stock, is a marked favorite of the season and possesses the merit of suit-



WOMAN'S SAILOR SHIRT WAIST.

ing many styles and materials. As shown, it is of ox blood mercerized chambray, with stitched bands of a darker shade, collar and shield of white all-over tucked lawn, and is denigned for wear with odd skirts; but the model is admirable for the popular shirt waist suits of chambray, linear and the like, and all shirting materials are sultable for the separate waist.

The back is smooth across the shoulders and is drawn down in gathplain at the upper portion, but full at the waist, where they blouse slightly, and the neck is finished with the sailor collar that terminates in points. The shield of white is joined to the stock, then stitched to the right front, beneath the collar, and hooked or but-

New York City.-The simple sailor about one inch in width; often not walst, with contrasting shield and quite so wide. There is a variety in the type of lattice. Sometimes it is the regular pattern of diamond-shaped penings between the rhomebolds of linen. Again one sees an upper edge or perfectly straight band of white linen running around the skirt above the hem, and below it a latticework of white bands ending with irregular oints, for there is no straight band below to inclose the lattice. Another effect is produced by the zigzags of linen bands.

Flounces on Dainty Frocks,

Dainty frocks are made with circuar flounces or several ruffles edged with narrow lace and with the blouses inished either with a wide collar or a fichu edged with ince. Such simple trocks are worn with sashes of taffeta made of silk of the color dominating in the gowns or with black velvet sashes, which add a contrasting note which is most effective.

A Novel Skirt.

Something novel in the way of a skirt has appeared. It is made of three shaped pieces attached one to another with an entreduck of em-broidery, the whole falling free over the foundation. The upper part of the skirt is a fitted yoke, and these ruffles grow fuller toward the borrown. giving a most graceful flare.

Passinating Nightgowns.

The most fascinating nightgowns are ither in the empire or belero form. The bolero is in exquisite hand-em proidery or lace, or it may be made of alternate cuns of, embroidery insertion ers at the waist line. The fronts are | and lace. These gowns are trimmed at the hem with lace-edged frills and are really sufficient dress for a negligee wrapper

Woman's Exercise Sult.

The ever-increasing realization of the need for physical exercise and the con-



AN EMPIRE COAT DESIGN.

toned into place on the left. A sailor [sequent demand for suitable clothing knot of the material adds a finishing make a properly constructed exercise touch. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight ouffs.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size, four yards of materials | with all the requirements in view and twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eight yards thirtytwo inches wide, or two yards fortyfour inches wide, will be required,

Woman's Empire Coat.

Long, light-weight coats that exclude all dust and protect the gown are much worn both for traveling and driving and serve a practical end with a generous turn-over collar, while at the same time that are essentially the sleeves are in bishop style with smart. Taffeta, gioria, pongee and straight cuffs that slip over the hands, Sicilian are all in vogue and all correct, but taffeta is regarded as most fushionable and is preferred in cadet | which elastic is run to regulate the and old blue for automobiling, in fulness black, grays and tans for wear in railway cars and steamers. The May Manton design given in the large drawing suggests the Empire and is abso lutely com ortable as well as cut after the latest mode. The original is of black taffeta with collar, revers and cuffs of cream Cluny lace and black velvet ribbon, but any of the materials mentioned can be substituted and tucked batiste makes equally effective accessories. The back of the coat is cut into a deep curved yoke below which the skirt portion fulls in inverted pleats that mean abundant fulness and graceful folds. The fronts include deep-fitted portions that are turned back to form revers, and which with the curved back give a bolero suggestion. Below them the skirt is laid in tucks, or pleats, that are stitched for part of their length. At the neck is a high flaring collar and the sleeves are in bishop style with stylish turn-over cuffs.

To cut this cost for a woman of medium size, twelve yards of material ty-one inches wide, six and a half yards forty-four inches wide, or hve yards fifty inches wide, will be re-

The White Luttice.

