Br E. NEARLY

And it is fair and very fair

But . - Leyond the bidding screen
Of green and red, and white and green,
Hehind the radiant show
Of things that cling and grow and glow,
I see the plains where he
The hopes of days gone by;
y breadths of melancholy, crossed
By winds that radials have And it is fair and very fair
This maze of blosum and sweet air,
This drift of orchard snows.
This radiant promise of the rose
Wherein your young eyes see
Such buds of scented joys to be.
A gay green garden, softly fanned
By the blythe breeze that blows
To speed your ship of dreams to the enchanted land.

But ---
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But ---
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Of green and red, and white and green,
Behind the radiant show

Of things that cling and grow and glow,
I see the plains where he
The hopes of days gone by;

Gray breadths of melancholy, crossed
By winds that coldly blow
From that cold sea wherein my argosy is
lost.

-Collier's Weekly

THE END OF A DREAM.

MONTH TO THE REAL PROPERTY. BY MAUD SHIELDS.

R. TRENTHAM sat alone | "He speaks of you with the greatest at his dinner, although affection."
another guest had been ex- "Dear for R pected. He had no appetite, so the dishes were sent away almost untasted. Looking up presently from a reverie into which he had fallen, he met the servant's an actress--serious gaze, and, with a half smile, rose, throwing his napkin on the table "It's no use, Farrant; I'm too tired

Plunging both hands deeply into his to you." pockets, the doctor fell once more into his reverie, as he walked away slowly to the library.

Left to his own reflections, Dr. Trentham drew from his pocket a letter which he read by the light of a reading lamp. It was from his adopted son, Dick Earle, a rising young lawyer. between whom and the doctor the strongest possible affection existed; it was for this young man that the second place at dinner was atways laid.

come a letter. "I know," it ran, "you will be surprised to hear that I am engaged to be married; it has all taken place in a hurry, because she is unexpectedly going away.

And then it transpired that "she" was an actress, Eva Casillis. "I will look in on you in the morning," the writer concluded; "and will then tell you more."

replaced the letter in his pocket; he unmarried?" had hoped great things for Dick, who would marry, of course, some daybut an actress!

For some time the doctor sat mologs-for there were faces in the fire round him with the dream of bygone ture of a girl's head.

First and foremost the memory of with a smile on her lips. His ideal risen and was standing beside him. woman-then and forever. She had worn a pink cotton frock that had just the color of her cheeks, and a sunbonnet bung round her neck by the strings, lover-singingleaving her head with its curling brown hair exposed to the sun,

One of the glowing logs fell from the fire and the dream changed.

It was October. She was coming down the lane, treading softly on the He had taken both her hands in his thick carpet of beech leaves, the red and held them tight against his light from the setting sun striking be- breast. "I was dreaming of you totween the tall trees and bathing her | night, Rosie," he went on, "and of that in light from head to foot

It was the day that the letter had ber-and now I am an old man." come from the lawyers telling him of his great-aunt's death, and of his sudden undreamed-of accession to her large fortune. His first thought had been of the girl he loved. He was rich; they need wait no longer; happi ness was theirs. He could see her face there, in the hollow of the fire-not full of rejoicing, but of a sudden sharp

The lines on his forehead deepenedand the flames sank low. "A lady to see you, sir." Farrant's voice recalled bim.

"An urgent case?" "I don't think she is ill, sir; just

drove up in a brougham," replied Farcant, offering a card on which was interibed, "Mrs. Casillis." Casillis! This must be Dick's ac-

tress, although he had said nothing of her being a widow. Anyhow, he

The servant ushered in a tall, elegantly dressed woman, who advanced with an easy grace into the firelight, eaying as she did so-with a very musical accent; "I must apotogize for this late visit, but, to tell you the truth, I rather fancied you would be disengaged at this hour, and I wanted to see you alone."

"I am quite at liberty," replied Dr. Trentham, as he placed a chair for his

"Mr. Earle may have mentioned my name-nay, do not turn the lamp higher; it is so nice to talk in the firelight. Won't you sit down again?" She had thrown back her sablelined clonk, disclosing an exquisite sown that seemed a mass of glittering Some diamonds sparkled on the

bodice, and one superb star flashed from the colls of her soft brown hair. The doctor had been skeptical about Dick's actress-but this woman was a

revelation. "Dick wrote to me about his engage ment," he replied, feling almost reconciled to his adopted son's choice, but, judging that the lady must be at least ten years that impatient lover's senior-he was just seven-and-

twenty. "He will have told you that he has only known my little girl a very short

It was her daughter, then! He stifled an exclamation just in time. "He mentioned that the acquaintance was a short one."

