make most satisfactory frocks. The finish of the pounched front.

GIRL'S COSTUME

ery pretty May Manton model shown

s of the latter material in pastel pink,

white India silk, trimming of a simple

found adapted to various fabrics.

front. On it are arranged the full front

and the waist, which is tucked and

joined to a square yoke and finished

with a novel and becoming collar. The

sleeves include snug portions beneath

which the soft full cuffs make a charm-

ing effect. The skirt is slightly circu-

lar, with a flounce at the lower edge,

and is tucked to form a hip yoke, but

is laid in inverted pleats at the back.

Both it and the waist are peculiarly

To cut this costume for a girl eight

years of age six and an eighth yards of

and a half yards thirty-two inches

forty-four inches wide, will be re-

quired, with one yard twenty-one

inches wide for chemisette and under-

sleeves, four and a half yards of inser-

tion and one-quarter yard of all-over

Woman's Fancy Waist.

The waist with the open front is a

favorite, and promises to remain such.

The excellent May Manton model illus-

trated in the large engraving is suited

both to the odd bodice and the entire

costume and to almost the entire range

of dress materials, crepe de Chine, al-

batross and similar light-weight stuffs.

As shown, it is of foulard, showing

white figures on a soft gray ground,

and is trimmed with panne velvet,

cream lace and tiny jeweled buttons,

the full front and undersleeves being

The foundation is a fitted lining that

closes at the centre front. On it are

arranged the plain back and the full

fronts. The full, soft front is attached

of white chiffon.

lace for collar to trim as illustrated.

soft folds below the tucks.

simple childish silks.

New York City.-Pale colors in soft.; fulness should be carefully diminished wool crepes and albatross are exceed- below the waist, as you do not want to ingly fashionable for little girls, and carry a bump of lace or satin as the

> A Good Investment. It is a good investment to purchase a sunshade of good quality silk. The chenper grades of silk look smart in their first using, but when the freshess wears off you see fine creases and even cracks. If an expensive parasol costs because of its fine trimming or flouncing it is an expensive article. But if it costs a dollar more than you expected to pay and is of a stout silk you may consider the money well laid out, for next season the sunshade looks fresh and proves strong when you take it from its wrappings of tissue paper where it has been kept.

The Persian Scart. A good example of millinery in the popular plateau shape is of buttercolored straw. The crown is low and quite flat. Around it is passed a wide scarf of cachemire embroidered in pale Persian colors, a perfect little harmony, with the faintest touch of The brim of the hat suffices to uphold the scarf ends. They do not hang down. Owing to the shape of this new hat there is sufficient head

room. The sunken crown is large

enough to let the brim come quite low

over the face.

Flower Designs in Jewels. The most charming things are to be seen in flower designs in jewels. One with chemisette and undersleeves of pin, which is particularly attractive is in violets, two of the blossoms, one ream applique, belt and bows of black white and one blue, the blue in sapvelvet ribbon, but the design will be phires, the white in diamonds and the stem in emeralds. The little dicentra. lawn, batiste and the like, as well as bleeding hearts, one of the pretty drooping branches of the flowers very The foundation for the waist is a much reduced in size, is a charming fitted lining that closes at the centre little pin in enamel.

Some Stylish Coats. Very coarse white serge coats are stylish; so are coats of a finer serge. and cream alpaca coats sometimes have yokes of lace or net. A stylish cream alpaca coat is trimmed with band and revers of black taffets. Frenchwomen are wearing stylish little rose-colored coats with a semitailor - made effect, in three - quarter adapted to girlish figures and full in length.

> Kimona Dressing Sacque. Ease and relaxation are well under-



ON HER DRESSING TABLE. A Double Set of Toilet Brushes and Other

The dainty maiden has a double set of tooth brushes, hair brushes and nail This is not an extravagance in her opportunities of being aired, sunned into commission again until the folcar, or coaching or driving on an open road, or even walking the streets, brings dust upon the person.

The dust clings to one's hair. We do not wash long locks of hair as often as we do our face and hands. Conseup a great deal of dust. Brushing the hair removes the dust, and cleansing brush and comb a good sunning and airing after they have been washed.

for cleaning the inside row of teeth fortunes have been started by and one for regular outside service.

