

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Tucks, far from losing favor, appear to be steadily gaining ground and will be correct for the next, as well as the present.



TUCKERED SHIRT WAIST.

The novel May Manton shirt waist shown is of white tulle silk, and is made over the fitted lining, but all waist materials are appropriate and the lining can be omitted when washable fabrics are used.

The foundation fits snugly and closes at the center front. On it are arranged the portions of the waist proper. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth, then fall free to form soft folds, but the backs are tucked for their entire length and are arranged to give a tapering effect to the figure.

The novel yoke extends over the sleeves, but can be cut off at the armholes when preferred. The sleeves are in bishop style, tucked for nearly their length, but left free to form puffs above the narrow pointed cuff bands. At the neck is a regulation stock collar with which is worn a tie of black velvet to match the belt.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size, three and seven-eighths

The Bird Fan in Vogue.

The newest and prettiest fan is quite small and composed of feathers from the breast of the pheasant or the peacock. At the same time the tiny fan of lace or painted gauze, elaborately spangled, holds its own in fashion's favor. As a matter of fact really good fans never look old-fashioned, and one wonders why a girl who has a large sum to expend upon her rousseau does not invest in a beautiful fan—a genuine antique, if possible; if not, a modern work of art.

Four Straps on Pouch Slippers.

Pretty kid slippers, intended for wear on the lawn or porch, or village street, have the instep supported by a series of straps of kid. There are four of these, which give glimpses of the silk stockings beneath, and yet keep the feet well braced. The straps either button on the outside or are parted midway to fasten under a tiny rosette of black ribbon, with a small buckle of cut steel placed on the instep. These are cool for hot weather, and a pretty foot looks well in the slim straps.

Sapphires and Emeralds.

Sapphires and emeralds may be set around with diamonds if you can afford the extravagance. If not, you may have opals and turquoise set in gold.

Girl's Dress.

Little girls are best dressed when wearing simple little frocks that are quite free of fuss. The very charming May Manton model shown is admirable in many ways, including the latest feature in the novel plastron-bertha that finishes the low neck. The original is of China silk, with blue figures on a white ground, and is made with short sleeves and worn without the guimpe; but can be varied and made high by the addition of the latter, while countless materials are equally appropriate. For warm weather, dancing school or party wear the design is admirable as it



ETON JACKET.

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

Woman's Eton.

Etons remain first favorites for light weight jackets and will extend their popularity into the coming season. No other style has so firm a hold on the fashionable world and no other is so generally becoming and useful. This latest design possesses many advantages and is admirable both for the entire suit and the separate wrap. The May Manton original shown in the large drawing is designed for the latter purpose and is of black cheviot trimmed with stitched taffeta bands and handsome crocheted buttons, but Oxford cheviot, taffeta, covert cloth and all jacket cloths are equally appropriate and all cutting materials are correct when the little coat is part of a costume. As shown, the big sailor collar is used, but when preferred this last can be omitted and the neck finished with a stitched band extended from the revers.

The back of the Eton is smooth and seamless. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and are turned back to form the pointed revers that meet the collar which is joined to the neck. The sleeves are plain in coat style, trimmed to simulate cuffs.

To cut this Eton for a woman of medium size, three and one-half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-two inches wide, one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-eighths yards fifty inches wide will be required, with two yards of stitched bands to trim as illustrated.

The Parasol of Many Colors.

Among novelties from Paris is the sunshade with a movable cover, achieved in an ingenious and perfectly simple manner so that the cover can be put on instantly, and, naturally, can be varied as much as liked, so that each one will harmonize with a different dress. It used to be the custom to give as a present a valuable parasol handle, but instead of that it is now fashionable to present the frame, accompanied by several covers. A handsome cover painted by the giver forms a lovely gift.

stands and childish, simple silks, painted cashmeres and the like are appropriate. For simpler occasions washable materials and darker colors can be used either with or without the separate guimpe. Or the waist can be made with high yoke and long sleeves. The waist is simple and full, closing at the center back, and is finished at the low neck with the plastron-bertha. The skirt is straight and full gathered at the upper edge and joined to the belt.