"It is. So, without a word to anyone I though I would come and talk it over with you. He is your son by adoption,

"Yes; his father—poor farle—was my greatest friend. Dick's mother when he was born, and Earle just twelve years ago, when the lad was showing himself full of promise. He had no relations—and I was a barbelor with no ties, so he came to me, and we have been constant com-

"Dear fellow! He is the best fellow living."

"It struck me"-Mrs. Casillis leaned forward slightly-"that you might have some objection to his marrying-

The doctor's face dushed quickly, "And I wanted to know more of the

"Exactly." "I reserved my consent to the ea-

ragement until I had seen you." "I could not withhold my consent in any case-Dick is not dependent on me, you understand. Early left amp a provision for him-he is his own master in every way."

"But your wish would influence him. I am sure-if he thought you objected. I knew you by remite, and I thoughtbeing a woman of the world-that you netress as a -a mistale-likely to influence his future."

"I admit that I think a rising professional man is better unmarried." "So you remained single?"

"Precisely." "For that reason?"

"Not altogather."

"Porgive me, I find I am crassquestioning you sumewhat redely. So quickly thought was circulated even in With a slight frown Dr. Trentham you think Mr. Parle would be better the age of manuscripts. A book like

own happiness. I merely expressed a traveled through Europe after a general opinion."

"Perhaps you would like to see my tionless, gazing intently at the glowing little girl's picture"-drawing a small morocco case from her pocket which, to-night, and memories gathered on being opened, disclosed the minia-

Dr. Trentham took the case, turning up the lamp to its full height as he a woman-the only woman he had ever | did so. The miniature represented a desired to call wife. The day he had girl with curly brown hair and sweet, wooed her came back, with a quick trustful, hazel eyes. A pink sunbonnet heart-beat and a throbbing pulse. She was pushed back so that the curls was in the hayfield among the hay- fell in a cluster on her white foremakers-he recalled the turn of her head. His hand trembled, and his head as she looked round to greet him | pulses beat quickly. Mrs. Casillis had | don Times and the Bible for two-

> "Does she remind you of anyone?" At the sound of her voice he was in the hay field again-a young, cager

> "And you didn't know me, Willie? I should have known you if it had been in another world." "But you have come back-I always

knew you would-my love-my love! day we were baymaking-

She laughed softly, triumphantly, because of the great love in his eyes. "Old, dear? You have altered less than I thought. I must have changed sadly that you did not know me."

"You forget that in the dim light it was a pink cotton frock." She laughed again, she was so very

"Clothes do after one, don't they?" "Yes-but it is the same Rosic, the

same voice, too, now." "Now-what of all these years? What of my ruined lonely life? I have a right to some explanation after so many years. Why did you go away when our happiness was in our own

keeping?" Still holding her hand, Dr. Trentham sat beside her on the sofa. "I thought as you do. Willie, that a wife is a mistake to a rising man."

"You were very wrong - very wiedcod." "But you said so just now yourself. Ah, my dear?"-very seriously-"it was so hard, it nearly broke my heart." He drew her gently to him and their lips met; then, quickly recovering her-

self, for the tears were very near her eyes, she went on: "I was only a farmer's daughter, you know." "And I a country doctor's son."

"I had to look after the house and "And I had to go about in one old threadbare suit all the year."

"Until the money came-that made all the difference. I was wiser than you, because I was a woman, and I loved- Ah, It would have ruined your career then, Willie, to have married an ignorant girl, with a limited education. So-I went away. There-instead of being a great city do-tor, my dear, with a world-wide reputation, and godness knows what all-why you might have been only an ordinary practitioner, wasting your time over measles and rheumatism. Oh, you've

a great deal to thank me for." "I'm not a bit grateful. Go on." "I couldn't bear the idea of giving you up altogether so I took up nursing; which seemed in a humble way to be following in your footsteps. I was strong and energetic and had no trouble in getting into St. Peter's Hospital as a probationer. I spent some time there-and then went as matron of a nursing home in Boston."
And there you married?"

"Yes-the doctor who had founded the home. I knew you were getting on-and-and rumor spoke of your marriage with a millionaire's daughter whose life you had saved."

