

THE REALM OF FASHION

New York City.—The fancy skirt waist with low, round collar opening over a chemise, makes a marked feature of the season's styles. The exceedingly attractive example illus-



FANCY SKIRT WAIST.

trated can be made from a variety of materials, both cotton and silk. The former are better unlined, but silk calls for a fitted foundation if the best results are to be obtained. The original is made from Korea crepe in soft pink, with collar and tie of soft satin edged with lace applique, and chemise of white mousseline de sole.

The foundation lining is cut with frons and backs only. On it are arranged the plain back and the tucked frons. The chemise is made full and attached permanently to the front lining or to front under collar if lining is omitted and hooked into place at the left. The sleeves are in bishop style with cuffs of lace that match the stock collar.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and a quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-

over and form a frame for the neck, instead of holding it like a vise.

Smocking.

Smocking, which is not new, but which will never grow old, is one of the prettiest ways of finishing children's little frocks. This is to be found on around the neck and sleeves of the little low-necked and short sleeved frocks, and forms tiny yokes in the high-necked frocks. There is always a suggestion of home work about it that is charming aside from its real beauty.

One Place.

One place where you need not tuck in your smocking, but may safely leave it trailing, is where the glorified leech with gilt tag is worn at the back of the waist. It is quite a customary finish for a visiting dress, and is sometimes repeated on the upper part of the sleeves.

Taste in Selecting Trims.

"All is not gold that glitters," and this should be remembered in the selecting of trims. Do not swathe yourself in those of a cheap quality, for gold to be seen at its best must be softened with exquisite lace and chiffon.

Embroidered Hoisery.

The variety in embroidered silk hoisery is beyond detailed description, but one of the special novelties shows an eagle embroidered in yellow silk while another is dotted over the front with single violets.

Fabrics For Evening Gowns.

Chiffon, tulle and point d'esprit, elaborated with ruffles, tucks, pleated flounces, lace flowers and some pompadour ribbon for the waistband, are the popular fabrics for evening gowns for young ladies.

Black and White Effects.

Black and black and white effects are to be quite as dominant as ever in the spring fashions and certainly nothing can be much more useful or appro-



A POPULAR ETON JACKET.

two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required. With one-half yard for collar, three-quarter yard for chemise and three-eighth yard for stock and cuffs.

Eton Jacket With White Vest.
The Eton in all its forms is a pronounced favorite of the season. The smart little May Manton model illustrated in the large engraving belongs to the belted variety, and is exceedingly fashionable as well as generally becoming. The original is made of castor colored broadcloth with vest of white and trimming of panne, and makes part of a costume, but all sailing materials are appropriate and the same design is adapted to separate wraps of cloth or silk.

The back is smooth and fits snugly and is joined to the fronts by under-arms gores. The fronts are fitted snugly to the darts, but beyond that point are elongated to form short stoles and fall free. The narrow vest is stitched to the fronts at the dart line, included in the neck and shoulder seam and blouses slightly over the belt. The belt that is worn around the waist passes under the stoles and is attached only to the vest. At the neck is a Kaiser collar that is faced to match the waistcoat. The sleeves in regular cut style fit snugly and are slightly bell-shaped at the wrists.

To make this Eton for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and five-eighth yards fifty inches wide will be required, with five-eighth yard for vest.

Double Width Nun's Veiling.

This woolen fabric is finding ready sale. They are in demand by the business-like woman, who wishes to have her summer's wardrobe well in hand before that season of languor overtakes her. Bareges, velings, challes, albatross and "Japan," crepes de Paris, batistes and sheer customers are among the goods shown. Double-width nun's veiling can be had in all the desirable colors for street and house gowns. Royal blue, pink, pale blue, old rose, several grays, reseda or mignonette green, tan, violet cream, navy blue and black is the range of colors.

Traveling Capes.

Traveling and country capes are of three-quarter lengths, the shoulders covered with triple capes, shaped bertha arrangements or a species of broad hood, which is, however, purely of the ornamental type. The storm collar was at its best but an ugly and awkward accessory, and the new collars, although still high, are half turned

plate for a greater variety of purposes.

