## THE REALM OF FASHION.

frock that can be worn with or without a guimpe makes one of the best possible models both for light wool



GIRL'S BLOUSE DRESS.

and washable materials. The pretty May Manton model shown is made from mercerized Madras in shades of dult blue, and is trimmed with needlework insertion and edging, but all cotton stuffs are suitable, as are cashmere, veiling, aibatross and the like. The skirt is straight, finished with a hem at the lower edge, and arranged in gathers at the waist, where it is joined to the belt. The waist is simplicity itself. Both backs and fronts are gathered at the upper and lower edges, the fitted lining being used or not as preferred. Around the Pompadons-shaped neck 's a flat, square collar, that is emineumly recoming and which, at the same time, can be laundered with ease. The lower edge of the waist is attached to the upper edge of the belt, and the entire gown closes at the centre back. The short sleeves are gathered in puffs and finished with straight bands.

To cut this freek for a girl of eight years of age, four and five-eighth yards of material (wenty-seven inches

New York City.-The simple little | yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty seven inches wide, three yards tairty-wo inches wide, or one and seven eighth yards forty-four inches wide, will be required, with one yard of all-over face and three-quarter yard of moussellne o make as illustrated.

Straps Are Smart.

A favorite mode of smartening a cloth costume is to trim the edge of a seam across the chest with a series of buttons and straps. This is not the somewhat passe mode of strapping icross an open blouse or a lace front but occurs where the jacket is double breasted, and the little straps are set on beneath the hemmed edge. They all have one worked button hole, which fastens over a buiton placed in the blouse. Only an inch-and a half of the strap is permitted to show. Where the straps are properly set on they resemble the rungs of a indder, which tacks one upright on the button side.

Folds of Tulle.

If your ready-made taney neckband proves rather too tight and choiry iround the throat you can make It ore comfortable by wearing with it felds of black or white tutle. As the inlie passes around the top of the celfar and continues down noth sides at he fastening point, it is easy to adopt this fashion for the purpose of giving an inch of additional leeway to the offending neckband. You won't look happy, or have a good time, if your neck is cramped up like a horse with a checkrein by the tight stock collar.

Marigold Panns.

A little bit of marigold panne velvet is used to brighten a quiet toflet of smoke-gray velvet. The hot color of the marigold is almost orange, but not ouite. It is used for the tight-fitting, folded neckband; for the small epaulettes, which are inid over the shoulder vertically instead of in the olderfashioned horizontal direction, and for the close-fitting undersleeves, which fit like gloves. The upper sleeve, also close-fitting, but not tight, falls just to the elbow. It is slit for two inches upward on the under-arm scam to prevent wrinkling.

Satin Plaided Hundkerchief. The new fine cambric handkerchiefs for Indies' use are rather more expen wide, four and a quarier yards thirty- sive than some older fusitioned specitwo inches wide, or two and seven- mens, consequently, they are sold by



BLOUSE ETON JACKET.

will be required.

Two Stylish Garments.

No outer garment is more popular than the blouse with Eton effect. fashionable May Manton model shown in the large drawing is sultable alike to the entire costume and to the senarate wrap. The original is made of Russian bine broadcloth, with facings of white stitched with black, undersleeves of white Liberty sain, cuffs it ornamen s the left side of the bodies and coller of velvet. As illustrated it is worn closed by means of handsome buttons, but can be rolled open to the waist when the weather permits.

The fronts are smooth across the shoulders, but drawn down in gathers at the walse line, waere they pouch slightly over the best, which is applied by stitching to the lower edge. back is saug-fitting and is joined to the fronts by smooth under arm gores. At the neck is the military or Kaiser collar that can be worn open or closed. as desired. The sleeves are turned enex to form cuffs, beneath which the puded under portions of satio, with wristbands of velvet, are joined to a fitted lining that can be used as a plain COME SICHTS.

To ou, this blouse for a woman of medium size four and three-sighth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter varils owenty-seven luches wide, two and oneeighta yards forty-four inches wide. or one and three-quarter pards Sfry inches wide, will be required.

