ANOTHER HERO.

There are heroes who are lauded for their daring on the field There are heroes who on engines let their courage be revealed. There are heroes who rush holdly to save others in distress. There are heroes who give hungry little orphans happiness. But another merits mention as a hero-ring the bell For the man who doesn't grumb e when he isn't regling well.

Let us give the heroes medals who go forth to dure and do In the crash and rear of battle, and where flames are leading, too.

Let us honor them that nobly help the poor and weak and small.

But he ought to have a statue, firely wrought and white and tall.

Who refrains from boring others with his troubles, just for spite.

Who works on without complaining when he included right.

—Chicago Record Herald.

HE READ HIS ANSWER.

ALMOSOSIA IA

A ROMANCE OF ::

THE MOUNTAINS :: Charles Sloan Reid

but her utterance was only a whisper.

The breeze blew the echo of her own

The clouds began to gather and at

former foreman, was not among them.

the cabin on the side of the mountain.

She still went out each evening to call

was wild with excitement. But what

seemed unfortunate to the prospectors

was that the rich vein had been dis-

coed with mining operations without

obtained from the owner the enterprise

Half a year passed by. One day a

"It's not exactly like it used to be.

ing the landlady at the entrance, he

After dining the stranger spent sev

eral hours in wandering about the vil

he rested on his shoulder and set off

up the river road afoot. Ever and

anon, as he tramped glong the high-

way he would stop at some high point

"Just like they used to be, all just

ie turned away and continued his

At last he reached the highest point

in the road where it turned down the

mountain on the other side of the river

even a change in the road. Wonder

if Mark Hooper lives there yet," he

off to the right.

Nance did-

breast.

outlined as he looked roward the cabin

A little farther along he turned away

from the road and walked slowly down

to where the fence crossed the ravine

Here he seated himself on an old, fast.

decaying stump, allowing the staff and

valise to carelessly slip from his

shoulders. Then, pushing his sombrero

back upon his head he tocked his

through the opening over the ravine

"Just the same," he muttered again

He closed his lips tightly against

sudden breaking loose of something

At last he arose, and, shouldering

his staff and vallse, started back to the

toward the cabin Nance came out with

her apron full of vegetables for the

The traveler, who had walked or

without looking backward, had scarce

road, when his ears caught the sounds

"Pig-pig-pig-oo-ch." as Nance called

Again the staff and vallee slipped

from his shoulder, and, with his hands

rammed down into his pockets, he

listened, while his heart beat heavily

At last he turned about and slowly

retraced his steps, leaving his bag-

Then, steadying his voice as well as

Nance suddenly turned about and

gage, where it had fallen, in the middle

ly disappeared beyond a turn in the

hogs, and came on slowly down the

path toward the fence.

against his breast.

which had been long tied up in his

further utterance. There seemed to be

after a few moments' silence; "every

thing just like it was. I wonder it

few clouds in the sky.

"Just the same," he said, "there's no

the same," he would usually mutter as

all around him.

Six years had slipped away. Nance

** IG-PIG-PIG-OO-EH?" she looked around. Zeb was just dis-Nance Hooper was stand- appearing beyond the turn in the open ravine which wound curred that he might never return. A

ravine a few yards from the mountain from the fence and can up the road, a was leaning. A great mass of flowing bosom. But Zeb was gone. "Oh, why brown hair reached far down below did he go? Why did he not wait just of radium. her walst, about which her homespun a moment longer?" She quickened her Crock was tucked into a large roll, pace and when she reached the top of thus shortening her skirts, in order the hill was almost out of breath. Dat she might move about more freely. Zeb had gone out of sight down the Up to the right of the ravine was a mountain. She tried to call his name.

little log cabin where she lived.

It was late in the afternoon, and as But at last she managed to call Nance called the hogs a great crowd of "Oh, Zeh!" them came galloping up the hill to scramble over the aprouful of vege- tones back into her face. Tears gushed and smaller in bulk, until finally you fence. From far down the ravine came the roadside to sob away her sadden ulation there at the bottom of a porce the roar of the Tuckusiege River as its heartsickness. waters tumbled over the ragged bowlders that marked its bed. With midnight the rain began to full in forher elbows on the fence and her chin rents. By dawn the waters of the resting in her hands, Nance lingered to Tuckasiege were high between its be refined away by M. Curie himself listen to the roar of the river while she banks, and the boom-loggers were busy as we have seen, in succeeding crystal dreamed. Small clouds were gathering with their rafts, but Zeb Norton, their lizations, and at the end there will be in the sky all around, and the young girl's eye watched them slowly change from one shape to another, forming to her mind the outlines of various and

mais and birds. While Nance was thus lost in her the hogs at the head of the raying and dreaming and picture-making she said. In her heart she still lived the old love dealy felt an arm placed about her, and deep regret. Zeb Norton has never Whirling around she found herself in been heard of since his sudden disapthe embrace of a fall young moun- pearance. Gold had been discovered on taineer, who held her firmly about the the Tuckaslege, and the community waist and was looking a world of tenderness down into her eyes.