Feature of New Bodices.

Surplice folded effects are the feature of some of the new bodices, with a lace chemise filling in the V space at the neck.

Child's House Scaque.

Every mother knows the advantages to be found in a simple little scaque that can be slipped on when mornings are cool, or the little one is not quite well. The pretty little May Manton model shown is simplicity itself, yet is simply comfortable and tasteful in effect. The original is made from French flannel in turquoise blue, with scalloped edges and trimmings of small gold buttons, but any color preferred can be chosen, and both Scotch flannel and domette will be found satisfactory, while stripes and figures are to be found in all the materials. Made from broadcloth and trimmed with narrow ribbon or braid, the result is a stylish jacket for spring days. The scaque is cut with plain back and fronts that are joined by shoulder and under-arm seams. The deep, round cape collar is seamless, and falls becomingly over the shoulders, while the neck is finished with a soft, turn-over collar, beneath which a ribbon can be tied. The sleeves are cut in two pieces, and are completed by roll-over cuffs of the material.

To cut this scaque for a girl of six



CHILD'S HOUSE SCAQUE.

years of age one and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide will be required, or one and a quarter yards fifty inches wide.



ENGLAND'S NEW QUEEN.

The Personal Characteristics of the Consort of Edward VII.

Milinery is one of the many accomplishments of the new Queen of England. In early life she and her Danish sisters were brought up upon decidedly narrow incomes, and had to make the most of a scanty provision for the wardrobe. The consequence was that Alexandra learned to trim her own hats and bonnets, as well as to make her frocks. This talent was not neglected when she came to England as the bride of the young Prince of Wales. If the court milliners sent home hats or bonnets which were not to her taste—if they were clumsy or unbecoming—the Princess's scissors were at hand to take off the trimming and remodel the offending piece of millinery.

Very few women of her age continue to look well in the so-called straw sailor hat. Numerous pictures of the "Princess of Wales" show her fondness for this headpiece. But it is not to be supposed that as Her Majesty she will be photographed in the sailor hat. Many of the recent photographs taken in England show the Queen showing the little straw hat in all informality. But, no doubt, as a Queen she will forego wearing it.

The story is told by a lady of the household of the late Queen Victoria that on State occasions the dressing of Her Majesty was an affair of moment. As it sometimes happened, the Queen's bonnet did not prove becoming or look sufficiently regal for the forthcoming function. Then it is said the Princess of Wales was sent for in haste to operate with her scissors, needle and thread or long pins upon the "impossible" bonnet.

Queen Victoria, it seems, had imperfect faith in the good taste of her daughter-in-law, and in her capability for transforming an unbecoming bonnet into a suitable and becoming head-dress. The new Queen of England has always displayed conspicuous good taste in her own dress and in that of her family.

"Mus. Doc." is an affix not many women have to their names. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has been from early girlhood an accomplished musician. Some years ago she went to Ireland to receive her degree of Doctor of Music from Trinity College, Dublin. A London photograph shows the Princess in the crimson robes and "Oxford" cap of a Doctor of Music, as she appeared on the occasion, which was rendered something of a pageant. In spite of her deafness and of the fact of being lame, the new Queen of England has always been considered a graceful ornament to society. It used to be said in the early days when her lameness showed itself that the court ladies adopted a slight limp, called the "Alexandra limp," to show the imitation of their royal model, which is the sincerest form of flattery. The Queen's beautiful figure and erect carriage she still preserves in her grandmotherhood.

As daughter, sister, wife and mother, Alexandra has filled all the duties of her position conscientiously, but in no other relation of life does she shine with more radiance than as a grandmother. There are numerous pictures showing her with Prince Edward of York or one of the other children of her son George in her lap. A photograph somewhat rare in this country shows Alexandra with her little granddaughter, Lady Alexander Duff, daughter of the Duchess of Fife. This picture gives the four generations in the maternal line. The Queen of Denmark is seated in an armchair, holding upon her knee little Lady Alexandra, her fair head partly covered by a large white cambric sunbonnet. Behind the chair stands the then Princess of Wales, with one hand on her mother's shoulder. The Duchess of Fife, now Princess Royal, stands beside her mother, supporting her hands on the chair in which the Queen of Denmark is seated. This is a good picture of a clanish family group.—Philadelphia Record.