They seem a clue to personal cleanlitoilet articles of the dalaty girl.

lately been added to the bureau equipment of toilet articles. This is called the "brow brush," but its use is not conducive to superciliousness nor browkeep the eyebrows in order. Those who have thick eyebrows are sometimes troubled by unruly behavior of fine halr which will not lie smooth. It veils are made of a much lighter is recommended to brush the eyebrow softly away from the nose when you is the fashion to put them on hats as take occasion to brush your hair. Only a delicate brush should be used for the

In selecting a tollet comb run your finger over the edge of the teeth so rounded edges to the teeth. Do not the hair. It is not worth while at this fine-tooth comb, for they are never used by any one who respects the natural growth of the hair. Choose a much affected.-Harper's Bazar. comb with teeth quite wide apart, and with softly rounded edges to the teeth.

Expert Wemen Paperhangers. An extended inquiry has developed the fact that Cleveland has five women men engaged in the same business. Mrs. Charles Wolf has been engaged

for nineteen years. She supports hertwelve years respectively.

was needed in the home, and Mrs. get around," became impatient. "I'll do it myself," she exclaimed at

last. "I can do a better job than he can, anyway," and she did. Neighbors who saw her work urged her to help them out on needed repairs, and she and all the work she could do.

After moving to Cleveland history repeated liself, and Mrs. Wolf's friends, attracted by the neutness with which her rooms were papered, made inquiries, and learning that she was her own paperhanger engaged her to do their work. For fourteen years she has worked at odd thmes at this self-

hanger. In her case her husband taught her the trade, which was his own. Her husband had been a soldier in McKinley's regiment. There came a time when the results of the hard campaigning of earlier days made an invalid of him. Then Mrs. McGrath's accomplishments became useful and she took up his business, which she

Mrs. J. Landsberg clolms that she is the ploneer woman paperbanger in the State. She taught herself the trade worked at it for thirty-seven years. Her two daughters, "Pet" and Jennie Landsberg, are also expert artisans in this trade, and received their instruction from their mother. The former has worked at paperhanging for six-

"Our paper don't curl up and come off, like the paper men put ou," says Mrs. Landsberg. Her older daughter bonsts that she does her work standing on a six-inch plank, while the one men use is eight luches wide, -Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

American Women and Dress. The views on "The American Wom an and Dress," expressed by Helen Watterson Moody, in the Ladies' Home Journal, are based on the marked dif-ference in the way the different nationalities of women visitors at the Paris Exposition last summer treated the problem of clothes. The English women were gowned with the utmost regard for utility and comfort. The American and French women appeared in tollets of ally and satio and lace

beautiful as the American wemen's and fuller of that indescribable charm called style, they were not nearly so costly. The cost of dressing grows greater every year, and the shifts of ashlon are prompter and more imparative. Where the English woman goes plainly dressed with a serene nind the American woman "keeps up with the fashlon," but lines her face with anxious thought as to how it shall be managed. Our last season's gowns, perfectly fresh and just as pretty and suitable as ever, are altered and recut and retrimmed at the cost of so many dollars and much time and hard work, not because they need it, not because we want to, either, but way, and Mrs. Pope in the next street, eyes, but a means of giving each brush are doing the same thing-and they are doing it because we are! The and sweetened. The hair brush is truth is, we American women not only used one week, and then retired to be lay too much emphasis upon dress, so carefully cleansed and aired, not going that it takes quite too prominent a place in our scheme of life, but we lowing week. Traveling by railway also spend too much money on dress.

Womanly Ideas of Money.

Those men who say that not one woman in ten has the money-making instinct are very nearly right. Women like to spend money, but they don't quently the brush, which is in effect know how to make it. If they could the dry bath of the hair, seems to pick | become rich in a day, or a month, all would try, but they can never make un their minds to work years to accumuthe hair brush removes it from that late a fortune, as men do. Women implement of the toilet. Give the would much rather spend than earn.

And, because women spend so much, they are hardly ever in the field for The tooth brush requires plenty of investing when the chance comes air and sunlight to keep it from discol- along. No person can invest unless oring. There is a curved tooth brush he has the wherewithal. Most great who saved and saved and saved, and The nail brush requires airing and finally had a few hundred or a few sunning just as the tooth brush does. | thousand dollars to invest whenever For this reason a double set is a good | the opportunity should come. There investment. These small accessories are many women who carn good sal-of the tollet should be kept in order. aries, and who might lay by a few hundred dollars a year, if they were ness and daintiness. A young girl so minded. But that is not the way of should be trained to keep her toilet ar- women. They spend every cent they ticles in order, to see that her brushes | make, and in most cases have their and combs are clean and bright. The monthly salary all spent before it's in tooth brush should be frequently dis- their hands. As long as women carded for a new one. A discolored won't save, we're not likely to have tooth brush should form no part of the many women millionaires as s country.-Success.

