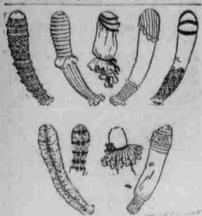


## THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

shapes in dress sleev a are legion. The foundation or basis of most of the popular styles is a trim shape, en-



WHAT THE LATEST PASHION EDICTS DECREE AS TO SLEEVES.

easing the arm like a long, tight glove, either flat and snug, if the arm is plump, or wrinkled its whole length, if over-slender. The best of the summer models are lined with a firm but thin pliable silk, and have as a rule an under-arm piece. The sleeve is made with two seams.

The majority of sleeves are tight up to the top of the arm. There they expand somewhat to allow of being propee'y adjusted to the armhole, and any extra fullness is taken up by short darts, which are pressed flat. The bottom of the sleeve extends beyond the wrist, whether it is cut in points. rounded, flaved or simply left plain and straight.

Two Charming Summer Costumes.

"Duck things and shirt waists are what very seriously engage my attention at this moment," confessed the girl 'rom Chicago, reaching for a fan, "I've already gone to the expense of ordering one at my tailor's. I suppose I ought to know that the linen things are to be very much made with extremely brief bolero coats and skirts quite plain. My first excursion into this experimenting with washabie things is a dove's breast Illac Ilnen, the skirt most severe and the little coat laid in the very cunningest deep

New York City (Special).-The new | looks as if it was the result of folding back one of the old-fashloned deeply pointed sleeve-wrists. Three rows of stitching border the next new cuff v biel, smacks of a tailored origin. It is particularly appropriate to a Jacke: sleeve, and once seet, will no doubt become a general favorite.

It is Straight.

The collar of your summer gown isor else it ought to be distinguished as such, by being a straight band nooking in the middle of the back. The shaped bands which rise from beneath the chin under the ears in an undulating curve, belong to last season's gown. This summer we will "hae nane" of them. Be sure that you tutor your little dressm-ker until this point is quite clear in her mind. Then you can wear the bodies sevenely and look askance at the sister less well posted in the flight of successive colla; modes.

When gloves are taken off the hand they must never be rolled into a ball. but carefully pressed out flat and laid in a glove box longer than they are All holes must be mended as soon as seen and buttons replaced. As all gloves get to smell queerly if worn any length of time, have a small sachet of violet powder to lay inside each one. and on a fine day hang them out in the air and sun. When dirty have them cleaned several times before buying

A Boon to the Mother,

Eton Jackets and boleros are a boon to the mother who likes to dress her half-grown girl becomingly. There is nothing more jaunty and becoming to her immature figure. It is quite as becoming to her as to the older sister.

With a Yoke Effect.

One of the lorger capes has a yoke effect around the shoulders and from that hangs side pleats stirched part way down, as in the skirts of gowns.

The New Skirt.

When the pleated skirt is made to lie flat over the hips it is now further supplemented by a Jacke, that is also in pleats, and which in shape is be-



A LILAC LINEN.
(With tucked boiero braided in white.)

A RIEGE GOWN.
(The bodies in horizontal tucks, with such and undersleeves.)

overlapping tucks that run around the On every tuck a charming wal a with smart gilt chans and butthe place of the usual belt.

"Some girls will wear anything. saw one the oth r lay in a really charming little gown spolled by her frivolous shoes. The gown was nun's veiling in beige brown, plain of skirt. but the waist very sweetly laid i tucks running from shoulders down. It had revers of brown silk embroidered in plain blue violets turned back upon the shoulders, and it opened front to " vent a vest a rangement of embroidered lawn upon brown silk, whence fell 'u front two long brown st. smiles embroidered in violets. Her sleeves were charming, opening below the elbow to admit of white lawn undersleeves and embroidered brown silk cuffs. Even her parasol was a bit of novel caintiness, the haudie of gold in the form of a fierce eagle head with ruby eyes. But, a you believe it, the girl wore brown leather walking tles with cream can vas tops and white heels, and laced them with white silk."