"You knew it was not likely to be "I-I couldn't be sure."

"But 'bis man you married?"

than 1-a clever, wonderfully good man. He has been dead some years. "So, with your child to live for, you

forgot me?" She smiled, but did not contradict

him. "By Dr. Casillis' wish she was educated in a Boston seminary. However, when she left school last year, she begged me to let her go on the stageshe has a lovely voice-and I-foolishly, perhaps, consented-partly because Mr. Enderwick offered her a part in the company he was bringing to New York-and I larged to return.

"Then we met Dick-it was some time before I heard from his lips that he was your adopted son-and a great longing came over me to see you Willie, to know whether you had for gotten me."

The deep voce of the clock in the half beat out the hour-eleven.

"Surely not eleven!" she cried, rising "I am forgetting everything-but you -I was due at Mrs. Aysgarth's at ten and I promised to send the brougham back for Eva.

"I suppose blok will look after her: am not going to lose you again After waiting all these years for you, I feel as if I cannot let you out of u

She laughed merrily. "I'm afraid I must go. Come and dine with us to morrow. Dick is comman to whom I was giving my daughs ing-and a few friends of my little ter-who is as dear to me as Dick is girl's. We propose having a little dance-and some music, perhaps."

"The masic of your voice is all I shall ever want to hear," he replied, blacker the rich for clock around her shoulders and gazing layingly into her

With such a charming mother-in-law for Dick, who could object to Dick's choice, over though she was an actress.-New York Weekly.

Gutenberg's Achievement.

In the Century, Augustine Birrell But instead of Dick to-day had might look upon his marriage with an thus characterizes Gutenberg's epochmaking invention:

The invention of movable types was ever was or probably ever can be made. It circulated knowledge among the children of men, and plays much the same part in human life as does the transmission of force in the world of physics. It was marvelous how St. Augustine's "City of God" was "I think Dick is the best judge of his soon copied thousands of times, and quicker fashion that most printed books can to-day; but St. Augustine occupied a unique position, and handcopying, though a great trade employing thousands of scribes, could never have fed the New Learning or kept alive the Reformation. The age of Gutenberg was an age of ideas, and demanded books, just as our day is a day of mechanics, and demands cheap motion, telegraphy and telephones. Gutenberg's first printing office is marked by a tablet. Go and gaze upon it, and think of New York Herald, the Lonpence. The power of the press, coupled with the name of Johann Glenfleisch, commonly called Gutenberg. would be a fine toast, but I dare say Mr. Choate would respond to it after dinner in fitter terms than ever could the old-fashioned printer, who led a hard life and died dispossessed of his business and in poverty.

New Approach in Science.

At present the phenomena of physics are, as it were, divided into two camps-acoustics and heat, which are explained from the laws of mechanies, and electricity, with its subdivision light, which has not been satisfactorily thus explained. For half a century we have tried to explain electric ity mechanically, and may be said to have failed; let us now try to explain mechanics electrically, and see where I kardly saw you and in the old days that will lead us. Perhaps it is a mere matter of words whether we say that all matter is electrically charged or that all matter is modified electricity. But it may lead to the most farreaching conclusions if, in explaining phenomena, the laws of electricity dould be taken as the premise from which we start, instead of, as hitherto, the inertia of matter.-Nineteenth

Brittle Finger Nails. For the people who are troubled with brittle finger nails there is only one way to cure them, and that it to begin at the root of the evil and feed them. Before retiring rub the nails freely with sweet oil or vaseline and wear loose kid gloves. The gloves should be perforated at the paims and the middle of the fingers to admit a free circulation of air. Wear gloves whenever possible while sweeping and dusting or doing other coarse work, for the texture of the skin is thus preserved and damage to the nails prevented. After washing dishes wash the hands in clear warm water, rinse in cold water, anoint the nails with a little vaseline and wipe away all surplus. Keep up this treatment of the nails daily for a month and you will see a marked improvement.

Matrimonial Arithmetic. "My son," said the old gentleman in his fatherly way, "you have a good deal to learn about matrimonial arith metic. As you say, your salary is sufficient for two, and you think you clinch the argument when you add that one and one make two. That's all right in business, but matrimonia! arithmetic is one of the most confusing things that ever happened. In the first place, the minister takes the two of you and makes you one. That would seem to make it easier for you, but the history of the world shows that, figuring matrimonially, one and one make any old number up to twelve or sixteen, and I believe there are rec ords that show a higher total. In view of this, can you make the requisite showing with your present salary and future prospects?"