Fashions in Mourning.

Entire gowns of crepe for either the street or the house are exceedingly handsome, always becoming and rich beating behavior to those likely to be in appearance. When the material is borne down by arrogant frowns. It is used for a house gown there are genersimply a soft little brush intended to ally trimmings of dull jet used on it; for the street there is absolutely no trimming, so that the beauty of the material is seen to perfection. Crape weight of crape than formerly, and it well as bonnets, although this is a very new fashion that has not generally been adopted. A small round, flat hat has a long veil that falls down to the very hem of the garment in front, that you can pick out a comb with and in a flat box-pleat at the back, and is considered correct for a widow's use one with sharp teeth, with angles | mourning. The smart Marie Stuart to catch and break your hair. It is of shape for the bonnet, on which the importance to have a comb that will crape vell is pinned in folds that fall deal gently as well as thoroughly with | back from the face, is the most universally popular, although within the last date to inveigh against the use of a year the fashion of fancy bows and resettes, either directly in front of the bonnet or at one side, has been very

A Woman's Work.

In Otsego County a woman who owns a small snear bush and sells her sugar and syrup every spring to a few rich families in New York, made no sugar at all this season. She did more who are expert paperhangers. Two toward exterminating the worms than of them are self-taught, and they are any dozen farmers in the County. all said to be fully as capable as any From early morning to night she fought the miscreants. She sent to Boston for a spraying apparatus and in this work to a greater or less extent killed thousands of worms on the trees every day. This year she has self and two boys, aged nine and taken time by the forelock and hung big, open-monthed bottles of sweetened water on the branches of her Rockport, some work in paperhanging | trees to attract and drown the moths before they lay their eggs. This is Wolf, after waiting for some time in one of the best methods known to vain for the local jack-of all-trades to prevent the scourge of the worm .-New York Press.

PRETTY THINGS

A soft cherry red is charming with brown shades.

Turquoise matrix buttons are to b found in all shapes and sizes. Partially made silk skirts have the

flare effect at the lower edge, and this set with rows of lace stitching. Adl sorts of metal eyelets can be found ready to insert into gowns where they are used, covered with

embroidery. Lace medallions are becoming extremely popular. Medallions of black lace, over amber velvet, have a handsome effect on a white satin gown.

One of the latest fancies in lewelry is the "Carmen" bracelet. It is of scroll pattern, nearly an inch wide, and is worn in either gold or silver. Some of the new neck scarfs are wide, of white silk with colored kemby hard experience, and she has stitched edges, and an embroidered figure in each end of the scarf to

match the color of the hem. A white outing skirt has the effect of a yoke at the top, made with line after line of stitching in red. With this skirt is worn a little red Jacket with two lines of white vest showing on either side.

Black polka-dotted pique is used with good effect as trimming on some wash gowns, for collars and cuffs perhaps. One effective gown trimmed is this way has, on the plque, appliques of the cretonus passementerie.

Tack an artificial flower upon to outside of your parasol if you do not buy one with the posy already on it. It may be a rose or any kind of a flower one may desire. Or tapk a bunch of small roses to the parasol handle just above the grip. That is another at-tractive fashion.

A pongee parasol which has an old-fashioned look is trimmed with bands of velvet ribbon, commencing with a broad one, perhaps one and a bair inches deep at the edge, and graduating up nearly to the top. The unberdia is frequently lined with silk the

THE COST OF CRIME. \$600,000,000 Per Year to the People of

the United States. A paper on "The Cost of Crime," prepared by Eugene Smith, of New York City, for the National Prison Association of the United States, has been printed by order of the committee on the judiciary of the House of Representatives. In the paper Mr. Smith seeks to show what share of public taxation is properly chargeable to crime. He says:

This question is generally answered

in a most summary fashlon. The cost of maintaining the prison, the police and the criminal courts is taken to be the measure of crime taxation. No greater mistake than this can be made in economics. Besides these charges due to crime exclusively, there is hardly any item of public expenditure that is not, directly or indirectly, enlarged by reason of the existence of .crime or that would be diminished if crime could be exterminated. The cost of crime is an element pervading the whole budget of taxation and entering as a component part into nearly every department of it. These composite

in New York and San Francisco in cludes county taxation, while the rate in the other cities does not.