The Little Turned-Up Cuff. A new waist finish has been introduced in the shape of the "little turned-up "iff." "Just as we have provided all our bodices . ith the deep flaring turn-down cuffs which ripple becomingly about the palm of the It would be too bad if the remedy were not so easy. Have a up cuff. It is very neat and folds back

tween a bolero and an Eton. It has a turned-down collar and small lapels wrenth of white braid Lic. is laid and is fastened either with a Jewacross the bust; over my shoulders fall | cled clasp, a strap of black setin o two broad collars of cream-white lin- | velvct with gilt buttons, or with ros en, fastening half way between chin and ettes and long ends of chiffon. In shape it is much shorter at the back tons. Under the coat I have ordered than in front, and the pleats are for wear a completely tucked white sewed so that the figure does not, as lawn shirt waist and a very deep gir- might be supposed, appear thick and dle of Parma violet liberty satin takes clumsy. This style is very much used now with the silk gowns as well as



THE ABSOLUTE CORRECT MORNING DEES

FOR A QUIET COUNTRY PLACE. new bodice made with the little turn- with those of soft wool, but it must not be attempted in heavy cloth, for like the flap of a very small envelope. that would look quite too heavy and It has a sharp point in the middle, and | cumbersome.-Harper's Bazar,



BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE. Miss Berenson, of Smith College, Says It

Makes Girls Happier. Miss Senda Berenscu, instructor of physical training at Smith College, in speaking of the benefits women derive from health culture, says:

If the higher education of woman means anything it means the developing of powers in different directions. It means not only the education of the mind, but the development of all the faculties. Since women have already enlarged their sphere of activity to such a wonderful degree, yet seem only at the threshold of their possibilities, they need health and strength and endurance more than ever before to more readily meet the demands of their life work. Although physical training is still much neglected in some quarters it is gaining ground rapidly as a dignified and necessary part of any serious scheme of educa-

The physical training department at Smith College sims to be an aid to the academic department. It does not aim to make athletes or physical specialists; it does not encourage athletics or gymnastics for their own sakes, but it devotes all its energies to increasing the general health of the average student, developing rationally strong and harmoniously developed bodies, and "making the body as perfect a basis as possible for the intellectual activities."

A feature that was introduced three years ago and is proving very successful is that of medical gymnastics, Students who are below the average health, who have ansemia, delicate heart or lungs; those who have slight curvature of the spine or any other asymmetrical development, take up the work specially adapted to their needs. It can be said with truth that -excepting students who are weakened by illness, every one gains by physical exercise-a number showremarkable gains.

The greatest gains are made in back legs and lung capacity. The girth of chest is often increased three inches, One measurement of interest shows that the depth of chest is always increased, while the depth of abdomen is decreased. This demonstrates that the training brings about better carriage and poise. Charts of working capacity are given to all students who desire them, and prove a great source of help and encouragement both to instructors and pupils.

Although the all around educational gymnastics are always emphasized, athletics and outdoor exercises are encouraged as much as possible. The department discourages the idea so prevalent among many people that athletics only are necessary for physical development. Its aim is to have the athletics and gymnastics supplement each other.

Basketball is by far the most popular game at Smith, and is a most valuable one not alone from the athletic point of view. Women are physically timid, have no self-reliance, are still rather self-conscious and personal. Team games—where the individual is secondary to the team; where fair play, earnestness of purpose and the ability to give one's best for the good of the cause are developed; where a slight element of physical danger comes in—are especially valuable for the college woman, who is expected to make herself felt in whatever calling she may take up. Basketball, more than any other game women play, develops just such traits of character. It is played with modified rules, which eliminate unnecessarily rough and dangerous playing, yet preserve hard playing, rapidity and interest. The fear that athletics will make women masculine is unfounded wherever the spirit of athletics is carefully guarded.