To cut this dress for a girl of eight years of age, five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide or four yards thirty-four inches wide will be required; with short sleeves five and five-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, four and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourths yards thirty-two inches wide or three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide; with long sleeves one and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, two and one-third yards twenty-one inches wide for four yards twenty-one inches wide for ever.

Probably no other decade has ever seen so marked an improvement in public taste as the last ten years. It would be hard to find to-day a woman who would tie a yellow satin bow to the head of the flying Mercury as Mrs. Klingensfeld found one when she first began to decorate other people's homes, and the time when fireplace were regarded from a so-called ornamental point of view, and not at all from their utilitarian side, has about passed.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WOMAN'S WORLD

STOCKS FOR THE SHIRTWAIST GIRL

Vast Improvements on the Stiff Collar—May Be Made and Laundered at Home.

The summer girl at last has realized that the comfort of her shirtwaist is more than half spoiled by the discomfort of her stiff linen collars, and this year has taken herself to stocks. While some of these are really very little improvement on collars, as far as comfort is concerned, others are soft and thin, easily laundered and easily made at home.

One of the simplest is the stock tie. Take a strip of white muslin, thin, but not too sheer, or of dimity, one and one-half yards long and four inches wide, and round it slightly at the throat by a collar pattern that opens in the back. With a bias strip of colored chambray or lawn one inch wide bind the entire tie by sewing one edge of the bias strip to the edge of the tie, folding it in the middle and stitching down the other edge over the first seam.

These ties are worn without any other collar and are put around the neck, crossed in the back and tied in front in bow or four-in-hand.

Another, easily made, too, is the crush stock of white pique, cheviot or even duck, with colored ends. These have a straight edge at the top, which gives a more decidedly crushed effect when worn. They are made by sewing two thicknesses of pique together, stitching around edges and adding any kind of ties one likes. There are the short ties for a mere knot, ties rounded or pointed for a small bow, and long ends for a four-in-hand, made of the material of shirtwaist with which the stock is to be worn, of solid chambray or linen, or some of the pretty white shirtwaist stuffs sold in the shops.

One of these ties is sewed only at its extreme edges, so to leave a slit for the other tie to go through when put around the neck. Still another very effective one is made from a linen or a lawn handkerchief, with narrow hemstitched hem and tiny vein of embroidery. First fold the handkerchief from corner to corner and cut in a straight line one and one-half inches from each side of the fold. Cut this strip in two crosswise and you have two bias pieces with pointed ends, formed by the corners of the handkerchief, for ends of the tie. Sew these neatly to a straight piece of lawn thirty inches long and three inches wide and hem both sides. Use the two other corners of the handkerchief for points, which are sewed to the middle of top edge of the tie and turned down over it to complete the handkerchief stock.—New York Sun.

The Pioneer Woman Decorator.

One of the first women in the country to take up the profession of interior decoration in a serious way was Mrs. Harry Klingensfeld, who a dozen years or so ago took a special course at Columbia College as a preparation of the work. At that time Columbia College had not opened its doors to women, even informally, but concessions were made to Mrs. Klingensfeld, who was the daughter of Senator Haman, of Nebraska, and under the private tutelage of the best man the school afforded, she pursued a special course in architectural draughtsmanship and that architectural work with a thorough grounding in the artistic and historical side of the subject.

