Beyond the shade the clover-field Is quivering with the heat, But here the water rupples cool About the children's feet.

The leaves stir softly overhead:
The shadows verge toward noon.
And they will have to leave their play
And go to dinner soon.
—Katharine Pyle, in Harper's Bazar.

### \*\*\*\* A MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM. By Marian C. L. Reeves.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ADGE started violently as her eyes fell on the picture, well placed in the gallery, to catch the eye even of a careless passer-by.

warmth and depth of coloring and its quaint tone, like that of a Valks-Lled. "St. John's Eve in Norway."

Madge would have known it at glance, without that label on it.

For an instant she stood staring, Then, rather that her limbs failed under her than that she desired to sit down opposite the picture, she dropped upon the bench before it, her somewhat slmbbily gloved hands folded on her lap.

Her dress was a little simbly, too, The long, black mourning veil clung about her limply, as she pushed it back out of her way.

To any passer-by she might seem but one of the crowd in the Corcornu Gallery on this free day.

But Madge, the real Madge, was no here at all. She was yonder in the picture, in the midsummer night in the midst of the St. John's Eve procession.

A year ago. Was it only a year ago7-it seemed a lifetime, back into that happy Wanderjahr which ended so abruptly.

It was on the homeward passage to America that her father land died, suddenly, of heart fallure, it was said. But Madge knew he had gotten his death blow from the latest American der than tears. "It is a pity it did paper which the pilot brought on not fail you. We were all so merry board as they entered the bay, a paper lightly opened, and which contained latest particulars of the great bank failure, sweeping clean away the fortune he had meant to leave ble child.

"A beggar"-Madge, bending over him, had caught that last faint word upon his lips. "A beggnr-

Madge straightened herself and knotted her hands about the little black silk bag which had carried her lunch this morning to the office, and which was now bringing back in it mouth a bunch of field daisies bought from a street boy on the way up town. A beggar?-no, but never farther removed from that than since she had become a worker.

But that Wanderjahr, in which her only work had seemed to be to work out her own happiness.

The glamour of it was in her eyes gazing back into the picture. How like one valley to another, sunk among those Seandhavian mountains. It might have been this very one, into which she and her party had descended, drenched with a sudien cloudburst on the mountain top. There was noth ing for it but to horrow peasant costumes at the friendly guard below and a bright color flushes up Madge's of the artist of the party upon her, three girls traveling together come out, and for a moment fall into fine with the St. John's Eve dancers trooping there from the neighboring vil-

She remembers it all; the artist's eyes, as he looked on; the speedy deteetion of the three make believe village girls; the merry stirs, the laughter and light repartee among the tourists; the gay village music; the farmhouse glowing in the background, In tall chimney ending in a cross, built high against the sky.

How like, how like it was! But Madge's thought broke off with

In one of those faces, half turned

toward her, she had recognized her own, as in a looking glass. How well-too well-she remen

bered! The artist's eyes; no words Few words had passed between them, indeed, though for three weeks they had been meeting almost dally.

Over those uncrowded routes the ways of sight-seers are apt to cross and re-cross; as had theirs from the time when, with an apology, he put an extra rug across her lap in the weird day-night when she sat on the deck of the stout coast steamer, watching for the midnight sun off Norway, to that Eve of St. John, that midsummer eve, which ended it all. For while Madge slept in the queer little nest under the eaves, and dreamed her strange, bright, confused, little, innocent midsummer night's dream, in which fairies' and peasants' dances were intertwined in Titania's train and the artist was Lysander standing apart, looking on at it all, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth, and that in his eyes,

Madge's color was filekering up into her weary face again at that memory. and then it faded out; for while she slept her father had been revising his plans for further travel. That unlucky meeting on the mountain had damp ened his desire for northern travel. The next morning (when the artist had gone forward, with the facit understanding that at the foot of a certain famous waterfall, deep in the mountain fast ness, one might very well meet mid summer friends again) over a rather Into breakfast her father unfolded his new arrangement to Madge. They little earlier. "Ater all, there is noth ald, ing much better than the home mountains and seashore for the summer is there? And then, weather.

