

THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—The waist with bolero effect and narrow full front is very generally becoming and is essentially smart. The attractive May



WOMAN'S FANCY WAIST.

Manten mode illustrated is made from Russian lace, blue trimmed with Russian lace, with front of under-sleeves of embroidered chiffon. But the style is appropriate for almost all the seasons materials, albatross wool crepe, serge, crepe, foulard and all the long list of soft silk and wools. The fitted lining closes at the center front and consists of the usual pieces. On it are arranged the seamstress' back, the soft fronts and the full vest, which last is attached permanently to the right side and is hooked into place at the left. The fronts are extended to form the revers which meet the sailor collar that is joined to the neck, and the trimming is arranged to give a bolero effect. The sleeves are made over a fitted lining to which the full under-sleeves are attached, the upper portions being finished separately and slipped over the whole. As shown the lining beneath the full portions is white silk, but, if preferred, the foundation can be cut away leaving them transparent and allowing glimpses of the wrists.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and one-half yards, twenty-seven wide or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one yard

usually so that each part may be thoroughly steamed. When done, rest the ends of the handle on two chairs so that nothing shall touch the crape and let it stay till next day.

A Garland of Roses.

Trim your flat plateau of black chiffon or mousseline de sole with a garland of yellow roses. The common Scotch rose looks well. With a disk-shaped hat covered with black lace try a wreath of Marechal Niel roses with buds and the proper foliage. This makes a piece of millinery which will look cool on the hottest day of mid-summer. The spray or branch of yellow roses is also desirable if you do not wish an entire wreath.

The Open Circle.

In place of the square on the high rectangles, or oval shapes, we now buy circles of metal to thread with velvet or silk ribbon. These are worn differently at the throat or wrist, or as a trimming for the belt. The open circle is desirable for a "slide." It will also be seen on some of the new straw hats. Avoid the use of large buckles in millinery; if you can provide yourself with a small buckle.

Stocks and Belts.

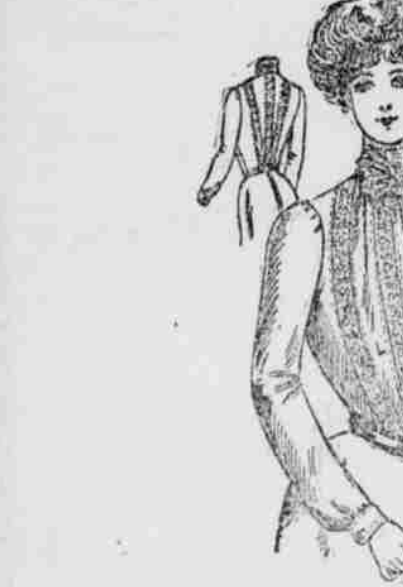
Black velvet belts and stocks to match are worn with the colored silk shirt waists, and for summer use white pique belts made with silver thread are the prettiest little stitched eyelets and plain buckles to fasten like a leather strap.

The Newest Pocketbooks.

The newest pocketbooks have the corners heavily ornamented in gold or silver in Paris nouveau designs. On one pocketbook of the old-fashioned kind the flap was held in position by a small jeweled stud-like button. The most fashionable chateaux are made of a strong silk mesh elaborately embroidered in steel or jet.

The Corset Skirt.

Some years a great deal was heard about the corset skirt, but it never had a fair chance, for it was immediately copied in all the cheapest and uncompromising fabrics and boned and stiffened in the most impossible manner. But an ingenious adaptation of a corset skirt can be a beautiful thing, especially on a youthful figure, for evening wear.



SHIRT WAIST OF LATE DESIGN.

of chiffon, three-quarter yard all over face and three-quarters of insertion to trim as illustrated.

Woman's Shirt Waist.

The shirt waist made with perpendicular bands of trimming is a well deserved favorite. It tends to produce the tapering long waist that is so fashionable and gives the effect of an exceedingly dressy blouse, while in reality, it is simplicity itself. The May Mantou example shown in the large engraving is peculiarly satisfactory and is adapted to all plain materials, silk, wool, cotton and linen. The original is of white batiste with trimming of valence lace insertion and is unlined, the material being cut away beneath the lace. The waist is fitted by means of shoulder and under arm bands. The trimming is gathered with the material at the upper edges of the fronts. The sleeves are in modified bishop style, but open after the manner of the regulation shirt waist, and are finished with narrow stiff cuffs after the latest style. At the neck is a stock of the material, but a linen collar or ribbon can be substituted when preferred.