It was an unusual line for a woman to adopt at that time. There were few, if any, women decorators in the country, certainly none at all in the West when Mrs. Klingensfeld came back to open a studio in Chicago. A little later Miss Mary Tillinghast, who had been studying with John La Farge for years, opened a studio of her own in New York, and to the business of making stained glass windows added that of making rooms in which the windows would fit. Since then a good many other women have gone into the work, with more or less of similar preparation and with proportionate success, but Mrs. Klingensfeld was a pioneer in the field, with all of the true pioneer's enthusiasm and hope and with also the pioneer's courage in overcoming obstacles. None of these qualities has deserted her to-day and her love for her work and her belief in it as a legitimate phase of art reaching out and touching the lives of the people are as strong to-day as ever.

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The Bedtime Luncheon.

It was formerly thought that food taken at bedtime created indigestion and bad dreams. While undoubtedly rich and hearty food is inappropriate at the time chosen for repose, a light, nourishing repast at night often conduces to sound sleep by drawing the blood away from the brain.

Physicians are now advising a bedtime lunch for weak, nervous and emaciated people. The long hours of sleep consume about one-third of our existence. Although the demand made upon the system is naturally much less than during the waking hours, there is a wasting away of tissues consequent upon the suspension of nutriment for many hours. The body feels upon itself, for food taken at dinner is digested at bedtime. Often one is restless and wakeful at night because the stomach is empty.

Says a well-known physician: "Man is the only creature I know of who does not seem to sleep on a good meal. The infant instinctively cries to be fed at night, showing that food is necessary during that time, as well as through the day, and that left too long without it causes it discomfort, which it makes known by crying."

A dainty white waist is one pleated all over, with the exception of a space on either side of the front, which forms a flat band from the shoulder to the waist. These bands are decorated with a succession of small empire wreaths embroidered in gold thread. A similar band runs down the outside of each sleeve.



GIRL'S DRESS.

guimpe, two and one-fourth yards of edging and three and three-fourths yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

traction of adipose tissue.—The Ledger Monthly.

Shoes and Health.

Many women torture themselves by cramping their feet into too small shoes, in the hope of thereby increasing their charms. The effect is just the contrary. To begin with, the process causes pain, and the result is that the face often has a strained, worn look, which is followed in time by wrinkles. Sometimes the compression is sufficient to cause not only corns and bunions, but also more serious injury to the foot, which, instead of being, as it ought to be, a thing of beauty, becomes almost as hideously distorted as that of a Chinese lady.

Too tight shoes are always worn at the expense of health, for their wear gives up walking exercise on account of the suffering and difficulty it involves. A shoe that is too narrow or too short is such an instrument of torture that one cannot imagine a sensible woman would ever have recourse to it, but every shoemaker knows that many fashionable women habitually under go this self-imposed penance. Their intimates probably find their charms lessened by the irritable nerves and tempers which they now acquire, and even strangers soon notice an anxious, suffering, and even disagreeable expression becoming fixed on their hitherto pleasant features, but still they persist in their efforts to obtain "a pretty little foot" with courage worthy of a better cause.

Summer Crowns.

The hats grow lighter and prettier, because less elaborate as summer approaches. A picturesque Rembrandt hat in his straw has the wide-curved brim laced at one side with velvet, long black plumes falling over the back, and a broad-trimmed hat is all of little frills of white crinoline straw edged with black velvet, the small, low crown tied at the back with velvet, the brim updated by a bunch of pink-tinted garden daisies. Another lovely white hat is of fine tubular rhinoline straw and ticks of tulle. It is wreathed with creamy white leafless roses, an enormous black feather encircling the under brim and drooping over one shoulder. Very pretty and picturesque is a hat of fine Tuscan straw with electric velvet, which enhances the beauty of the garland of tea roses and their foliage, while the quaintly fashioned brim is raised by black roses. A toque of white Yodda straw, trimmed with black applique with black velvet and exquisite white tips, is very smart; and another is all of slender rose foliage crossed ear to ear with a wreath of bluish roses.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Fifty Years a Factory Girl.

Probably the oldest woman employed in an industrial establishment in the United States is living in Fredericksburg, Penn., and working in a factory there. She has been a "factory girl" for more than fifty years and for twenty has worked in one building. Her name is Kate Miller and she is a spinster now eighty years old.