But there had been no "and then' finished, she told herself.

And, indeed, it had been so very little of a story! Just a mere hint of a sketch that might have been made. If she could have told her father!

But what could she have told her SHOWMAN IN THE WOODS father? 'a hat she wanted to climb and elimb along the rough, wild mountain ways, in the wake of a man who had flung a spare rug across her knees in a bleak midnight sea wind; who had caught her once, staggering on a slippery, rolling deck; who had plucked a bit of mountain moss for he; on the edge of an abyss; who had stood apart on a midsummer eve, on the edge of a village dance, with a cigar in his mouth, and his eyes-

Madge pit a hasty hand across her yes, shutting out the pleture. What had she to do with pictures like that? Vain dreams! Her part was not with drenming, but with work-a day real-

Well, well, she would go home. Al though her home was a back build ing room, and no one waiting for her

She rose the more sloyly for the thought. She was turning toward the door of the main entrance, when sud-To catch it, and to held it, with its denly-was it with that strange sense of being watched, that sometimes moves one?-she turned around. And in his eyes in his eyes the same look she remembered.

While she stood motionless, he enme up, and before she had recovered tion: breath, was shaking hands with her. quite as though they had met las week, instead of last year,

But she saw him glance quickly a her mourning vell, which she gathered about her, her nervous hand strok-

"I came to see the pictures," sh said, with an effort at ease. "I did not expect to see a --- "
"An old friend" he said prompily.

filling up her slightest hesitation. "But I did. You?"

"I came to see you," he said, nodding at the picture. "I tried in vain to find you. So I was obliged to call you up there to my own eye and yours, No stranger would recognize you. took care of that. But I had, at least, a forlorn hope that it might prove a the. Every one sooner or later comes to Washington, you know, And so

"A forlorn hope, indeed," she said, with the ghost of a little laugh, sadand happy that midsummer night." "When I dreamed a dream," he said,

'that is just beginning to come true.' He drew her hand, with its little, worn, black glove, gently in his arm, "You won't vanish so suddenly

again like the vision of a dream?" he said. "At least, you will let me take you home? She dld not answer at once, and h

said, quickly:

"Pardon me; but it is a year and three weeks for me since I have known you. I forget that it is not the same thing to you. You must not be angry with me if I beg that you. will sometimes let me see you at your home.

She stroked again the folds of her vell, with a hand that trembled, "I have no home. I-I have noth-

It was his voice that trembled. "Nothing but an old friend," he said;

"an old friend of a year and three weeks." That was his plea, with a slight al

teration a little later.

'We have been friends for a year and four weeks," be said, "How much longer do we need to wait to know each other better? I knew you Madge, the first time that I looked face now as she feels again the eyes into your honest eyes. Why should

we wait? Let me take all my life as, with the farmer's daughter, the to make you know, better and better, how I love and cherish and-"Obey?" archly. "Obey my wife, when she bids me

have my way-as she will now." Waverley Magazine.

# A Wounded Tiger.

Expecting to find the corpse we followed the tracks quietly for about 200 yards, and then came upon a place where the tiger had evidently lain down and lost much blood. They elling to life with extraordinary tenaety. Again we followed the tracks, pugs (footmarks) had water still oozing into them. We stole in line through the trees and grass up to some tall reeds, when our hearts stood

There was a spring with an infuinted roar, and bounding through the over with open mouth, his tall lashing his sides, his whole fur bristling. the tiger charged straight at us. Heav ens! what an unlooked for moment! I could see before me nothing but a shadowy form, owing to the lightning speed of his movements-a shadowy. striped form, with two large lumps of fire fixed upon us with an unmeaning stare—as the beast rushed upon us. Such was the vision of a moment The trees were so thick that I dared not shoot till he was close, and I dimiv recollect, even then, thinking that everything bluged upon keeping cool and killing him if possible. On he came. I fired straight at his chest at about fifteen yards distance, without moving at all, and then instinctivelyalmost miraculously-I sprang to the left as the tiger himself sprang past us, so close that I found his blood splashed over my gun barrels afterward. - 1 rom "The Sportswoman in India." by Isabel Savory.