The work of the physical training department would seem to prove that the college girl is healthier, happier, stronger, more beautiful and a much more normal individual because of it. She is much less hysterical, more less given to "crushes," and more ready to deal sensibly with heavy responsibilities. It would also seem to prove that if a student has a fairly good preparation and is not too stapid, she need not break down in college; on the contrary, she will leave it stronger physically as well as mentally,

The Empress of China.

A correspondent of the London Mail, writing from Pekin, describes an interview granted the wives of foreign representatives with the Dowager Empress of China in the following words: In the reception hall the Dowager Empress, a benevolent looking old lady of sixty-four, and not at all the relentless virago she is commonly depicted, was seated on the raised dais, and on a slightly lower seat sat the Emperor, who looked more cheerful than usual, but was evidently in very feeble health. After the formal reception the ladies were conducted into an adjoining room, where tea and refreshments were served, and soon after the imperial pair came in and mingled unceremoniously with their guests, saying

few words to each and shaking hands. Every time the Dowager Empress made a remark her Chinese interpre ters fell prostrate on the ground. Young Prince Puc'hun, a well-grown, strong and healthy-looking boy of fourteen, who has been recently selected as a successor to the throne in default of a direct heir, was brought forward and introduced to the ladies, whom he saluted by suddenly throwing out his hand at right angles on a line with his face, prob-

handsome brocades, and each of the Chinese secretaries received four rolls

Many of the bodices in light fabrics are pouched slightly at the back, afsons ago, and, when upheld by a deep beit, it, is a becoming style. Accordionkilted flounces are another revival, piques.

and little, flat, fichu-like collars arranged around the shoulders prevail among the new blouses as well as the gowns, while raised embroidered knots of silk form a charming trimming. For instance, on an exquisite blouse the white chiffon bolero, appliqued with delicately embroidered wild roses, is finished with bands of black velvet embroidered with knots of pink silk, and the under bodice of tucked white chiffon is stitched with pink and striped with the knotted velvet. Another soft, fancy shirt is of white chif-fon, wholly unadorned except for the sprays of red roses with which it is painted. Every ambitious woman aspires to a lace shirt waist nowadays, and a particularly splendid example is of Brussels lace with a wee bolero of cream guipure applique, with motifs of deep yellow lace spangled with silver and coque pearls. The neck and sleeves are transparent. Tucked pongee trimmed with lace makes cool and useful blouses, and very odd and stylish are skirts of white silk with black panne applique, embroidered with cream thread and insertions of guipure lace.

Log House Built by Women. Near the border of Moosehead Lake in Maine is a picturesque little log house, built by four women. They sawed their own lumber, selecting spruce trees with their pretty bark as the most even and attractive. It took eighty logs to complete the house and the women went logging every day for six weeks to get them. The flooring was of boards and the chinking or filling in the cracks between the logs which formed the walls, was done with a tough moss obtained from around the roots of old trees and rocks, and hammered into place.

A complete little desk, with a drop front, pigeon-holes for documents and everything handy and complete inside was in the rough; the table was smooth on top and had the rustic finish on the sides, while the chairs were formed into inviting and comfortable armchairs by means of gnarled branches and roots, which curved sufficiently to give the required easy chairs and sofa. A bookcase was also finished in rustic style. For the porch they made a large easy chair, and the horse block for dismounting from a horse or carriage was made of one piece of the trunk of a large tree, with high supports formed from little saplings.

The skirts fit, if possible, more closely than ever around the hips. This in spite of all the tucks and pleats that are in fashion; they flare, however, more than ever around the foot, and are finished inside with quantities of ruffles and flounces. The same rule applies to the thin materials as to the cloth and heavier goods, for the idea that has to be carried out is to have everything as straight up and down as possible, and the slender figures are considered vastly smarter than the stouter ones. Which is rather a paradox in view of the fact that flat trimmings are more becoming to rather stout figures. When the flounced skirts are worn the flat effect, of course, is more difficult to obtain, but there is not one inch more fulness in the flounces than is necessary, while the skirt upon which they are sewed fits closely to the figure, and is made over a lining that fits more closely still .-Harper's Bazar.

