

THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.-Russian styles are | finished with a bow or a cord and



bands of braid overlaid by narrow strips of gold and is worn with a gold The style is, however equally adapted to cloth of different colors, to velvet, velveteen and cordurey; brown bire, black, tan and red are all worn, and are held in equal favor with the

Both fromts and backs are seamlers but are slightly loose below the belt to allow ample freedom for young legs. The left front laps well over the produce some very pretty effects in a right in true Russian style, and the simple way. closing is effected invisibly beneath the trimmed edge. At the neck is a standing collar with rounded ends. The sleeves are laid in a wide box as to spring wraps, let it be under-pleat at the shoulders, and tucks are stood that long taffein coats will be stitched flat at the wrists to cuff depth. absolutely the rage.

The trousers are fitted at the hips with darts, and are shaped with inside, outside and centre seams, and closed at the sides. The lower edges are finished with hems or casings, in which elastic is inserted by means of which the leg portions are drawn in pink, which is so fresh and cheerful to give the baggy effect.

much liked and are singularly well large tassels on the handle. Some of suited to smail boy's wear. The styl- the elaborate ones are trimmed with ish little May Manton suit shown is of chiffon or lace ruffles or with contrast-Russian green melton, with wide ing bands of plain or panne velvet in graduated widths.

Children's Garments.

Children's garments are made in the fashlouable empire style, and these are copied in the quaintest fashion. A favored color is the dull wedgwood tint of blue, but for tiny children white is still universal, and very lovely peliase of soft washing silk are trimmed with lace, or more useful ones of serge and frieze have trimmings of Thibet fur, which is washable, or can be cleaned with the garment.

The New Gray.

There I a new and pretty tone of gray, which, although adopted more or less by Parisians, should only be worn by good looking people with fair complexions. Its coldness is much mitigated by being toixed with black and silver, and here again does the bolero coat give scope for imagination, for braidings in black and sliver on gray cloth are ladylike, smart and useft

Lacing Still Medish

Lacing with ribbon, cord and bands of inffera silk is still one of the modish features of our gowns, and it decorates collars, cuffs, celts and skirts and fit smoothly across the shoulders, as well. The dressmaker may use her own taste about the disposition of it, but she will find that she can

The Spring Wraps.

If any one wishes to know the news

An Open Question.

It is an open question which is the handsomer "at home" reception gown -almond-green, so-called; a pistachio tone of deep light green, or the peony looking. These velvets are patterned To make this suit for a boy of four over with figures either in black or a



A GENERALLY BECOMING SHIRT WAIST.

years of age three and seven-eighth lighter tone of the same color. The yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and an eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards fortyfour inches wide, or one and three quarter yards fifty inches wide, will

Woman's Shirt Waist.

The shirt waist shows variations without number, but in all its form retains the essential characteristics that have endeared it to the feminine heart. The smart May Manton design shown in the large drawing is admir able in every way, and will be found generally becoming. The slight fulsoft, graceful folds that are so well adapted both to slender and stout figures, and the back gives just the side and back gore, there being six tapering effect required by the latest groups in all, three at each side. They mode. As illustrated the material is are stitched and pressed flat to the French fiannel in a pretty shade of point indicated, below which they are pink, the buttons are of dull-finished gold, and the belt of flexible metal floor. The upper portion of the skirt braid, showing stripes of pink and is fitted closely and smoothly, but it gold, held by a simple dull gold buckle. Sares stylishly as it falls below the

The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The fronts proper are laid in three over the centre seam. tucks at each shoulder, below which they fall tree to the waist, where the medium size eight and five-eighth fulness is arranged in gathers. Down the centre is applied a tapering box pleat that is stitched near each edge, permanently to the right front and booked over invisibly or buttoned onto The back tucludes three tucks that correspond with and meet those of the fronts at the shoulder seam, are stitched an the back to the waist line, where they lap with slight fulness. The sleeves are in vishop style, finished at the wrists with pointed cuffs. At the neck is a standing collar that also is finished with a point and is lapped over at the centre

To cut this skirt for a woman o medium size four yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and five eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty two inches wide, or two yards fortyfour inches wide, will be required.

New Parasols.

