

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City. — Wide horizontal tucks make a marked feature of all the latest gowns and skirts and may be relied upon as being correct for many



ONE OF THE LATEST GOWNS.

months to come. The skirt illustrated is a novelty and allows of a double bouffant effect without the weight of a foundation. As shown it is made of black canvas, trimmed with tulle silk, but all the season's materials are appropriate. Heavy linings will be so made, cloths are always handsome, and the lighter wools and soft silks all take admirable folds. The skirt extends to the upper edge of the bouffant and is fitted about the hips by means of short darts and closed invisibly at the back in habit style. The lower edge is finished with a tuck beneath which the flounce is attached. The flounce is in two portions that are joined beneath the central tuck and also has a tuck at the lower edge. The upper edge of the skirt can be finished with the belt or cut on dip outline and unfastened or bound. The quantity of material required for



WOMAN'S FITTED COAT.

medium size is nine yards twenty-seven inches wide, six yards forty-four inches wide or four and five-eighths yards fifty two inches wide.

Smart For Street Wear.

Fitted half length coats are among the smartest of all smart things for street wear, and are seen with both long and short skirts, as parts of entire costumes and as separate wraps. The stylish May Manton model shown in the large drawing is cut on the latest lines, and is suited to both purposes, but, as shown, is of gray blue, lined with silk and finished with a velvet collar, and makes part of a walking suit. Cloth of all sorts, the many suiting materials, velvets and heavy linens are all appropriate. The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight yards, twenty-one inches wide; four yards, forty-four inches wide, or three and one-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

White Wool Stock.

A touch of white at the throat is generally becoming, and something new in this line is now offered to replace the tulle lace and chiffon white neckbands which have been worn for a long time. The new neck collar is of white woolen goods, soft and fine. It is decorated with the narrowest possible girdle braid, a mere line in width, and therefore rather hard to stretch on. This braid is applied in five rows, which come around from the back of the neck where the collar hooks, toward the middle of the front. The rows do not quite meet, and they terminate beneath tiny gift tassels, which are grouped in a double row and form the distinguishing ornament of the white woolen stock.

High Crown Hats.

Here and there, says the Millinery Trade Review, one comes across a high-crowned hat, and according to some authorities, high crowns are destined to be held very fashionable later on. In the meanwhile, for one hat made with a high crown, thousands have either quite low crowns or are of plateau form. So far as I have been able to ascertain, few American buyers venture upon high-crown shapes, and

for the present I think they need not occupy us much.

Dainty White Girdle.

The new girdle of shaped and stiffened and bias-cut black velvet is twisted into a shape of decided originality. It follows the waist line in the back, and of course droops low in front to carry out the correct blousing perspective. It appears to be supplied with two long wings or ends sharply pointed like a swallow's tail. One of these ends points downward, and the other is reversed and points upward. The ends are stiffened with either wire or whalebone, and the upper one is furnished with a small hook at the end, which fastens to a corresponding eye on the blouse front to keep it in place.

Millinery Jewelry.

The latest millinery jewelry is of enameled French gold, some pieces of which are set with white and colored crystals. Novelties appear in brooches of clusters of cabochons of moon cat's eye stones, set in flageolet. Pure snow-white and champagne color are seen in the enameling referred to and snow-white with champagne-green, pearl and opal grays, rotten orange and bronze-brown, are among the later colors in other departments of the new millinery wares.

Low Coiffure in Paris.

Paris has accepted the low coiffure along with the colorless bodice. This seems to indicate a demand for hair nets, as well as hair ornaments of shell, precious and semi-precious stones, jet, wreaths of foliage or small flowers.

Washable Pongee Skirts.

Washable pongee skirts are to be found in pale shades, pinks and blues, and in the natural pongee color. They are trimmed with lace-edged ruffles.

The Flower Toga Again.