Fermie Acid as Stimulant.

The Journal des Debate recites experiments with formic acid, a secretion of ants. Eight to ten drops of the acid taken three or four times a day had a marked effect in stimulating muscular activity, which might be continued a long time without resultant fatigue. "That tired feeling" "I can only speak of him with re-spect, Wi. ie! he was many years older the acid.

-----AGRICULTURAL.

Barn Whitewash,

A whitewash that looks much better than the bare boards and which will stay on about as long as a coat of paint is made as follows: Slake half a bushel of quicklime with boiling hot water. Add two pounds of suiphate of zinc and one pound salt, these being first dissolved in water before adding to the whitewash. A pound of lampblack and a pound of raw amber will give a pleasant dark color. It may be applied with a spray pump.

Setting a Gate Post.

Aave a large solld chestnut post to begin with. Then aim to make the bottom of the post immovable. Tamping near the surface is of little use, Make the hole large enough to leave a sixinch space all around the post. Place the post, brace it straight, then put in about eighteen inches of broken rock and pour liquid cement (three parts Portland cement, two parts sand) into the spaces, making a solid masonry setting. The rest of the hole may be filled with rocks and earth.

To Prevent Growth of Hores.

One way is to cut them out when calf is a month old by raising the skin in a flan, and removing the small plumage in the chicks, but there is a button which is loosely attached to it. The flap of skin is laid back and a plaster of tar laid on it, when the wound soon heals. Second, and best way, is to apply stick caustic, or lye, by dis- breeding yards a perfect bird, but solving a small quantity in water, ellp hair close over button or horn, that be overcome by proper mating for in you can feel under the skin. Apply the liquid lye by rubbing in well over the horn. If done thoroughly, one application is sufficient. I have used the but if this is the only defect it may be above for years, always to perfection, remedied by mating with bird just the and consider this to be the most huthe greatest distributive invention that | mane way of dehorning -C. W. Norris, Cedarville, W. Va.

In the majority of cases it may be truly said that negligence is responsible for lice on cattle during the winter when they are in the stable, although lice on the cattle get rid of them by where windows or doors may be applying with a brush a mixture com- thrown open in summer to admit much of kerosene oil. Apply this to the spots a week, and a few applications will escape. Large houses are bad. The

subdue the vermin. using carbolic acid as a disinfectant, whitewash the sides of the stable and let a liberal portion of the lime get on casionally, at least, and see that they or in a protected shed. Take care of the cows, and there is likely to be little trouble with lice.

Dishorning the Calves,

Twenty years from now it will be rare sight to see a cow with horns on the dairy farm. Experience has thoroughly demonstrated that the hornless cow is the safe cow, nor is she injured in the slightest degree as a milk producer. While the adult cow may be safely dishorned with the modern implements now in use, it is best to start in with the calves that are to form the new herd.

Get a stick of crustle potash from the drug store wrap a pi around one end of it, then cut the hair from around the spot where the embryo born may be felt on the head of the calf, rub the spot and all around it for two inches with lard, then moisten the stick of caustic potash and rub it around the embryo horn several times, After finishing the job put the stick of potash away where no one will touch it and be injured. The calf will not suffer in the operation and the kept clean. Simple earthen floors horns will be destroyed.

Care of Geese.

Geese generally start laying in March or April and need watching as they will cover their eggs with straw or hay. The eggs should be picked up before getting chilled in cold weather and kept in a quiet and cool place and segregated. That would be an excel-Geese eggs can be hatched under hens. When the eggs begin to hatch keep watch, and as soon as a gosling comes out put it in a basket near the stove, repeating this until they are all out. It is best to wrap them in some old flannel or woolen cloth. If lert in the nest the mother is liable to trample them to death. When they are twenty-four hours old place them with the mother in a coop with a board floor and feed them with some stale bread slightly moistened with some milk or water; also give water to drink. Keep them in for two or three days, after that they can be put out every day when the dew is off. Confine the mother and her brood for the first four or five days to a limited space well covered with choice and short grass, gradually enlarging the run as they get older. Feed four times daily until they get fourteen days old. and after that feed three times daily and give them a bath of clean water with corn meal cooked and stale bread.