The low, round neek with flat collar and contrasting inner portion makes a feature of the larget " asts and is sin guidrly effective. The very charming example illustrated in the large cut, is made from crepe de Chine in the indescribably tender shade known as moonlight, with trimming of cream gulpure lace and plastron, collar and

undersieeves of white satin Aiglon. The lining, which extends to the waist line, is simply fitted with single bust darts, under-arm and centre back weams, the fronts and back of the waist proper extending below in shirt waist style. The back is laid in straight tucks that are slightly overlapped at the waist line. The fronts are tucked in groups of turee each, and gathered at the waist line. The pinstron is stitched in horizo ral lines, then attached permanently to the right side and hooked over onto the left. The fancy sleeves are made over a smooth lining. The undersleeves are gathered top and bottom and attached to the lining at each edge. The lace cuffs are faced over the lower portion, and the finished upp r sleeves are drawn over the whole. The neck is finished with a stock of sacin, selicued to match the plastron and finished with points

To cut this waist for a woman of

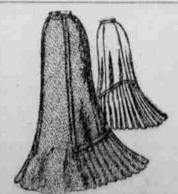
eighth yards forty four inches wide. Threes or by fours instead of by the dozen or half dozen. Quite the latest fashion in monchoirs is the cambric or lawn which shows a surface cut up into blocks, or chequered by satin-plaid-The ed lines water cross and recross the handkerchie?.

The Shoulder Cheu. The chor, or enblage-like reserve of thes to second under mittee to very silk, has appeared in a fresh direction worn by the slender maiden. Someimes the chou has two short ends of ribbon or silk, each terminating in one efft solke. Only a thin ngure can bear this ornament successfully. The pitting sister is positively disfigured by the round little chou of fancy velve It can be worn on or near the shoulder

Gval Dats. A modish vell now popular has an oval-sampe figure in chenille on a rulle ground. You can have black chenille eval figures on a white ground or vice verse, as you prefer. The manufacturer also provides us with self-colared chenille does on white or black tulle veils. A gray sh effect is produced by placing dots of black very close together on a white ground. You can have oval figures, large or small.

Skirt, With Circular Pleated Flounce. Every indication points to continued, and even augmented, favor for the shaped circular flounce. The latest importations show many variations, but one more graceful or elegant than he May Manton model illustrated. The plain front gore does away with the one objection to which flounces are open, that of curvailing the height. The skirt is cut in five gores and fits with perfect smoothness at the upper nortion, the fulness at the back being

aid in an inverted pleat. To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size ten yards of material



FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(wenty-one inches wide, nine and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide six yards forty-four inches wide, or four and three-quarter yards filly medium size, three and our-eighth inches wide, will be required.



ADVENT OF THE SPRING HAT. of Hairdressing.

Aiready the milliners have prepared between the writer and her corresnats for the spring. Several new ma- potedent. What is a good letter to your erials for trimming are shown, among tem a crepe named L'Aiglon, which s seen in black and colors and is extremely soft and artistle. Striped tephyr gauge is another new material. and panne velvet, with gold embroidery, is a novelty. Embroidered toffeta with lace edge threaded with gold. hiffon appliqued and embroidered. nalines, Liberty silk in Persian de DISTN:

The roque of 1901 is worn more fatly than the present fashlon denands, there being no side bandeau to ill it. A tasteful example is of paic Sine chiffon embroidered with floral prays in a deeper tone of blue and iraped over a full foundation of blue nalines. The brim is made of alterand pale blue chiffon, ending in a an's Home Companion. pouf at the side, which is fascened

y a gold buckle The fibre braids in fancy weaves are ndicated as a feature of the spring ats, and the shapes will frequently rave two, three and even four brims etween which velvet, ribbon or flowers will be tucked. For trimming the buts made of this material artifleing dowers will be the choice, with large oses preferred. Wide, soft ribbons n huge choux will be used extensive y. nlm.

The return to low hairdressing has ntroduced hats in large sizes, to fi well down on the head. These apreach the Spanish turban, or the English boat shape, in form, and have the brims flarlog decided at the front A novel example is three-cornered, with round crown, and is worn with a point at the back dropping over the hair. The brim is while enough to curi over and fasten to the crown at the three points, making a roll all around A large rosette formed of loops of velvet ribbon is in the middle of the crown, and pink crush roses are tucked into the rolled brim at the sides, with a bunch of five at the left.