"Why, I'd feel lost if I didn't have something to do in a factory," she says. "I've simply got used to it, and I hope to work till the day I die. With my mind and hands busy time passes much more quickly and I'm happier. I walk to and from the factory and I'm just one of the girls still, though I'm old enough to be the grandmother of some here."

She says she has only been ill once in her life and then not seriously.

Turkish Women Boating.

One of the few amusements of which Turkish women may avail themselves in summer is the boating on the Sweet Waters of Europe and Asia on Fridays and Saturdays. These two rivers are crowded in fine weather with graceful calques, which carry only two pleasure seekers and require a special boatman. It is a brilliant sight, for the oarsmen appear in white costumes, with silk or satin souzave jackets embroidered in gold and silver. Since the dress of the women permits little variety of color, they give vent to their love of brilliant hues in the parasols which they carry even during sunset. Only two of the calques now retain the traditional furnishings of a carpet or piece of embroidery training in the water on both sides of the boat.

Petticoats of Brilliance.

Something rather new are the petticoats of colored brillianite. These come in light shades of pink and blue and other delicate colors. They are trimmed with lace and are very pretty and serviceable.

The new lace mitts come in white and pale tints as well as black.

A pretty stick pin is a moonstone in the shape of a sphere set in a small claw.

Creme de chine embroidered in dull paillettes is a costly fabric that is a favorite this season.

A flower much liked for hat trimming is convolvulus. Either pale purple or pure white is pretty, the latter being especially attractive on a black hat.

Word comes from Paris that French women are wearing touques set well back on the head, showing the irregular fringe of hair that most Parisians are adopting.

Remarkable combinations of somewhat ordinary materials with others almost priceless are seen in some of the season's costumes. An example is a gown of blue linen, trimmed with real fish lace. At the waist and neck are touches of black velvet.

Many pretty dresses of India linens, organdies and other thin materials have skirts, trimmed with ten or fifteen ruffles, not over two inches wide, and put on either straight or in curves. These ruffles are merely hemmed, or else lace edged or ribbon trimmed.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



Picture moldings to be correct may either match the wall covering or the woodwork of the room.

"Cutting the Height."

Much of the success of a room depends upon the wall and floor coverings. In the latter the height of the room is an exceedingly important factor in determining the treatment of side walls and ceiling. One decorator even goes so far as to say he never puts the thirty-inch frieze, so fashionable now, on a room unless it is twelve feet in height. Perhaps this is going rather far considering the contracted rooms so often found in modern city houses, but the idea is a good one to be extremely careful of cutting the height of a low room.

The Carving Knife's Edge.

The amateur carver may encounter many difficulties before the "art of carving" is mastered, yet it is a consoling thought that the majority of the difficulties may be overcome by keeping the carving knife in good repair. "If you can't have tender beef, the next best thing is a sharp knife," said a hotel proprietor, "and a sharp knife and poor beef are much better than the best beef and a dull knife. I know that from years of experience."

The conversation turned the subject to carving knives, and the veteran said that "carvers" were harder to keep in order than the ordinary table knives, because the one who carves does not make use of the steel as much as he should.

"It may be an acid in the beef, or it may be the moisture, or the heat, for all three," said the expert, "but there is something about hot roast beef that takes the edge off a knife and makes it rip where it should cut, and the fact that the knife is not affected that way by mutton or ham makes me think that the dullness is the result of the action of beef ingredients on the blade."—Philadelphia Record.

Good Way to Clean Matting.

To clean matting, sweep it twice—first with a stiff broom, working along the grain of the straw; then crosswise with a soft broom dipped in warm water, rinsing with clean water. This brightens all sorts of colored matting, and also saves it, in a measure, from fading.