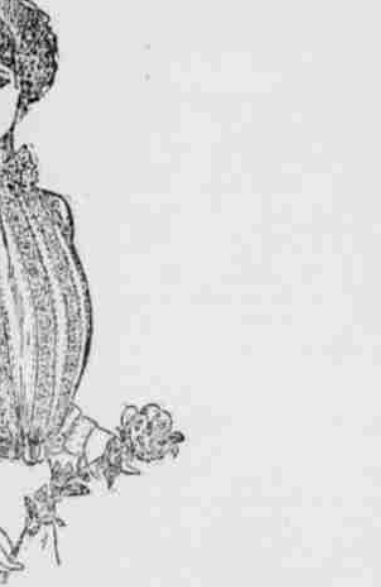
Woman's Princess Skirt.

The princess skirt makes a marked feature of the season's styles and bids fair to be exceedingly popular. It is graceful. It gives a slender effect. It combines with the short bolero to a nicety. It does away with the necessity for a belt. Within it is free from many of the dangers and drawbacks of the princess gown. The May Mantou model shown has many advantages. It is simply shaped with five gores and can be so fitted with ease. It includes the graduated circular flounce at sides and neck which means grace without any lessening in apparent height, but can be made without it if preferred. The original is made from cream serge with trimming of clay applique and is designed for wear with dainty shirt or full peasant waists, but all dress materials are appropriate for indoor wear and all linings for the skirt in combination with the popular short blous.

The skirt is carefully shaped and fits snugly about the hips the fullness at the back being laid in an inverted pleat, that it stitched flat some distance below the waist line. The bodice portion is cut with extreme care and is shaped on lines that are found to be most becoming. The flounce is narrower where it joins at the front and widens at the back where it falls in soft folds and forms a demi train. The closing is effected invisibly in center-back with hook and eyes that extend below the waist as far as the sitting.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size.

Five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three yards five-eighths wide, three and five-eighths yards material twenty-one inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide will be required.



GRACEFUL PRINCESS SKIRT.

eighteen yards of material twenty-one inches wide, nine yards twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Millinery Inclination.

Milliners incline to the use of two-tone or changeable taffeta ribbons for garnishing spring hats and bonnets. What could be more dainty than the changeable pale greens and dull raspberry pinks in these sherry taffetas?

Queen Wilhelmina's Summer Residence.

When the weather grows warm the Queen of Holland repairs to the "Huis Ten Bosch," the royal villa, known as the House in the Wood. This was built in the year 1947 for Princess Amelia, the widow of Prince Frederick Henry of Orange.

The Orange Saloon is the chief of the showrooms.

It is an octagonal hall, painted with scenes from the life of Prince Frederick Henry, the youngest son of the great ruler, William the Silent, who founded the House of Nassau in the Netherlands. The artists have adorned with various the lower part of walls, fifty feet high. The upper part is of wood. The paintings depict the young prince's triumph over enemies without and within. The artists were "after the school of Rubens," the best of the group being Jordans. The Orange Saloon is lit by the cupola above, and also from the windows at the sides.

The Japanese room contains brilliant embroideries, bright with colored bird and plant life.

These were presented to Prince William the Fifth of Orange in 1755. There are also Japanese cabinets in this apartment.

The dining-room of the villa contains beautiful specimens of Dresden porcelain, and also Delft and real Chinese china.

The room is adorned with gisailles illustrating the legends of Atalanta, Meleager, Venus and Adonis, painted to imitate bas-reliefs in monochrome. These were executed by De Wit in 1749. They produce a wonderful illusion of relief work.

Another room shown to visitors is the Chinese room, so-called because it contains interesting rice-paper tapestries of the eighteenth century.

WOMAN'S WORLD

THREE KINDS OF WOMEN.

The Dressmaker's Classification of Figures and Styles.

Those whose business it is to design the modishness of every change of season have classified women into three distinct divisions. The first class includes only women of height and perfect figures, svelte, graceful, neither stout nor thin. For the second grouping come women tall or short, but abnormally slender and angular; while the third class comprise those of robust weight, both the massively tall and the round and short. Were it possible to hope that most women would honestly place themselves in the category to which they belong, the following suggestions would work wonders.