The new parasols are chiefly in right colors of both figured and plain ng laffetas, satin foulards, au de sole and pesu de cynge. Al! have bamboo or other natural wood handles, a icks and ferrules; many have he ribs tipped with tvory and are no as to scarce away the coyoten.

self-colored patterned velvets are re garded as rather more chic than those which show designs of another color.

Woman's Seven-Gored Tunked Shirt. The skirt that is tucked in groups is always graceful and promises to remain a favorite for the present and the season to come. The May Manton model illustrated is the very latest that has appeared, and combines all the newest features. As shown it is made of wool creps in eader blue, but is suited to all materials; cloth, uilk, ashmere, crepe de chine and the on-

tire range of available stuffs. The skirt is cut in seven gores. The tucks, which are a half luch in width, are laid at the straight edge of each left free to fall in soft folds to the knees. The fulness at the back is laid in double inverted pleats that meet

To cut this skirt for a woman of



SEVEN-GORED TUCKED SEIET.

yards of material twenty-one inches wide, five and a quarter yard forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty inches wide, will be required.

A Kunsas man bus got up z clockwork device to attach to an ordinary magazine gun so as to fire off a bisak cartridge at fixed intervals. It is used by the minchmen who set it by night



SPRING SNAP-SHOTS. Details of the Modes For Spring Care-

fully Developed. Thin and gauzy dress goods will be woolen grenadines, albatrosses and satin-faced crepes of the tinning downward follows the "left of Hightest possible description are to be la mode.

and medium grays, old bine, old rose, of ribbon. pastel pink, helios, navles and royals and finally much white and black the newest color range.

For her very earliest change milady will choose a gown of homespun in twilled canvas weave, of light gray, brown, or black and white mixture. For more general wear light-weight cheviots, serges and broadcloths will

Soft finished silks, oftenest of the guaranteed qualities, still continue to be the best dress lining; only the wearing of cheap be the latter

for these is the silkoline, mercerized slik or satin-faced fancy cottons in figures or watered effects.

Large running white fleures, or mederately shaded backgrounds, are most sought among the quantities of printed foulards and satin-faced peau-de sole to be so much worn this year. Later on the medallion effects, arabesques and Persians now so popular for garnitures will also appear in whole gowns. . . .

Sashes, vests, sleeves and puffings of gold, printed panne and fancy printed mousseline and crepe are the dernicri of fashion. . . .

The latest wedding fabrics show a decided French tendency. Large brocades on heavy satin grounds, to be beavily lace trimmed, are among the very newest.

The high style in cotton goods all incline to very old-timey effects-dotted Swiss, sprigged muslin, dainty mull, lace striped effects and the oldfashioned chine printed mulls.

8 0 0 The highest form of taffor-made for spring is braid and button adorned. . . .

Gilt novelties are omnipresent. Buckles galore, gold braid for belts by the mile, slides and oddly-shaped slides and buckles for the fronts, sides and backs of girdles are on every side.

Fashion arbiters are almost unanimous that the short sleeve de rigueur for summer gowns means longer gloves, silk mitts and suede, to accompany this style.-Philadelphia Record.

The Care of the Hands.

Beautiful hands are always attrache ideal hand is round, small and tapering, and the resemble this ideal hand.

course, cannot be altered, but it can be ground in a magnificent costume, surmade soft and white, and the nails can rounded by a small army of subordinhe trained so that in' a short while ates and boys on bleycles, to carry her the hand, however large, will be pret- orders.

At night wash the hands in warm water, using the best quality of soap, and after thoroughly cleansing the skin rinse them in clear water, dry well, and be very, very sure that they are absolutely dry. At night rub the hands all over with cold cream or cucumber cream, and take an old pair of gloves that are well stretched, cut the tips of the fingers off and slip the few nights of this treatment will do wonders. In the morning wash your bands in the usual way, and as you dry them push back the skin around the edge of each nail. Presently a little crescent will appear. To prevent the skin growing up the nails and again covering the crescent, rub the skin with lemon juice; but if you remember to push the skin back every time you wash your hands, this will

not happen. Let the length and shape of the nails follow the formation of each finger, Once a week the nails should be manicured as follows: Sonk the finger tips for about five minutes in hot, sompy water, wipe them dry; then with little cuticle knife push the skin back from the nails, and with a curved seis sors remove any "proud" flesh. Then shape the nails; this is best done with s file, especially if the nails har a tendency to break. The final touch to the nails is given with polishing powder and chamois.-Edna Burd, in Amerioan Queen.