Fertilizers and Manure. The annual controversy is going on over the relative values of commercial fertilizers and stable manures, but the farmer who uses both feels that there is no need for him to argue the matter, having learned that when he has filled his soil with humus by the use of stable manure and with nitrogen by growing some of the legumes, then he is able to use commercial fertilizers profitably. Years ago when there were more protests than now against commercial fertilizers, farmers generally considered it extravagant to use such fertilizers and stable manures as well. As a result the constant and exclusive use of the commercial fertilizers used up the vegetable matter in the soil and crops began to fall off.

To those who are skeptical regarding

this manner of using commercial fertilizers in connection with stable matime. nures, the best advice that can be given is to select a small field and try the plan. Use any crop desired and give the field the best possible culture. The results will show if the combination was profitable. All farmers know | cess.

that at times some one plant food be comes exhausted in a certain soil while it remains fairly rich in the other two essential plant foods. In such cases the remedy is obviously to use the greatest proportion of the mixture, or apply it by itself if necessary. It is the old story of ascertaining what the soil needs and then supplying it.-Indianapolis News.

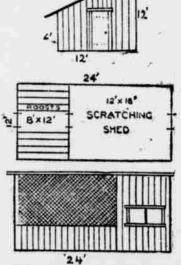
Selecting Breeding Stock.

In selecting breeding stock, no mater what class of stock it is, whether borses, cattle, sheep, bogs or poultry the breeder should be careful to se lect only the very best specimens.

No fowl, male or female, can be de pended on to produce strong, healthy chicks which has not reached full de velopment in body and feather. An immature cockerel or pullet cannot be depended on to produce chicks equal to those from mature birds. For this reason I much prefer heas to pullets as breeders, and when I want to use pullets as breeders, I mate them with a cock bird, and mate cockerels with hens. It is a fact observed by all breeders, that as the stock grows older the plumage has a tendency to get lighter, and you will often see dark plumage birds moult out feathers of oreign color, with feathers tipped here and there with white or gray, indicating a loss or weakness of color element. Such a bird, if its past breed ng has been all right, and does not show too much off color, may produce a good percentage of well-marked risk to run and it is much safer and more satisfactory to discard all such birds from the breeding gards. It is impossible to have every bird in the there are certain defects which may stance, a breeder may have an excessively large comb, or may be too leggy, or some other slight irregularity, opposite. So that often a slight defeet may be reduced by proper mating -W. E. Kemp, in Farmers' Home Jour-

Plan For Hen House,

Elaborate plans for poultry houses enerally result in abandonment after a brief trial. Two things seem desirthere may be exceptions. If you find able: A rather warm roosting house, posed of two parts of lard to one part | air, and a scratching shed open to the south, yet protected by wire netting so where the lice have been at work once that thieves will not enter nor fowls size twelve by twenty-four feet seems Then go to work to prevent any more a good one, giving a roosting room trouble. Clean the stables thoroughly, eight by twelve feet, and a scratching shed twelve by sixteen feet. Windows in the roosting house may have glass or simple wooden doors that may be to the floor. Then groom the cows oc- fastened open in summer will answer quite as well, for the fowls will live get exercise daily either out of doors mostly in the scratching shed. Nesting



boxes may be placed along the back wall of the shed, high enough to be raised up a foot will answer, though if rats are bad, cement will save trou-

In England the scheme is to have many small houses built on this general plan, but smaller and movable, scattered all about the the fields and many hundreds of laying fowls thus thleves did not work among them too Ferrets will destroy some rats and drive others from their hiding. Where many cats are kept rats will not stay. It is a help to build so that cats can enter easily beneath every building that has a floor. Feed the cats milk at the barn, encourage them to live half wild and rats will move on.-Joseph E.

Hog Notes. Charcoal given to the sow will correct scours in the pigs.

A small handful of oil meal will have good effect on the system. The hog pastures must have shade,

or shelters, and abundant water. Young sows that do well with their first litters may be considered good brood sows. melnebirte. Drain off the filthy wallowing holes

Get the pigs out on the ground as early as possible, no they become crippled if kept on board floors. If the April farrowing sows are well

to plunge in.

fed after farrowing they will have a second litter in August or September. The sows should be well supplied with water and salt, and ashes and charcoal should always be within reach.