Where the girth of the waist is abnormally large, avoid belts and girdles, or anything to call attention to its size. The only model in that case is a bodice whose seams in the back fall below the waist line, and form a yoke for the skirt to be attached to. The fronts may be loose, but tucked, or striped with lace or ribbon, lengthwise, and form into stoles tabs several inches long. This gives a becoming front to the bodice, and obliterates the objectionable lines.

Mantles for such women should be of three-quarter length, and hang loose from the shoulders, rather than take jacket lines. All large women should wear their skirts to the ground. They diminish the natural size wonderfully.

Those in the first division, according to the modes of the day, have few restrictions placed upon them, as for them alone have present modes been created. The one great care to be observed by them, as a class, is that they shall resist all temptation to over-ornamentation of their gowns, and adhere to a simple treatment of skirt and bodice, so as to make prominent their conventional contour. Such women will afterward learn that, gowning in this manner, they not only do justice to the beauty of their figures, but gain immensely in personal distinction.

Women who are extremely slender, whether tall or short, need soft draperies to counteract nature's angularity, plenty of flouncings and plisses, laces, and ribbons to create grace of movement. Bodice and skirt should never retain the least rigor of outline. Arms should be swathed in diaphanous coverings, and necks lined at rather than exposed. The art of concealing defects becomes familiar after a little study and attention. For when and where that happens we may be convinced we are on the right road toward dressing in good taste.

Contrary to these suggestions must one act who is overburdened with flesh, be she massively tall, or a round, roly-poly figure. The study of a woman of this class should lead her to avoid light colors, which never fail to enlarge the figure line, and to confine herself to middle and dark colors. Stripes are always most flattering to the robust, and especially so when they decrease toward the belt line, on both bodice and skirt, as they should be made to do. Nothing gives the illusion of slenderness so perfectly.

If pale colors are ever attempted they should be veiled over with something that will tone down the brilliancy, take the accent off the line, and subside or break it altogether. Trimmings are to be kept close to the figure also, and as flat as possible. The waist-line of the bodice should be pointed, or made to appear so, by the manner in which the girdle or the bodice finish is put on. The bust should never be pushed up by wearing a corset so constructed that gives an undesirable prominence which would ruin any figure. Sleeves should never be fitted to a large arm with the closeness we sometimes observe. That is a deformity, because of the suggestion of breaking through, which is painful.—New-England Farmer.

Women's University in Tokio.

The Japanese University in Tokio, exclusively for women, is approaching completion, and will be opened some time this year. The institution is the outgrowth of advanced ideas held by Japanese families of education. Three rich Japanese men have given enough to insure the completion of the buildings. In recent years many young women have applied for admission to university courses in medicine, and large numbers are seeking advanced education. A course in civil engineering will be a feature of the new institution.

Empire Ribbons of varying tints are worn with gold or silver laurel wreaths.

There is the widest possible range in selecting a mode for the making of one's new gowns.

Many evening costumes have sleeves composed of crossed straps of black velvet, which is very effective.

Golf skirts of pique, duck and linen, with shirt waists, will continue to be the popular morning costume.

Once more there is an effort to introduce the colored handkerchief. Pale pink, blue and lavender are shown, with a dainty dotted border and white lace edging.

The most elaborate summer gowns intended for afternoon wear are trimmed profusely with lace and insertion, with accordion pleating and gathered flouncings.

French knots are quite as popular as ever as a means of trimming, with the difference of using heavy instead of fine silk. On gauze materials they are very effective.

The typical silk petticoat of the season is cut to fit closely in front, but few gathers in the back. It has a deep accordion-pleated flounce at the foot, edged with a tiny pinked ruche, which helps the dress skirt to flare out.

Very dainty and pretty are the flowery fans of mousseline or gauze. They are composed of many layers of the gauze, painted with violets, roses, pansies or any flower, with the gauze put out at the top and sides to simulate the flower's petals.

Belts of gold and silver tissue studded with different semi-precious stones are not exactly a new fad in dress, but they vary in decoration from time to time, and just now the larger and more unusual the jewels are the more desirable is the belt.

Some of the new satin foulard gowns are made with skirts pleated in narrow slit pleatings all around. Several insertions of lace are introduced across the lower part of the skirt and in the waist. The sleeves are similarly pleated and reach only to the elbow.