"Oh, Zeb, how you seared me! Turn me loose this minute!" cried Nance, covered on a body of land belonging struggling to free herself. At the to one Zeb Norton, whose whereabouts same time two bright tears came into were unknown. They feared to pro-

the young man, eagerly. "No, I won't. You didn't have any business to scare me, that's what you was at a standstill.

Zeb released her and stood back. For a moment neither of them spoke | train which stopped at Dollsboro, and Nance again stood holding the top stood with his hands rammed down rail of the fence, and was gazing a way into pockets. He was dressed in the fown the ravine. Zeb stood a few feet style of a Westerner. A wide-brimmed ground. At last he spoke:

The girl did not reply. There was

spok@agnin: Did a big day's work yesterday and and walked toward a little boarding Inother one to-day, Nance. Put forty- house a few yards away. It was noon, ave logs into the river, nearly all big and the traveler was hungry. Meet-

He waited a moment, during which gave her a fifty-cent piece and asked be cautiously raised his eyes to a level the way to the dining room.

with the back of Nance's band "I-I got that strip of land paid for ast Saturday; and-and I've got lage. Late in the afternoon he sus

sugual left to build a house on it, bended his valise on a stout staff which Still no reply.

Wages are better than they have been," he went on, "and I thought we] night as well get married now. That's and gaze across the hills and valleys. what I've come to see about, Nance, I think we've waited about long enough."

Silence still. Zeb sat down en an old stump near by and waited a long while. Finally he rose again and gazed up at the sky all around.

"From the looks of the sky the river'il be high enough to float logs in the morning," he said, thrusting his hands town into the pockets of his pantaloons. and striving hard to clear a strange tuskiness from his voice.

They're putting in machinery down at Dilisboro to start up a locust pin factory, Nance. Reckon I could get a good many locust blocks off of that piece of land I've bought."

Again Zeb's vision wandered toward Nance, but she still stood motionless by the fence, her long hair waving fingers across his knee and gazed away tently in the light breeze that was stirring. And the longer Zeb gazed upon It was almost sundown and there were the woman he loved the fuller grew his bosom, until he could no longer withstand the pressure; and his words were simost in the tone of a wail as he sauk back upon the old stump:

"Oh, Nance, ain't you ever a'goin' to tay anything?" Nance continued as immovable as be-

fore. At last Zeb replaced his big hat spon his head and arose. "I know what's the matter, Nance,"

te said. "I can see it all now. Pole Dorsey's been a-comin' to see you of road. And just as he turned his back ate; and-yes-I can see it now. Nance; ron don't love me any more."

Zeb paused to stendy his voice, which tad grown a little husky.

"Nance," he continued, "I'd a -died for you any time, and I thought you would have loved me right on, Nance, right on. But now-I-I can't say any wore. Good-by, Nance."

He turned and walked toward the coad. But he had only gone a few steps when he turned and came back again, going close up to Nauce, where be stopped a moment. Then he spoke: "Before I go, Nance, won't you tell

me, fair and square, is it me or Pole?" There was no answer.

'Never mind, then; I know that you just hate to tell me that you don't love of the road. He approached within me any more, and I won't make you. a few feet of Nance before he stopped. more, Nance, good-by.

He stealthily lifted a wisp of her long he could, he called her name. bair and fervently pressed it to his lips, then walked rapidly away. Nance goized upon the tall form of the Westing fainter and fainter as he ascended dropped her apron and impulsively dangled there, with "He well deserves the hill ing short for the hard roadbed which turned over sprang toward him. the hill just above the cabin. Plantly

I didn't mean it, you know I didn't! Ob, why did you go away?" Zeb caught her in his arms and for t few moments there was sweet stence.

"Nance," said Zeb, at last "I never could think of loving anybody but you. But when I came back to look after that gold mine I didn't expect to find such a jewel as this waiting for me. It appears like I am mighty rich nll of a sudden."