The Chatelaine Ornament.

It is a revival of an eighteenth century fashion that is seen in the use of a small jeweled hand mirror worn as a chatelaine ornament. In the old days of powder and patches and wigs and rouge, a mirror at hand was a necessity. The troublesome war paint often needed a touch of repairs which in the frank days of Queen Anne, was always unobtrusively supplied. Now the tiny mirrors are worn only for ornament, so their owners say, and very pretty ornaments they are. There is no limit to the price one can pay for one of these little mirrors, for they are most exquisitely enameled, set with semi-precious stones, and made of gold, silver, ivory, gun metal and gold, or have tortoise-shell backs, on which, in gold, a floral pattern or the proprietor's initials are wrought. The finest art of the French goldsmith is lavished on the French work of many mirrors, and a small chain and hook at the end of the handle makes the trifle fast at the belt of its wearer.—New York Sun.

A Modish Fastening.

The pretty new under waists, commonly called corset covers, are made of white cambric in the plain old-fashioned shape, with a little insertion of needlework or embroidery around the throat and down the front. The new shape has no buttons, but is provided on both edges with three worked stud holes, and is meant to fasten with gold studs. Have these studs properly connected with a chain if you do not wish to lose one or more, and so break the set.

Three studs are the correct number. They are small, but fortunately have flat heads. Studs with small round heads are of very little use, because they will not remain fastened, but are apt to come undone when one takes a long breath. The studs commonly used are chained like the gold studs used to fasten the little waist of a "long-clothes baby's" frock.

Dainty and Simple.

Though it looks very plain this little dress represents in reality a goodly amount of labor. It is made of finest Swiss embroidery deep enough to give

the entire length, but actually embroidered only to a depth of a few inches. The dress, or rather the cloth part of the embroidery, is tucked very finely down to within seven inches of the edge. Then it is made up just as if it were plain cloth, and in sacque shape. Least the fine, closely-set tucks should not give sufficient fullness an inverted box pleat finishes each under arm seam, being let in about seven inches from the lower edge.

The sleeves are of finest tucking, and are edged with narrow embroidery, as is the neck. For a child of two or three years nothing could be daintier than the little French dress, which fits down well, and has the fullness all sticking out so prettily at the lower edge.

The Art of Conversing Agreeably.

There are comparatively few people who talk well and agreeably, though there are many who talk constantly. If you would speak well, speak distinctly, neither too rapidly nor too slowly, and with a properly modulated voice; enunciate clearly; dispense with superfluous words; avoid affectation, conceit and laughter which is not natural and spontaneous; never interrupt a conversation and never introduce a subject that is not of general interest.

It is a common idea that the art of writing and the art of conversation are one. This is a mistake. A good writer may be a poor conversationalist, and vice versa.—American Queen.

Sewing Hints.

Always use double thread for a gathering. Always use as fine a thread and needle as the garment will allow.

When threading your needle unknit the knot on the end broken from the reel.

The rule for filling is one and a quarter the length of the edge to be trimmed.

In facing a sleeve turn it and place the facing inside the sleeves before sewing it on.

Gathers should always be set on the right side, but never with a needle. Use a large pin.

In sewing a seam put the stitches closely together, but lightly, into the cloth, being careful not to pull the thread tight, as this causes the seam to draw.

Kathleen Green, a Poetess.

Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, the Lord Mayor of London's eldest daughter, is a poet. She has been writing for some years, but, according to her own confession, she did not take her self seriously until five or six years ago, when she began to contribute poems to various well-known periodicals and magazines. These poems have been collected and published, with some additions, in a neat little volume, dedicated "To all whose counsel, criticism and encouragement have availed in the making of the book."