There are more varieties of ribbon this season than ever before. The gold and silver gauze which came out two seasons ago develops new possibilities in the way of embroidery and colorings, and there are new ideas every day.

Panne satin is one of the latest tints. It comes in the softest pastel tints and in the wide widths is used for soft belts and sashes with long

MAKING A FARM PAY

ADVICE TO THOSE WHO FEEL THE STRESS OF CITY LIFE.

The Question "Can One Make a Living on a Farm?" Discussed Under Personal Experience—Never So Many Opportunities in the Country as Now.
"Can one make a living on a farm?" Over and over again this question comes to me. I answer, "Yes, for many people do."

"Would you advise me to go on a farm?" This question, in one form or another, comes to every teacher in an agricultural college. It is a common question in the East, for people are beginning to feel the stress and unrest of city life. I cannot answer the question, for it is a matter of personality.

This, however, is the first advice that I can give the person who thinks of leaving the city to become a farmer—do not consider the proposition for a moment unless your ideal is individualistic. You are to depend on yourself. You are to make your own way. You are to live your own life. You must be resourceful.

My second advice is this—be sure you love the country and everything there is in it. Be sure that you do not go with the feeling that you are giving up the pleasures of life. Be sure that a dandelion is worth as much as a theatre. You are to be company for yourself. The birds will sing as no organ ever sang. The flowers will bloom in the meadows. The brooks will laugh on the pebbles and sleep under the quiet banks. The white clouds will float in the sweet blue air. Be sure that your heart is ripe before you move to the country.

I hope that you have a wife. If she thinks as you do about the country, the problem is half solved. If her heart is wedded to the city, stay where you are. I hope you have children—and what healthy, natural child under twelve years of age would not love the country?

But you will not need to give up your connection with the world just because you move on a farm. You will have a few books on farming and on nature. Perhaps you will read less, but you will think more. You will receive the periodicals. You will receive the newspaper. You will receive the village library and the school. You will have opportunity to hear lectures. Now and then you will go to the city, and you will enjoy it more for seeing it less. The theatre will mean more to you because you do not go too often. You will find other and more satisfying and less expensive entertainment. If it is not in your nature to find such entertainment, do not leave the city.

"But can I make money enough to be comfortable?" Yesterday I addressed an audience of pupils in whose minds this question was uppermost. "If you were all to be merchants," I said, "I should expect most of you to fail. If you were all to be lawyers, many of you would have no clients. If you were all to be doctors, some of you would have no patients. Yet, I expect that every one of you will succeed, but it will be because each of you does something which he is fitted to do." Many men succeed at farming and many fail. The difference lies in the farmer. The individual who fails in the city drops into some other man's business and becomes a cog. The farmer who fails is seen and known of men, but eventually he, too, becomes a cog.

You will not need to get as much money in the country as you do in the city, because you will raise half or more of your living, and your entertainment bills will be less. At the end of every year you should be able to put away a little extra money. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that every stroke of work that you do and every improvement that you make adds to your capital stock; you are building a home for yourself and family at the same time that you are earning a living, but in the city you are tenant of doors when you can no longer work.

My third advice is this—be sure that you have good executive ability and that you will be content with moderate financial returns. Some men make fortunes on farms, but they usually have relatively large investment in the business, and they have the power of handling men and of making money from their labor, as well as the power of growing and handling crops. These are men who would make money from business, or shoes, or any other business. They are business men. Hundreds of my farmer friends are well-to-do. They are free of debt, have comfortable and personal homes, live their own horses, and are beholden to no man. These are the typical farmers. They are not "cog hoppers." They are not pessimists. They are well fed and well clothed. They know what is going on in the world. They read. They ask more direct and pointed questions than all the experiment stations in the world can answer. They think their own thoughts.

Hare Inducements in Coffers.

A Baltimore business house has received from a far Southern merchant a letter of inquiry respecting the Baltimore dealer's line of goods. In the letter was enclosed a circular seriously setting forth the virtues of an article for sale and evidently sent as a voucher of the merchant's trustworthiness.

The circular read as follows: "A few words to the public about coffins. Those who think of dying within the next twelve months would do well to consult me about their coffin. I make and sell coffins of all kinds and all sizes at most reasonable rates and deliver them to the house free of drayage. Orders from merchants, planters and limited companies accepted and promptly attended to." This follows the name and the words "blacksmith, wheelwright, and undertaking establishment.—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Ewart's Humor.