Very light matting is best washed, after sweeping with weak borax water or rather wiping with cloths wrung out of it. Anything whatever slopped upon a matted floor makes the last estate of it much worse than the first. Dust invariably collects underneath and, once wet, shows through in ugly dark spots. For grease spots a grain of prevention beats a ton of cure, but if they exist, cover them quickly with prepared chalk wet with turpentine, let the mixture remain for two days, then brush off with a stiff brush. If the spots are very big and very greasy, put one-eighth as much washing soda as chalk and mix with water to the thickness of putty.

Little used matting, as in spare chambers or upper summer rooms, should be swept very clean, then wiped with a cloth wrung out of sweet milk. Do this once a year—it keeps the straw live and to a degree pliant. If the milk-wash is used in a living room or on a piazza follow it by a wiping with a very hot clear water to keep the floor from drawing flies.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Mint Sherbet—Boil together one quart water and one-half pound sugar five minutes. Remove leaves from ten good-sized stalks of mint. Wash carefully, chop fine, then pound to a pulp. Work this gradually into hot sirup, let stand until cool, strain; add juice of two lemons, freeze and serve with the meat course.

Puff Omelet—Stir into the yolks of six eggs and the white of three beaten very light, one tablespoon of flour mixed into a teacup of milk, with a dash of salt and pepper; melt a tablespoon of butter in a pan, pour in the mixture and set the pan into a hot oven; when it thickens pour over it the remaining whites of eggs well beaten; return it to the oven and let it bake a delicate brown. Slip off on a large hot plate and serve immediately.

Creamed Corned Beef—Scald a pint of milk with a slice of onion and a stalk of celery; stir into this one-fourth a cup each of butter and flour creamed together; let cook fifteen minutes, stirring until thickened and then occasionally add a dash of paprika and strain over one pint of cold corned beef cut into dice; turn into a padding dish and cover with half a cup of cracker crumbs mixed with two tablespoonsful of butter; set in the oven to reheat and to brown the crumbs.

Pineapple Cake—This delicacy requires immediate consumption. Beat a cup of butter to a cream with two of sugar, add five beaten eggs and half a cup of milk. Sift two tablespoonsful of baking powder through three cups of flour and add to the eggs, sugar and butter. Bake in jelly tins. Grate a pineapple, using a coarse grater; pour off the juice; add a cupful of grated coconut, sweeten with powdered sugar and spread between the layers; cover the top with plain boiled icing and sprinkle thickly with grated coconut.

THE GRACIOUSNESS OF MIRTH.

One of the Greatest Treasures a Household Can Possess.

The man who labors and unselfishly struggles all the long days for the wife and children and home, says the New York Evening Post, does not realize that if he could put into the family treasury the richness of occasional hours of happy intercourse he would endow them more graciously than when he bestows his generous wealth. The best hilarity and gladness of his youth would be a measureless loan at his own fireside and endear him to his children. Parents and children who laugh together become comrades in a very close way and when serious speech becomes necessary it has far more weight and force, because it is unusual.

Anything more dismal than the ordinary professional joker, anything more depressing than the studiously funny book, it is hard to find. The temperament which lightens the familiar atmosphere, and becomes a provider of oxygen to labored breathing, is wholly unconscious of a mission and gives forth his healthful influences as the sun and the sea breeze and the rippling water give, with the effortless beneficence of a wholesome, vital, strong nature. Mirthfulness which is infectious belongs to him who has a clean heart and a wholly true nature, whose mental environment is proof against the microbes of distrust and deceit, and who counts love and good faith more precious than a fortune.

Such a temperament will triumph over disease and disappointment and give out his tonic antidotes against life's ills to the last. He who sleeps at Vallonia was a marvelous example of what I mean. And other such have I seen, valiantly smiling while death stood at the door, though helplessly feeble on a long-required bed, or standing erect, with a quenchless cheerfulness of eye and lip, encouraging his loved ones, even when the sunning angel laid his hand upon his gallant heart.