Cotion cheviots, smoke gray, clear materials twenty-one inches wide

costume essential to every complete wardrobe. The admirable May Man ton model illustrated was constructed is essentially practical and comfortable as well as up-to-date. The original is made of Sicilian mobair in dark blue with trimming of black braid; but black mohalr, light weight serge, silk

finenci and tuffets are all appropriate. The divided skirt is amply full and allows perfect freedom of movement The blouse is simplicity itself, nod elled on sailor lines, and is finished The lower edges of both blouse and skirt are finished with hems through

To cut this suit for a woman of the dium size, eight and a half yards of



brown and dull blue are trimmed at seven yards (wenty-seven inches wide, or four and a half yards forty-four of white linen bauds. The bands are | inches wide, will be required.



DUTCH GIRLHOOD.

Some Very Handsome Lassies Are Found

in the Netherlands. Dutch girls talk rather loud, move lecidedly, and are often bright and ready in manner. They are frequently very pretty, with fair bair, blue eyes, white teeth, and pink cheeks; that is, the Saxon type. The Frisian type is tall and slight, with bright color, and t quick, eager look. Some of the best families are descendants of those who came to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and they still show their Huguenot blood.

These loyous, alert, young girls settle down into the sedate matron, which every Dutchwoman thinks it her duty o become. They have strong domestic tastes and affections, and when married are devoted to their homes, their husbands and their children. They know how to make their homes bright and comfortable. A great deal of luxury is found in houses of the higher class. Marble balls, painted cellings and thick carpets, beautiful workmanship and delicate detail are as apparent as of old in the houses of the bourgeoisie, as well as in great mausions. The Dutch lady thoroughly understands bousehold management. She prides herself upon giving excellent food, and has a well appointed linen press, but superfluous prettinesses are wanting. One will see fine old silver and precious Delft ware at the little dinners she is fond of giving. but there will be no flowers on the table, and the guests do not dress for dinner. Ladies at The Hague and amongst the highest class are as cosmopolitan, as smart and as beautifully turned out as in any society in Europe, but the bourgeois has not much iden of dressing well, and will appear at the breakfast table in dress. ing gown and slippers, not exactly untidy, but chosen more with a view to the comfortable and the economical than the becoming.

A woman who does not marry, and who has a little money, can lead a very pleasant life. After five and twenty she is allowed as much liberty as if she were a married woman. More girls of the higher class remain unmarried than of old, and fill their lives with many interests. Living is cheap in Holland, and a woman can live comfortably on \$750 a year, and is quite well off on \$1000, able to afford her own house and a good servant, to go constantly to the theatre and to travel in the summer.-Philadelphia

The Care of Luces.

An English woman gives some valuable hints about the care of laces which are most suggestive in these days when lace is so universally worn. Chenp laces do not last, and still worse, do not clean well, so it be hooyes the woman who possesses good lace, either real or imitation, to take good care of it. Lace should not be kept where it is damp, as it rots easily. A warm, dry closet through which hot water pipes pass or a drawer near a fire or steam heater is the best place, and even then the lace should be taken out frequently, shaken and exposed to the sun and light. Above all, the receptable must be quite dust proof; otherwise invisible parasites, which live in dust, will make a home in it with disastrous results. Great care should be taken in cleaning lace. It should never be washed and ironed, or it will become glazed and flat. A board should be kept for the purpose, over which a piece of white finen has been firmly nailed. On this the lace should be carefully laid and fastened. It should then be gently dabbed with a sponge of warm, soapy water, and only the best soap should be used. When it is clean another spongeful of clean water should be applied until all the soap is extracted; then a dry sponge should be passed over it to absorb all the moisture, and when the lace is quite dry may be taken from the board. If it is desired to color white lace it should be gently squeezed in warm water, in which a few tea leaves have been previously soaked, then stretched out on flannel or linen on which it should be left to dry. This will give it the right tint.