A charming bar of black malines has flat crown, edged with an extremely bouffant ruche and an underbrim similarly edged. A full drapery of malines appliqued with shaded green velve eaves is introduced between brim and rown, and a large spray of the leaves eatches brim and crown together at the left side. The effect is extremely

dainty and chie. Violets seem to have taken a new lease of life in the milliner's garden as one of the handsome spring models long period of enforced rest can rehas crown and brim completely covered with tnem. The underside of the brim is faced with violet panne velvet that extends in a high, full drapery on the side, caught at intervals with riny jeweled butterflies. The effect is emiently springicke and admirably sulted to a fresh young face. It is hardly probable, however, that the violet will regain. In some years at least, the hinneuse popularity it enjoyed so long. An odd and pretty hat is formed or

white straw, gold braid and white chiffon, in alternating rows, and has a voluminous drapery of white culffoufor trimming, with a large cluster of pale pink roses at the side and a brim facing of crushed roses. A cluster of large bout of chiffon.-New Cork Tribune.

Lust Year's Tailor-Made Cown.

"If you have a tailor-made gown have it remodeled for the early spring days, and wait until fater in the sensor to purchase your best gown." writes Emma M. Hooper in the Ladies' Home Jonenal. "If your gown was bough within a year it is probably made so vereiy plain, in which case it may be trimmed with bands of taffeta two neaes wide, either black or the color of the gown. The hands should be cut a true blas or be curved to fit the skirt crinoline, stirch five times, turn in the edges narrowly and slitch them to the edge of the skirt. If a fresh binding is needed put it on, and if the skirt is ntended for general wear make it so narrow here and put on wice a view creet heading, will very much improve the amount be once and a ball as full us the skirt, and be sewed on about half an inch above the binding, on the inside of the skirt. If the skirt is to be reliving the back may be made it an inverted box-piear, or taid in fan plents, or the fulness may be tucked lengthwise across the back to a depth of six inches, and a width of five in the

Jenny Lind's Duct With Webster. Jenny Lind visited Washington dur ing the winter of 1851 and sang in concert to a deligated audience. It chanced that on the evening of her appearance several members of the Cabinet and Senate were the guests at dinner of Bodisco, the Russian Minister, and the concert was built over when Webster and the other member

of the party entered the half. After the applause which greeted heir appearance had subsided, the second part of the concert was opened by Miss Lind with "Hail! Columbia, Webster, deeply moved by this patriotic air, arose at the close of the first verse, and added his rich, sonorous voice to the chorus. Without avail. his wife, who sat behind him, pulled at effectively. his cont-tail to make him sit down or stop singing. The volunteer basso loined in at the close of each verse. and none could tell whether Lind Webster or the audience was mest de-

lighted. As the last notes of the song died away, Webster arose, hat in hand, and made a profound bow to the singer. Jenny Lind, blushing at the honor. courtesled to the floor, while the audi ence applanded to the echo. Webster. not to be outdone in politeness, howed again; Lind recourtesled; the house ugain applauded, and this was repeat | prim, conventional designs,

Evening Post.

Advice About Letter-Writing. I would say that the most striking thing about an ideal letter is its flavor of the personality of the writer. letter should convey, as nearly as pos affine, the same effect as would a taik

mother or sister perhaps would be worthless to any one else. Always remember to whem you are writing, and write to and for that one person. ticueral descriptions and observe tions will be out of pince in ninety-nine cases out of one-aundred. Make your letter an index of your mind on the subjects you believe to be interesting to the one to whom you are writing signs, panne velvets with Arablan de. Put your own individuality into even signs and soft iridescent ribbons will your observations on the weather all be used conspicuously on the new Avoid long excuses for not writing earlier or more frequently. Like apole gies for not returning visits and calls. these of the lagging letter-writer only emphasize the neglect. Make up for previous shortcomings by writing ful iy, sympathetically and vivaciously, so that the pleasure of reading your let ter will outweigh any disappointment you may have given, or cause it to be sate folds of deep blue panne velvet forgotten.-Ada C. Sweet, in the Wom

Novel Places For Women

Three important London clubs have handed over the domestic details of their clubhouses to the management of women. It is said that in the few months of their administration of affairs the general expenditure has been greatly decreased, and that they not only have made the coffee rooms pay their expenses after feeding all the club servants, but have found a balance. A member of a business house that employs women in responsible places says: "Women are less gullible han men and are less afraid of saying what they really think. The average man bares making a fuss, and would rather let things go as they are than meur eamily by trying to change

It is said, also, that one of the inrgest omnibus companies in London is managed by a woman, who selects, en gages, dismisses and pays all drivers and conductors. Several large hospitals in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Amsterdam are under the entire con trol of women.

