

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Gingham Garden Apron.
Here is a gingham apron of a very pretty new design that was fashioned for a London society woman who gardens a great deal, and afterward



DAINTY GARDEN APRON.

sent over here to be copied by our own lady gardeners.
The apron is low-necked and Y-shaped. It is gathered upon a yoke and belted in at the waist line by a girde of the same material. The skirt of the apron is full and long, and is equipped with a nice big pocket. This apron buttons all the way down the back and affords a complete protection for the dress. Ribbon raps hold it up on the shoulders.
A Striking New Costume.
A close-fitting adjustment at the

and silk foundation together. The silk is salmon glace, made with the deep circular flounced skirt. Over the silk is the net, cut after the same pattern and fastened at the seam where the flounce sews on. Below this is a circular flounce of the net, nearly covered with alternate rows of black ribbon and narrow ruffles of lace.

A Novel Treatment.
A novel treatment of a brocaded silk evening bodice shows the pattern in the silk cut out around the neck and embroidered in buttonhole stitch for a finish. Above this, coming from underneath, is a frill of chiffon.

The Ribbon Counter Popular.
The ribbon counters are among the popular resorts for young women, and the number of collarettes, ties and other neck gear made from the beautiful fabrics is almost past computation.

Wide Collars of Lace.
Wide collars of lace, or plaited mouline de soie coming out from a narrower collar of velvet or silk are one of the features of dress trimming.

One of the Season's Marked Features.
The shirt waist is again prominent among the summer styles, and tucking is one of the marked features of the season. With a well-cut and fitted percale or lawn shirt, fresh from the laundry, there comes an appearance of style and neatness that accounts for its long-continued popularity. Fancy dotted percale in lavender and white make this stylish waist, the tucks of uniform length allowed for in the pattern giving a desirable fullness across the bust that is becoming.

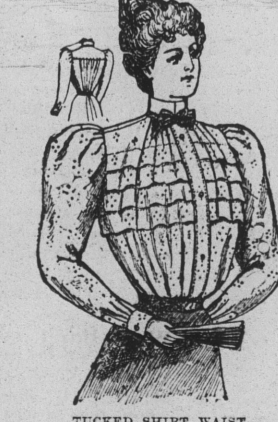
The waist is arranged over a fitted lining (that can be omitted if desired), and has a straight back yoke, and meets the front in seams well forward on the shoulders. An applied box-pleat finishes the right front, through which the closing is effected by studs or buttons and buttonholes. Gathers at the waist-line blouse the front in



LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST AND SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCES.

top, with a genuine flare at the bottom, is a special feature of the newest skirts. The mode presented in the large engraving by May Mantou, shows how this new effect can be gained without impairing the length, and, therefore, the future usefulness of the skirt, yet it is a matter of choice whether the skirt shall end at the top of the flounce or extend underneath to the bottom. For wash materials such as pique, crash, etc., or thin goods, such as organdie, grenadine, etc., that are usually worn over a colored undershirt, we recommend the first method, while for woolen and silken fabrics it is better to use the latter. The skirt is shaped with five gores, fitted by darts at the sides, and can be either gathered or plaited at the back. Three yards and a half is the width at the bottom, and the flounce is four and a half yards in the medium size. As here shown, it is in pale pique, and is trimmed with stitched bands of dark blue linen, which makes a fashionable combination, and can be worn with blouse waist of the same, or a shirtwaist of contrasting material.
To make this skirt for a woman of medium size will require six and seven-eighths yards of material, forty inches wide, or eight and three-quarters of 30-inch width.

the latest style, the back being drawn smoothly to the waist.
The neck is finished with a collar band, and the standing collar of white linen is made adjustable. The correct sleeves are of fashionable size, the moderate fullness being gathered at the tops and wrists in straight cuffs. A leather belt is worn at the waist, and a bow tie of satin at the neck.



TUCKED SHIRT WAIST.

Making Net Gowns Serviceable.
One difficulty in making the net gown serviceable is obviated in one of the new models, which fastens the net

To make this waist for a woman of medium size four yards of material thirty inches wide will be required.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Best Dairy Utensils.
Other things being equal, the more accessible the inside surface of an article for dairy use, the more valuable. All dairy utensils should be of hard material and have smooth surfaces. Wooden pails should never be used for holding milk.—New England Homestead.