Black lace should be washed in the same way, but vinegar or alcohol should be used instead of soap and water, and it should be left dry on the board. Many people use ten for washing black lace, but this is suitable only for the very coarsest. Black lace should be washed and dried as quickly as possible to avoid its turning brown. A considerable degree of skill is required in men ling lace, and if it be old or valuable the amateur should not attempt it.-Chicago Record-Her-

The Value of Silence.

The most socially inclined women often weary of the presence of people, even their nearest and dearest, and long to be alone. The longing is in itself a vigorous, but frequently unharkened to cry of the jaded nervous system, the healthy condition of which is best conserved by silence and by solitude. The strain of living is great the tension tightened to the last degree; nothing can be let until to-morrow, for no one can wait; life must be lived impetuously to-day, and to-morrow awakens again the same turmoil and rush.

The vexations which are inseparable from domestic life, the many and hurrying calls which imperatively beset the women of to-day, cannot fail to beget a certain querulousness and dissatisfaction in even the best-tempered and contented, and a lack of polse in those who are, in the main, wholesomely balanced, while in those who are more feebly equipped there ensues a distressing state of jungled nerves and weary brains, says the Monthly

To all such silence brings peace, and solitude an adjustment of all disturbing problems. Nervous irritability is boa are all right on this side of the spothed, plans prosper and speed to water, but it does not take many Co fulfildment, and happiness becomes an gers to count the women one sees who enchanting fact, instead of a receding | wear earnings.

possibility. In these periods of silence it is easy to gain self-knowledge-to learn the individual strength as well as the individual weakness, and thus come to a completer understanding of one's personal equipment for the many things which force themselves into a life of action. As an artisan must know his tools before he can use them to advantage, so the individual woman must be alone with herself often enough to prosper and to accomplish an intimate self-acquaintance. Only in this way can she use herself in the best and the most helpful manner,

Mother's Help.

To be really useful in a home you must be quick to see what is wanted and supply the want without being told to do so. If a room is dusty you ought to dust it. If the table linen is beginning to show signs of wear you should darn it when opportunity of fers, and you can make the opportunity if you wish to. Busy people have time to do pretty nearly everything they want to; it is only those who have little or nothing to do who can find no time to do a service and there can be no better or more worthy service than for a daughter to lift the burden of household management from her mother's shoulders on to her own. Many young girls while anxious to assume some of the cares and responsibilities of home, wait to be asked to do things instead of being on the lookout for duties which they are capable of handling and performing without being told. If a girl would be of any real use in the home she must do regularly what she under takes to do; she must do it so thoroughly that there will be no need to supervise what she has done, for this in itself gives quite as much 'trouble as doing the work in the first place. Have a definite day and hour for all you do. Begin early in the morning and work steadily until your portion of the work is accomplished. are shirking your work if you stop to do semething that you can do just as well after your daily duties are finished, besides you are disorganizing the running of the home machinery and in doing so you put extra work and labor upon the very shoulders you wish to lighten of their burden.-Sarah Gregory, in American Queen,

Girls in the Public Schools.

For a century and a half after the public schools were established in America girls were not admitted to them at all; in the latter part of the eighteenth century they were allowed o attend from April to October, the months when only the little boys were in attendance, and a cheaper and a less competent teacher was employed,

After the girls were given this exraordinary privilege of education the 'fathers" of the various towns began concerning themselves with the amount of learning that the girls might properly acquire. On the records of one old New England town is actually entered this bit of report from the annual town "school meeting;" "It is the sense of the meeting that girls should not be taught the back part of the arithmetic."-Sallie Joy White, n the Woman's Home Companion.

Silver Locks.

Gray is the fashionable shade in mir. Women have either wearled of bleaching and coloring their tresses, and have decided to let nature have her own way, or the hair dressers have rebelled. Dark hair, dark lashes and eyebrows are voted distingue when combined with white or silver gray hair, says the Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen. The tremendous nerve expenditure of the race seems influence the color of the locks, for it is a fact that people are turning gray at an earlier age than formerly. This is especially the case with those of fine, high strung temperaments. so that to possess prematurely gray hair is a mark of distinction, showing, as it does, a finer intellectual and physical organization than the avernge.