'Ain't half as rich as I am now, Zeb, for I've got you back again," and, reaching up, she took his rough cheeks between her palms and kissed him under his big mustache.-Chicago Rec ord-Herald,

Source of Radium, Radium exists in combination with lend and chalk and silica and iron and various other things that must be got rid of one by one in a series of reactions and operations that are complicated and costly, says Cleveland Moffat, in McClure's Magazine. For days the powder must simmer over a-slow fire with water and soda, then it must be decanted into big barrels, where a sort of mud settles; then this mud lag at the head of a little road, and to Nance it suddenly oc- must be washed and rewashed, and finally put back on the fire to simmer away toward the foot of scared look came into her eyes, and again with carbonate of soda. Then the mountain. There was for a moment she stood undecided comes more decauting and the settling a low rail fonce across the head of the what to do. Then she sorang away of more mud and the repeated washing of this, followed by treatment with highway, and against this fence Nance hundred fears taking possession of her hydrochloric acid, which gives a colorless liquid, containing small quantities

To isolate these small quantities from the rest is now the chemist's object, which is attained in a series of ceaetions and crystallizations that finally leave the precious chloride for browlder of radium much purified. In each crystallization the valuable part remains chiefly in the crystals, which become progressively richer in radium tables which Nance threw over the from her eyes, and slow suck down upon have the product of six weeks' maniplain dish, no bigger than a saucer some twenty-five grams of white crys. tals, and these at so low an intensity (about 2000) that the greater part will only a few centigrams (at 1,500,000) what would cover the point of a knife Hosper still lived with her father in blade, to show for a ton or so of granite powder and months of hard work.

Gladstone's Strength of Will.

A remarkable illustration of Gladstone's strength of will is given in Mr. Justin McCarthy's "More Memories of Gladstone," contributed to Louis

Wain's Annual for 1903. It was just after Gladstone's operation for cataract. The doctor told him that his eyes must be kept closely bandaged for some time, in order to prevent the admission of light in the delicate organs. Gladstone asked why a man could not close his eyes, and keen "Won't you kiss me, Nance?" asked baving first having secured a lease of them closed for any period of time, if some kind, and since this could not be such a course were necessary for their restoration to healthful condition. He was told that it was not likely any man could have the nerve and the passenger stepped from the morning strength of mind to keep his eyes firmly closed for long hours after hours, without a chance of his forgetting for a moment the obligation that was on him, or yielding to the mental temptaaway, with his eyes turned toward the sombrero rested on his head, and a tion to test his sight. Gladstone, howheavy brown mustache ornamented his ever, assured the medical man that he Nance, I'm powerful sorry I scared upper lip. For a moment he gazed could keep his eyes closed as long as it might be necessary, and that he did not like the idea of having to submit mother long pause, after which Zeb though it ain't much changed, either." to the bandaging process. So he was he muttered, as he picked up his valled allowed to have his way, and during firmly closed, and only opened them when assured by the proper authority that the darkening injunction had been

> removed. This was in its neculiar way another illustration of that strength of will. guided by conscience, which Gladstone had shown at so many a great crisis in his life. - Scottish American,

> > Jap Progressiveness.

The Japanese always want the latest "tip" of science; they are all for progress. It is interesting to note that they have established communication across the Bay of Korea by wireless telegraphy, sending messages from Chemulpo to Chefoo, a distance of 270

Of course, the messages are not very elaborate, and we can imagine somsimple signals being arranged beforehand, and the Japanese would know for certain that there was no danger of their news being intercepted in any way by the Russians.

For the rough purposes of war it can quite be believed that the Japanese, with their extreme curiosity as to what is new, have rigged up in a few ships instruments capable of taking in signals with the assistance of some of their skilled civilian telegraphists on bourd

Ashore the army will run their field telegraphs, at which they are adepts, and affoat the navy will use despatch bonts, flags and flashing signals. The Japanese flashing lamp is peculiarly powerful-in fact, better than anything we have in the British navy.-London Telegraph.

Child's Pathetic Plea.

Pathetic was the plea put forward by a little girl named Capewell at Henley, England, in answer to the charge of having stolen a dress plece, valued "I took it to buy bread for the nt \$1. poor little children who had nothing to ent." she said, and it was then stated that, without parents, there was a family of five helpless children without a penny to keep them, and that in the few weeks since her father's death the plucky girl had struggled to provide for them. The magistrate was deeply moved, and said he would not regard the girl as a thief. He would give her every possible practical assistance, and

dismissed the charge.