Little Miss Simplicity. The fair maid looks her best going

to church by the side of her mother dressed in the plain, well-ordered costume that is sometimes mistermed her "Sunday best." The mother knows that the church is not the The mother proper place for a display of mundano finery, so the little damsel is dressed plain white lawn with bodice tucked up and down beneath the wide, semi-circular yoke of embroidery. simple blue sash matches the child's hair ribbon. Her hat of white straw is simply trimmed with knots of black velvet, narrow ribbon and a mass ct forget-me-knots, making the front of the brim fairly curl over with the blue beauties. Beneath the lawn skirt you get a glimpse of black ribbed stockings and black kid shoes.



short sleeves.

Many lines in pastel tints are used for suits and shirt waists,

Persian patterned handkerchief squares are converted into smart par-Lace mitts in pastel tints are timidly

mer sleeves. Wash goods for the most part are in clining to white grounds with colored figures of all pure white.

reviving to accompany the new sum

The short backed sailor is the of the moment for utility as the Gainsborough is for dress.

Skirts for wash dresses neither drag nor are made with trains, a consistent, pretty and comfortable fashion. Russian blouses constitute the pre-

vailing mode in the small boy's serge and pique suits or braid trimmed. The long lace barbs that pass twice around the neck and tie in bows or four-in-hand knots has been over

lone already. Dust proof, wrinkle proof, exceedingly light weight grenadine woolens have a prominent place for midsummer wool gowns.

Many rosettes and rows of black velvet ribbon are seen on the latest summer evening gowns of chiffon, net, lace, Swiss and organdie. Vests and chemisettes of tucked

white mousseline or fine nainsook alternating with lace inserting are among the prettiest neck pieces. Accordion plaited shirt waists of

The Dowager Empress presented organdie, crepe de chine, and mulla each lady with a pearl ring and some are the latest development in the fancy kind introduced this summer. From gossamer mousseline over thinnest silk to heavy taffeta costumes in Eton jacket and skirt effects run

the gamut of summer fashions. Great quantities of embroidered insertions are used on the summer tailor-made gown of khaki, plain or mercerized linen, grass linen and Acceeceeceecee AGRICULTURAL.

Pecceccessessessesses

Active Hens Good Layers. The wedge-shaped hen may be the layer, and she may not; that is an open question. But the hen that has a quick movement, especially of the head from side to side, and is never content to mope, is certainly the business hen and may be raised on to give the desired egg.

Remedy For Cut Worms. Those who are much troubled by

any of the several species of cut worm should remember that they can easily be destroyed by the use of a mixture of brau and Paris green, moistened with sweetened water, just enough to make into little balls that are to be placed by the side of each hill, or scattered at intervals of three or four feet apart along the driffs. The worms will eat this in preference to the plant, and they will never eat plants again after once trying this. Each ball should be about a teaspoonful. One pound of Paris green to fifty pounds of bran is sufficient. It should not be put where the poultry can get it, but poultry have no busi ness in the cultivated fields.

A Few Points on Cherries. Standard cherry trees should be set from twelve to twenty feet apart, the distance depending upon the variety planted. Fifteen feet is a safe distance for the common varieties to be planted upon ordinary soil. Manellas have at least twenty feet.

Cherries will do well when grown on a sod and do comparatively better under such circumstances than the apple, still it pays well to cultivate the cherries in about the same way as the better class of fruit growers cultivate the apple orchard. In brief this cultivation consists of a shallow plowing in spring followed by occasional surface cultivations until about the middle summer, when some corn crop is sown. When this is high enough first cutting might be used as hay, and when high enough for the second turn sod and all under.