Endurance, courage, resignation, Spartan defiance of pain, are concomitant characteristics of our noblest men; but when a man inflexibly determines to keep "that side of the world the sun's upon," and with quick kindling thought and gracious cheerfulness, reflect its light, he will add to these the remedy for ills which comes from a glad heart, and give to his companions, the music of honest laughter set to merry words.

Let us bear in mind that around a family board and in the intercourse of our daily lives we can, without knowing it, kill every germ of these bright qualities in our children's minds by enveloping them in clouds of danger-dreading anxiety. Gradually, laughter will cease to be heard in the house, and the spectre-laying spear of quick wit lie idle in its place. To-day it is not rare to see children—boys especially—of ten and twelve and onward, keen and sharp in practice, energetic to an annoying degree, and perhaps bolsterous in their clamor of one sort or another, who never laugh joyously or sincerely or attempt any playful raillery. Home is responsible for their unatural hardness and maturity, and parental example has deprived them of the jolly spontaneity proper to their years.

Our human lives and mutual intercourse might well take pattern from the lovely aspect of midsummer nature, whose smiling face expresses joy even when clouds pile darkly on the horizon. The whole earth seems full of jollity, and in the deep shadow of the woods we yet hear the laughing flow of running streams.

The Art of Coloring Pearls. Pearls can be made of various colors by a simple process. Each mollusk deposits its own sort of nacre. The nacre of the freshwater mussel is pink. Pearl oysters will produce black, gray or pure white pearls, according to the part of the animal where the nucleus is lodged. At the National museum in Washington there is an artificial pearl of exquisite pink color as large as a pigeon's egg.

Parisian jewelers are very clever in the art of "peeling" pearls. They will take a pearl that is not pretty, remove its outer coat and reveal a beautiful gem within. A pearl is composed of alternate layers of nacre and animal tissue, and the process of peeling is very difficult. The tools employed are a sharp knife, various sorts of files, pearl powder and a piece of leather. The peary coats are extremely hard and must be cut off piece by piece, the operator relying more on the sense of touch conveyed by the blade of the knife than on the sense of sight. Pearls found imbedded in the mother of pearl of the oyster shell are made marketable by skillful treatment with acids. Experts know how to make pearls of any color, black by a bath of nitrate of silver, and by other chemical means they can turn them to rose color, lilac or gray. Pearls of these unusual tints bring fancy prices.

Slender Cakes Turner. Senator McCoombs has succeeded in having the physical disqualification of Herman S. Turner for admission to the Naval Academy waived, and the young man has entered the school. He is considerably more than six feet tall, but was said to weigh less than 100 pounds. He was threatened with rejection on this account, but the Senator came to his rescue and found that Turner's father, a robust man, was of similar physique. In his youth, and that there was every reason to believe that the new cadet would develop into a strong man with the physical training given at Annapolis.—Baltimore Sun.

What is a Newspaper? It is a library. It is an encyclopedia, a poem, a history, a dictionary, a time table, a romance, a guide, a political resume, a ground-plan of the civilized world, a low-price (Gala) Advertiser.

It is a sermon, a song, a circus, an obituary, a shipwreck, a symphony in cold lead; a melody of life and death, and a grand aggregation of man's glory and his shame.

It is, in short, a bird's-eye view of all the magnanimity and meanness, the joys and sorrows, births and deaths, the pride and poverty, of the world.

OUR BUDGET HUMOR

The Gay Deceivers. Little grains of powder, little drops of pain, make the ladies' freckles look as though they ain't.—New York Times.

A Slip of the Tongue. He (shortly "after")—"How do you like your engagement ring, dear?" She (unhappily)—"Oh—I think it is the very loveliest one I ever had!"—New York Times.

Knew His Papa. Visitor—"Charlie, your father is calling you." Charlie—"Yes, I hear him, but he is calling 'Charlie.' I don't have to go till he yells 'Charles.'"—Tit-Bits.