He "Well" Descryed 1t. A little while ago the newly elected Mayor of a provincial town was about to make his first journey in that capacity through the place. The townspeople had arranged that from an arch of flowers, under which he was to pass a floral crown should hang, surmounted by the words, "He well deserves it." But the wind blew away the crown, and when the pompous Mayor passes under the arch, to the great joy of those who had voted against him, only "Oh, Z:b;" she cried through her London T. A. T. aga deserve

AGRICULTURAL.

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Raising Squabs. To raise squabs successfully a house that will be free from dampness and rats is needed, for if rats once get a squab it is almost impossible to keep them out of your house. It is best to have two or more nests for each pair, for some pairs breed very fast, and if there are not enough nests they will fight instead of breeding. It pays to keep your house clean and free from tice.

Feeding Little Chicks.

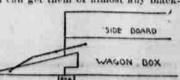
There is greater danger of over-feeding than under-feeding little chicks. A chick, like a baby, comes into the world with its digestive organs both empty and weak, hence it is necessary that it be fed with the greatest care and not too much. By following this plan it will be seen that the digestive organs will be able to dissolve and absorb the food that goes into them in t satisfactory manner. A newly hatched chick is a very insignificant creature, if its size and present condition sione be considered. The true ancier, however, will look beyond the lays of the downy coat and will strive o assist the chick in its efforts to atmin full maturity as a healthful specimen of its kind, and the critical time of the chick's life, after it leaves the shell, is the first ten days. If it starts off all right and passes the ten-day nark it is all right, provided sudden changes are not made in its food. On his subject we hope to publish the clews of some of the most practical and successful poultry raisers in the uture, for these are they who know whereof they speak,-Green's Fruit

wer.

Low-Headed Apple Trees. Green's Fruit Grower proposes to continue talking about low headed ruit trees of all kinds, and particularly about low headed apple trees. The lay is passed when intelligent fruit growers can be found training their apple trees so high that it requires a calloon to get high enough to gather the fruit. Think for a moment of the lifference between gathering the fruit of the tree whose branches almost rest apon the earth, and the gathering of 'rult where the first branches are from en to twenty feet high and the top oranches thirty to forty feet high. Nearly double the amount of apples can be picked by one man in a day from the low headed trees than can be picked from the high headed trees. Then consider the danger in picking from those very high trees, and the time spent in going up and down the adders and in moving tall, heavy ladlers around. The ordinary planter used to head his apple trees at about ave feet from the ground at planting. in future years he kept cutting away the lower branches, constantly raising the head of the tree. My advice is to start the heads of apple trees not higher than four feet from the ground, and keeping the head low.

Horses in Demand. The outlook for the horse industry was never before more promising. With the progress of national developnent has materialized increased de nand for horses. So pronounced has been the enlarged use of horses for he past five years that domestic consumption has nearly exhausted the supply. The surplus is so light that prices have remained nominally staionary, while other classes of live stock have declined in value matectdly. All the modern industrial derelopments of civilized nations were nade possible by the use of horses, and the future demand promises to be of increased proportions. Horses for general utility use are indispensable. and as nations advance in wealth and iffluence the demand for horses is inensified. There are no substitutes o eliminate the noble equine in his where of usefulness in the progress of nankind. The equine fashion of the wentleth century will be repeated in he succeeding cycle and the future of the industry is brilliant with encouraging promise. The breeder who raises good horses of any commercial class s assured of a stable and remuneraive market for his surplus and has every encouragement to intelligently exploit the industry.—Drover's Journal.

Shoveling Board. A good servicable shoveling board to be attached to the farm wagon for scooping corn, potatoes, etc., is made is follows: For a wagon box twentyfour or twenty-six inches deep make your board thirty inches high and ust as wide as the outside measure of he box. On each side nail a piece of rood tough plank six inches wide at he bottom and tapering to a point at he top; make these pieces two inches onger than the shoveling boards, alowing the projection at the bottom I'wo inches from the bottom of these poards and even with the bottom of he shoveling boards saw a notch three nches deep from back side of the poard and split out to the bottom; jext nail a 2x4 under the back end of the wagon box allowing half of it to project behind the box for shoveling poard to rest on; also make it long enough to project three inches beyond the sides of the box for notches in the tide pieces of shoveling board to hook over. Now get two old top props off of an old buggy top (if you have none rou can get them of almost any black



smith for almost nothing) and put ou as in illustration. When end gate is up the long part of the prop should be bent down so it will not come open; bending this rod throws the elbow in firect line with the other hinges which sweet. The plant is herbaceous, growwill hold end gates up. Bolt brace on to the outside of the wagon box and mortise a hole through the floor of shoveling board on each side against the side pieces; make hole about half discovered by the director of the agriin inch wide and two inches up and down. Now bore a small hole through the edge board through centre of mortise and into the edge of the bottom as sweet as ordinary cane or beet suboard and drive boit in. In dumping gar.

corn, lower board, pull out at bottom. and put on top of wagon box. The hinged foints allow it to go up easily. -C. E. Richardson, in The Epitomist,

Pure Breed Cows.