Growing Parsnips on One Land. It is not practicable to grow parsnips in succession on the same land, as they are apt to be attacked by a large worm, which always comes in the second year and which makes such destructive work on the leaves as to destroy the crop. Even when the parsnip is set to grow seed it should always be dug up and replanted as far as possible from where it grew. Where a parsnip root is allowed to stand over winter and reseed where it grew, it shows the effect of winter freezing and thawing, and also of lack of cultivation, as the ground is always hard around it. Seed thus produced will be worse than worthless for planting, as the parsnip like the carrot very quickly degenerates into a weed when it is deprived of good culture. In some places wild parnips and wild carrots have become among the worst weeds that the farmer has to contend with. They are, of course, biennials, and pulling them up when they are going to seed ends them, provided the plant has not too far advanced so that the seed will be perfected after it is uprooted. But that in grass land makes a long job, as the plants grow very small and seed when they are less than a foot high.

Value of a Small Garden.

should have a garden, even if it covers but a few rods, that they may have fresh vegetables and well-ripened small fruits. It is surprising how much can be grown on a few rods of ground if properly cared for. A rod the times. Every season he must be of land may be made to produce all the strawberries which a small family would care to eat, and a half rod all the currents for a large family. A rod may be made to produce all the the cost of production or the improveraspberries and blackberries required and another all the tomatoes, radishes, beets, parsnips and late turnips. When the garden is confined to a few rods two crops should be grown on the same land each year. Peas may be followed by rutabagas, squashes, late beans, sweet corn, or celery, early beets with late cabbage and early lettuce with cucumbers. To have a good garden, the land should be heavily manured and thoroughly prepared before planting, and as soon as the crop begins to grow cultivation should begin and continue until the crop covers the ground.

It is a mistake to suppose that the sole object of cultivation is the destruction of weeds. While this is one, and to many the principal object, it is by no means the only one, for a rapid growth cannot be expected unless the and everything concerning it during soil is frequently stirred to keep the surface light and loose. As soon after future reference. One season's study a heavy rain as the soil permits, the of a plant will usually show whether garden should be well cultivated, to it would pay to raise it extensively or prevent a crust forming on the surace. A hand wheel-hoe is an excellent implement in the garden. Three times as much work can be done with it as with the common hand-hoe, and done much better, but in using a wheel-hoe the weeds should never be permitted to grow over an inch in hight. When the crops gets large enough to shade the whole surface of the ground cultivation may cease, but if any weeds appear they should be pulled by hand .-- F. H. Sweet, in American Agriculturist.

Cold Frames and Hotheds. The value of frames to a small gar-

den is seldom estimated. Very few large gardens but contain them, yet in a way they are of more value where land for garden purposes is not plentiful. In the latter case the owner, who wants to fully supply his table. possibly can out of his limited space. By means of a moderate size hotbed, maturing plants may be raised for winter use. Other plants may be started in late winter, for transplantsufficient that it can be done to some in Farm, Field and Fireside.

extent by a careful and studious gar-

Considerable judgment must be exercised to make thorough success-for instance, the depth of the pit must be regulated to agree with the plants to be grown. As an example, lettuceespecially that grown in early winter -is liable to draw upward to the light, a very undesirable thing where good, solid heads are wanted. Therefore, the pit should be shallow to bring the plants fairly near the glass. This also applies to all seedlings intended for transplanting; they must not be drawn up, spindling and weak, but encouraged to grow solid and stocky. Even such slender things as peas could be started a trifle earlier by sowing the seed in pots plunged in the frame. and transplanted later. This would not pay on a large scale, but to obtain a few dishes for the table it would be desirable. Then care must be taken in the regulation of air and protection from frost, for raised in this way plants are delicate.

Setting Tomatoes in Field. When possible, run the rows of tomatoes east and west. This will expose every plant to the sun. The tomato requires all the sun it can get. Tall growing plants, like corn or pole beans, should never be planted on the south or east of the tomato patch.