Civilization and "Ads." The tendency of people to make use of the advertising columns of newspapers is a result of the progress of civ illization. Even the woman who wants a servant no longer hangs over the back fence to ask the housemaid next door to find one for her, but advertises her need. The time is coming when a business establishment of any kind that shall not consider the convenience of the public enough to use would retrace their way, and take the the advertising columns of newspapers returning steamer on the morrow; and will be regarded as belonging to the it, is far more valuable and twice as after all return home to America a old horse-car period,-Mexican Her-

The Emperor of China Has Cancer. Dr. Bachmann, of Shanghai, has recently stated in a letter to the Gegenwart that Emperor Kwang-su suffers for poor little Madge. Her story was from cancer of the throat and is unable to reign. The same view is taken by Dr. Dethere, a French physician, and by Dr. Sheng Lian Feng, both of whom have examined the Emperor .-Medical Record.

WEARS OF MAKING GREAT COL-LECTIONS OF LIVING ANIMALS.

The Lion, the King of Beasts, That Most Tempts the Conning Trapper-Caught Snares Which Resemble the Humble Mouse-Trap-Tigers in Captivity.

Some little wonder can hardly fail to rise regarding the means by which he great collection of living animals of this country and Europe have been prought together. It is obvious the citte of civilization of the javelin of savages is not the means by which heir dens have been stocked and those abeled enges marking their inmates os "born in the gardens" must always be in a minority. Hence the question arises, how are these rich stores of fur and feather obtained? And the answer is, in some very ingenious and little-known ways.

The lion naturally stands at the head of the list, and a more powerful and sanguinary beast does not tempt the cunning trapper.

He is generally captured by means of what is called the silo-cage, and of which the following is a short descrip-

The frame and bars are of iron. It ls ten feet long, six feet six inches wide, and the same in height. Mount ed on three east-iron wheels of small diameter, it can be moved even on difficult ground. The upper part pens with folding doors. like a wardrobe, and they close of themselves at the slightest shock given to springs degrees); second, good ventilation, as of steel. Catches retain the lids as they fall and imprison the animal as soon as he touches the bottom of the tran.

The plan is to place this trap, properly baited, on the ground frequented by the wild animals, and then, when the game is caught, to wheel the machine away to some menageric prepared for the purpose.

The natives themselves have taken the lion in pits covered with reeds since the dawn of history. Pliny records this device of theirs, though the Roman naturalists of his time we: rather shaky as to the specific differ ence between bear and lion.

The cubs found in caverns and caves after the parents have died under the of village matchlocks find a ready salamong the coast agents of zoological gardens, and hardly a caravan comes down from the Abysinian table-lands or from Fez without a cub or two.

As for the lions of Persia and Syria, the line of Nimrod and the hunter kings is over, and it is very doubtful whether Bedouin or subjects of the Shah ever get nearer to the lord of beasts than they can possibly help. In the days when their hearts were a little stouter, and the country was one great game preserve, they stocked their "zoos" by the help of nets and benters.

The precise locality of the lion's dwelling place having been discovered. a circular wall of nets is arranged around it. Dogs are then sent into the thicket, stones thrown, and burnng sticks hurled after them; and at frantic brute almost drowned in the sabel of a dozen villages of men and a whole country-side of dogs yelping ogether. This was sport which, while it lasted, contrasted favorably with grouse-shooting, for Instance.