Horse Radish For Home Use.
All of the horse radish should be got out of the ground so soon as the frost is fairly out. That for home use is best preserved by grating finely while fresh, putting the pulp in bottles with wide mouths, and corking closely to keep out air. It is very difficult to keep the roots in warm weather. Those kept dry will become dry and worthless. Those put in sand with any moisture will start to grow, and the root will become acid and of poor flavor.

Improved Dandelions For Gardens.
The dandelion is so popular an herb for greens that it is well worth while to cultivate it in the garden for that use. There are special varieties which have much larger and thicker leaves, and these are sometimes planted in greenhouses in winter so as to have greens earlier for use in spring. At this season something fresh from the garden or greenhouse is liked by all. One of the advantages of the dandelion greens is that they have a tonic effect on the stomach, and are very highly regarded by many old-fashioned people as a medicinal food.

Spraying.
The unproductiveness of some orchards is caused by the attacks of insects and fungi. Such orchards may be greatly improved by spraying with a combination of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. The Bordeaux stops the growth of the fungi (especially the apple scab) and the Paris green kills the larvae of the bud-moth and codling moth.

The first spraying should be done when the fruit buds have begun to show their color, but before the flowers expand. A second application should be made just as the last blossoms fall. In some years when insects and fungi are particularly abundant, a third and even fourth application may be necessary.
To insure success the spraying must be done thoroughly. Every limb and every leaf must be wet with the mixture. Insects do not hunt around for the poison—it must be put where they will be sure to get it.

Composting Fertilizing Material.
There is always a vast amount of good fertilizing material on the farm, material of little value in itself, but when combined with other material furnishes an enriching element one cannot afford to lose. Taking the autumn leaves as a basis, adding to them barn ashes and then a layer of barnyard manure, and we have a foundation for a compost heap on to which can be thrown old lime or plaster, soil from road ditches, muck, the greasy water from the kitchens and other refuse from the house which cannot be disposed of in any other way. Even weeds will add to the value of the compost heap. Add to it at every opportunity anything which in combination with the other material will make plant food, using lime in sufficient quantities to keep in subjection any odor arising from a surplus of greasy materials.

There is enough material which may be gathered from time to time on the farm to start several compost heaps, each of which may be forked over in the late fall and the material applied to the soil then, or if not sufficiently well rotted, the following spring. It will cost but little to gather them but will add many dollars to the crops, to say nothing of added cleanliness about the farm. If farmers were as careful about their waste products as are manufacturers, they would soon find a way of making money by their use surprisingly easy.

Growing Potatoes Profitably.
One of the most successful potato growers in the country is an Ohio man who recently gave his methods publicity before a meeting of horticulturists. He claimed that by turning under two or three clover sods and thus securing a large amount of humus in the soil, he could grow a crop of potatoes without the aid of a drop of manure from planting to harvest. He grows only medium early sorts, thus enabling him to sow the land to wheat after taking off a crop of potatoes. Plantings are made four inches deep, in drills thirty-two inches apart and from twelve to twenty inches between the pieces, using from six to eight bushels of seed per acre. It might be well to say just here that this quantity of seed would be much too little unless the soil was rich and well prepared such as is the Ohio man's. Before the potatoes are up the soil should be worked twice with a smoothing harrow to loosen the surface soil and kill any starting weeds. As soon as the rows can be made out a cultivator should be used, the teeth being run four inches, but later when the tops are four to six inches high the cultivation should be shallow, not more than two inches deep. At least once a week, and as soon as the ground is in condition after a rain, a shallow cultivation should be given up to the time the vines cover the ground. Much of the cultivation may be done with the weeder, thus keeping the weeds down as well as giving the necessary cultivation. If the soil is rich in humus and a proper amount of plant food furnished, the frequent stirring of the surface soil will result in a good crop even in a dry season.

It is suggested that blackboards be abandoned for schools, that a light colored board be substituted therefor, and that colored chalk be used instead of the usual white crayons.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

TO THE FRONT.

Seven Pennsylvania Regiments Ordered to Chickamauga Last Week.