Bobblnet makes some of the prettiest and most serviceable of the gowns in thin materials.

A smart stock is of white duck, the tle embroidered in colors in a few large conventional designs.

Ordinary twine, netted or knotted. and studded with gems, is the latest form of dress and coat garniture.

The new crepe de chine with its satiny lustre is welcomed by those to whom the dull finish is unbecoming. White satin overlaid with heavy lace. showing the pattern outlined in silver is admirable for a collar for a light gray Eton.

White serge and brilliantine jackets are pretty with light summer gowns. Biscuit is also a color in which these little coats come, and skirts of the same color are good.

A pretty little neck arrangement which is becoming is of black velvet. fastened in front with a buckle of gilt and with a short velvet and satin end showing at the side of the buckle,

Stocks of lawn, with narrow lines of Persian coloring crossing them, have silk tie ends, with hems of different delicate colors. A silk hem in the color is to be found on both edges of the stock.

Pretty and stylish scarfs are broad and long and with wide hemstitched They are of surah and of different plain colors, dotted with white. A bright red one is particularly stylish. On the ends the dots are of a good size, but on the body of the tie they are

The combination in belts of velvet or ribbon with leather is one of the latest fads, and is decidedly effective A belt of this sort seen recently was of green velvet, lined and piped with vermillion patent leather. Another was made of red grosgrain ribbon with the lining and piping of black leather.

An English fashion writer says that with the trim lines made by the pres ent usually snug-fitting sleeve, a bon a parasol and a pair of earrings be come a necessity. The parasol and the



COOKING CONVENIENCES.

Suggestions For Saving Time

Temper and Nerves. Concretely, the range, whatever its breed or pattern, is the most potent factor in kitchen convenience. Sometimes it lurks in a recessed chimney with a boiler standing stark at one side and a wall running up on the other. Then the cook has need of patience and commonly deserves a martyr's crown. Oftener it is thrust in high relief against the chimney breast, or set a little way off the wall, with the pipe running well up toward the ceiling. Either way, it is unlikely the kitchen makers and builders saw fit to do more than leave bare wall behind it.

Right there an oppotunity entreats. since nowhere else is space of so much value. Begin to utilize it with a broad shelf, all the way across, as high up as you can reach. If the pipe interferes have the shelf cut out to accommodate it-of course taking care not to let the wood come close enough to be in danger of scorehing. A shelf fifteen inches wide, well and stoutly braced underneath, will hold the things that need to be kept warm and dry,-as rice cereals, beans, starch, barsoap-it goes a third further for hardening-salt pepper in the pod, cracker and bread crumbs in glass jars, tea and lump sugar. All but the soap should be in tin or glass, and plainly marked. Pile the soap bars loghouse fashion and do not cover them. Hang a light, cheap, but dependable clock from a screw hook underneath-thus at a glance everything can be timed in cooking.

Below the big shelf, upon the side next to the sink, have three narrower shelves, with a roller door. There keep all the light kitchen artillery, saucepans, skimmers, strainers, fresh forks, larding needles, caketurners. Over against these three shelves, upon the other side of the range, have a cabinet, cut into spaces for all sorts of condiments and flavorings. Label each compartment, and keep everything in place. The flour dredge belongs there, the salt-shaker, the pepper casters, tarragon, vinegar, onion juice, garlic in clove and in esserce, celery salt, fine herbs duly powdered, mushroom, walnut catsup, paprika, tabasco, capers and gherkins for garnishing; mustard, dry and made, grated horse radish and grated cheese. In the compartments next the range set a graduated measuring glass, and three boxwood spoons, salt, tea and dessert sizes.