But to-day the lion and that other If they do enter into bondage in their tion is effected by means of baths, the extreme youth, and lmblbe nourishmore mature age to some sort of boxtrap, such as that mentioned previsign with the humble mouse-trap. Needless to say, however, the propor-

tions are very different. Wandering one day through a trop cal jungle, and pressing through the hickets of great tree ferns and shrubberies of cinnamon that fringed the banks of a hill river. I came upon one of these structures, and had for a and in the marshy ground the fresh moment some doubts as to its pur-

> It was the royal "mouse-trap" of a native rajah and perhaps of unusually large size. It looked some hing like a Swiss mountain chalet. Obling in shape, it was constructed of heavy timbers of squared ironwood, with their ends dovetailed. Inside there were two apartments, divided by a barrier and a doorwaythe liner for the unfortunate balt, a goat or a young pig, of which latter the tiger is intensely fond, and an out-

The massive door of this was held up by a rope which went over a wheel to the great shed, and when the beast enters and approaches the victim. whose lamentations have attracted his attention, he frees the catch, and the portcullis descends behind, cutting him off forever from his native hills. He is as noisy and savage a quarry when discovered next morning as well could be, but tames down under starvation, and turns, in course of time,

into that comparatively tame animal which is all the ordinary Americans know of the royal beast. African tribes occasionally kill a lion prowling about their encamp

ments at night by means of a short but very powerful cross-bow, armed animal's path. A string is attached to the trigger, and taken across the trail to a peg, where is is made fast, On the lion moving the string with his feet, the arrow is discharged into his side from a distance of a couple of yards, and causes his speedy death. This, however, though it may procide a pelt or two for the skin merchants, will not stock our menageres. And it goes without saying that the lion's skin, with the Hon alive in difficult to obtain as the ownerless

alde which results from such devices, There is a far greater wealth of inenuity lavished, however, by the showman abroad upon the capture of the other varieties of his victims than upon those savagely simple beasts of chase, the lion and the tiger.

Kansas is the only State having 100, 000 acres or more planted in rye reporting a condition of the crop exceeding the average for the last ten years. HOW LTO GROW MUSHROOMS.

Cellar, or Other Cool Place, the First Thing to Get.

Mushroom growing is said to be the atest fad that has attacked Baltimore, and interesting stories of the success both material and financial, that private growers of mushrooms are meeting with, are being circulated. cellars of a brewing establishment no longer in operation, in the southeastern section of the city, have been converted into mushroom farms by some enterprising growers, and it is said that they are yielding very satisfacory crops.

Besides these growers, who have one into the business on an extensive scale, a number of women have started smaller farms in the cellars of the houses in which they live. Ac cording to the figures given by Mr. Theodore Eckhardt yesterday, these women farmers run a fair chance of adding very considerably to their pin money. The yield from a fifteen-foot bec.

Mr. Eckhardt said, should be about ninety peeks in three months. The cost of the hed would be about \$10. The mushrooms would sell for seventy-five cents a peck, bringing the farmer 867,50, making a gain of 857,50 on the undertaking.

The things that are necessary for success in mushroom growing, according to Mr. Eckhardt, are, first, the cellar in which they are to be grown (and this must be so arranged that the plants can be kept at a temperature of from sixty degrees to seventy plenty of fresh air is essential. Ar rangements must be available also by which the soil can be kept moist.

Good manure, rich in phosphate must be used to form His foundation of the bed, which will be built prefer ably upon a dirt floor. Two loads will be necessary for a bed fifteen feet long. The mushroom spawn can be procured in the shape of bricks from the florists and nurserymen. The temperature of the bed must be tested. and no planting must be done until it is below ninety-five degrees. Then the bricks can be broken in half-inch pieces and distributed evenly over the

In eight or ten days a white threadlike growth will begin to appear, and when this is noticed the bed must be covered to the depth of one-half to three-quarters of an inch with sandy loam. The peds are built in conical shape, starting from a base about three feet wide and building up to about two and a half feet high, with a width of about ten inches on top. A frame of six-inch boards may be used to keep the bed in place.

The expenses will be: For manure, \$4: labor, \$2.50; six bricks of mushroom spawn, \$1; loam, \$2.50.—Baltimore Sun.