The following order reached Camp Hastings at Mt. Gretna last Friday: "To the Governor of Pennsylvania: "Seven regiments of infantry of your State having been mustered and ordered to proceed to Chickamauga, it is essential that the State authorities furnish all supplies possible in the way of clothing, camp and garrison provisions and all requirements for soldiers in the field, including tents, which are much needed. On arrival at Chickamauga of the troops, with the exception of those they will be equipped and moved to the front. This was found to be better than equipping regiments at State rendezvous. Ordnance Quartermaster and commissary will report at Chattanooga. Supplies to meet the situation." R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

This means that these regiments will move in the order named—Fourth, Sixteenth, Third, Fifteenth, Fifth and Ninth. Major Thompson says it is just possible that the order will be changed to the extent that the Fourth and Sixteenth regiments will go forthwith to Tampa.

The following pensions were issued last week: Morris Hess, Claysville, \$8; Joseph R. Ross, Waynesburg, \$6; John F. Derstine, Bellefonte, \$6; Benjamin D. Merrill, McKees Rocks, \$8; Thomas Graham, Pittsburgh, \$8; John P. Jamison, Indiana, \$8 to \$10; John C. Harkon, Blairsville, \$6 to \$8; John Hesch, Rochester, \$10 to \$12; Joseph B. Goben, Soldiers Home, Erie, \$6; Lucinda J. Winkie, Rome, Bradford, \$8; Hon. Rietta Matson, Canton, Bradford, \$8; Michael Clark, Orbisonia, Huntingdon, \$8; Eliza M. Fleeson, mother, Allegheny, \$12; Edward J. Humphreys, Ebensburg, \$10; William J. Warder, Pittsburgh, \$6; Benjamin Stroble, Irwin, \$8; William H. Reardon, Shippensburg, \$6; Samuel Morrow, Allegheny, \$6; George Simons, Brush Valley, \$8; Alexander Hartig, Crafton, \$10; Oliver P. Wilson, Hagerstown, \$10; Edinger, St. Petersburg, \$12; Mary J. Smith, Troy Center, \$8; Emma Nicholson, Allegheny, \$8; William W. Heady, father, Ferrysville, \$12; Martha J. Winkie, \$10; Richard D. Henry, McDonald, \$8; John H. Lenderbaugh, Library, Allegheny, \$8; James Corman, Rebersburg, Center, \$6; John Hook, Rebersburg, Center, \$6; Milton Bartley, Park, \$8; Thomas J. Frow, Lewisstown, \$6; Lemon Scruder, Penn. State, Huntingdon, \$6 to \$10; Stewart Durbin, Connellsville, \$12 to \$17; J. A. Small, Nebraska, Forest, \$6 to \$8; Jacob W. Dinger, Soldiers Home, Erie, \$8 to \$10; Clements, New Castle, \$12; Catharine Neahood, Center, Hall, \$8; Mary E. Jackson, Girard, Erie, \$12.

Paul Meshok, a Slav miner, repulsed an attack from three others and dealt Joe Tenaki a deadly blow on the head with a club at California a few days ago. The injured man died. Meshok, his wife and two children were walking on the railroad near Roscoe late Saturday night, and the ruffians fell upon him, knocking him down and using him up badly. He got a club and struck Tenaki.

Joseph Habitsky, who shot and killed his brother Michael, at Alverton, last January, was acquitted of the charge of murder. The defense was that the shooting was accidental. John Hatzel, convicted of criminal assault, was sent to the penitentiary for two years and five months.

Joshua W. Lands, a fire insurance agent of Berlin, fell from a buggy in which he was returning from Meyersdale to his home the other morning and broke his neck. Land was 70 years of age and leaves a wife and a number of children.

The Washington county commissioners awarded to William Miller & Sons, of Pittsburg, for \$35,900 the contract for erecting the court house and jail. Sandstone is to be used. A contract for contract call for granite for the court house only at \$46,500.

William Wertz, aged 18, had his back broken by a stone blasted from the Juniata stone quarry and died Tuesday in the Allegheny hospital. With companions he was playing poker near the quarry when hurt.

David Ramsey, member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the civil war, fell dead in his garden at New Castle recently while planting potatoes. He was 73 years old.

William E. Lloyd of West Middlesex, is back from the Klondike. He has paying claims and will return. He reached Chikook pass after the avalanche and found 67 dead bodies there.

Centre county graners have set the date for the mid-summer encampment at Centre Hall on September 12-17. Leonard Rhone is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

SERMONS BY EMINENT DIVINES.

GOSPEL MESSAGES.