Seasoning over the fire, which is one secret of delicate flavor, is easy to cook thus equipped. The cabinet should have a roller door like the shelves. In the bottom of both there ought to be blunt screw-hooks for hanging holders of all sizes. It is a heartbreaking choice betwixt burning a hand badly, or spoiling some especially dainty dish, by five seconds over cooking.

With a gas range, fit into the space between shelves and closet, the biggest double matchbox obtainable. Matches are ever so much cheaper a gas. Jets should be extinguished when not needed, though they may have to be relighted five times after Good matches, and beautifully plenty. are essential to peace and a quiet kitchen. Most of the ready-made mach safes are so ridiculously inadequate, it is well to have the plumber or tinsmith make something approximating in metal the pocket shoe-bags of our grandmothers.-New York Sun.



Spiced Gooseberries-Stew and put the berries through the colander. Add one cup sugar to each cup of fruit and one cup of vinegar to each three quarts of fruit, also one tablespoon cinnamon and one tablespoon whole cloves. Cook till it jellies. Very nice for meats.

Tomato Sauce-Simmer one pint of tomatoes with two slices of onion, one sprig of parsley, two cloves and one bay leaf for fifteen minutes. Press through a sieve. Melt one tablespoonful of butter without browning; add one tablespoonful of flour, stir till smooth. Add the tomato and stir until it thickens. Season with one half tenspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper.

Prune Ice-Put in a stewpan one and a half pounds of prunes, adding a littie water; cover pan and set on back of range, simmering slowly until tender; then freeze as for ice cream. When frozen serve on a plate with a water ice around it made as follows: To one pint clarified sugar add onehalf pint water, rasp two lerrons on sugar with juice of five lemons and one orange. Mix together and strain through hair sieve; when cold freeze as ice cream.

Egg Cones on Toast-Take six eggs separate the yolks and whites, keeping the yolks unbroken in a saucer or in each shell. Beat the whites to a stiff froth. Season with a heaping salt-spoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of fluely induced parsley. Divide them evenly among six buttered cups. Make a depression with a tenspoon in the top of each mound and place in it th yolk; stand the cups in a pan of hot water, sprinkle the yolks with peope and salt-a pinch of each-and put a small piece of butter on top of each. Cover and let them steam for three or four minutes. Turn each carefully on a round slice of hot buttered toast, eaving the your undisturbed. De

MINES OF CRUDE WAX Facts About Ozoceriie, a Mineral Found in Galicia—Its Uses.

United States Consul F. W. Hoss-

feld, at Trieste, Austria, sends to the State Department, Washington, a long report on ozocerite, or mineral wax, a resinous substance resembling beeswax, which is found in Russia, Rumania, Egypt, Algeria, Canada, and Mexico, as well as in Austria-Hungary, but which is found in quantities sufficient to pay for mining only in the district of Boryslav, Galacia, and to a limited extent on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. Concerning the mining of ozocerite, Cousul Hossfeld says: Mining operations are commenced by sinking a shaft and connecting it by galleries with the beds, or "nests," containing the wax. Sometimes it happens, when a nest is being opened that the enormous pressure of gases shut up in the same causes the soft mass of wax to be forced out with great vehemence. Such occurrences greatly imperil the lives of the miners, who are compelled to fice to some higher part of the shaft for safety. In some cases the pressure is so powerful that even the deepest shafts are filled. with wax up to the surface. Previous to 1884 the average yearly deaths from such accidents were nine per 1000. In recent years, however, measures' have been taken by the Government to pro-

tect the miners' lives. An official investigation made in 1898 showed that during the previous year the ozocerite beds of Galleia covered an area of 956,885 square metres, and that there were forty-two different mining concerns, employing 5413 operatives. The output in that year was 77,586 quintals, equal to 17,067,-

20 pounds. Mineral wax is never found in a pure state, and such of the crude material as is intended for export is usually freed from foreign matter near the mines. It is for this purpose put into tanks, which are heated either by a direct fire or by steam,

The greater part of the ozocerite consumed in Austria, the Consul says. is manufactured luto ceresin. Some is also used in the manufacture of shoemakers' wax and parafin. Ceresin and beeswax are used in the manufacture of wax candles. Ceresin is ald. also used for phonographic cylinders. and in galvano-plastic printing and other arts. In 1839 the exports of ozocerite from Austria reached 11,-970,860 pounds, valued at \$872,494. The shipments to this country, however, are insignificant.