## Vegetable Fibre Felts.

Writing of the manufacture of felt A. Balada, of Biella, Italy, says that a new process has been discovered which has for its object the treatment of vegetable fibres so as to render them capable of being employed for the manufacture of felt. The vegetalast the lion bolts like a rabbit into ble fibres more especially adapted for the net, and rolls over in its entan- the purposes of this invention are a glements, a chaos of dust and hemp kind of silky down, known in trade and tawny bide, the thunder of the under the name of kapok, and the vegetable fibres known as "ceiba." vegetable fibres are rendered capable of felting by submitting them (after first thoroughly elemnsing them) to chemical treatment having such an action upon them as to disintegrate or roughen the outer part thereof and rengreat cat, the tiger, are rarely netted. der them capable of felting. This acfirst of which contains mercury in so ment from a lemonade bottle and a lution. The second bath contains chroquill, they usually fall victims at a mic acid, and is made from substances capable of developing such acids, such, for ligstance, as bickromate of potash. ously, and are almost identical in de- from which chromic acid can be developed by sulphuric acid. To this bath may be added other substances possessing properties such as fit them to co-operate to improve the felting qual-Hies of the fibre, such, for instance, as gallic acid, nitric acid, chlorhydric neld, and their compounds or derivatives. In conjunction with these acids there may be employed tannin or enocinnine (the coloring matter of wine) or sulphate of copper or of iron, or their components or derivatives.-Textile Manufacturing Journal.

A Horse's Blinders. A horse's blinders are usually concave on the inside. True, the surface usually is a dead black, but not absolutely so, so that a glitamer of light may be reflected from them. By constant cleansing this dead surface is made more or less smooth, if not actually glossy and shiny. Moreover, the blinders age usually set at an angle. so that, as a result of the law of reflection, rays of light concentrated by the convex surface are reflected into the eyes-not directly in the axis of vision, but more or less transversely or obliquely, the result being even more injurious. As a result of this reflection the vision is weakened, if not destroyed.

Moreover, the mirrorlike blinders not only reflect sunlight, but they reflect objects as well, so that a "blinded" horse sees not only objects directly ahead of him, but has a more or less blurred vision of other objects. intermixing with and confusing the image of objects directly before him, and as a consequence he is rendered uncertain in his movements and is ensily seared. No further proof of with a poisoned arrow and set in the this is needed than the fact that a neryous horse, with a reputation for shying and running away, often becomes tractable if the blinders are removed, because he can then see distinctly what before he could only see indis tinetly and confusedly.-Our Animal Friends.

Washing Him Away.

The other day an amateur nurse in South Africa went up to a doctor and asked him what she must do.

"You should have learnt that before you came here," the doctor replied, Do anything that wants doing." The nurse went up to a handsome but wounded Highlander and sald:

"Will you let me wash your face?" The soldler turned to her and answered: "Yes, but harry up. I've had my

face washed six times since breakfast, and there's two more ladies I've promised to wash me. But I hope to snooze before tea,"-London Spare Moments.



THE MILLINER'S ART. 'triking Examples of Toques to Be Worn

This Winter. A new cycling and automobile hat for the winter, which comes from Paris, Is made on the same lines as the pique and linen summer hats-stitched all over in close, set rows. The new hats are made chiefly in dark blue and dark brown, and are trimmed with short quills or breasts.

Felt will be much used for smart millinery, though not so much us velvet, and in some cases the soft, low crowns of toques, with narrow, rolled brims of black tulle, richly spangled, are of pale pink, blue or manve long halred felt. A particular shade of pinkish mauve is much affected for felt. A hat with a slightly waved brim of black velvet has a full crown in this mauve felt, drawn up at the ton through a jet buckle. The trimming consists of a bunch of satin roses In several shades of the same color.

There is no doubt but that black hats and toques will enjoy immense favor, and also mixtures of black and color or black and white. Black chenille and floss silk cord, interwoven, form the upturned brim of a round toque, with a cerise velvet crown This crown is low and wide, and the velvet on the top is finely tucked in circles and then draped down diagonally to its base. On one side is a plume composed of small cock's feathers in black.