Penalty of Overwork.

A woman who works gives some ex cellent advice, based upon long experience, to other women who work. She says that night work seldom pays in the end, and the extra money so made usually goes, after a year or so, to the physician. "A woman may work twelve or fourteen hours a day for a time, but the time has its limits. Then comes the brain fag, the nervous disorders, the breakdown, and only a store the overtired brain and shattered nerve system. Better be content with a reasonable income carned by a legitimale expenditure of force. Speculation in physical strength is sure to bankrapt one in the end."

She advises women in business to cultivate friendships whenever possible, as life's opportunities for growth come largely through that means. New York Tribune.

Travel an English Girl's Education.

"Foreign travel plays a large part in the education of an English girl in almost every clars save the humblest," writes Mrs. Alexander in the Ladies' the roses rests also on the crown, her Home Journal. "Dressmakers and milliners go abroad to learn, if possible, the dexterous tourn, the skillful cut of the Parisian. The artist and the musician and it essential to visit the schools of Germany and France. The teacher must acquire the languages of hese countries with a correct accent, and the daughters of professional men, country gentlemen, men of business, whether they are rich or struggling, all manage to take or send their girls abroad for holiday trips

House Planned by a Woman Livry year sees more women adopt ing architecture as a profession, and perfectly. Line each band with thin the chances are that the closetless flar will soon be a relie of the past. story is told of a woman who insisted skirt. The lower of the two bands on "collaborating" with the architect should be got two inches above the in planning her own house, and calm ly converted the carefully arranged dining room into the china closer made a linea room of the inrgest chamthat it will escape the ground. A dust ber and assured the architect that the ruffie of unffera slik cut blas and made grest chamber would do benutifully about seven inches wide, finished with as a storeroom. She completed his discomfiture by adding: "Now that the important details are settled, you can the appearance of the skirt. The ruf | 163 fee other rooms where you like."



Equare buckles still dominate the ouse shop.

Colored umbrelles seem to have

A row of roses is a regal backing or a pompadour,

A little individuality in the colffure on great thing.

Gourd-like patterns bid fair to for ver rejoice in the name of palm leaf, Every day some new sort of turn ver dittle French collar) is displayed. Brandebourgs bid fair to fasten ome of the new jackets and blouses. Outlining the front gore of a skirt with trimming gives a look of beight. Elbow sleeve flounces should be haped, narrower at the inside of the

In figured materials the small, close ly set patterns usually make up most

arm.

The guimpe idea (yoke and sleeves alike) is carried out in many new sum mer dresses.

Some farcy stitching and braiding apon velvet is almost as handsor lace appliques.

Tuile or net under lace adds half to its effect. On hats yards of the former are often crushed to give a took of

In sace the more irregular designs isually work up best, having nothing of the set look so conspicuous in the

QUEEN REPUTED TO HAVE BEEN THE WORLD'S WEALTHIEST WOMAN,

the Died Worth at Least \$150,000,0 Came to the Throne Absolutely Desti-tute-Her Governmental Income Was \$2,700,000 Annually.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne she was absolutely destitute, a pensioner upon the charity of her uncle, King George IV., acctares W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record. Her father, the Duke of Kent, had been summarily removed in disgrace from the command of the British garrison at Gibraltar, and found his way to Parts, where he lived for a time in a precarious and scandalous manner unfil he was rescued by a rich London alderman, who loaned him the money to pay his fare back to England just in time to prevent the future queen and empress from being bore on foreign soil. George IV. gave him a chilly reception. He was particularly severe and seifish toward his poor reintions, and begradgingly gave the duke and his wife apartments in the old palace at Kensington. After the death of the Duke of Kent his widow and Alexandra Victoria, her only child, were permitted to reside there in seclusion, and it was the lonely home of Queen Victoria during her childhood and girthood.

At the moment she and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, were notified of her accession to the throne, they did not have money enough to pay cab fare to the palace, but, after sixty years upon the throne, the daughter dled worth \$150,000,000. This fortune was acqupired by the practice of economy and business methods which furnish an example to the humble as well as the proud.