A Paper Chief's Asset.

A newspaper is primarily a business enterprise, says the Fresno (Cal.) Republican. Its function is to gather and print news, and also sell it to whomsover will buy. Yet a newspaper is universally regarded as having a responsibility in the community that belongs to no other business. When other business men are non-committal on public questions, for fear it will hurt their business to take sides, the newspaper-whose business is more responsive to the fluctuations of popularity than any other enterprisemust nevertheless take the first and largest responsibility of utterance upon itself. If other businesses do not keep their goods clean, they lose custom, but do not particularly harm anybody but themselves. If the newspaper does not keep its news clean, it gains business, but corrupts the community, and is held responsible therefor. Whether the public takes its newspapers seriously or lightly, it always regards them as more than a business, as a forum whose opportunity for publicity may be used for Press.

So it comes that the chief capital of newspaper is not presses or type. but character. It is an established institution, with traditions and polities and public standing, which survive many changes of workers, and give to the newspaper a character which is more than the character of those who make and manage it, and yet is not independent of that charac-

And so it comes, also that the best asset any community can have is the habit of demanding that its newspapers deal honestly by it, and of getting that demand satisfied.

The Grand Medicine Mar

The ceremony of the Grand Medicine is an elaborate ritual covering several days, the endless number of gods and spirits being called upon to minister to the sick man and lengthen his life. The several degrees of the Grand Medicine teach the use of incantatious, of medicines and poisons, and the requirements necessary to constitute a brave. "When a young man seeks admission to the Grand Medicine Lodge, he first fasts until he sees in his dream some animal (the mink, beaver, otter and fisher being most common), then ornamented with beads or porcupine quills, and the spirit of the animal becomes the friend and companion of the man." The medicine men have only a limited knowledge of herbs, but they are expert in dressing wounds, and the art of extracting barbed arrows from the desh

can be learned from them. In olden times-yes, to within the memory of living Olibways-the medicine man at the funeral ceremony thus addressed the departed: Dear friend, you will not feel lonely while pursuing your journey toward the setting sun. I have killed for you a Sioux, (batell enemy of the Olibways), and I have scalped him. He will accompany you and provide for you. bunting your food as you need it. The scalp I have taken, use it for your moccasins."-The Open Court.

We read in the daily papers that a Frenchman left 10,000,000 francs to the city of Rouen for the purpose of giving a prize annually as a marriage gift to two giants, the design being to improve the physical stature of the race. This seems the silliest of all "rewards of vice," which much modren philanthropy is. Giants are usually diseased, the most certainly so the larger they are, and they are of less service to the world than people of or-dinary size. Indeed, giantism is itself a disease. Then, too, the law of inheritance doesn't always work as planned by the foolish count. His marriage prize would very likely have the very opposite result from what he wished .- American Medicine.

THE CZAR TO HIS VALET.

THE CZAR TO HIS VALET.

What, ho, there, Ivan Witchiswitch,
The moon has left the sky,
The morning sun is rising fast.
And so, I' faith, must I.
Get out my safest suit of clothes,
No garb of flimay cloth.
But rather one with steel begirt,
For I must sally forth
This morn I walk across the yard,
Across the yard and back.
And I on such a fearsome jaunt,
No proper garb should lack.
Get out my shoes of copper brown,
Get out my socks of mail.
Get out the double-armored coat
That sports the iron tail:
I want a shirt of tempered steel,
A pair of panis to match.
A hat so firm and bacd and stanch,
That buffets cannot scratch.
I'll button every seam with mails
And rivets use for studs,
And then I'll seek the molten bath
To Harveyize my duds.
Prepare the bath, O Witchiswitch,
And do it quick, I warn.
For who can tell, some Nihilist
Might shoot me while you're gone.
Arthur H. Folwell, in Brooklyn Eagle,



"You know practice makes perfect." I know; but it also makes one tired." -Puck.