It is rather exceptional to find a new hat model trimmed with flowers, but certain kinds of floral garnitures will receive attention. Thus far, however, the varieties have been confined to roses and autumn tinted rose leaves. The roses are large, often great, maginches in diameter, some of them wide open, with a full cluster of golden stamens in the centre. They are unusually rich, made of velvet, soft satin and soft silk, in all the colors of nature, and conventionalized in the eccentric colors of the season.

Indications point to a liberal use of lace in the make-up of fine bats for the winter. Of the hand-made laces, the Renaissance, the Battenberg and the applique will be in request by women who can afford them, while the woven millinery laces leave nothing to be asked for in design or effect, the imitation of Irish point in white and of Chantilly in black being especially beautiful. Some of the laces shown are nine or ten inches wide.

A distinct style from London is one in which the main effect produced is flatness. An example is a large toque of black velvet, in which the top is perfectly flat, except for the loosely arranged folds, and the trimming of three ostrich plumes, fastened to the centre with a brilliant buckle, is laid flat, with the ends curling down over the front. The hat is worn well for ward on the head, and is raised high at the front with a bandeau.

Miroir velvet is destined for first place in the production of rich colored hats, while in black the kid finished and royal velvet of light weight will have the preference. Plain miroir is varied by the production in pressed brounded offects Again m be strongly rivalled by satin panne. a revival in tissues of less weight of the old fashioned, elegant satin antique of years ago. As in miroir velvet, the panne velvet in plain colors will take precedence in choice.

Lace Work For Women. In all the foremost countries of the

world, except the United States, the manufacture of hand-lace is encouraged as a source of social good, and the ambition of the needlewomen en gaged upon it is stimulated by the approbation and avowed patronage of the rich, says Ada Sterling in the At lantic. American women display sharp acumen in selecting the best examples of handwork abroad, paying high prices to middle men, and, added to this, the regular duties, or tariff. but the advisability, not to say, neces sity, of transplanting this home industry to this side of the water and here protecting it seems not to have oc carred to them. Nevertheless, no na tion needs more to provide an interesting and quieting occupation for its working-women than does this one.

Here is a distinct and untrodden field for the women who are now devoting themselves indeterminately to the so termed amelioration of the condition of their sex, especially the poor among them. Once the enterprise is thoughtfully entered upon, it is not to be con jectured that Congress will refuse admission to the qualified teachers whom it would be necessary to attract to America for a proper establishment of the industry. Let a coterie of earnest moneyed women be formed in each large city, obligated to support the industry by purchasing and wearing the lace locally produced, and another five years would see this gentlest of all strictly forbidden feminine occupations in a thriving condition.

The Game of Shopping. Women buy clothes and household

effects chiefly, letting themselves run over into such other delights of pur chase as their purses and their consciences permit. It is hard work, and they often exhaust themselves in the labor of it, and make most of that when they discourse about it. They seldom recognize that it is a labor they delight in, or admit its importance to their happiness. Chicago laments the retirement from active participation in this great pursuit of one of its most notable ornaments. She is Mrs. O'Neill, the wife of O'Neill, the Barley King, who lately sustained reverses. The gentlemen who chronithings that happen in Chicago speak of Mrs. O'Nelll with admiration as a woman who believed in the lauded economy of getting the best, and tracted her. Sad to say, her gowns, or except very dainty lace.

some of them, were lately sold at auction, and at last accounts there was a deputy sheriff in charge of herself and the residue of her effects in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Harvest time seems to have been cut somewhat short in her case, but she gathered is what she could.-Harper's Weekly.

The Surprise-Visit.

"I would not take my own mother by surprise," said a lady, talking of a visit to her old home which she was about to make. "One can never tell in what eircumstances a family may be placed, nor how much embarrassment may be caused by an unforeseen irruption of guests. A few lines beforehand, or at least a telegram should be sent to prepare the way for an arriving guest, so that she may be assured of her welcome." To this may be added the very courteous suggestion that visits ought not to be indefinite. When sending an invitation, or when, as is often done when kinsfolk and intimate friends are making plans, asking for one, let the precise time of the intended stay be indicated. This clears the track for other engagements, and leaves a margin, if desirable, for a prolongation of the visit's term. Surprises may find one member of a family down with a fever, another embarking for Europe, and another plunged in a whirlpool of work which cannot be given up for play, however attractive the latter may be .- Collier's

The Golden Girdle.