Under the laws of England a lump sum is voted annually for the royal household, for which the sovereign is not required to render an account, If there was anything left at the end of the year-and under Queen Victoria the balance usually amounted to severat hundred thousand dollars-she put it in her pocket. This arrangement dates back nearly two centuries.

Theoretically the sovereign of Great Britain receives no compensation, but is entitled to certain hereditary revenues that make a curious inventory. In early times everybody had to pay a "royalty" upon his earnings to his sovereign, hence the origin of that Queen Victoria upon her accession to the throne made an arrangement under which all hereditary revenues were surrendered in exchange for a permanent civil list amounting to £408,000. It was a good trade on both sides. The legitimate revenues of the crown at the present day would largely exceed that sum, but she was relieved of responsibility and knew exactly what she had to epend upon. Had she retained the hereditary revenu's she would have had all confiscated estates, all the property of felons and outlaws, all wrecks, flotsam and jetsam, and all penalties and fines colected by the courts. The only right she retained was to the so-called "royal fish"—that is, all whales or sturgeons caught upon the coast of the United Kingdom.

Thus Queen Victoria has been in receipt of an income from the Government amount to about \$3,000,000 a year. From that she has paid all the expenses of her household, charities and other expenses imposed upon the and Baimoral, in the highlands of for pocket money account was ever asked. The salaries of her household amounted to about \$600,000, and the other expensese to about \$750,000 a year \$60,000 was given her for "bountles and alms," and Chico, Butte County, California. \$96,000 for annuities and pensions. In addition to this, the other members of the royal family receive annuities amounting to \$173,000.

From the duchy of Lancaster she received about \$450,000 a year net, which is spent in pumping or bringing water she had no need to touch, and invested in bulk as fast as it came to her. This alone since she has been upon the Lrone would aggregate \$40,000,000.

She has received several very large legacies. In 1852 James Camden Nield bequeathed to her majesty a fortune amounting to about \$4,000,000, which was broken by the fail. In 1897 other has ever since paid a large revenue. In 1877 C. M. Newhouse left her several hundred thousand dollars in his will, and she has received a number of other less valuable estates from loyal subjects and admirers who had no Friday, a Western passenger agont regular heirs. These legacles were says his experience has shown that more numerous than the public suspected, for the utmost caution was ex- day than on any other day of ercised lest her majesty might be in- week. The lightest travel is on Wedvolved in litigation or notoriety. Ser- nesday. eral large estates were declined to avoid contests in the courts with relatives who thought they were entitled to the money.

narrow escape. An old Scotchman be sand beaks or squid, and a grampus queathed to her a fortune amounting had thirteen porpoise and fourteen to several hundred thousand pounds, seais, all whole and intact. The stone It was invested in the shares of a in the scoreachs of some whales are bans, which two or three years later supposed to serve the same purpose failed with liabilities of millions. It as those of birds' gizzards. was then discovered that only fifteen per cent, of the face value of the shares had been paid, and the stockholders were immediately assessed eighty-five per cent, of their nominal t not been for the prudence and foresight of Earl Sidney Queen Victoria would have accepted this legacy and been the loser instead of the gainer by several million dollars.

A large portion of her majesty's wealth was inherited from Prince Al. pects to come out ahead. bert. At the time of their marriage his income amounted to about \$20,000 a year. Parliament voted him an annuity of \$150,000, which during the twenty-three years of his married life would have amounted to \$3,900,000. He was a wise, prudent and economical man and neved spent a dollar of in South Kensington, which was then an unsightly prairie, but is now covered with the most beautiful and lux urious mansions in England, and is worth as much per square foot as he paid for it by the acre. It is estimated that the Queen's South Kensington property inherited from the prince con

ed nine times. Philadeiphia Saturday | VICTORIA WAS VERY RICH son who owned more property in that section of the city than she

> Queen-Victoria is supposed to have been the richest woman in the world. Her financial affairs have been shell tered from public knowledge with scrupulous caution, but those who have the best facilities for obtaining information believe that the popular estimate is not far from correct. For nearly half a century her private interests were looked after by the late Earl Sidney, whose devotion deserved all the gratitude his royal mistress bestowed upon him. His successor in this important relation was itichard Asheton Cross, better known as Viscount Cross, who still acts as general manager of her majesty's estates. He has the assistance of a dozen or more men or experience and ability, who have devoted their lives to assisting their sovereign in building up an ener mous fortune. Each has his particular department, and they only of all the world know how great her wealth is and how it is invested. The new king and the rest of the family were not admitted to her confidence.