"They are not engaged yet? I suppose he is slow and sure?" "Well, he's slow, but she isn't at all sure."-Brooklyn Life:

Hewitt-"Mrs. Gruet has presented or husband with twins." Jewelt-You've got funny ideas about pres-

ents."-Town Topics. "They say the way to please a man is to talk to him about himself." the way to please him is to let him talk to you about himself."-Tit-Bits.

There's a small grain of wisdom
Which runneth this way:
Men who have horse sense
Know how to say "neigh."
—Philadelphia Record.

"A well-trained mind brings success." "Not at all; pegging away for success is where a man gets his welltrained mind."-Chicago Record-Her-

Lady (to departing servant)-"What shall I say in your reference?" Servant-"Just that I stood it for six months with you, mum-that'll do for me."-Tit-Bits. "Isn't that English girl sweet? She

has such a charming way of dropping her h's." "Yes, and such a bewitching way of letting her eyes fall, too."-Philadelphia Bulletin. "Bothered because he married a girl with an independent fortune? Non-

sense!" "It's so. He's bothered because it's so independent he can't control it."-Philadelphia Times. Teacher-"And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts?" Johhny Wise-" 'Cause there's no tell-

in' when the alarm clock will go wrong."-San Francisco News-Letter.

A man compared to woman
All logic scens to mock.
He has a larger larynx
But a vastly smaller talk.

- Washington Star. Lady (to clerk in clothing store)-"I want a pair of trousers for my hus-Clerk-"What size, madam?" Lady-"I don't know the size, but he wears a fifteen collar."-The Smart

"Was your club paper troublesome, Dorothy?" "Oh, horrible! I rul-sacked eleven books and ate three pounds of chocolate caramels while I was getting it up." - Detroit Free

"What have you been doing lately?" inquired the tropical typhoon. "O! I've been traveling for pleasure," re-plied the earthquake; "I did try to travel incog, but even the houses tum-

bled to me."-Philadelphia Record. Little Elmer-"Papa, why is it more blessed to give than to receive?" Profeasor Broadhead-"Because, my son, if you permit yourself to receive you are compelled to give about three times as much in return in order to properly express your gratitude."-

The Smart Set. Tommy's Labor Saving Device. Tommy was much interested in hear ing for the first time in his language esson the other day about a pair of little dots that the teacher said meant "ditto." How his soul-a curious mixture of laziness and thrift-thrilled at learning that if he were to write "a cat," or "five boys," or "\$10" on one line and wanted to repeat the same

words or figures on the next line all he had to do, instead of writing the words in full, was to put the ditto marks, and everybody would know it was "a cat." or "five boys" or "\$10" (as the case might be) that was meant. Some time after this Tommy. while away on a visit had occasion to write home. He simplified the hated task by turning his latest knowledge to account.

The letter looked like a literary olka-dor "Dear father," it began "I hope you are well. mother is sister

44. 44. Dick grandma " wish you were here. mother was ' sister Dick

grandma " you would send me some money.

Your affectionate son, TOM." -New York Sun.

Pish Hooks. "Here is an article," said the hardware dealer, in conversation with his customer, "about which not one man in a hundred could give you any in formation other than naming it." had opened a box of fish hooks and

held one of the little barbed instruments in his hands. "It would doubt surpfise you," he continued, "to hear that in this city alone over 100. 000 of these things are sold annually. Curiously enough, nearly all of our although lately there has been one factory located at Akron, Ohio.

"The English hooks all come from a village called Redditch, and are hand made, hundreds of little children being employed to file and polish them. It seems to be one industry where ma-