Successful as a Caterer.

A Chicago woman has adopted a novel form of entering as a business. Her specialty lies in using what the hostess lopped by the ubiquitous bolero. has at hand, which gives an air of individuality that no bired service of china and plate can necure. The cut the top part is in the shape of a droop glass, silver and artistic odds and ends of china are placed to the best advantage, original modes of decoration are devised and a dainty menu arranged. She never encourages more than eight courses, and the hostesses who have profited by her services say that her luners are invariably successful.

In addition to the dining room this energetic young woman looks after the reception and dressing rooms. In the former she rearranges the bric-a-brac nd furniture, having superfluous chairs removed or others added when needed. In the latter she sees that pins and hairpins are plentiful in their espective trays, that needles and sories skin tight. A few buckles may

that a powder box in invitingly adja-

Floral Garniture.

A pretty floral garniture of extreme

y small blossoms decorates the front panel of a dinner dress of emerale panne in a novel manner. The flowers used are violets, purple and white made cleverly in a graduated band in slik and velvet. The effect is a chair woven like the daisy chains which English and American children weave in June. The violet chain starts from the corsage; it is passed around the neck, and is attached as a border to the low-cut, squared decolletage. the sine qua non of fashion for spring. | makes a loop around the corsage bow on the left of the bodice, and then con front" to the head of the skirt flounce ing, where it finishes with another loop and with ends under the bow placed Light greens, tans, browns, pearls at that point to match the corsage bow

Triffee That Tell.

It is in small things that a dainty woman is always conspicuous; the little things that appear unimportant to the careless woman, the well-dressed and dainty woman regards as vital A soiled collar-ever so slightly soiled a crushed ribbon, an absent book or button, or a conspicuous pin has been known to spoil the entire effect of an otherwise perfect tollet.

Another unforgivable offense in the ethics of the fastidious woman is the at inopportune times.

Shoes are another important detail: The lace dresses and Swisses and and handkerchiefs, stockings and the organdles for the coming summer are many etceterns that go to make up a particularly stylish. A favorite lining dainty appearance must each and all receive attention.-American Queen.

Bonnets For Children.

All young children wear the pletts sque bonnets; the pokes and the round shapes made of shiered slik, velvet, or cloth. The latter are almost too heavy even in the light-weight cloths to be generally recommended. These bonnets are good things for winter wear, as the head fits close into the crown and there is consequently sufficient warmth at the back of the head, while the flaring brim is very pretty, and shows off the delicate features in a charmingly picturesque fashion. Bows of taffets and satin ribbon or the clusters of ostrich tips the same shade as the bonner, and the little wrenth of roses inside, or a few small roses put in through the ruche that surrounds the face are the favorite trimmings.-Harper's Bazar.

Trilly in Real Life.

Svengali in real life is undertaking to teach a girl, by means of hypnotic influence, to become an expert violinist. Like Trilby, the girl has no natural apiltude for such a task, and had practically given up her embitions to be a violinist when the hypnotist took her in hand. The subject had teken violin lessons for months, and was untble to make the violin do more than squeak out a few simple airs. the hypnotist put the girl under "influence" her fingers, says Science Siftings, became supple, her touch was accurate, and she handled the bow surprisingly well. Unlike Trilby. showed the same skill when she passed from under the influence of the hyp-

A Woman's Executive Ability. It is claimed that the largest banque on record was that given to Mayors of France in the Garden of the tive, and, while all nands cannot be Tulleries during the recent Exposition. beautiful as to form, if the hands are This barquet was entirely managed by properly cared for they can be made a woman twenty-six years old, Mile. Potel. The number of guests was long and delicate, the fingers are soft. 23,466, and the total number of employes was 24,080. This included nalls are nicely rounded. By care and wagon drivers, detectives, caretakers attention every hand can be made to of silver, les cream men, dish washers waiters and cooks. On the day of The actual size of the hand, of the banquet Mile. Potel was on the

Illinois Woman's Clever Idea.