Belts and girdles of gold braid are showy and vulgar looking or handsome and artistle in the extreme, according to the shop and the price. Nothing is less smart than a bent and tarnished gold belt, with a cheap brass buckle, worn with a costume which is unsuitable for such an ornament. A gold belt that has distinction and beauty costs pretty penny in these glittering days, but it is worth it. For example, A broad ceinture is formed by a band of heavy, closely woven gold cloth, g'eaming darkly and richly. It is bornified blossoms from six to seven dered by bands of velvet, about half its own width, the upper one of black velvet, the lower one of coral pink. The buckle is of enamel and jewels and on either side of it the belt is adorned by light appliques of lace sewn with coral and pearls.

Fashion's Fads in Furs. It is predicted that the commingling of different peltry will be one of the distinctive features of the winter. Given plenty of scope and a ready appreciation, this craze will more than likely run to extreme exaggeration, when not one or two or three, but five and six different kinds of furs will be blended together in one clever whole, As to the success of such a departure time alone will tell. Applied fur will assuredly be an approved fancy. Furriers are simply craving to exhibit their manipulative skill and prove to us their undaunted prowess with knife and needle. And since applications of all sorts, kinds and conditions are dear to us, it is more than likely that we shall be ready and willing to be molded to the will of the adepts in the furry world.

Louisiana State Flower.

The women of Louislana have selected the magnella as the State flower because of its beauty as well as the fact that it belongs peculiarly to that State, growing in her forests to great height. The charm of the flower is well known, but only those who have seen it in its native State can realize the splendor of the tree, with its large, satiny leaves and graceful form. The soring, and continues to bloom luxuriantly until the end of summer. The old French mansions frequently have long avenues of magnolias leading to them, but later residents object to them as lawn trees on account of their copious shedding of leaves all through



form some of the newest petticoats.

is a silk Matebesse, soft, thick, light

The tricorne hat in soft felt trimmed with slik or velvet and unique Orlental buckles is a popular model. Something pretty for evening wraps

and warm, which comes in pretty pale shades. Shades of yellow with cream play he part of necessories to the brown cloth gowns which are to be so much

worn this senson. Empire gowns of beaded and embroidered nets are shown among the new evening gowns; the neck is cut low and the sleeves are long and trans-

Fancy buttons set with imitation gems are shown in great profusion in the shops, and no doubt their particular usefulness will become manifest later on.

s to purchase the white ones and have them dyed to match the sample of your gown. White broadtail is used as a dress trimming this season, a two-inch band widening into scallops on the upper

Stockings to match the gown are the

latest fad, and one way to obtain this

edge, sewn on the flounces of a pale gray gown, being one example. Some of the newest gowns for house wear introduce a sash either at one side of the back or one side of the front. A black mousseline sush with bands of gold across the ends is very

effective in some colors. Black velvet embroidered stitching has assumed another form, and the chain stitch is used in close rows around the edge of cloth coats, the rows being so close together that the

effect resembles military braid. Sea gulls are used for the body of hiffon muffs and fancy small cape ollars to match, one gull on either shoulder, the heads pointing down on the bust. Two birds are also used for the must with chiffon frills at either

It is reported that Eastern embroideries are to adorn the revers and colwhose bill in a single shop, run up in lars of our fur coats, but it is to be a short time, was \$25,000. She bought hoped that such a fancy may not maanything that was good-books, jew- terialize, since the beauty of fur is els, furs, silks, laces-whatever at rarely if even enhanced by anything

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PET

He didn't like the world: All men are base or course. Unfit to stand with me

"Pll quit the crowded ways.
I'll leave the noise and sing
I'll seek a hermit's care
And settle there for hip.

