of Mount Etna, is to be seen the largest tree in

An extraordinary floor, in the London Coal Exchange, is constructed of believe it would be a good thing to thousand, have interesting historical have a fire engine with a trained crew associations. The piece forming the tion arms is a portion of the tree planted by Peter the Great when he worked as a shipwright at Deptford.

There is a pond at Golconda which is fed by the waters from the hot springs. This pond has an area of two or three acres, and the temperature of the water is about seventy-five degrees, and in some places where the hot water bubbles up from the bottom boiling; point. Recently a discovery has been made that this warm lake is literally ative with carp, some of All efforts to eatch them with a hook and line have failed, and they will not touch the most tempting bait. A few of them have been shot, and, contrary to the general supposition, the flesh was hard and palatable,

observed on only one occasion.

The late Sir William Lockhart's father, the Rev. Lawrence Lockhart, D. D., before his succession to the family estate, in Lauarkshire, WAS parish minister of Inchinuan, in Renfrewshire. When, on his succession more to do with protecting the build; to the estates, he was "flitting" from Inchinnan, he left a number of things behind him, stored in a garret. Some time afterward he wrote to his successor to ask him whether the things "You've all been dealing with in the garret were "all right," and, in particular, whether they were "well In reply he was told: "The aired." things in the garret are all right, well aired and quite dry-sermons and

When the Prince Bored Her. Here is the latest anecdote concerning the Prince of Wales. A young lady was presented to him at a social function, and, not knowing how long he saw two cracksmen busily at work she should talk to him, she naively drilling into the safe set in the wall. Their backs were toward him, but should leave him. "On the contrary," should leave him. "On the contrary," me when you are bored." Later His of the hall. Strapping this on his bored, sir," said the lady quietly.

PRESERVING ORANGES. New Process Which is Said to Be

Than Cold Storage, The Southern California Frair change, with headquarters Angeles, has for some time b perimenting with a new syste preserving oranges while in as of shipment, Last year, expe were made with good results, matter was undertaken too lat season for anything definite to termined. The question has taken up again this year, and as the orange season is, the Pro change is preparing to announ complete success in every purof its new system.

R. R. Snowden, of Los Angels the inventor, and the process sists in fumigating the orange certain gases before shipme order to kill the fungus which it cause of the decay. Test shipments have been

from California to Kausar and, upon the arrival of the ears it was found that of the natural which was united and un chemically, the decay was to cent.; of the iced fruit two po was spited; while of the porm was treated by this new pousing gases, only one per cen unfit for use. If to this be add fact the cost of the new treats very much below that of using is at present done, it can realise the how vastly important is in invention. The cost of icing load of oranges across the e is about \$120, while it has been ily estimated that \$10 will ear cost of the chemical process, L. H. Cochrane, of the fi

W. G. Cochrane & Son, agents city for the Southern California Exchange, talked interesting terday of the new method. is not the slightest room for a he said, "that our new chemies cess has proven a success. No is the fruit preserved better the the ase of ice, but the saving in a is tremendous. Just what the co of using gases we do not know at ly, as there seems to be consid secrecy surrounding the details at matter, in California. But that in revolutionize the present meths shipping fruit there can be littless

"We are expecting several me consignments treated by the method in a few days, but we quite sure that the results there bear out the experiments and tests already made,"-Kansay Times.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Fine sense and exalted sausnot half so useful as common says Pope.

The testimony of a good consess is the glory of a good name, -Tur a Kempis, We are altogether too deput upon society for pleasure and po

-H. A. Kendall. We have far better insight into weaknesses than into the ability others, -Spargeon.

One of the godlike things of world is the veneration denetohis worth by the hearts of men. -Carl It is better to suffer wrong than

do it, and happier to be someth cheated than not to trust. Johns We find it hard to love those measure ourselves against especia if the pattern is a little large. - Gu

Worthless things receive a when they are made the offeri respect, esteem and gratitude

The shortest and surest way to i with honor in the world is to be reality what we would appear to be Socrates.

If everything was reasonable everybody sensible we should not joy ourselves-we are not built to way .- Brook.

No matter what his rank or post may be, the lover of books is then est and happiest of the children men. - Langford.

This is the law of benefits being men—the one ought to forget at a what he has given, and the el-ought never to forget what he has ceived. - Seneca.

Absolutely Powerless. He walked up and down the regesticulating excitedly, and reuncomplimentary things about

"It is terrible!" he said. "What is terrible?" they asked "Talk about the problem of the in the Iron Mask!" he exclaimed noring the question. "Why, that a thousand-fold worse than that" "What is it?" they asked.

"My rival has been carrying a stories about me to the girl I los he cried. 'And what did you do?" they sak "Nothing," he answered.

powerless. They laughed scornfully and ma merry jests at his expense. "What would you have me do!"

inquired. "Kill him!" they replied.

He shook his head.
"At least," they insisted, "could thrash him within an inches in the could thrash him within an inches." life; you could resent an insuli pounding him until he would #5 principally as a nonentity for the six or eight weeks. "You forget," he said.

"Forget what?" they demanded "He carries both an accident life insurance policies in the comp that I represent.