A Button Instead of a Buckle.

"One! Two! Button my shoe!" runs the old nursery rhyme. It is applicable to the fastening of the modish slipper. This bears on the instep, in place of the customary buckle, one large button of gilt or sparkling cut-steel. Only one button is used. As it is an actual fastening, and not a mere decoration, the use of the button secures a neat fit over the instep. There is no rosette nor bow or ribbon used with such a slipper, just the strap, with a worked buttonhole, which fastens the same, single button.

Women as Station Masters.

The head of the Bikaner-Ural Railway, in Russia, recently asked the Minister of Communication to allow the women who have passed their examinations at the Railway School at Saratov to hold places as station masters, baggage inspectors and telegraph superintendents. The reason assigned for the request was the scarcity of educated and trustworthy men. The permission was granted by the Minister.



There are many handsome gowns of various thin, black stuffs.

The prettiest cotton shirt waists have bishop sleeves with narrow band cuffs.

A black grenadine sprinkled with crystal dots is very effective, made up with touches of color.

White dresses are much in evidence and white costumes trimmed with black are deemed even more stylish.

French knots in either black or white silk beautify some of the narrow gold braids. They are done by hand, and one row through the centre is sufficient for the narrow widths.

Very fashionable stock collars are made of white satin ribbon, with tiny lines of gold braid put on at intervals, or those of black bebe velvet ribbon standing vertically, and ending on a little loop, held with a small gold or jewel button.

The Raglan shirt waist seems to be one of the new varieties. The sleeve sets in from the collar band like a man's Raglan coat, and there are small stitched pockets at each side of the bust. Both flannel and washable shirt waists are made on these lines.

Pale old-rose chiffon and a very beautiful shade of dark pinks velvet are combined on a shirred round waist, with very drooping front, and an extremely short bolero jacket, trimmed with a tiny edge of outer fur and very fine gold passementerie designs en applique.

The so-called "lingerie sleeve" continues to increase in favor, so that now even tailored gowns show the dainty undersleeve of silk or velvet. A new idea is to make the sleeve full length, but slash it half way to the elbow in narrow sections, through which the undersleeve forms puffs.

Pretty belts, suitable for wear with either a flannel or silk waist, have a foundation of black velvet; through the centre is sewn a bias band of colored satin about an inch wide, and over this are three bands of very narrow gold braid. The whole belt is scarcely two inches wide. It is pointed front and back, fastening by hook and eye at the side.

Good Roads Notes

System in Road Building.

The Governor in his message wisely emphasizes the desirability of system in road building. He would have the old State roads reopened and others constructed, so that the improved highways would form continuous lines, traversing county after county throughout the whole extent of the State. Such roads would, of course, connect the principal cities and large towns of the various counties and correspond somewhat to trunk lines of railroad, giving good traveling from town to town and from county to county, and each would greatly conduce to the development of the communities along its route and to the founding of new ones. The Governor seems to think it appropriate that the State itself should take the initiative in the building of such roads, because they will serve general and not merely local interests, and it is probably desirable that they should be constructed first of all.

Such roads, however, will not, as the Governor makes plain, answer the whole need. There must be a multiplicity of cross roads and side roads connecting different parts of the same towns and villages, and these are no less important than the others. All the people do not live on the main roads by any means. Many a man will drive over a side road to the village, or from one part of the town to another, a hundred times for every single time when he will drive to the next town or the next county on the main highway. It would be most illogical and unjust to say that while inter-county and inter-town traffic shall have good roads intracounty and intratown traffic shall continue to wallow in dust and mud. This latter system of local roads is therefore as essential as the former. But, unlike the former, it may properly, and indeed should, be left to local initiative and direction.