An Illinois woman last year earned \$700 without leaving her own home. She proposed to her grocer that he allow her to take all the vegetables and fruits that were not fresh enough to sell and she would preserve and pickle them on shares, and he could sell the stock in his shop. Her share of the first year's profit has been \$700. gloves on over your greasy hands. A and the grocer admits it has brought him additional trade.



The waist is to continue its upward urve in the back,

China blue is as lovely in cloth as in e sheer, summery fabrics.

As summer approaches the red dress will not be in such high feather.

Flounces will not down-not below the lower half of the skirt, at any rate, Two shades of beige, especially if the larker one be of panne, are exquisite. Long black gloves make many an otherwise unnoticeable toilette very striking.

A fold of 'rillant velvet usually finshes the stock, be it of lace or other material.

Two rows of buttons, five in each, at the top of the pleats in the back of a skirt give a postillion effect. Princess frocks in the sheer fabrics

will be full of tucks and lace, and Princess dresses for house wear are remendously languishing affairs when

ing yoke of lace and tucking. Summer walst plainness will be relieved by the T. The T is the stripe down the front, supplemented by strips that extend out over the shoulders to the sleeve tops.

Heavy black stitching and any amount of it, makes the white taffeta tailor-made a stunning creation. Add to this a touch of cream lace and a bit of embroidery or velvet in your own color, and there you are.

Understeeves are not necbags. Women with full, beautiful arms often bave these transparent access

ODD JOHNNY APPLESEED

A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF A PENNILESS PHILANTHROPIST.

The Father of Orchards in the State of Ohio - The Work of an Eccentric Man Who Was Widely Known and Well Thought Of.

"Johnny Appleseed" has a ment. Future generations shall know of the noble mission of John Chapman the Apostle of Apples, Mansfield, Ohio, has rescued his memory from oblivion and embalmed it in a statue. The story of his gentle, beneficent life is the record of one of the quaintest, sweetest characters produced in the ploneer West. Next to his religion "Johnny Applesced" held apples to be the choic est blessing vouchsafed to man. He believed in the salvation of health by apples. He preached the gospel of apples, and he practiced it. He made the young lands of Ohio and Indiana bloom with the fragrant white blossoms of countless apple trees. He added untold wealth and happiness to generations born and unborn. Sage and simple, crank and genius, seer and vagrant, "Johnny Applesced" was a benefactor of millions.

The cidermills of Pennsylvania were his Mecca, and appleseeds his quest. From every pllgrimage to the East he brought back precious sacks of seeds. With his own hands he cleared forest spaces for his nurseries, and when the trees were two or three years old he distributed them broadly, sometimes in exchange for a bit of clothing, but more often as a gift. Genile and lovable, friend of white and redskin, the apple missionary was as one crying in the wilderness. He went whither he would, welcomed by all, and he dotted uext spring. It is proposed to import

with apple orchards. It was a picturesque but a practical crusade that this poor backwoodsman preached, and there are hearts attimed to its divine sweetness. It remained for Martin B. Bushnell, of Mansfield, to erect a permanent memorial to the Apostle of Apples, and it was recently unveiled in the Sherman-Heineman Park, which is the joint gift of the late John Sherman and a fellow townsman, Mr. Bushnell's father was a warm friend of "Johnny Appleseed." The base of the monument, which is of buff stone, bears the inscription, "In Memory of John Chapman, best known as Johnny Appleseed, ploneer apple nurserymen of Richland County, from 1810 to 1830,"