Her majesty had large sums invested in the United States in bonds and mortgages acquired through the Eng lish and Scottish mortgage companies It is also supposed that she had large investments in Canada, but as none of them appear in her name it is impossible to ascertain the truth.

The costly presents she received from time to time are valued at many millions of dollars, and the crown jewels are worth \$4,000,000, but these are not usually included in the esti mates of her wealth, and there is question whether they belong to her or to the State. Some jewels of great value which her majesty kept in her private apartments were received as gifts. Inese she has probably dis posed of by her will.

It was impossible to conceal her real estate possessions, but even they are not well known, because the sovereig. of England pays no taxes, and the only way to ascertain the amount of he holdings would be to examine the tax lists of the entire British emptre and make a schedule of its Items marked "Exempt, V. R." She is said to have been the owner of 600 business blocks and houses in Great Britain alone, and over 6000 leaseholds-farms and city lots upon which other people have made improvements, principally in South Kensington-that will revert to her heirs at the expiration of the leases, which extend from thirty to ninety-nine years. She owned real estate in Hong Kong, Shanghai, India Egypt, Italy and other countries, and was believed to be the proprietor of ; number of buildings in the new residence portion of Berlin which appear

in the name of her trustees. Her estates in York lire Oxford shire, Berks, Kent and other counties of England, Scotland, Ireland, Water the Isle of Wight and the Isle of Man are known to the public, for they could not be easily concealed. She received rents from markets, tolls from ferries and royalties from iron and coal mines and stone quarries and was a large stockholder in a theatre at Birming-

ham. There are thousands of people unor her payroll in various parts of the kingdom. They knew who their mistress was and considered it an honor to be employed by "The Widow." of her farms, however, are leased for terms of years at stated rentals or on shares. All of the royal palaces, ex-Scotland, belong to the crown.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The largest oak in the world, according to scientists, is located on Rancho

In spring Chinese peasants build dikes of mad, three to six feet high, to keep the rain water in the rice fields. Most of their time in summer into these fields.

A recent storm which passed over the south of England overthrew an upright crosspiece of one of the great trillthons at Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain, and the crosspice of this won derful supposed Druidical monument stones fell.

Despite the old superstition about the ill luck which follows the trav eler who commences his journey or there is more railway travel on Fri-

The whale's food capacity is scartling. In his new work on whales, Mr. F. E. Reddard states that the stomach A few years ago her majesty had a of a "bottle nose" contained ten thou-

An undertaker in Butte, Monta of fered to decently bury the city's pauper dead at one cent per body, the nextowest bid being \$15. holdings to meet the obligations. Had man explained on being awarded the contract that most destitute people who die in Butte have friends or relatives elsewhere who are nearly always ready to pay the expenses of a good funeral rather than have a relative iaid in a pauper's grave. By executing the commissions of these people he ex-

No Depravity at All.

He was a poor but nonest working man on his way home in a Broadway car. As the car proceeded down town it was filled with passengers, and soon the aisle was crowded, some swinging on the straps. The laborer got up his annuity, but invested it in property from his sent, touched his hat and me tioned to a well-dressed lady to take

> "Don't let me deprive you of your eat, my poor man," she said. He touched his hat and again re

plied: "Oh, take it; that's all right No depravity at all, woman, no depravity at all," and he wondered wny Duke of Westminster is the only per. Commercial. PRACTICAL.

I do not care for the songs that sound In the sighing wind-swept tree. Nor the sweets and colors that abound, On the blossoming summer les.

But I get on the train
With a stern disdain
Of the poet and all his clan,
And I often say
In a knowing way
That I am a practical man.

And I ride at morn and I ride at night, And between these rides I work; And my neighbor warns me that life and light. Are duties we should not shirk.

And I laugh at him
With a laugh that's grim.
For he smiles when e'er he
And twixt you and me
He thinks that he—

Is the really practical man!
-- Washington Star

JINGLES AND JESTS.