We should have, then, two distinct yet connected and harmonious systems of roads. One would comprise such great highways as the old Albany Post Road, along the eastern bank of the Hudson River, and the Boston Post Road, skirting the Sound. The other would consist of intersecting roads, gridironing each county and town. The State roads might well be made of extra width and be constructed of trap rock, which is probably the best road metal in the world, after the most approved plan of Telford and Macadam. There is enough trap in the talus of the Palisades and in the quarries of Rockland County to build such roads from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls, and the distribution of it to nearly all points would be cheap and easy. Granite, however, might also be used, especially in combination with limestone.

The local roads might largely be constructed of local material at much less cost and yet be practically as serviceable as the others. Limestone, which is so widely distributed throughout the State, makes an admirable road if properly used, some preferring it to trap or granite because it is softer and therefore easier for the horses' hoofs. Some villages in Westchester County have provided themselves with capital roads by using the refuse chips and dust from the marble and limestone quarries of that region. Agate, deposits of bowlders and gravel are to be found in almost every county, and a road built of broken bowlders with a top-dressing of selected gravel comes pretty close to the best standard. But, whatever the material, all the roads of both systems should be built according to well devised and consistent plans, so that we shall be spared the sight, now too often visible, of a fine bit of road a mile or two long running "from nowhere to nowhere" or from a slough to a slough.—New York Tribune.

An Important Matter.

"Good roads" is an important matter to be dealt with at the present session of the Legislature, but like most important matters it is in danger of being complicated by too many conflicting plans. That heretofore pursued of inducing counties and local authorities to do their share, with cooperation from the State, is a good one to adhere to, and it will be better to be a little slow in the good work than to run up debts and mortgage the future. A bill just introduced proposes to issue State bonds not exceeding \$50,000,000, subject to approval by a vote of the people, for the construction and improvement of highways. That would start a new and prodigious policy, which it is desirable to avoid. The value of improved roads is one that accrues as fast as they are constructed, and the people should be induced to pay for them as they go along, or incur only local and short time debts, at most, for sections that must be completed to be of use. The State help should be rendered liberally, but judiciously and without imposing heavy obligations to be met in the future. The work will have to be gradual, and will take a long time at best, but it will grow in appreciation as it advances.—New York Mail and Express.

Good Roads.

It may be well to add that the good roads movement existed long before there was a bicycle or a League of American Wheelmen, but the turners of America owe much to the riders of the narrow track machine for having given the movement an added impetus.—Denver Republican.

Misgivings.

"Gentlemen of eighty-seven, without men, would like to marry beautiful girl of eighteen worth \$11,000,000. No triflers need apply." Clare Montagu's great dark eyes glowed as she read these words. "I am beautiful, eighteen and worth \$11,000,000," she said, joyously. Then a shadow flitted across her glorious countenance. "If he is all that he claims to be," she mused, "how does it happen that he need advertise for a wife?" Gradually her misgivings undermined the sweet vision that had risen before her, until it lay in ruins at her feet.—Detroit Journal.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

HER IDEAL.

Professor C. H. Eigenmann has discovered a new type of cave salamander, an active creature about four inches long, with protruding eyes and a tail longer than its body, speckled brown and yellow, and the peculiar formation of its feet enables it to climb vertical walls of glass and even move like a fly across the ceiling.

The fact that fish are slippery is accounted for in this way: The slimy coating protects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

A magnificent marble sarcophagus has been unearthed at the village of Anbar, which is situated near the site of the ancient town of Iconium. The tomb is freely sculptured with flowers, animals and figures of exquisite workmanship, and is stated to be superior to another similar one at present treasured in the Stamboul Museum. The period to which it belongs has not yet been determined. It weighs nearly thirty tons, and is to be conveyed to Stamboul as soon as suitable transportation facilities have been organized.

It has been found on study of 200 cases of loss of hair that baldness prevails with unmarried men—which is contrary to the general belief. The worries of the bachelor may be fewer, but they are more trying to the scalp than are the multitudinous cares of the man of family. Most bald people are found to lead indoor lives, and almost all of them belong to the intellectual class. Usually the loss of hair begins before the thirtieth year. In women it usually constitutes a general thinning; in men it affects the top of the head. Diseases that affect the general nutrition of the body are likely to thin the hair.