Mr. Ewart's quiet humor was illustrated frequently at the famous Beecher trial. On one occasion Colonel Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., was on the witness stand. One of the questions put to him by the examining lawyer was: "How long have you lived in Norwich?" "Eighty-three years," was the reply. "Colonel Perkins" said Mr. Ewart, "where has the rest of your life been mostly spent?" Colonel Perkins justified the joke, as he was president of a railroad after he had attained a hundred years, and was able to climb three flights of stairs and make a public address afterward.—Boston Transcript.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

\$50,000 DAMAGE BY FIRE AT BEDFORD

Two Men Killed and One Injured While Robbing Pillars in the Keystone Mine-Mixer House of the Cambria Powder Works, at Nivevah, Went Up in an Explosion—Steady Work Assured for 20,000 Miners.

At 3 o'clock in the morning fire was discovered in the photograph gallery of W. A. Morehouse, in the Blymeyer Building, on the corner of Broad and 13th streets, under control \$50,000 worth of property was in ruins, covering a half block of buildings, from Hartley's Bank to Moses Lippert's clothing store. A very high wind was blowing and the entire business portion of the town was in danger. Only prompt work on the part of the local fire department saved it. The Hartley Bank building, Corlies' novelty store, the Carn building, Radeleur's old jewelry store, Jordan's drug store, Durb Harry's cigar store and Statler's were also damaged. The heaviest loss was Corlies' novelty store, \$10,000; Blymeyer, hardware, \$11,000, on building and stock. Corlies' insurance is \$7,100; Blymeyer's, \$8,500. The total insurance is \$42,100.

With a report that was heard for ten miles around the mixer house of the Cambria Powder Works, at Nivevah, went up in an explosion only a few minutes after the workers had begun their employment for the noonday meal, James Keil, the mixer man, and Charles Funk, the engineer of the establishment, had just left the mixer house and were hardly 100 feet away when the building was shattered by a terrific explosion. The blast lifted the roof of the powder house and blew the machinery to the explosion were demolished, much valuable machinery was damaged and many windows in the houses a considerable distance away were shattered.

The loss to Corlies was \$15,000. The mill is owned by the Westwood people, of whom there are about seventy in the company.

Two men lost their lives and one man's life was saved by his heels, so to speak, by a fall of rock in the Keystone mine. Pittston, Morgan Davis, a miner, and Scott Venetico, his laborer, were both killed, while David Williams was slightly injured. The three men were sitting in a chamber where they had been robbing pillars when they heard the rumbling that precedes a fall and started to run. Williams was caught by his heels by the edge of the fall and to that fact owes his life, while the other two were crushed to death. The fall was 20 feet square and 14 feet thick.

George Hoover, aged 26 years, was seized with hydrophobia at the home of his parents in Shamokin and has frothed at the mouth and imitates the barking of a dog almost continually. Dr. M. H. Harpel, who was called as soon as the boy showed symptoms of rabies, says there is no hope of his recovery. It requires four men to guard him. He is very savage and frequently tries to bury his teeth in the hands of his attendants.

A case stated has filed at Lancaster to determine the ownership of the farm in Manheim Township devised by the late Miss Catharine H. Long, to which is a public park. This is an amicable action upon the result of which depends whether or not the city becomes possessed of property valued at \$200,000.

Revenue Collector H. L. Hershey, of Lancaster, announced the appointment of G. W. Lemaster to succeed Cashier A. R. Houck, of the Ninth District, the latter having been recently appointed postmaster of Lebanon. Ex-Representative O. Q. Reitzel, of Salunga, succeeds Lemaster as a clerk in the local office.

Ursinus College has won its contention that the Rouse of President Henry T. Spangler should be exempt from taxation. Equity proceedings were commenced by the college to restrain the borough of Collegeville from taxing the property. Judge Swartz rendered a decision against the borough.

The stockholders of the newly organized Second National Bank of Manheim elected the following officers: President, C. W. Truxal, vice-president, N. E. Miller; cashier, E. M. Readdy. The capital stock is \$60,000. The bank will open its doors for business about April 20.