If for a field crop, mark off the land four by four or five by five feet with a common field marker, and with a small plow open a furrow about four by five inches deep. If the land is very mel-low, as it should be, I prefer opening the hills with a boc. This leaves the land smooth and in better condition for the weeder, which should be used as soon as the plants are set. I find when planted on a strong soil should | it pays well to take considerable pains to make the rows straight, and of equal distances apart. In a large field it is also well to skip say one row in ten, which will allow of driving through the field with the team in gathering the crop.

Water the plants the night before, or at least an hour or more before taking them up. As early in the sammer as possible, dig them, using a strong garden hand fork. I very much preter the fork to a trowel, as it does not destroy any of the roots. Leave as much of the soil on the roots as possible, and place the plants in a shallow box. I use as large a box as I can get on a wheelbarrow, and about six inches high, "These are easily wheeled about the field, a boy taking out and distributing plants and a man on each side of the wheelbarrow to follow and set. Be enreful to firm the earth well about the plants, putting fresh dirt next the roots and fluishing off by brushing a light covering of dry dirt on top as a mulch. I consider this latter very important. If the field is far from the hotbeds, the plants can be taken up in the boxes and then taken to the field on a drag, or a lowdown wagon, which, by the way, is a very handy arrangement form any pur-

It has been my experience that it is best to set the plants a little deeper than they stood in the hotbeds, unless the plants are "long-legged," in which case I would not put the roots any deeper than the others, but would lean the plant over so as to cover a part of the stalk with dirt. I have found that "drawn" plants will do very well when treated in this manuer. The roots start out all along the stalk, and if these long plants have been well hardened off they will be found nearly as satisfactory as the more stocky ones .- A. A. Halliday, in New England Homestead.

A Farmer's Experimental Plot.

Every farm, to a great extent, is an institution by itself. The successful "all right." he is in a pitiful Every farm, to a great extent, is an Every one who lives out of the city farmer must not only thoroughly understand his business, but must be constantly studying and learning from experience of himself and from scientim experiments and researches made by specialists. He must keep up with a better farmer than the previous one He must be able to say he has learned something that will make his business more profitable, either by lessening ment of the quality of the produce of his farm. For this reason he should be able to know what his farm is best adapted to raising.

It would pay any farmer to have an experiment acre on his farm. This should be of soil that most nearly represents his farm, and not selected by cause of its depth or richness. As all plots about a well-kept farm, it should have a neat fence that will turn all stray cattle, pigs or chickens that might chance to get beyond their own forage fields. The ground should be carefully layed off in plots, with walks and paths between the sections. It should be mapped and planned each season before planting time, and then layed out in strict accord to the plans made. A record book should be kept cach section, bed or row numbered the season should be jotted down for it would pay to raise it extensively or whether it would not pay at all. There are also new methods of tending the plants already familiar with, which can be tested in the experimental plot before old and tried methods are abandoned.

The studying of books and journals devoted to the farming interest will suggest items which the farmer may desire to test before introducing on his farm. He can jot it down on a page of his record book devoted to new ex periments and make his plans accord ingly to accommodate it the following year. Of course, he will not be able to try everything he might desire to, but he can pick out the most impor-

Nor need the plot be an expense wants to fully supply his table with and tubers and seeds for the next seafresh things, tries to get all that he son, all can come in on the profit side of the balance sheet, at the end of the year. The experiment acre will lettuce, radishes and other quickly be of the greatest benefit not only to the farmer himself, but to all his neighbors as well. By keeping in touch with the State and Governmental ing to the open ground in spring, thus experimental stations and running a securing the earliest crops possible, miniature station of his own, the far and opening the way for a succession mer will not only save himself many mer will not only save himself many of crops to take the place of the early ones. Of course, this sounds more many things that will mean a goodly extensive than it really is, for all vegetables cannot be handled alike; but to the value of his farm.—J. L. Irwin,

TWENTIETH CENTURY CHEMIT The Mysteries of Energy Are 500

Great as the strides have been a chemistry has made within the half century, there still remains a weary path to be pursued though physicists have done at clarify the chemiat's concepts matter and force, they have no him all.