During a violent thunderstorm in the north of England a flash of lightning struck a pasture field and plowed a trench varying from three feet to three feet six inches deep and about seven inches wide across the field for a distance of about twelve feet. The solid clay was scattered in all directions, one clod being hurled as much as sixty feet away from the spot. The turf was torn up as cleanly as if it had been removed by the aid of a sharp implement. One length of turf, measuring about six feet in length and nine inches in width, was cut up and thrown over a fence into another field.

A writer in the Medical Classics looked through a microscope at a closely shaved face, and he reports that the skin resembled a piece of raw beef: "To make the skin perfectly smooth requires," he says, "not only the removal of the hair, but also a portion of the cuticle, and a close shave means the removal of a layer of skin all around. The blood vessels thus exposed are not visible to the eye, but under the microscope each little quivering mouth, holding a minute blood drop, protests against such treatment. The nerve tips are also uncovered, and the pores are left unprotected, which makes the skin tender and unhealthy. This sudden exposure of the inner layer of the skin renders a person liable to have colds, hoarseness and sore throat."

Formality of Royalty in Sport.

Many of the old time formalities, however, were abolished to a certain extent, although the Prince Consort when out shooting would never take his gun from the hands of a gamekeeper, but required that it should be handed to him by an equerry, and the Queen was so strict that at the table she required all personal attendance done by the ladies and gentlemen of her court. It is related that when Victoria visited Louis Philippe in the Chateau d'Eau, in 1843, the King having heard that it was her habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one should be taken to her. It was presented by a servant, but her majesty declined to take it. Seeing that there was something wrong, Louis Philippe whispered to one of his sons, who took the tray, whereupon the Queen took the glass graciously enough. During the Queen's visit to Paris, in 1855, when Napoleon III. was in the glory of his magnificence, she was treated by her host not merely as a fellow monarch, but as a lady.—Detroit Free Press.

Ice Sore For Mice.

A new remedy for persistent hiccuping has been tried with success by the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It involves the application of small pieces of ice to various parts of the body. Two permanent cures have recently been effected by this means.

Thomas Allen was exhausted from constant hiccuping when he was taken to the hospital on Thursday night. The doctors tried other and various other remedies without success. As a last resort they placed a piece of ice on Allen's abdomen when he did not expect it. The man was so frightened that he stopped hiccuping at once. He left the hospital on Saturday.

Mildred Selbert was cured in the same way about two weeks ago. It is, in plain words, the old, old cure of "scaring the hiccup away." But the method is novel.—Philadelphia North American.

Irish Humor About British Soldiers.

There must have been at least one interval in the Authors' Club's recent dinner to Captain Hodworth Lambton of Ladysmith fame, when every one was in a thoroughly good humor. Dr. Conan Doyle must have been moderately sure of it, too, else he would never have dared to tell to his fellow Britaners there a story which he did, for its point has been touched on once or twice during this war with some acidity. This was the story:

An officer was giving his men a little lecture on the war and its lessons and asked: "How do the Boers, fight?" "Behind the rocks, sir," a soldier replied. "And how do the English fight?" "Behind the Irish, sir."

HER IDEAL.

She wouldn't marry one who smoked; She wouldn't wed with one who swore; She wouldn't have a man whose heart Had ever leaped for love before.

She wouldn't marry one whose height Was less than five feet nine or ten; The man who came to win her heart Must have command o'er other men!

The man that she was looking for Came by, one day, and claimed her hand— She spent her honeymoon in tears; The fellow smored a treat he had.

—Chicago Times Herald.

PITH AND POINT.

Blubb: "Has she given you any encouragement?" Slubb: "Well, she asked me if I liked sugar and cream in my coffee."

"That's right, my boy. I am glad you have thrashed the miller's son. But what had he done to you?" "He said I looked like you, father."—Tit-Bits.

Engagements never should be long, It keeps a fortune out of my new musical box. You put a penny in the slot and— "And the thing plays a popular air?" "No, it stops playing one."—Tit-Bits.