Cradled in Massachusetts in 1775. "Johnny Applesead" came West with a brother in the dawn of the century. Little was known of his early life, but there were traditions among the pioneers of Ohio of a romance in which a woman scorned the young man's love. He began his apple mission in Pennsylvania in 1802 or 1803, but soon transferred his field to Ohio. He made frequent visits to one Keystone State fer apple seeds, and on his return sought favorable spots for his ploneer nurseries. He sought fertile soil and sheltered places, and often made clearings to give his tender shoots protection from wind and blizzard. As one section of the State became supplied with trees he moved to another. The early settlers were too busy in wresting a livelihood from nature and in fighting Indians to engage in the slow process of raising apple trees from seed, and Chapman, full of faith in the virtue of the fruit, took upon himself the duty of supplying the need. Usually a man of tew words, he became elofine flow of language gave the impres-

zion that he had been well educated. Living upon the bounty of field and forest, eating fruits and nuts like the beasts and birds, never harming an animal for fur or food, "Jonney Appleseed" led a life of supreme simplicity, Sometimes he replenished his scanty wardrobe by bartering young trees for old clothes or east-off boots. More often he gave freely of his trees, and thus started many a ploneer orchard. He carried on this work in Ohio for twenty years or more, and then he followed the star of empire westward to continue his mission in the newer field of Indiana, where he died in 1845,

'Appleseed Johnny" lived as simple a life as the animals he loved. He had no home, seldom any money, and barely any clothing. He lived in the woods as often as not, and a bollow tree was his favorite bed. His long and arduous trips to Pennsylvania were made in part on foot and in part in birch bark canoes. He saw that life was too great a struggle for the pioneers to spare the time for this work. and he devoted his life to their service. They had little to give, and he asked for little. He was always clothed in rags, and in summer they were hardly more than shreds. He often went barefooted, sometimes tramping weary railes through the snow without cover ings for his feet. In the summer he was content with sandals of wood or bark, fastened to his feet with thongs of deer skin. He literally took no thought for the morrow. If near a settlement he could always count on a bit of food. For his tramps in the woods he carried a saucepan on his head and cooked such vegetable foods as he could find. Living much in the forests, he became an adept in woodcraft and wandered at will. He never carried a weapon and was seldom molested. even the wild animals appearing to understand that he was their friend. The Indians respected him, and perhaps the sight of a woodsman without knife or gun inspired them with that feeling of awe which they had for an

insone man. "Johnny" regarded all animals as God's creatures, and he would suffer himself rather than harm one of the least of them. One chilly night in the woods he built a fire to warm himself, but when he saw the insects attracted to his blaze fall into the flames he extinguished the fire rather than have the death of a bug on his conscience. On another occasion be crawled into a log to sleep, but finding it already occupled by a squirrel and her little ones, he was worried by the chattering of the frightened mother and backed out, to sleep in the snow.

"Appleaced Johnny" was a hero, too. During the war of 1812 Mansfield was frightened by rumors of a hostile atthread are at hand in case of accident be worked in on the stock, the hand and Vernou, thirty miles away, of the house shoes having no monopoly.

Where Captain Dauglass had a troop, stauces.

When a call was made for a volunteer to carry a message to Mount Vernon "Johnny" stepped forward. The jourmey had to be made at night over a new road that was little better than a trail and through a country swarming with bloodthirsty Indians. The unarmed Apostle of Apples sped through

the woods like a runner and came back

in the morning with a squad of sol-

diers. It was an incident worthy of poem, but has been almost forgotten. The death of this strange missionary was in keeping with his life work. The latter years of his life were spent near Fort Wayne, where, although seventy years old, he continued to grow and scatter apple trees. He learned that some cattle had broken down the brushwood fence of a nursery he had planted. It was winter and the nursery was twenty miles away, but the brave old crusad r starte i out on foot to save his beloved trees. He worked for hours in cold and snow, repairing the fence, and started to walk back home. He fainted from fatigue and took refuge in the cabin of a settler. It happened the pioneer had come from Ohlo and knew of "Johnny's" work in that State. He welcomed the weak old man, who asked only a bit of bread penniless philanthropist, a humble and a place on the floor to sleep. The next morning "Johnny" was delirious, and soon afterward died of pneumonia. He was 'ried near by and a rude

PARTRIDGE AND PHEASANT. A Hybrid Came Bird That Has Appeared

board placed over his grave, but it has

long since crumbled into dust, and the

site of the burial is unknown .- Chiengo

Times-Herald.

in Oregon.

There is a movement on foot among sportsmen in Portland to introduce the English or gray partridge in Oregon the woods and prairies of his kingdom at lenst fifty pairs of these birds, and as they are hardy and prolific, that number if properly placed and protected for a few years, should give the species a fair start. The Willamette Vailey should be a paradise for them, as they prosper best where the highest state of cultivation prevails, and besides are said to be a benefit to agriculture.