"What animal is it that is web-footed, Tommie?" "The spider, ma'am." Hoax-"I made a mistake and dropped a dollar on the collection plate

"Mr. Biggleson is quite a philanthropist, isn't he?" "Yes. He always draws up the subscription papers other people are asked to sign.'

this morning." Joax-"That's con-

tributory negligence."

"How did your lawsuit with Smith come out?" "We both lest." "How do you mean?" "Well, he paid the bill, but my lawyer got it all."

"I'm getting so fat that I can scarcely stoop over to lace my shoes. Now, doctor, what would you advise me to do for it?" "Wear slippers."

Cashler-"Pardon me, madam, but I don't think I know you." Woman (with check)-"Of course you don't. There are no bank clerks in our set." "I understand, sir, that you referred

to me as a deg." "No, sir. You are misinformed. I consider a dog man's truest and most faithful friend." "This seems a very healthy spot, my man," said the tourist to Glies.

suppose people don't die here very often?" "No, sir. They only dies once!"

She blamed him for the words he said—Ah, such is woman's way!
And also, with averted head.
For words he didn't say.
—Chicago Record. Clara-"He was heart-broken, desperate, and ready for anything when I rejected him." Maude-"What did he

Ch?" Clara-"He said he was going to see you." "Have you got a paying claim?" queried the tenderfoot. "I should say so," responded the native, enthusiastically, "I've sold more'n a thousand

shares in it already." "A splendid match," their people said; But they began to scratch

And scrap as soon as they were wed-It was a friction match.

-Philadelphia Record. Jack-"It's curious what changes time works." Jill-"How, for instance?" Jack-"Well, when I was twenty, Miss Oldgirl was thirty, and

now that I'm thirty she's twenty." "O! ma'am," cried the nurse, "the baby has just fell downstairs!" The Boston lady was terribly shocked. "You should say 'failen.' Delia," she said, and then hastened with calm digni ty to the rescue.

The man who kicks the livelong day
May boast, perchance, of duty done
But finds he's frittered quite away
The hours when other folks have fun.

—Washington Star.

"Look here, sir!" exclaimed the trate customer, "Explain how it is the goods my wife ordered sent up for dinner haven't been delivered." "Let me see." said the grocer, reflectively; "your wife pays cash, doesn't she?" "Yes; what's that got to do with it?" you know.

pays cash doesn't get goods on time."

A Few Schoolboys' Ideas. "It may not be uninteresting to your patrons to read the inclosed schoolboy howlers' which I have recently run across and for the authenticity of which I can vouch:

"'While Caesar was leaning against a pole he was attacked; he put his hands above his head and then he fell dead. They all say Brutus stabbed him.

"The enemies of Pericles charged him with cheating the government ou of money and so they tried to oxidize him.

"The Greek drama developed from a number of people who used to dresc and sing to entertain their gods."

" "The last heard of Alciblades wahis death." "'Athens treated her ailies with im-

perialism. "Greek religion was very queer, and they believed that the people would lead a better life when in their

graves. "The Greeks never believed in idols. but they did believe in gods, and they always thought it was a very great

shame if a man died." "'When the Greeks thought of death they would grow cold and would do anything than to die."

"'Each family had a different god, and thought that the body was still alive and the soul took a walk." -- Correspondent in New York Times Caught a Sure-Enough Sea Serpent. A sea serpent of large dimension:

bas been captured alive on Kootenai Lake. It is ten feet long, six inches in diameter at the largest part and has a most hideous head. There are two large horns just above the ears, and the mouth is seven inches from side to side. There are over forty teeth those on the lower Jaw being twice a long as the upper and, protruding, giva most ugly appearance.

The serpent was captured by George-Graves, a prominent merchant of Nelson, Wash., and his son, who hooked the big snake. The latter turned the tables on the men and they narrowly escaped being thrown out of their rowboat, so furiously did the serpent lash the water. He is very flerce and will snap in two a good-sized cane as if it were a toothpick.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cuba's Big Hallstones The correspondent of the Havana weather bureau at Cruces, thirty miles this side of Cienfuegos, states that during the hallstorm there recently hall, ones weighing two pounds fell. Several houses were blown down by the hurricane and considerable damage was done to the crops.-Havana (Cuba) Post.