Watch the hogs and be sure that they are not lousy. If lice are found, spray the hogs with some good dip or kero sene emulsion. When the pigs begin to smell around the trough, give them some milk and

oats or middlings in a small trough, in a pen not accessible to the sow. Twenty-four hours after the pigs are born give the sow a slop of wheat middlings or bran. A little warm water or milk will do no harm at any,

In castrating, make the incision at the lowest possible point, so that the pus will drain out. You thus prevent "pus sac" and hasten the healing pro-



Alds to Beauty. the cult of beauty; the only novelty broidered in silk in raised tones, from lies in the extravagant fashion in very pale tender or faded tints to which new inventions are applied to bright, lively effects. it. Electric baths and vibration treatheads" since time immemorial in all changes the color of her lips three or supple handwoven linen. times in one evening, and no little Japanese lady ever misses an opportunity of whipping out the rouge pot sable part of her toilet. Among the receipts which have come down to us from our ancestresses are many prescriptions for the complexion composed of marshmallow and wax, honey of roses and olive oil. Mixed bathing in tubs of water thickened with scented bran and salutary herbs was the fashion of medieval France and recalled the days of Roman luxury. Vapor baths date from an even earlier period, and one wonders if there is any nostrum to-day for the this blending is sho a to perfection preservation of beauty which was not in a selection of pins, the tops of known to those professional beauties of France, Diana de Poltiers and Ninon

de l'Enclos. The question is: "Are women any more admired to-day for being steamed and smeared and electrified?" Is any attraction worth having which is obtained by the painful and expensive methods we read of? I doubt it. Nobody is really taken in by the artiucially manufactured beauty.

It is the duty of every woman to make the best of berself. Certain defects of complexion and figure can easily be remedied. Physical exercises, fresh air and good diet will work wonders with those, and by the addition of a smart dressmaker, milliner and clever hairdresser, many a plain girl has been transformed into a pretty one. If a woman's nose is inclined to absorb too much color and her cheeks too little, no doubt a few judicious dabs of powder and rouge in the right places may be excusable. -London Outlook.

How to Have Beautiful Eyes. First of all, you must make perfect your general state of health. Nothing is a surer index to bad livers than the eye. It is dulled and the white becomes yellow, under which conditions no eye can be beautiful. Bathing the eyes in sea water in which rock sea salt is dissolved strengthens them. And another im-

portant point is not to fatigue them,

says an exchange. The eye does not recuperate so read ily as other parts of the body, and every time those delicate muscles ache from fatigue you must consider

across them wet with hot water. Stimulate the muscles at the corners tary movement. Take plenty of sleep the tears flow and carry it toward the knowledge, self-control." nose. This is the point from which it is most easily extricated. Never drop anything into the eye to produce an artificial sparkle. You may clip carefully the tips of the eyelashes and t rub them with vaseline at night, if you wish to promote their growth. and for the eyebrows brush them often and train them to grow in a proper direction. To prevent the lids from wrinkling, a bath of boric water after the ordinary morning ablutions is effective. Boric acid ointment is very healing, when eyes are inflamed, and it is better still to drop into them a few drops of borie water.

w drops of borie water. Do Men Dislike Clever Women? Why do men dislike clever women? is a question that clever women have felt impelled to ask themselves. They might go still further and ask themselver why mest women also dislike

The reason is the same in either case, says the New York Tribune, for sex does not make any special difference in a matter like this. What both men and women are looking for is the pleasant, lovable companion, and clever women have a way of not being companionable. There is apt to be too much self-consciousness about them, for one thing-too much "I." They cannot resist the temptation of saying bright things, and the effect comes to be a little like that of the acrobat who turns somersaults continuously. Most clever women feel clever. That is probably what offends so in them. No one finds the assump tion of superiority in another lovable. whether it be superiority of social standing, personal appearance or mentality. People can be as important as they like, if only they won't be self-conscious about it. The clever woman is generally fearfully self-

Humor, which helps a woman through so much and over so much that is hard or painful or disagree able, is not as a rule a conspicuous part of the clever woman's equipment. Being lacking in this saving grace, she grows egotistical, and then it is all up with her companionability.