The gray partridge is a fine, gamy bird, lying well to dogs, and rivaling the ring-neck pheasant for sport. It is a very plump, handsome bird, somewhat resembling the Oregon quall in form, but fully twice as large, and will make a fine addition to the list of game birds in the State. Their habitat is almost entirely confined to the cultivated fields, and they carely take

to brush cover. Subscription hats to defray the expenses of bringing the birds from England are in the hands of several sportsmen, and also in the various gun stores , two?" "It's practically having words of Portland, and are being very liber-

ally subscribed to. Mr. Steiner, of Steiner's Market, Salem, has sent to the Oregonian a bird which is a cross between the blue grouse and the Chinese pheasant. which, he says, is the first of the kind ever seen by any of the Salem sports-

The shape and markings of the bird plainly show that it is a hybrid of the two species named. The body is shorter and more chunky than that of the phensant; the head is shaped like a pheasant's, the red circle around the eyes being visible, though not so marked as in the pheasant. The legaand feet are those of the grouse, and are devoid of the spurs worn by pheasauts. The colors and markings of the two birds are so blended in the cross that it is hardly possible to tell which parent it favors most. The tail is longer than that of the grouse, and shows a slight inclination to be pointed like that of the pheasant. The breast anything so bitter."-Philadelphia Recshows a semblance of the rich purple coloring of the phensant, but there is no sign of the white ring around the neck. The bird is plumper and heavier than a pheasant of the same age, and it is evident that the cross is an improvement on the species which produced it, except that it is not so hand-

ome as the pheasant. A similar hybrid, shot near Corvallia by a resident of Portland, was described in the Oregonian soon after he shooting season opened, and its skin, mounted in very good style, is now on exhibition in the window of a Third street gun store. These are the only specimens of a cross between the pheasant and the grouse which have been heard of here, but a whole broad of the progeny of a pheasant and a domestic fowl were exhibited a very or

two ago. The female pheasant being of so much plainer plumage than the cock, the female hybrid of the two might pass without notice. It is scarcely probable that any new species of game bird will result from this cross breedng, as such hybrids are rarely feelile -Portland Oregonian.

The Stone of Scone.

When the coronation of Edward VII. akes place in Westminster Abbey one will be reminded of an interesting link connecting him with first of England's Edwards.

In 1296, when Scotland fell into the hands of her southern neighbor, Edward carried off to London the large stone called the "Stone of Scone," upon which the Scottish Kings had been crowned from time beyond mem-

Tradition had it that this was the very stone upon which Jacob had slept at Bethel.

This block was taken to Westminster Abbey, where it was placed as a support to the seat of a stately throne chair, and where it has ever since played an important part in the coronation ceremonies of the English sovereigns, that take place in this splendid and historic Abbey, which stands close to the Houses of Parliament and almost as near and within sound of the Thames as it washes the embankment.

One of the chief governing instincts

imong birds is the sense of fear. This eeling of fear is not apparent in birds until ten or twelve days after birth. All perching birds acquire the in stinct of fear at from eight to ter days after birth, and this instinct becomes the controlling factor in the sub sequent experiences of the otther lessened or lucreases by circum

THE APPLE-BARREL.

at stood in the cellar low and die.

Where the cobwebs swept and i. d.

Holding the store from hough and heab

At the feet of autumn kid.

And oft, when the days were short and

And the north wind shricked and roared,
We children sought in the corner, here,
And drew on the toothoome hoard.

For thus through the long, long winter

or thus through the long, long winter time
It answered our every call
With wine of the summer's golden prime
Scaled by the hand of fall.
The best there was of the carca and air,
Of rain and sun and breeze,
Changed to a pippin sweet and rare
By the art of the faithful trees.

A wonderful barrel was this, had we lis message but rightly heard.
Filled with the tales of wind and bee, Of cricket and moth and bird;
Rife with the bliss of the fragrant June When skies were soft and bline;
Thronged with the droams of a harvest

O'er fields drenched deep with dew.