Those seventy elements which daily used in the laboratory, a they are but the variant forms single matter. We have but one and why should there be seveny ters? That wonderful periodical with its puzzling numbers, see contain within it the means of d ering the primeval matter for chemists have long been see The old alchemist with his the the transmutation of elements lives, but he is now a chemical cist, who endeavors not to con-base metal into gold, but to pro-existence of one form of matter. The mysteries of chemical e

are also still to be unfathomal forces which we have learned serve and to measure are phero of a secondary nature. The che energy whose transformations rise to these forces is still a pus chemists. Instruments of me ment can reveal only the sum to this energy, but not the nature intramolecular changes which For this reason we have no claception of numerical expression relation of chemical energy to forces; in other words, we chemical equivalent of work, W that chemical energy is convert only into heat, but also into li electricity. That a chemical a seems also probable.

It cannot be for a moment de that the problem of chemical and matter will eventually be a When adequate laws shall mare formulated by the twentieth investigator, we may possible of a "mechanical" or "kinetic istry, which will be added to of exact sciences, -- Scientifie can.

WORDS OF WISDOM Only a fool forgets his folly.

Nothing can be done till the undone. Every man is serving some i

master. Your living speaks londer the your logic.

He who loves folly may well to flattery, A man is never poorer for the ions he asks.

We are punished by our sins than for them.

Conscience is the better man the best of men. The biggest coward is the or

is afraid to do right. We all hate self when we see out in somehody else.

No parent weeps over the fa the boy outgrows his clothes. It is better even to stumble in the right road than to step the wrong one.

Better the pessimism that i against odds than the optimis makes no effort at all, -Ram's

Heroic Measures.

Our young friend John i blind, and as he is in his se year and somewhat devoted to the fact gives him a slight am Until his friend trouble. uncertainty. His new top

great success, but neverthele not escape the usual fit of ! ness attending its purchase. "Oh, what a nice coat!" a sister, when he brought it

'I do like that shade of brown "And the little red threads! another, "Aren't they pretty "Red!" cried John, "I did: "Red!" cried John. there was any red. Now, is it cont with red threads, or is cont with brown? You just so I can interview the tailor."

His mind was set of ease, had learned caution and the heroic measures. The next luncheon the tensing consi 'I'll bet you don't know wh your necktie is!"

"Blue," said John, serene'y "Right! How on earth know?"

"Well," said John, with th assurance, "I bought it yester I told the clerk if he didn't blue I'd throw him out of dow."-Youth's Companion.

There Was No Duel. Colonel Crisp, when in

souri Legislature, was one of tral figures in a scene which ised bloodshed, which ende laugh and which was the can astounding remark from Ho W. Farriss, the then speaker. and another belligerent son got into a debate which gre quarrel. They shook their each other and roared like Numidian tions. Everybody and many hoped to see a reg fashioned knock-down-andfight, which expectations an were frustrated and dashed ground by Speaker Farriss

"If you gentlemen don't q ing and take your seats, I w the chaplain to take you tody!" which so amazed the l legislators that they stood it of lingual paralysis, while the tors laughed until they were the face. Humor saved the Champ Clark, in Denver Rep

The Frencher's Reven It has been the custom of ison man all his life to preacher at church, and we preacher had talked thirty the Atchison man thought enough and got up and wal He died recently, and the took advantage of the fact knocker on long sermons coulaway, and preached a funeral lasting an hour and fifteen mi Atchison Globe.

Wouderful Starlight. The air is so clear in that objects seven miles awa distinctly seen by starlight.