New Embroideries. The spring season heralds a new

reign of lovely embroideries and laces. Gowns will be strewn with flowers

branches and cordons of leaves, bou-Of course, there is nothing new in quets and sheaves of flowers em-

Cluny lace will have applications of ment may be innovations, but cosmet- gold to enhance its beauty, and motives ics and medicicated baths date from will take the form of stars, wheels, the earliest age. Women have always | marguerites and cobwebs in gold. This aspired to be beautiful and have is a pleasant pastime for a clever empainted their faces and "tired their broidress to undertake as an amusement, and the work looks lovely done The geisha of Japan on lace or on hands of voile, canvas threads in the material are drawn and the patterns down in gold thread in the spaces, as in other drawn-work. and mirror which form an indispen- It may be done on the dress itself or on bands from five to eight inches wide, with narrower strips on the bodice.

Decorated Horn Combs.

Parisian jewelers have recently brought out the most dainty conceits. in the torm of decorated born combs and pins for the hair. Not only are these combs shown in browns, grays and moss greens, but in the most fascinating blending of these colors, and which are chiseled into the form of a branch of seaweed. In some instances the brown shades imperceptibly into green, while the fringel edges of others show a violet or a ruddy fringe. The effect is enhanced by the translucent nature of the horn and by the presence of one or two small pearls set at the base of the branch of seaweed. An appropriate bluish-green tinge is given to a horn pin formed of two branches of pine, the feaves intermingling at the top. A single cone, cut out of a chrysoprase, decorates one of the branches.

Keep the Artistic in Mind.

In the rage for articles of virtu, which has been prevalent several years, the well-to-do have filled their partors and cabinets and mantel shelves with articles of genuine value, indeed, but in many cases of no artistic grace, says the Ladies' World. A museum is one thing and a dwelling house is another. The two are sometimes confounded, even among the most cultured classes. Let us religiously preserve curiosities, by all means, just as we preserve Phoenician jars, Benares metal work and Chinese bronzes; but don't let us imagine that because they are curious or ancient they are necessarily decorative. Above all, don't let us assent to the converse proposition, that because pretty things are cheap and modern, they are necessarily unworthy of artistic consideration.

-Jan 11-Discontent With Work.

That there is much discontent with work among the so-called middle classes in America is due in large part you have done them permanent injury. to the pampering of children, to the It is not good to read while lying down, supplying of their natural and artiand you should never read by a flick- ficial wants, and to the sentimental ering light. The light should fall di- idea that "their day of toil will come rectly on the page, and not so as to soon enough." In general, work is strike the eye in passing. Some fool- not a curse but a blessing-a positive ish people like to show the strength means of grace. One can hardly be of the eyes by looking at the sun, This gia too early to impress upon children is exceedingly injurious. If the eyes lessons of self-help by tasks approare tired it is comforting to lay a cloth priate to their age and forces and to beget in them scorn of idieness and of dependence on others, says the Cenof the eyes by placing two fingers on tury. To do this is to make them each temple and massaging with a ro- happy through the self-respect that comes with the realization of power. and out-door exercose. If the foreign and thus to approximate Tennyson's substance gets into the eye, try to let goal of man: "Seic-reverence, self-



Petticoats of embroidered cotton voile are novel.

Bleached pongee is making some very bandsome frocks. A little bit of silk will make just the jauntiest jacket for wear with summer frocks. marked to among a memory state

Pink ribbon roses trail around the

edge of one of the white lace sun-Fashion doth make piano lampshades of us all, with her mandate of ruffles and again ruffles. Those pliable wide kid belts are to

be just the thing to fluish off the summer shirt waist suit. Pretty little stoles of colored chiffen take their place among the spring accessories which are necessities.

Broad hats of shaded louisine have a frill around the edge, and for trimming a single harmonizing wreath of

A "vanity box" swung by a chain on her arm carries my lady's powder puff, mirror and other beautifying ne Beautifully fine halbriggan stockings

are clocked with gay colors and in new designs. For sensitive feet these soft, comfortable hose are most desirable. A bewildering corset, made entirely of soft pink satin ribbon, with the

prevalent deep hips and long front, is a decided no selty among the Lily of France models. Beautiful silk hose supporters to match this corset. One lovely yoke with a mousseline foundation is covered with soft shir-

rings of point de Venise, which aiso forms the graveful ruffles drooping over the shoulders and sleeves. Dainty medallions of the same design decorate the collar and upper part of the roke. Brides' corsets display a grace and

shapeliness quite in keeping with their elaborate decoration. In brocade silk or satin, embroidered with conventionembroidered in cotton, in a much raised, padded fashion.

Silk embroidery will be worked in the same way, the designs showing of figure.