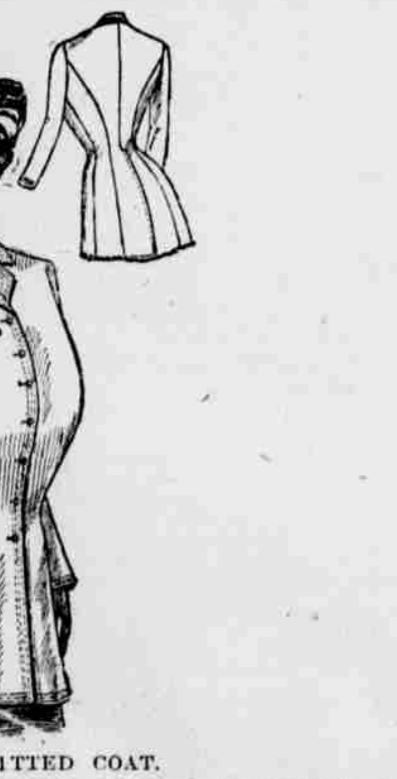
The flower toga is to be seen again this spring, but its shape will be wider and bolder than heretofore.

Gray and Mauve.

Gray and mauve is a favorite spring combination, and amethysts, we are told, are to be again fashionable.

Washable Stocks.

Stocks are among the accessories of dress whose variations know literally



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do not. None, however, are more desirable or more stylish than the simple washable ones which come forth fresh and new after each visit to the laundry. The May Manton models shown are among the newest and are suited to a variety of materials.

No. 1 Includes a plain stock and four

in-hand ties with soft pointed ends, and is finished with fancy stitching. As shown the material is blue chambray but all the linen and cotton materials used for the purpose are appropriate.

No. 2 varies from No. 1 in having ends cut diagonally and in being made with tiny tucks as a finish to both the stock and tie. If desired cords can be inserted in these, but they are exceedingly attractive plain.

No. 3 combines a stock of white butcher's linen with a tie of embroidered batiste and is quite plain.

In each instance the ties are attached to the back edges of the stock, brought around to the front and knotted under the chin.

The quantity of material required, twenty-seven inches wide, is for No. 1



three-quarter yards; for No. 2, three-quarter yards; and for No. 3, one-eighth yards for stock and three-quarter yards for tie.

WOMAN'S REALM.

ONE BUSY WOMAN.

Nurse Cavardine and Her Work on the Labrador Coast.

Far up on the Labrador coast lives Nurse Cavardine, who for eight long winters—long in a very literal sense—has had sole charge of the only winter hospital on a thousand-mile coastline. The hospital is an outcome of the Royal National Mission to the Deep Sea Fishermen of England, a medical mission founded back in the '80's, and much favored by Queen Victoria, who always had a warm spot in her heart for the soldier and sailor lads of England.

The hospital ships of the mission plied for some years only among the British fishing boats of the German Ocean, but in 1892 increased support enabled the mission to send a hospital boat to the fishing banks of Labrador. There, each summer comes a motley fleet of fishing craft. Most of the fishermen are Newfoundlanders, who bring with them their wives, children, dogs, goats and fowls. These are packed in cabin and hold in friendly promiscuity with nets, bottles, salt and barrels of beef, pork, flour and molasses. A few Nova Scotian craft are mingled with the rest, and occasionally a Gloucester boat, working the great halibut banks. Altogether, there is an influx of 30,000 fisher folk each spring, who, along with the 4000 whites and the 1500 Eskimos who live there permanently, devote their entire time to the fishing banks.

The banks stretch along a thousand miles of coast, and this great fleet, scattered over this vast distance, is entirely without medical assistance except that furnished by the mission. The hospital ship plied to and fro along the banks, but early in the first season it was perceived that shore hospitals were needed to relieve its crowded wards. Two were speedily established, for the summer only, but when the days began to shorten and the boats sailed away southward it seemed impossible to leave the 5000 people upon that dreary coast without nurse or doctor through the long winter.

So one doctor stayed to patrol the coast, going up and down even as the hospital ship had followed its bent on the waters, while in the hospital on Caribou Island Nurse Ada Cavardine, a graduate of a London training school, remained to hold the fort alone.

Miss Cavardine goes shopping once a year, and then it is at her desk with pen and paper and a corrugated line of thought dividing her brow. She is obliged to order all supplies for the hospital a year in advance, and the housewife who thinks this is easy to do is invited to try it just once. If anything gives out meantime she just goes without.

Odd times in winter she fills in with classes in all kinds of things, from the alphabet to domestic science, with Sunday-school on Sunday, and mothers' meetings at odd times. Kind friends in England, Canada and the United States occasionally send barrels of clothing, books and toys, all of which are distributed by the nurse, with careful reservation for Christmas cheer. Altogether, the resident nurse of the Labrador medical mission is a fairly busy woman.—New York Tribune.

What is Woman's Greatest Answer?