The cow that occupies a stall two years and gives only one-half as much milk or butter as would a first-class animal, is more costly than a cow raised from a calf, for she will not only have occupied the stall for a year without profit, but also entailed an expense of perhaps fifty dollars in her purchase. If the dairymen would consider that by breeding their own stock they could save expenses and secure larger profits they would no longer fill their stalls with unprofitable cows. A calculation will demonstrate that D is not profitable to buy cows, instead of raising good stock. It must be a good common cow that will give thirty pounds (about fifteen quarts) of milk daily, but the grade or pure breeds have been to yield more than double such quantities. If, in the period of seven years, a pure-bred cow is produced on the farm, she may require but three years for growth before coming in, while a purchased cow, being ready in the beginning, gives milk during a much longer time, but from the time the pure-bred cow comes in though occupying the stall much less time than the native, she will yield a larger quantity of milk on the average, or, to put it plainer, she will give more milk in four years than the native will in six, while her value will be much more. If the period is extended to ten years the difference will be stil greater, and it may be added that the pure-bred cow will also give a larger quantity of milk in proportion to food consumed,-Philadelphia Record.

Care of Farm Tools.

The following illustration shows a box which may be readily made at home and in which may be kept many things now without a proper and regular place. While the illustration shows a box of considerable size one of small er dimensions may be used if desired. and it can be made on the same plan, No instructions for making are ne cessary for the cut shows plainly how it is put together. Several dry goods boxes would answer well for the purpose. The drawers may be used for holding blankets, curtains and robes. and the shelves or compartments for brushes or small tools. If desired a lid may be placed over the opening at the top of the large box, to keep out the dust, and this commodious space be utilized for anything desired. If care is taken in putting this contrivance together it would be practically rat proof and could be used for seeds it one wished. There are a dozen uses



HANDY BARN BOX.

to which the box could be put and as the expense of it is largely in labor there is no reason why such a box

could not be in every farm barn. If every farm contained a toolhouse, in which every tool was kept in its place when not in use, there would be a great saving of time during the busy season. It often happens that the value of the time lost in seeking some tool not in its place is greater than the cost of the tool. Much of the loss of time and exposure of tools is due to lack of some suitable place for storage. It costs but little to build a toolhouse, as it need not be proof against heat or cold, the main point being a good roof, so as to protect the tools and implements from dampness

Poultry Notes. To treat fowls for health is better

than to dose them for disease. Senson soft food with sait. It sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

A handful of sunflower seed now and then adds luster to the plumage.

Hens will pay well for table scraps. It is wasteful to feed them to mongrel dogs and cats.

Litter in which there is tough, wiry hay is not safe to put on the scratching floor. If eaten it causes crop-bound conditions.

An active breed is less liable to be come overfat than the larger sized, sluggish fowls, hence should be treated accordingly.

It is a mistake to wait until hens are lousy before using insect powder. Constant prevention is the only safe method to pursue. To renew the vitality of a flock it is

not necessary to cross-breed and make them mongrels. Better get males of a different strain or family of the same variety. Save the droppings; they are valu-

able for fertilizing purposes and will come in handy in the spring. Store them in a dry place in boxes or barrels. There is no better fertilizer when properly used. Dirty windows in the poultry house

prevent the fowls from getting the full benefit of the sun's rays and make the house cheerless and uncomfortable. It is a good plan to place the dust-bath where the sun can shine directly into it during some part of the day. Clean the windows and let a little sunshine

New Saccharine Plant.

The new saccharine plant discovered in South America contains a considerable quanalty of saccharine matter, is not fermentable, and is unusually ing to a height of eight to twelve inches, and its scientific name is Eupatorium rebandium. It is expected to prove of much industrial value. It was cultural institute at Asuncion, and his experiments indicate that the sugar yielded is from twenty to thirty times



New York City.-Nile green crepe. combined with cream Venetian lace and bands of peau de cynge, are the materials chosen for this really charm-



ing May Manton waist that is adapted both to the odd blouse and the gown The shirrings in the fronts and sieeves give the necessary broad line, and the tiny vest that forms part of the yoke is both smart and quite generally becoming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and onehalf yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with two and five-eighth yards of all and the skirt are trimmed with the iver lace.