A Canary's Funeral. The pet canary of an uptown iss succumbed to an attack of grip other day. The five small Sai —and even the neighbor childre mourped upon the neighbor childre mourned uproariously. The fun-services were thus described in a ter by Wilfred, aged ten: buried Chirp under the dead tree the yard. I dug the grave and 850 gave the communications gave the coffin. Montmorenoy me sang a bymn. We preten was a hymn, but it was a song Wilson suggested about sparrows! ing and God watching over; ma you have heard it. knew it before. Then I prese nermon over the tomb. Rose a skirt dance. We all wept York Commercial Advertiser.



OUTING HAT OF KHAKL, WITH WHITE

twists of tulle and spreading wings.

An outing hat of khaki in a flat beret shape, with two quills passing through the khaki from side to side,



RED POULARD WITH WHITE LACE,

clasp in strass. At the side, close to tions in design and decoration, says the hair, is a looped resette of khaki the New York Ban. For outing pur

colored ribbon. Nearly all hats are arranged to are the plain tailor-made waists of match the neckwear and the parasol. madras and cheviot, with a French With a blouse in green and mauve will be worn, for example, a green straw hat, whose brim is lined with fine mauve hyacinths, close set. The parasol, if possible, will be covered with silk like that of the blouse.

A Forecast of Summer Styles.

Red foulards and challies promise to be even more popular this summer than the blues that have so long held their own. The model shown in the large engraving reproduced from the New York Sun represents a frock in figured red foulard. The long, plain a bolero is tucked around in waved skirt falls in ample folds and has an lines, and the lower part of it above overtunic with a pointed tablier front, the belt is of diamond-tucked white The tunic is edged all round with a broad band of white Cluny lace. A forms the lower sleeve, the transparbroad godet plait headed by a long narrow lace insertion raises this tunic at either side. The bolero is in red of lace. velvet veiled with old guspure that extends upon the shoulders so as to form jockey sleeves. At one side droops a lace lapel over which the threaded through an opening below bolero fastens with a single big button. The sleeves have a cuff corre sponding to the "jockey-sleeve" at the shoulder. Red velvet forms the The underblouse, of black silk muslin over green silk, is in artistic contrast to the red of the velvet and silk. Small tabs of red velvet finish the stock in the back. At the throat is a bow in white talle. The hat is in red chip faced with pink muslin and edged with black velvet. Its trimming consists of a large triplelooped bow in black velvet ribbon with a border in pink. A red velvet chou holds this bow in place and more choux appear beneath the brim at one

An absolute novelty in atreet suits is also shown in the large picture. It demonstrates two things—the growing fancifulness of the tailor-made toilette, and the overpowering popularity of the lace jacket. The suit is of pale mauye cloth and has a very short, single-breasted, basqued coat buttoned snugly down the middle of the front. Over the coreage and the

A DESIGN THAT IS POSTLEAR. where it fastens with a gold buckle sleeves of this coat is the lace jacket A finely tucked chiffon bodies has a in eeru guipure. The lapels are in yoke collar of embroidered satin and white satin, hand painted with violets applique designs in real lace.

A Tulle Season.

Shirring Revived.

For the Children. Children's clothes are to be trimmed

Shirt Waists in Infinite Variety. The only monotony of style in shirt waists has entirely disappeared, and one on the crown, the other through waists has entirely disappeared, and the brim. These are held by a double there is simply no limit to the varia-

THE SURVEY LACE TACKET

poses and strictly morning wear there

back and a box plast down the front,

but the dainty sheer lawns and soft

silks with their tocks and frills are so

much more attractive that the original

shirt waist is quite eclipsed by the

more feminine variety. All over em-broideries are used for white waists,

and in small designs of dots and birds

eyes, embroidery forms two-mel

bands with narrow lace finishing the

edges, on a plain white lawn waist,

striping it in three rows up and down

the revers edged around with a frill

is piped around the neck with black

velvet, and a cravat of the same silk is

Another model with a yoke of lace

A silk bodies which has the effect of

the back and front.

did last year on that account. for it, right through.

"As for the man who gathers it,"

Notwithstanding the difficulty in getting together 100 pounds of gum,

Only men of great patience and

HOW IT IS GATHERED. Living in a rough camp, he walks

An expert gum gatherer can see

sometimes fifteen feet above his head.

Not all spruces yield gum. Many

A Million Dollar Diamond.

HOT WATER AS A WEAPON

slight,"

The recent death of a member of a

cussion in a desultory way at Police cash business, and divided the day's alike.

the world. Its trank is 304 feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States is said to be the rebellious or bad-tempered crowd, but gigantic tree near Bear Creek, on the north fork of the Tule River, in Calieffective wespon, and besides it would fornia. It measures 140 feet in cirbe in no sense cruel. I do not believe camference. The famous giant redwood tree in Nevada is 119 feet in

gon. Locke.

An insect that can count-at least up to six-is the enrious discovery about an eighth of an inch long, and was seen in a garden of Nonmea. New as a pivot, while resting on a bauana when the observer was able to make the following record: Six turns in the Denver a few years ago," said a news- direction of the hands of the watch, paper man. "A number of Chinese then a stop; six turns in the opposite direction, a stop; five turns in the first direction, a stop; and so on in descending order until finally one the police were loath to resort to more turn was made in each direction. Then the insect stopped, remaining still immovable at the end of an hour gines were called out, nozzles were Only two specimens of the insect were

Everything Dry.

they evidently were prepared for sur- said the Prince, "it is for you to tell r close at hand.

"The man hastened back to his droom to secure his own weapon, have lived there all my life." "How Then he spied many years did you say you lived d in the corner there?" inquired the Prince. "I am