The question can better be answered individually than collectively, for there is no measure of excellence in beauty. The poet who writes a sonnet to his lady's eyebrows would perhaps not hesitate in his answer. The artist who paints the same pair of eyes on all his canvases would be ready with a reply. The lovers who find words impotent to praise their mistresses' complexion, and who liken their hair to an autumn sunset, would all give obvious answers. Then there are so many other features to consider—mouth, chin, teeth and voice. These all play most important parts in the art of fascination. White, flashing teeth certainly lend a charm, and a low, modulated voice would redeem almost any imperfection of features. It would seem that individual taste must answer the question.

One often finds simple naturalness and frankness of manner exceedingly charming. These qualities can often blind one to a lack of beauty. It also often happens that liquid eyes and beautiful mouths are found in combination with expressionless, self-conscious faces.

Charm and ease of manner never fail to appeal to our highest appreciation, whereas a beautiful face strikes only the eye.

A sympathetic voice in speaking or singing touches the heart and leaves an impression. Men—and women—have often fallen in love with the possessor of a beautiful voice before seeing the individual. Indeed, so potent is its influence as to provoke laughter or tears, joy or grief. A harsh quality of voice sets one's nerves on edge and antagonizes even the most patient, but a well-modulated voice soothes and charms and has refining influence.

Cultivate voice and manner, for these will more than compensate for lack of classic features.—American Queen.

The Tassels of Women.

The woman doesn't live who hasn't some pet fad or fancy, or probably one might call it weakness. This, however, must be judged by the observer.

Many women have their little pet fancies, but do not admit them. If they are home fancies the outsider never finds them out, for a woman will never tell about her preference for a certain emollient cream to be used on the face which she thinks it would be impossible to do without. Or, perhaps, it may be a certain brand of toilet soap or bath perfume that she considers indispensable.

Some women are content with pure soap and a little ammonia in their bath, while the woman with a fancy for dainty toilet accessories must have her perfumes, lotions and creams or else she does not feel comfortable. Then there is the woman who has a fad for pictures. She will have the walls of her room hung with pictures, good, bad and indifferent.

Another woman will have a fad for dainty stationery and all its accessories, and still another one will have a fad for dainty shoes or underwear, and so on. Every woman has her pet fad

or fancy. It is the woman who has a judicious mixture of all these fads and fancies who is the most fortunate and the most interesting.

The happy medium is, always has been and always will be, the most interesting thing in the world. —New York American.

Tassels as Decorations.

The tassel idea is creeping into all the newest gowns. Whether they are dancing frocks, cloth suit costumes or picturesque fancy coats, the tassels are made of braid, of chenille, of silk, jewels and even ribbon and chiffon, and not only where you expect them, but where you don't expect them they are seen.

It is the same way with buttons. Tiny buttons used in clusters form the trimming for many of the new elaborate tulle gowns and big buttons, especially the pearl and ivory buttons, are much seen.

In the street gowns bands of the self-material are much in evidence as a trimming, and they are treated in various effective ways. Sometimes they are striped with narrow black or fancy braid. Then again they are studded with the tiniest of silk buttons, showing pipings of contrasting silk, and they are also combined with embroidered bands. If the figure will allow it, they often trim the skirt in bayadere fashion, simulating a triple bouffant, but more often they are introduced in vertical lines to give the desired length to the figure.—New York Mail and Express.

Spring "Bonnets."

There are no hats with strings excepting for elderly women, but the bonnet shape, rather long over the ears in the Normandy cap style, which, as a rule, is becoming, is among the new fashions. The newest of these are made of chenille and straw combined, and have rosettes at either side of panne velvet or chenille with a rhinestone buckle, the top of the hat quite flat to the head and with a high riglette fastened with a rhinestone ornament. This is simply a revival of an old but always becoming fashion. The same shape is made in jetté tulle, spangled tulle, and in all the fancy straws, always with the riglette, for otherwise the bonnet is not becoming, and lacks style. A bonnet should always be carefully chosen from a side-face point of view, for in choosing a bonnet, even more than in choosing a hat, it is necessary to consider whether it is becoming to the profile.—Harper's Bazar.

Painting Applied to Needlework.

Painting used with embroidery forms one of the most effective kinds of fancy work, and endless are its uses. It has an applique effect without the labor applique involves. Any material that takes paint can be used, but silk and satin should be kept for dress ornamentation, as linen and fine canvases are better for decorative cushion covers, night dress and handkerchief cases.