"I hear a lot of the rich young men in town have organized a suicide club." "Yes. They're killing themselves with late hours and high living."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Men are examples; burying through This world because they've got to. A very few show what to do, But more show what not to.

"Come, children," said Mr. Widwer, introducing the second Mrs. Widwer, "come and kiss your new mamma." "Gracious!" exclaimed little Bessie, "if you took her for 'now' they stuck you on."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is it a fact that Mrs. Van Upanup's ball was a larger affair than Mrs. De-Paster-Stone's?" "Oh, decidedly! Mrs. Van Upanup had fully 3000 detectives at her ball, whereas Mrs. De-Paster-Stone had but a scant 2500."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well, Boris," said Nagrus, the eminent literary critic, "I see you began the new century right." "How's that?" asked Boris, the struggling author. "I don't understand." "You didn't write any poem about it."—Chicago Tribune.

"And I want to say 'To my husband,' in an appropriate place," said the widow, in conclusion, to Slab, the gravestone man. "Yesum," said Slab, and the inscription went on: "To my husband, in an appropriate place."—Tit-Bits.

"I don't know who first said figures couldn't lie," said the young woman, "but I would bet any old sum that the person was a man." Then, for the fourth time, she tried to make her personal account book balance.—Indianapolis Press.

"Can't you afford to wear better clothes than those?" asked the sympathetic woman of the street beggar, as she eyed his tattered garments. "No, ma'am, I really can't," was the mendicant's reply; "these tags is what I beg in."—Yonkers Statesman.

Sick Man—"Is this the Western Sanitarium?" New Girl (mystified)—"This is Dr. Blank's house." "Yes, but doesn't he take sick persons to nurse sometimes?" "Oh! Maybe he does. There's two or three skeletons in the back office."—Christian Register.

Mistress—"Remember, Bridget, we want dinner served promptly at 6. What time is it now?" Bridget—"The 3 o'clock, just." Mistress—"Well, you'd better begin to make the frozen custard for dessert in that five-minute ice-cream freezer."—Philadelphia Press.

An Opportunity For Philanthropists. There is no way in which benevolence can be better applied, without injury to anyone and with greater advantage to society, than in provision made for the housing of men and women who are rich only in youth, hope and an eager desire to learn something worth learning and to do something worth doing. In every city there are thousands of them. They are poor in money, but they are rich in the stuff of life out of which virtuous society is made. Some of them are beginners in business, trying to earn a livelihood without much hope of getting beyond a decent provision for their daily wants. But many of them are the youth who, getting their feet now rightly placed, will make the noble men and women of the future. All the friendly forces in society ought to be brought to their aid. Provision should be made for them on a large scale, as now on a small scale it is made by humane and friendly churches, clubs, fraternities and associations. Modern lodging-houses, where, under friendly superintendence, real social intercourse could be enjoyed by young men and women, can be made to pay, and should invite the attention of rich men and women who love their fellow-men.—Christian Register.

English Red. Iron oxide is a material of considerable importance, though not wanted in very large quantities, as a polishing agent for glass, etc., and also as a coloring matter. It is not used in the pure state, but the admixtures and impurities must be restricted to within certain limits. It is a by-product from the manufacture of sulphuric acid, alum, and of vitriol from pyrites. Hardness and fineness are the chief requisites. In testing such natural or artificial preparations, the substance is not further ground, but dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the iron, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, and copper contained in the filtrate are determined. The residue is essentially silica; further mica, quartz, feldspar, substances which can be distinguished under the microscope, and which give clues as to the origin of the material. Good English red is an expensive substance, and should contain a high percentage of iron oxide, ninety per cent, and more. No hard impurities can be tolerated.—Scientific American.

Would Be an Unjust Law.

A law was proposed in the Minnesota Legislature forbidding a woman to marry after she is forty-five years old, under penalty of \$1000 fine. Isn't this an unjust discrimination against the fifty who most need a husband to care for her.—Louisiana (Mo.) Journal.