Turnovers and Collars.

Many of the new hand-wrought colars are not turnovers at all, but nerely supplementary collars with abbed or pointed fronts. These are isually curved at the top in front, and re worn flat over a foundation or lress, collar, or without any support. Some of these are made in heavy inen with raised embroidery in white and these have body enough to hold hem up in shape, but the finer ones need some support. The tabs upon nany of these flat coliars reach almost

Spring Tailor Mades

There are some pretty ideas to be found in the spring tallored suit. The short skirt is at its best when pleated Some of the models show yokes on skirts again. A walking costume in a mixed red and black wool has the skirt, with the exception of a narrow front apron, laid in wide side pleats with a spreading box pleat in the back The blouse cont crosses front and back in surplice fashion and fastens with large black cloth buttons. There is a pointed yoke of black cloth, embroidered with black braid and nar row wristbands of the same.

For Wash Dresses.

That the bolero effect is not near its end is shown by the early spring models in thin fabrics. It is promised a continuance of its reign on wash dresses. A linen gown shows skirt and short bolero of that material, and under the bolero a blouse of sheerest lawn. The same idea will be carried out in less substantial stuffs. White berthas, epaulets and simulated Etons will have their shares f favor through the summer.

Lattice Watst.

A fashion that will be much seen this summer is the lattice style. Rib bon and silk are latticed, and also rib bon and lace. A pretty blouse is made of lace. And upon this lace there is a lattice of ribbon with the openings in the lattice about three square. At each intersection there hangs a crochetted ball. The sleeves hanging balls.

And Now For Panniers.

Panniers will be very much in evidence on the frocks of to-morrow, a charming example being a tollet of white chiffon, the skirt draped with lace, forming panniers, which fall in graceful cascades on each side of the train.

Use Last Season's Cont.

The woman with a limited bank account is rejoicing in the possibility of cutting down her skirt coat into the

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON



the waist and usually broaden to-

wards the bottom Turnovers have an air of much more elaboration than is really theirs, are nade from the narrow fancy linen braid used on children's frocks and ceather stitched in color. This braid and passementeries from which to set together with fagoting of mercerized cotton into deep straight turn- resist some form or another of trimover collars and cuffs that are partie- ming. alarly dainty.

A Ribbon Novelty.

Hitherto a ribbon was a strip of silk, satin, or velvet, generally chosen in a color to contrast with the garment with which it was to be worn. This is all changed, and this year ribbons will not only match the gown in color, but in fabric as well. To meet this edict of fashion there are the most exquisite ribbons fashioned from the materials to be most popular this summer for dresses. There are ribbons of white silk muslin, decorated with gold; chiffon ribbons strewn with flower designs, ribbons of pongee, of linen and of crash and ribbons of net and grenadine, bordered with velvet or with satin. The possibilities of these ribbons in the way of trimmings is at once apparent, for, although they match the gown, the necessary color note is given in the color decoration of the ribbons themselves.

Gowns For Occasions.

Demi-tollette gowns with semi-high corsages are those usually worn at theatres or small dinners. These this season are made in various shades of mousseline de soie, crepe de chine, or in any of the new filmy materials for evening wear. One particularly charm. ing was carried out in black chiffon over a foundation of ivory satin. The bodice was artistically draped, fichu fashion, with long ends falling down in front and at the back. The waist line was defined by a jeweled girdle, which tastefully held in the fullness there. The sleeves were of the varie ty known as angel shaped, and the neck was filled in with needle-point the waist, flared out below into large

most approved of short jackets. The tailors are having quite a bit of such work to do. The very plainest of the spring Etons are fanciful little creations. There is such a bewildering display of galloons and braids, of lace choose, that the feminine mind cannot

Misses' Blouse. This pretty and stylish blouse is

adapted both to the gown and to wear with the odd skirt and to the entire range of seasonable fabrics. The model, however, is made of pale blue mercerized chambray and is worn with belt and tie of blue ribbon. The plair back with the tucked fronts is much liked and the sleeves are the favorite ones that are snug above and full below the elbows.

The waist consists of fronts and back, the former being tucked at the shoulders and finished with a regulation box pleat. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and are gathered into straight cuffs. The quantity of material required



MISSES' BLOUSE OR SHIBT WAIST, or the medium size is three and one half yards twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide, or one and five eight yards