The method of working is as follows: Transfer on to any chosen material a suitable design, avoiding those with any suggestion of intricacy till quite proficient, and then set about coloring it. The great thing is to avoid running over the outline, and the choice of colors must be a harmonious one or the finished effect will be patchy.

When the pattern is colored and quite dry it must be outlined in silk, and, in the case of embroidered curtains, with this silk cord.—New York News.

The Teltale Gait.

The boy or man of a cheap moral fiber reveals his cheapness in his walk. The slinky girl shows her shanness in her gait before she opens her lips, and one manifestation is as oppressive to the eye as the other is to the ear. The nervous woman, blown about by every wind of emotion, cannot be said to walk properly at all. She bustles and rushes and darts and dives about like a distracted fowl. She lacks the fundamental elements of a self-reverent and self-control. —Good House-keeping.

Gloves Going Out of Style.

Gloves appear to be gradually going out of fashion, says London Truth. They are seldom seen on the street, and we have noticed at the opera that many ladies wear none, though, of course, the great majority do so. Long sleeves are much more becoming than long gloves to pretty arms.

Frills of Fashion.

The popularity of bright green is on the wane.

New tortoise shell combs come in the form of a twisted bow.

One of the newest color blendings is blue combined with violet.

Lace collars are seen in almost every shape, save the sailor, this season.

Black tulle palmetted in gold and appliqued in lace is a favorite fabric.

Some exquisite imported louisine washes are finished with high empire washes.

French authorities call a long ostrich plume that droops at the back an Amazon plume.

Mourning raiment is now dominated by all the latest ideas worked out in gay colored garb.

Ribbon rosettes with jet buckles in the centre make a pretty trimming for spring hats.

Many pretty waists are made of alternating rows of Chantilly insertion and clusters of tucks in mousseline de soie.

A smart blouse has ribbon laced through openings down the front and falling in tasselled ends to the skirt hem.

Many graceful net or crepe dresses are formed of broad tucks, with rows of baby ribbon between—the nearer the foot the more rows of ribbon.

Among the latest sash novelties are wide satin ribbons broadened with big velvet flowers. Yellow cunly lace and emline make a lovely combination.

A wisp of black tulle is tied around the elbow of a half short sleeve of cream crepe de chine with charming effect, the flimsy knot being at the inside of the arm, which seems a pity, as the knot must get crushed if the arm is bent.

In Praise of the Weekly.

Never before have weekly papers been so largely circulated, so influential and so profitable, and none falls except through bad business management.—The Journalist.

Household Matters

CHOICE RECIPES.

Feasting Dishes Publicly Demonstrated at the Boston Cooking School.

Vienna Soup—Cook one-fourth a cup of barley, two onions and a carrot sliced, a sprig of parsley, and a bit of any leaf in two quarts of real stock three hours. Press through a sieve, reheat, and add the beaten yolk of two eggs, diluted with one cup of cream. Stir while reheating (boiling will curdle the mixture). Add one cup of asparagus tips (fresh or canned), and season with salt and pepper.

Baked Fillets of Fish—Remove the fillets from two slices of halibut, cut half an inch in thickness. Chop fine enough more halibut to make one cup, and season with salt, cayenne and onion juice. Add the white of an egg, beaten stiff, and about one-third a cup of thick cream. Spread on the fillets. Set in a buttered pan, surround with thin cream and bake about twenty minutes. Serve with caper sauce.

Caper Sauce—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook until frothy. Then add gradually one cup and a fourth of milk (or stock made from the trimmings of the fish and vegetables). Cook until thickened, then add the beaten yolks of two eggs. Season with lemon juice, salt and pepper and add one-fourth a cup of capers.

Spanish Eggs—Cook chickens' livers in boiling water, with bits of vegetable and sweet herbs, about fifteen minutes. Wash until smooth, mix with the sifted yolks of hard-boiled eggs, and season with lemon juice, a good table spoon, salt and pepper. Press two corresponding halves together, dip in beaten egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with Spanish sauce.

Spanish Sauce—Cook three tablespoonfuls of butter with one tablespoonful each of chopped onion and pepper five minutes. Add half a can of tomatoes, and let simmer until well reduced and thick. Season with salt and paprika, then add one tablespoonful each of tarragon vinegar and capers.