Oh homely barrel, I'd fain essay
Your marvellous skill again;
Take me back to the past, I pray.
As willingly now as then;
Back to the tender morns and even,
The noontides warm and still,
The fleecy clouds and the spangied leaves
Of the orchard over the hill.
Edwin L. Sabin, in the "New" Lippincov.

PITH AND POINT.

Ella-"Isn't that a beautiful sky?" Stella-"Yes. What a lovely color for a shirt waist."—Harper's Bazar.

"Papa, is an authoress always a mar-ried woman?" "That appends, my son, on whether she can carn enough to support two."-Life. "Will nothing induce you to change

your mind and marry?" he asked, "Another man might," she replied.-Philadelphia North American. Madge-"You'd better not trust that

girl with a book. She never returns one." Marjorie-"But she won't keep this-it's a diary."-Smart Set.

The lovesick poet seeks in vain
For words that will rhyme handy:
But his best girl would, ne doubt,
Prefer a box of candy,
—Chicago News. Little Tommy's sister had been il', and when he saw her he exclaimed: "You look as though you had swallowed a skeleton too big for you."-

She-"Of course, every woman likes to be flattered." He (with a meaning look)-"But there are women whom it is impossible to flatter."-Boston Transcript.

"Oh, well, you prude, I don't care for your kisses," "Sour grapes." "You needn't send me any over the telephone, either." "Sour currents."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel." "What possible connection is there between the over nothing."-Philadelphia Times.

"I dare you just to kiss me!"
Exclaimed the pert young miss.
"I never take a dare," he said,
"And so I'll take the kiss."
—Philadelphia Record: Burglar (sternly)-"Where's yer huzband?" Woman (trembling)-"Under

the bed." Burglar-"Then I won't take

nothing. It's bad enough to have such a husband, without being robbed, too.' -Tit-Bits. Mrs. Newlywed-"I had horrid luck with my cake." Mrs. Binthare-"Too bad-did it fall?" Mrs. Newlywod-"Yes. I placed it on the window-ledge to cool, and my husband, either by ac-

cident or design, pushed it off." Cleveland State Journal. "You don't seem as fond of poetry as you used to be," remarked the waste basket. "No," replied the office goat; "I'm suspicious of it. I picked up a poem yesterday that looked very sweet at first sight, but it turned out to be a bit of satire. I never taster

Taking Vise Presautions. "On my right arm, please," said the

sweet young thing. The physician who was arranging the vaccine points looked surprised. The mother, who was supervising the proceeding, seemed even more astonished.

"You mean your left arm, Clara," she asserted.

"No, I don't; I mean my right arm," answered the willful girl. "But it will annoy you much less on our left arm," Insisted the mother. The girl blushed but shook her head.

"You don't understand," she said, "I confess I don't," admitted the mother. "Very likely that is because you were not vaccinated at a time when

you were engaged to be married," suggested the girl. "Harold has been vaccinated on his left arm, so I-eras a mere matter of convenience, don't you see, when you consider the juxtaposition in some circumstances Here the mother and the physician made a mental diagram of the custom-

beating as one and quickly saw that the girl was exceptionally thoughtful and far-sighted.-Chicago Post. Moving Pictures of the Stomach. Drs. Lange and Melzing, says the Photographic Times, succeeded in

ary situation when two hearts are

taking photographs of the mucous membrane of the stomach in the living subject. A stomach tube is introduced, having at the lower end an electric lamp and at the upper end a camera The stomach is first emptied and washed and then distended with air. Then fifty pictures can be taken in rapid succession in from ten to fifteen minutes. By turning the apparatus on its own axis all parts of the mucous membrane can be pictured. The photographs are about the size of a cherry stone, but, of course, they can be enlarged.

The Worst Paved City. Moscow is probably the worst paved city in the world. Great cobblestones driven by hand into a loose bed of sand form a roadway which is always dusty in summer and muddy in nutumn, and in many of the roads there is no attempt at a roadway of any kind. The streets are badly watered and cleaned. The yearly expenditure for these two operations is only about

The Lettery of Marriage.
'An Atchison girl boasted a few years

ago that two men were so anxious to marry her that she drew straws to see which she would take. She drew the wrong straw.—Atchison Globe.