From such light as can be gained from the reports of those cities and from other sources it would appear that about \$1 should be added to prevailing per capita of \$3 to \$3.50 in order to include county taxation. This makes the total amount of both city and county taxation caused by crime paid by the dwellers in cities average from \$4 to \$4.50 for each inhabitant, but to cover variations and to make the final result a conservative one I should prefer to reduce the estimate as low as \$3.50 per capita.

Mr. Smith figures that there are in the United States 250,000 persons who make their living by criminal practices. Each of these, he argues, has an average income of \$1600 per year.

He continues: Two hundred and fifty thousand criminals, at \$1600 each, represent an aggregate annual income of \$400,000,-000. Add to this the yearly taxation caused by crime of \$200,000,000, and it gives the enormous total of \$600,000,-This vast sum, exceeding the value of the entire cotton crop of the United States, exceeding the value of the entire wheat crop of the United States, is a part of the cost of crime. It is, all of it, sheer spoliation, without any compensating consideration or benefit, a terrifying incubus upon the

industry and prosperity of the people. There can be no stronger proof of the wonderful resources and vitality of American enterprise than the fact that it is able to survive and endure such

desperate blood letting. He Was It.

A young hopeful, who, because of a slight cold, had been allowed to remain home from primary set days ago and whose tender vanity had been pampered when he was allowed to remain in bed, gave signs of marked improvement by sitting up and announcing that he had decided to write to his father. Pencil and paper were brought, and as he had never attempted anything in letters quite as ambitious before his mother was curious to know what he was going to say. He pondered deeply, made many eraspres and many fresh starts, but his mother did not inspect the result of his labors until with a flourish and an air of triumph he completed the signature. This was what she saw when she

looked over his shoulder: "My Dear Papa-I pretty neer had the newmowin. Bruno is well I hope you are the same. Your son Robert Westford It."

The statements regarding the health of the young man and Bruno were in telligible enough. What puzzled the mother was the signature.

"But, Robbie," she queried, "what do mean by 'Robert Westford, It?' "

"Why, it's this way, mamma," replied the young patient. "Papa, when he signs my name for me always signs it 'Robert Westford, Jr.' I don't know what 'Jr.' stands for, but I know I am it, all right."-New York Sun.

When the optimist was dispossessed and thrown, along with his household impedimenta, into the cold street, he chuckled furiously.

"Why do you laugh, my friend?" in-

quired a passerby. Because I have just now been emancipated from toll," replied the optimist. "For years my life has been one long struggle to keep the wolf from the door. But now that I have been deprived of the door I am no longer compelled to toll. Sweet, indeed, are the

uses of adversity." Then the optimist walked off, whistling gayly, into the aunshine.-New York Sun.

Reigning Families' Poer Rein. None of the reigning families of Europe are peculiarly graceful horsemen with the possible exception of the Em perer of Austria. The Emperor William and the Duke of Consaught have been singularly unlacky in the matter of bad falls. The tate Czar was a particularly unskilful borseman, and it is said that some uncomplimentary re-marks of the German Emperor on his riding, which were repeated to him, were the primary cause of the coolness which existed between the Gerr and Reasian courts in 1800. In this espact the present Czar resembles his

A Never-Patting Source.

There is one good thing about colere bestowed there are just as many left.—Beston Transcript.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments June 23.

Subject: A New Heaven and a New Earth, Rev. xxi., 1-7, 22-27--Golden Text, Rev. xxi., 7-Memory Verses, 3, 4, 27-Commentary or the Day's Lesson.

1. "A new heaven," etc. Compare Isa. 65: 17-19: 2 Pet. 3: 13. "These words express the greatness and the glorious character of the change that takes place in both the abode and the state of the redeemed. "No more sea." The absence of the sea is understood by some to denote symbolically the absence of ail change, commotion or trouble of any sort. Others take the words literally.