Baldwin Pudding—Mix one cup and a half of bread crumbs with one-third a cup of melted butter. Cover the bottom of a baking dish with crumbs, and add one pint of apples, cut in slices. Sprinkle with one-fourth a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-fourth a cup of chopped almonds and a grating of nutmeg. Repeat these layers and cover with the rest of the buttered crumbs. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with cream sweetened, flavored and beaten.

Savory Sandwiches—Mix half a cup of chopped chicken, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one teaspoonful of French mustard, a little salt and paprika, then add cream to moisten. Spread on buttered slices of brown bread and cover the mixture with a crisp lettuce leaf that has been dipped in French dressing. Cover this with another slice of buttered brown bread and serve at once.

Almond Cakes—Cream one cup of butter, gradually beat in two cups of the granulated sugar, then three well-beaten eggs and three-fourths a cup of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beat thoroughly, then add one cup of flour in which have been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-fourth a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Add enough more flour to make a dough that can be rolled out. Shape with a tin cutter into rounds or rings, set out on a baking sheet, brush the tops with white of egg, slightly beaten, and decorate with blanched almonds, sifted sugar over the whole. Bake in a hot oven.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Hints For the Housewife.

The remnant of stewed or preserved fruit left from ten will improve a tapioca pudding the next day.

It will take less time to beat the white of an egg to a froth if a pinch of salt is added before the beating process begins.

The lamp wick should be the largest size that the holder will receive. If it refuses to move easily draw out one or two threads from each side.

To skin beet root easily and quickly cut it into cold water directly it is cooked. Pass the hand down the root and the skin will come off at once.

Housewives will find the soap bill diminished if both laundry and toilet sorts are bought in quantity and kept without wrappers for weeks at a time.

When stuffing a fowl which is to be roasted prepare and insert the stuffing first; night and the flavor of the stuffing will penetrate through the entire bird.

To prevent gravies from becoming lumpy, remove the pan from the fire while the thickening is being stirred in; after which set the pan back on the fire and cook thoroughly.

A few drops of lemon juice put in the water in which kitchen towels and dish cloths are washed will make them sweet and impart a fragrance that overcomes all disintegrator odors.

Honey should be kept in a dry, warm spot, not as is usually done, in the cellar. As it is naturally moist, it is likely to attract some moisture and get thin if placed in the average cellar.

Linen shades may be cleaned by stretching them on a table and rubbing them well with powdered bath brick applied with a piece of flannel. Shades will look almost new when cleaned in this manner.

A mattress mat—serviceable and easily made—is fashioned from light weight unbleached muslin in two layers, with a sheet of wadding between. Quilt the mat on the machine and bind with colored tape.

Cold water and soap can be used with satisfactory results as a cleaning material on all kinds of highly polished furniture, provided it is followed by another washing with clear water and rubbed dry with a chamois skin.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

From 'The Saloon Bar—Poor Womanhood the Everyday Victims of the Drink Demon—Danger of Living With Inebriate Husbands and Children Starvers.'

A bar to heaven, a door to hell; Whoever named it, named it well.

A bar to manliness and wealth, A door to want and broken health.

A bar to honor, pride and fame, A door to sin, and grief, and shame;

A bar to hope, a bar to prayer, A door to darkness and despair;

A bar to honored, useful life, A door to brawling, senseless strife;

A bar to all that's true and brave, A door to every drunkard's grave;

A bar to tears, a door to hell; Whoever named it, named it well.

—Our Young Folks.

Wife Killers Crazed by Drink.

There are but few daily newspapers which fail to chronicle the murder or attempted murder of some woman or child by men crazed by drink, every day in the year. It is a painfully monotonous chronicle, and the reader who has to read it is the helpless victim of the vice.

If there were a dozen mad dogs in Georgia roaming at large, that bit of attempted homicide reported in the last issue of this paper would be the only thing in the vicinity would feel they were doing good work in the service of civilization and for the benefit of humanity to turn out en masse and make a dash of the epidemic of hydrophobia. No matter how much it cost the county or the State they would do their best to put an end to mad dog trouble.

Nevertheless, the husband and father of a family can place himself in the category of mad dogs infected with a craze to kill his wife and children, or any other person who may stand in the way of these helpless ones, and he is left alone until he does his bloody work. It is positive fatigue, the indignation to see the indifference of public opinion to the heinous atrocities. Human life seems to be the cheapest thing under the sun. For years and years a few faithful temperance women have petitioned the Georgia Legislature to erect an inebriate asylum where these drunkards may be imprisoned until they are cured of this madness or kept sober until they can be released under the care of a ticket-of-leave and bond for good behavior.