The Faithful Dog. She—"Fido is awfully fond of the doll." He—"Is he?" She—"Yes; why, he saved her from drowning one day last week!"—Puck.

The Helpfulness of It All. Mrs. Von Blumer—"How tired I am of society—nothing but foam and froth, nothing deep or lasting, nothing worth while—no sincerity anywhere." Von Blumer—"Who's snubbed you now?"—Harper's Bazar.

Dumfounded. "Have you miscalculated yet?" asked the Vassar College senior of a new student she saw wandering disconsolately about the campus. "Miscalculated?" was the horrified response; "I've not even married yet."—Town Topics.

True to His Word. "You know you said before election that you were a friend who would divide his last dollar with me?" "That's right," said Senator Sorg-lum, blandly; "that's right. But it's going to be a good many years before I get down to my last dollar."—Washington Star.

Need Not Feel Lonesome. Rubberton—"May I inquire what your business is, stranger?" Stranger (haughtily)—"Sir, I'm a gentleman."

Rubberton—"Well, I reckon that's a good business, stranger; but you're not the only man that's failed at it."—Chicago News.

Proof of Superiority. "How is your daughter getting on with her piano lessons?" "Splendidly," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "We are very proud of her. She is so very classical and accomplished that she never thinks of playing a thing that anybody wants to hear."—Washington Star.

Coming His Way. "We don't seem to find things coming our way as fast as they used to," said Meandering Mike. "Clear up," said Plodding Pete. "If you want to see something coming your way 'es' go back to that house an' say 'Freddy Fido' to de brindle dog dat's 'yin' on de porch!"

The Outlook. "Will you still love me, Clara, if, after we are married, you discover me to be full of faults?" "Of course, Clarence, I'm terribly proud; and I never could bring myself to admit—even to you—that I had made the mistake of my life."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Unheard Of. "Say," remarked the transient guest at the Grand Arizona Hotel. "Haven't you any nappies around here?" "Nappies? Nappies?" mumbled the waiter, in a puzzled way. "Oh! You're a detective, ain't yer? I reckon you mean kidnapers, don't yer?"—Cathie's Standard and Times.

Commercialism in Art. "How are you getting on in your literary labors?" "Badly. I can't keep my attention on my story. I am writing for a publication that pays two cents a word, and every time I use a word of more than three syllables I feel as if I were wasting money."—Washington Star.

Not Alike. The Professor—"Don't use that phrase, my dear. It is grossly unscientific." His Wife—"What phrase—As much alike as two peas?" The Professor—"Yes. Examined under the microscope, two peas will present startling differences."—Puck.

Vicious Advice. Barkley—"You're a pretty fellow! You advised me to lend Pitkin's ten dollars, and he hasn't paid me back yet, and I don't believe he ever will." Toomey—"That's the reason I advised you as I did. I was afraid, you know, if he didn't get it of you he might try to borrow it of me."—Boston Transcript.

Practical. "I am told that you've been married before. Mr. Sooter," said Miss Bunting to her proposer. "Yes, er—yes." "Your first wife had at least a portion of your heart?" "Yes—er—yes." "That's what I thought. Well, I couldn't consent to marry a half-hearted man."—Detroit Free Press.

Soothing Day in Sight. "Mamma, since when is our name Knowall?" "How do you come to ask that, my dear?" "Papa said yesterday that you were a regular Mrs. Knowall." "He did, did he? Well, I'll explain that to your papa in his entire satisfaction. He may tell you afterward, but I think not."—New York Times.

Summary Retribution. "Behold the brass band!" shrieked the Chinese emperor. The court favorite looked questioningly at the Empress Dowager. "Certainly," said she. "If it will amuse him, behold the entire band." "But what reason shall I give?" "Simply call attention to its lack of delicacy. As we were entering the Forbidden City it played 'The Old Home Ain't What I Used to Be.'"—Washington Star.