2. "New Jerusalem." An ideal city, presented under figures that represent perfection—the perfection of purity, beauty and joy. This new Jerusalem is a symbol of the church of God in its new and perfect state. See chap. 19: 7-9. "Prepared." God's people are "prepared." in a twofold sense. 1. They have 'made them selves ready." 2. The Lord Himseli—the heavenly Bridegroom hath prepared them. Read Isa. 51: 10. "Adorned." The church is adorned in the glorious apparel of perfect righteousness.

3. "Tabernacle—with men." This is an expression showing God's "intimate and permetal communion" with men. It is

department of it. These composite items must be analyzed, and the share of each attributable to crime is as surely a part of the cost of crime as are the expenses of jails and penitentlaries.

After going over the cost of maintaining an army and the sums spent for charity. Mr. Smith says:

The cost of crime included in taxation in the city of New York gives an average charge of over \$6 for each individual in its population; in San Francisco, about \$5; in the other cities named the per capital tax runs, with slight variation, from \$3 to \$3.50. The striking excess of the rate in New York and San Francisco above that of the other cities is explained in part by one very important fact: The rate in New York and San Francisco in-

resurrection. "Passed away." All the mournful scenes which were on earth so familiar to their eyes have passed away to return no more.

5. "Upon the throne." See chap. 4: 2. "All things new." As the creation of the world, at the beginning, was the work of God alone, so is this new creation. "Write." "The apostle seems to have ceased writing, being overcome with eestacy and the voice of Him that spake." "True and faithful." This includes all that had been revealed to John. Truth refers to the promise of the wonderful changes that were to be made; faithfulness to the fulfilment of those promises.

6. "He said." Christ is the speaker. "It is done." The great work of man's redemption is accomplished. The right-cous are gathered into the new Jerusalem, and the wicked cast into the lake of fire. The apostle is carried forward in vision to the end of all things, and looks back upon the prophecies of this book as already accomplished. "Beginning — end." Christ here shows that He is the cause and end of all things. Isa. 44: 6. We often begin what we can never finish, but Christ is able to finish what He has undertaken. "That is athirst." Hunger and thirst are the strongest of bodily appetites, and are frequently used to represent the strong desires of the soul after God. The intense longing after salvation and cternal life is an evidence of their reality; for God Himself has wrought within us these desires, and He stands pledged to satisfy them. "Bountain," etc. Representing the religion of the Bible. The supply is exhausticss. Here is an unfailing fulness of love, joy, peace and spiritual strength — a full salvation. The water from a fountain springs up and flows over, and so salvation in the soul gushes out in the life through our words and actions, and flow's over on those around us. "Freely." It is for all who thirst; it is "without money and without price." Isa. 55; 1; John 4: 14.

7. "He that overcometh." He that successfully resists the temptations of the

"He that overcometh." He that suc 7. "He that overcometh." He that successfully resists the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, and continues steadfast in the belief and practice of the truth to the end. "Inherit all things." Here, he had no inheritance; there, he shall inherit the kingdom of heaven and have every possible degree of blessedness. Matt. 19: 29; 1 Pet. 1: 4. "The whole creation shall be open to the enjoyment of the saints." "His God." The fountain of all blessing; the giver of every good and perfect gift. His fool—to sustain and strengthen, to deliver in times of trouble and to bring to heaven at last. "My Son." And if a Son then an heir, an heir of God and a light heaven the Christ heir of God and a joint beir with Christ, See Rom. 8: 17. But these exalted privi-leges are only for those who are overcom-

reges are only for those who are overcomers.

22. "And I saw." John is carried away by the Spirit into a great and high mountain (v. 10) where he is shown the holy Jerusalem. Compare Ezek. 40: 2. This city was a symbol of the church in glory. It was a soild cube, symbolizing completeness and perfection. Twelve is the symbol of God's people, and there were twelve gates, on which were written the names of the twelve tribes, showing that all of God's true followers have a share in the city. Gold and precious stones are used to represent the beauty, excellence and glory of this heavenly city—the church of Christ. Vs. 18-21. "No temple therein." The charch in glory needs no temple especially consecrated to the worship of God. 23. "No need of the sun." For the presence of God and the Lamb make one eternal day. Heaven is the inheritance of the sabts in light. The whole city seemed to appear to John "like a luminous object, sending out rays on every sade."