Is all that I shall claim.

It only may I hold
Without a pang of slame.

And so he found a care And there he hid his face. And bade the world falous! The thoughtless world shi

At last men learned of this And, with becoming grass Admitted that he'd made The world a better place

PITH AND POINT.

"Yes, my daughter plays "Well, madame, I by ear." ommend an intelligent muris. delphia Bulletin.

Edith-"The man I many a hero of the gridiron." Etc will be; if there is any cook he'll have to do it." Judge.

Wife keeps her temper per Although she does not be And what she loses, truth in I always get the most of Mrs. City-"How are nlong without your bired gla

work right unless I had some Penelope-"Mr. Spooner is tench me how to swim." Per thought you had been taugh a Penelope - "Not by him?"

Suburbs-"Poorly, 1

Bagar.

Magistrate-"Why don't for form?" Prisoner-"I haven't Magistrate-"Fortunately, I land at my disposal, I think I can you six months." The Girl "Is your novel a

with a purpose?" The Author-My purpose is to acquire money to buy a tenderion deal mushrooms,"-Chicago News, "As I came by the kitches at Jane, I thought I saw you on a man's knee." "Well, ma'am.

artist friend of mine, and I have giving him a few slitings."-Pag Her mouth was not so very legs Yet, in a confidential a She told the dentist that Three well developed as -Baltin

"He suggested that possibly learn to love him," said the 'Yes, of course," returned her de friend. "Doubtless he realize truth of the saying that 'one is: too old to learn." - Chicago Post Suspicious Housekeeper-"four fee is certainly cheap, but her I to know that it's not half her Grocer-"Easily, madam; so me afford to sell beans at the miss asking for this coffee."-Philips Record.

Dencon Goode (to a little gd merly of his Sunday-school--1) Mary, you are still walking in straight and narrow way." "Oh, dear, no, Deacon Gook lin you heard? We now live on the levard."-Boston Transcript.

Gardener—"I keep this gm in but it is very seldom I discing I call it my magazine rife." For "Your magazine rifle?" Gard "Yes: you see, when anything con it there is no telling how long it be before it comes out."-Bu Transcript.

Sent to a Dame's School.

So many great men have b ited with extraordinary preyouth that it is refreshing to b a great man who was only mare boy. Such a man is Lord Kitch He showed no peculiar eleverness what is more surprising, is vihis present tireless activity, la inclined to be lazy.

His father, Colonel Kitcheur, died within the last ten years # strict disciplinarian. The star that on one occusion, when his Herbert was at a public school was working for a certain call tion, it was reported to the ob that he was idling, The report did not please the

Kitchener, and he told the future queror of the Mahdi that unless succeeded in passing that exami there would be no more public so for him for the present, for he we be taken away and sent to # the solemn procession of p dame's school. If he failed then should be apprenticed to a halter In spite of these threats young & ener failed, and thereupon dropped of his place in the public school was seen in the ranks that til through the streets, two and too. corted by the good lady of whem father had spoken. When he is went in for his examination he past Possibly the world has lost a f hatter by his success, but it # a better general.-Youth's Company

A Chinese Wedding

The rite of marriage in Chin it of much ceremony. The bride b no way consulted, but is sold " highest bidder for her hand. The emonies are six in number, see finding out the lady's name. the day and month of her birth the until the ceremony the husbands supposed to know; the communication of the soothsayers as to the profi of happiness; paying the wedder settling the wedding day, and est ing the bride to the house of the let groom.

On the day of this latter of at ceremony the bride is 25000 dressed and carried to be had house in a tightly closed palange

The cave-like places left after of has been excavated from the the are supported by pillars formed in pleces of coal. Any dislocation these pieces weakens the sale which causes the earth above to

and in settling it present upon the rats that inhabit the ma in great numbers. As a resi give expression to their dis by indulging in a general spill time, which continues night and for two or three weeks. This is as a solomn warning to the misleave that portion of the miss thus escape the peril which me

them.