Harris C. Fahnstock, of the First National Bank, New York, a native of Harrisburg, has offered the Harrisburg Young Men's Christian Association \$25,000 for the erection of a new building. The association has accepted and will begin the work when \$60,000 is pledged, having \$45,000 already on hand.

The Schuylkill County Homeopathic Medical Society held a convention in Pottsville which was attended by doctors from all parts of the region. Speakers were read by Drs. J. Kistler, of Shenandoah, and E. L. Strain, of Minersville.

The first Town Council of the new borough of Northampton Heights has been organized by the election of William P. Baker as president; J. Davie Brodhead, solicitor; engineer, R. B. Neumeier, and Harvey Frederick, town clerk.

Nine weeks ago the boy was playing with his 8-year-old sister, Jennie, near their home, when a mad dog bit her on his nose and also bit the girl's calf hand. She is being closely watched for fear she too will fall a victim to the disease.

The old oil plant at Front and Fulton streets, Chester, was destroyed by fire. Three hundred barrels of kerosene stored in the building by J. J. Hayes were also consumed. The loss is estimated at \$400.

The iron and steel works at Grim Lynne, operated by the J. J. Hudson Company, were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000, and 300 men will be idle for some time.

A mortgage for the sum of \$50,000 was filed at Media by the Suburban Gas Company in favor of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Twenty-five graduates of the Lock Haven Normal School have applied for Government positions as teachers in the Philippines.

Governor Stone issued a proclamation designating April 12 and 26 as Arbor Days.

The coal miners of the Pittsburgh district, in convention at Pittsburgh, ratified the wage scale last week by the wage committee. The action insures steady employment for more than 20,000 men in this district for the coming year.

George Welch, aged 15, may be a cripple for life as a result of jumping from a trolley car while stealing a ride at Chester.

Charles E. Cosgrove was arrested for embezzling money from two New York firms that had employed him as confidential clerk.

NEWEST FASHIONS

THE SEASON IS FAIR TO BE A WHITE ONE.

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Panne satin is one of the latest tints. It comes in the softest pastel tints and in the wide widths is used for soft belts and sashes with long

ends. One side of the ribbon has the panne finish, the other is plain satin.

Crepe de chine ribbon for neck wear and soft sashes is another pretty new idea. It is very soft and generally comes wide, as it is crushed when wound about the waist or neck. The rainbow effect is very beautifully worked out in this crepe de chine ribbon, one edge being pink, the other green, and both shading to white in the centre.

Gold threads run through satin ribbon give a pretty effect. This combination is much seen just now. Gold cords edge these ribbons.

For wear with summer waists there is a pretty silk ribbon ruffled through the centre like fine elastic.

Some of the gayly flowered ribbons are wide enough to make waists of. A little ribbon bolero over a white waist is very pretty.

Dingle-Dangles.—Dingle-dangles are those narrow ribbons of black silk, tipped at the ends with brass points, which have been hanging lately from the waists of many young women. They resemble shoe laces, and the story of their origin as feminine ornaments is interesting.

"They were invented," a man milliner says, "in Paris. A milliner sat racking his brain one afternoon for some new idea to spring upon the women, and while this racking process went on his eyes rested absently on an old-fashioned print of a girl in a bodice that laced down the front as a corset laces. The broad silk string in the bodice attracted him. It was of silk ribbon, and it was tinted at the end with metal. It resembled a shoestring.

"An idiotic idea came to the man milliner and he bought some dozens of those wide black shoelaces that are worn in Oxford ties. He tipped them with gilt wire, and hung them in a bunch from the waist of an afternoon gown." They had an instantaneous success. It wasn't long before, under the charming name of dingle-dangles, they had traveled to England and America."—Philadelphia Record.

A Woman's Blacksmith in Kansas.—One of the newest trades for women is blacksmithing, and Miss Esther Searle, of Cawker City, Kan., is the pioneer. She adopted it in the way in which unusual occupations generally are taken up—by chance. Her father is a blacksmith, and has been assisted at the forge by his son, and last summer, when the young man went away on his vacation, Miss Searle thought that the work was too much for her father alone, so she went into the forge and soon learned to wield the heavy hammer with ease and skill. When her brother returned, Miss Searle found herself so interested in her novel work that she continued to do the smithy every day for an hour or so. She found that her biceps were so developed that she could swing the heaviest hammer easily, and that her chest measurement had increased several inches in the short period.

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