21. "The nations." There are inhabitants in heaven from all the nations of the earth. "Which are saved." No one will ever enter heaven who was not saved on earth. "In the light." Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face. "The kings." Some of the kings of the earth will be saved. "Bring their glory," etc. Everything desirable, excellens and glorious, is perpetuated and perfected in heaven. V. 26.

25. "Shall not be shut." The doors of the Christian church on earth are ever open to receive sinners who are ready to forsake their wickedness and turn to Christ; and the gates of the new Jerusalem are never shut, and those that are sanctified will sever have an abundant entrance.

27. "In no wise enter," etc. Heaven is a holy place, and only hely neople can en. ers. 22: "And I saw." John is carried away

sanctified will ever have an abundant entrance.

27. "In no wise enter," etc. Heaven is a holy place, and only holy people can enter. While the gates are always open they are guarded. The angels who stand at the gates not only welcome those who have a right to enter, but they keep away all intruders. Nothing abominable shall be allowed to enter there. "Which are written." Those enter whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life; who are renewed, justified, sanctified and thus fitted to be glorified.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

The California orange crop is the largest ever grown. The new Boston elevated road has

been opened to the public. Germany has abaudoned its aystem of maximum and minimum tariffs, Illinois will attempt a \$100,000 moniment to the late Governor Tanner.

Hamburg, Germany, has approprinted \$3,000,000 for harbor enlarge

The population of Tutulia, Samua, hadoo and the Manu group 2000, all na-

The University of Chicago is establishing affiliated preparatory schools in Europe.

Parisians have become so fond of horse fiesh that a singular house for horses will be built.

A two-cent postage statop with its verted locomotive has been sold (in \$30 in New York Chy

The Italian railroads from Collect to Sondrio and Chiavenna have been changed to electric thics. Leading German atect makers will risit the Colled States in the anknown to study American methods.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS. June 23-How Temperance Would Help Transform the Barth-Rev. xxi., 1-7.

(Temperance Meeting.) The average reader of the Bible will hardly be able to find in the reference for this week's study what the ardent temperance advocate professes to see in almost all Scripture—a plea for total abstinence from alcoholic bever-ages. The last verse of our reference, which promises that he that over-cometh shall inherit all things, has a bearing upon the topic, for temperance in its broadest meaning involves not only the discipline of our faculties, but the final overcoming of all our

appetites and passions.

The beginning of all things for a reformed society is with the individual. All true reforms wait on the individual's mastery of himself. Now, temperance in its broadest meaning is just this-self-mastery. It is usual to think of temperance only in a negative way—the refraining from this or that. Abstinence, however, is but one phase of true temperance. We should discipline our faculties and our appe-tites and passions so that they will be perfectly healthy and normal. We should eat and drink only what is good for us, and in such quantities as will be good for us. We should eat and drink as much as will be good for us. Every such self-controlled person is a power for good, in his home, in the community, and in the world. He reveals not only the truth of God, but trou kimself.

True Temperance Is a Great Pre-ventive of Waste.—There can be no doubt that if but a portion of what men waste were properly used there would not be a poor man on the earth. Civilization may be marked in its progress by its ability to make use of what was once waste product. Many great enterprises have been built up on the use of what was once thrown away as useless. Infinitely more can be done by persuading each individual to use moderately what is good for

Not only does temperance give selfmastery, prevent waste and promote peace, all of which help mightily the cause of righteousness, but it is itself an agency to lead men into the king-dom of God. The temperate man, not the victim of intemperance, is the one most likely to understand and to ac-cept the principles of the Gospel of Christ. St. Paul said that the law had been to him a schoolmaster to lead him to Christ. True temperance is such a schoolmaster. He who has learned to control his body—his appe-tues, passions, etc.—is pretty sure to be noved by the call of Christ.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

June 23-How Temperance Would Help Transform the Earth -- Rev. xxi., 1-7. (Temperance Meeting.)

Scripture Verses-Prov. xxi, 17; xxiii 20, 21; 29-35; Eccl. x. 17; Isn. v. 11 Luke xxi, 34; 1 Cor. ix. 25; 1 Thess. v 6-9; Prov. vi. 27, 28,

LESSON THOUGHTS. Temperance would help transform the earth by removing very much of its weeping and sorrow, for there is nothing that produces more tears it

the world than does intemperance. Christ offers to give of the fountait of the water of life freely; intemper ance takes of the fountain of death and at enormous cost.