They have been met by the complaint that it would be a barrier for the drunkard who would be fed and housed at public expense. Granting this fact, it is to be wondered if it would not be better to have kept the terrible creature in a local jail, where he killed his father-in-law, who did his best to kill his wife and son and finally killed his own desperate self? This sad case is supposed to have occurred in a town within fifty miles of Atlanta, and it is simply one of many that we read about every day.

Poor womanhood are the everyday victims of the drink demon, and whether it is poisoned liquor or a decadence of public virtue, I am unable to say, but no woman is ever so lonely as the wife of an inebriate husband, and she is the prey to every lust on the common highway from drunken fields, as the records testify.

Scolding must be done, for no woman should be compelled to live in the house with a habitual drunkard. She should have some protection.

When I think of the licenses which are sold, the permits bought to make dens of iniquity of husbands and fathers, I feel the blood run hot in my veins, to see the indifference that prevails in this liquor business. Fifty years from now the people of that era will be ashamed to own as their ancestors a lot of men who would license the making of these wife-killers and child-killers. God help us to see this evil through.

The stars filled my eyes as I read of that aged father who met his death in a vain struggle to protect his daughter, and her children from this demoniac drunkard. And yet the demoniac drunkard was a deputy sheriff under oath and bond to preserve the peace and protect the innocent in the county he lived in.

What a travesty on our politics! What a crime before high heaven, such offenses and shame! It is understood—well known—that the public fact—the deputy sheriff was in the habit of "going on spree"—a fact so well authorized that his poor wife felt obliged to get away from him and to raise her children out of his reckless path in life. Because she notified the inebriate of her resolution she was shot down like a dog in her own house and lay beside the dead body of her own honored father, who came in response to her frenzied call for assistance and was brutally murdered.

Why is it that nobody heeded that woman, or protected her from this confined inebriate, who was by some strange mischance fastened upon the whole county as a deputy sheriff? It is a time for plain talk, and that man had no business in such an office. He was unfit to live in the same house with that long suffering wife and her children. There should have been some public indignation against the inebriate drunkard.—Mrs. W. H. Felton, in the Atlanta Journal.

Losses Favor in Civilized Nations.

The disposition toward more thorough regulation of the liquor traffic in order to lessen drunkenness and crime is becoming constantly stronger both in the Old World and the New. In Great Britain the tendency toward keeping the publicans within bounds is unmistakable. In France and elsewhere on the Continent of Europe a similar trend may be recognized.

There are now 1475 Prohibition Alliances in the United States. Pennsylvania stands fourth in the list of States, with 126 Alliances.

The Town Board of Fulton, Kansas, Mich., is wrestling with an unusual problem, which involves their right to grant a license for a saloon within eighty rods of a cemetery.

The State's railways of Sweden have adopted a most exemplary measure in the interests of temperance. During winter they supply at several stations on the different lines warm milk free of charge to the engine men and guards.

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE

READING FOR THE QUIET HOUR WHEN THE SOUL INVITES ITSELF.

From 'Some Watchwords—The Disciples Told That They Were to Be Witnesses of the Earth—Coming of Christ's Kingdom.'

A little bit of self-control is good for body, mind and soul; Helps man to guard his words and actions, Acts as restraint 'gainst false attractions, Helps man to use good judgment, too, In business lines he may pursue. It helps a man avoid confusions, Which would result in wrong conclusions.

A little bit of patience, too, Will help a man his course pursue. In such a way that good success And true contentment will him bless. A little bit of common sense, Will faithful toil well recompense—Cause men to meet their obligations Through proper business regulations.

Two things there are which crown these three: Faith and hope in the gospel plea, And these things lead us to that throne, Will help a man in God repose, And take delight His will to do. In each respect that's grand and true; And such a course will others lead To heed God's call and pardon receive.

—H. N. Miller.

There's Work to Do.

The poor puzzled followers of Jesus were not weak yet; even as they received assurance of His resurrection from the dead, to shake off their earthly ideals and look at Christ's kingdom from a spiritual viewpoint. They are talking to us, to have anything, now that their eyes have been, their ears have heard and their hands have handled. They know that He whose last groan