SELECTIONS

Grief banished by wine will come? ngain. And come with a deeper shade,

Leaving, perchance on the soul a stali Which sorrow had never made. Then fill not the tempting glass for If mournful I will not be mad;

Better sad, because we are sinful, be, Than sinful because we are sad.

Intemperance indisposes and unfits for industry. An army of eighteen hundred workingmen marched through the streets of Chicago carrying a bread." They went out to a picule garden and drank forty kegs of beer If the poor people would put awa; the beer and the idleness which bee drinking induces, there would be break enough for the children.

Bondage and death the cup contains Dash to the earth the poisoner bowl!

Softer than silk are iron chains, Compared with those that chafe the Spare, Lord, the thoughtless, guid-

the blind. Till man no more shall deem it jus To live by forging chains to bind His weaker brother in the dust.

As Hannibal was sacredly pledge, when a mere boy to eternal hostilit to the power of Rome, far more should every boy and girl be sworn to undy ing hostility to the power of rum.

RAMS' HORN BLASTS



You cannot trust the man who can-Every bumble bee thinks he knows how to

nest. Gåd does not count the cash put so much as that

kept out of the collection. The reason we understand people is that we look at their negative before

the print is made Policy is prudence prevailing over

No man lives for Christ till he has died with Him.

A man is in a bad way when his fu-ture is all behind him.

We need not mind what the world thinks as long as we think right. The word of the saint ought to be het-

ter security than the bond of the a'n-Almost every proface word is a pray

Terminology has often terminated truth.

The dividends of sin come back in the same coin as the investments. There can be a cheerful face only where there is a faithful heart.

Dairyman sopples "Notseless Mitt."
A dairyman is Indianapolia, ind., supplies his patrons with what he calla 'noiseless milk." His wagons have rubber tires, his milkmen wear rubber-soled shoes and he has supplied each of his-customers with a little rubbor mat on which the vessels are attently glaced.



Chain Buttens.

or collar and stock.

The following method is employed to keep the pouched fulness of a blouse front from spreading unbecomingly from side to side. Where the ingly from side to side. Where the folds are drawn down to their narrowest the cioth or silk is held together at the middle by a couple of gilt buttons linked by a few inches of gilt chain. The disposition of the pouched front below the waist gives trouble to mone dressmakers and amateurs, as

are novel and a feature. The upper portion is plain and fits smoothly, the lower edge is slashed to form straps, that are velvet-trim; :d, and between which the undersleeves are. seen in soft, full puffs, while the extreme edge is finished with a band of lace. At the neck is a stock of the velvet with a band of lace en applique. To cut this waist for a woman of medium size four yards of material twenty-one laches or twenty-four inches wide, or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one ind a half yards of mousseline or chiffon for full front and undersleeves and five-eighth yard of velvet for sail-

nerve-driven American women are wide, or three and three-quarter yards wisely adopting their negligee garments, among which no one is more popular than the short Kimona, While by no means an exact replica of those worn by the Japanese, it includes all the essential features and makes an ideal dressing sacque. The May Manton model illustrated is admirable in every way and is well adapted to many materials. The original is made from Japanese cotton crepe with a band of plain colored Japanese silk, but flowered muslins and dimities are pretty for warm days. French and Scotch flannel and flannelettes are excellent for cooler weather, and still handsomer sacques can be made of figured Oriental or foulard silks. The yoke is perfectly smooth and extends over the shoulders at the front. The skirt portion is simply gathered and seamed to its lower edge, while a band extends round the entire garment, making a fluish. The sleeves are loose and flowing, with slight fulness at the shoul-

A FAVORITE FANCY WAIST.

material twenty-one inches wide, four stood by all the Oriental races, and

To cut this Kimona for a woman of medium size four yards of material

wenty-seven inches wide, or two and hree-quarter yards thirty-two inches vide, will be required, with one and hree-quarter yards in any width for

Novelties. brushes; that is to say, two of each. simply because Mrs. Wood across the

A fine little camel's-hair brush has

-Philadelphia Record.

Nineteen years ago, while living in

taught trade. Mrs. Martin McGrath is also a paper

has practiced with success since.

teen, the latter for eight years.

which properly had no place whatever ing up nearly to the top in the Exposition grounds. But while brolla is frequently lined the French women's clothes were as color of the velvel bands.