The Choice of a Wife—From a Rustic Bible Scene Is Drawn a Practical and Inspiring Lesson For All Classes of People—The Calling For Special Work.

TEXT: "Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian.—Exodus iii. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100." In the southeastern part of Arabia a man is sitting by a well. It is the arid country and water is scarce, so that a well is of great value, and flocks and herds are driven vast distances to have their thirst quenched. Jethro, a Midianite sheik and priest, was so fortunate as to have seven daughters, and they are practical girls, and vander they come, driving the sheep and camels of their father to the watering. They lower the buckets and then pull them up, the water splashing on the stones and chilling their feet, and the troughs are filled. Who is that man out there, sitting unobscured and looking on? Why does he not come and help the women in this hard work of drawing water? But no sooner have the dry lips and panting nostrils of the flocks begun to cool in the brimming trough of the well than some rough Bedouin shepherd's break in upon the scene, and with clubs and shouts drive back the animals that were drinking, and drive the girls and women in retreat, and the flocks or these ill-mannered shepherds are driven to the troughs, taking the places of the other flocks.

Now that man sitting by the well begins to grin, and his eyes flash with indignation, and all the gallantry of his nature is aroused. It is Moses who naturally had a quick temper, anyhow, as he demonstrated on one occasion when he saw an Egyptian oppressing an Israelite, and gave the Egyptian a sudden clip and buried him in the sand, and as he showed afterward when he broke all the Ten Commandments at once by shattering the two granite slabs on which the law was written. But the justice of this treatment of the seven girls sets him on fire with wrath, and he takes this shepherd by the throat, and pushes him into the well, so that he falls over the trough, and aims a stunning blow between the eyes of another, as he cries, "Behold you villians!" and he hoots and roars at the sheep and cattle and camels of these ill-mannered shepherds, and having cleared the place of the desperadoes he told the seven girls of this Midianite sheik to gather their flocks together and bring them again to the watering.

When it took the seven daughters to drive the flocks to the well implies that they were immense flocks, and that her father was a man of wealth. What was the name of Zipporah's remaining herself with her father-in-law, but she had to be on the bliside near her father's tent, and plucked butternuts, and dreamed out romances, and sighed idly to the winds, and wept over imaginary sorrows to the breeze. No she knew that work was honorable, and that every girl ought to have something to do, and so she starts with the bleating and lowing and bellowing and neighing of the well for water, and drives the flocks to the watering.

Around every home there are flocks and droves of cares and anxieties, and every daughter of the family, though there be seven, ought to be doing her part to take care of the flocks. In many households, not only is Zipporah, but all her sisters, without practical and useful employments. Many of them are waiting for fortunate and prosperous matrimonial alliance, but some like themselves will come along, and after counting the large number of father Jethro's sheep and camels will make proposal that will be accepted; and after having done anything more practical than to chew chocolate caramels, the two nothings will start on the road of life together, every step more and more a failure. That daughter of the Midianite sheik will never find her Moses. There is a question that every father and mother ought to ask the daughter at breakfast or tea table, and that all the daughters of the wealthy sheik ought to ask each other: "What would you do if the family fortune should fall, if sickness should prostrate the breadwinner, if the flocks of Jethro should be destroyed by a sudden excursion of wolves and bears, and hyenas from the mountains. What would you do for a living? Could you support yourself? Can you take care of an invalid mother or brother or sister as well as yourself? Yes, bring it down to what any day might come in the family. Can you cook a dinner if the servants should make a strike for higher wages and leave that morning?" There needs to be peaceful, yet radical revolution among most of the prosperous homes of America, by which the elegant do-nothings may be transformed into practical do-somethings. Let useless women go to work and gather the flocks. Come, Zipporah, let me introduce you to Moses. See in this call of Moses that God has a great memory. Four hundred years before He had promised the deliverance of the oppressed Israelites of Egypt. The clock of time struck the hour, and now Moses is called to the work of rescue. Four hundred years is a very long time, but you see God can remember a promise four hundred years as well as you can remember four hundred minutes.

No one realizes how great he is for good or for evil. There are branchings out and rebounds, and reverberations, and calculations of influence that can not be estimated. The fifty or one hundred years of our earthly stay is only a small part of our sphere. The flap of the wing of the destroying angel that smote the Egyptian oppressors, the wash of the Red Sea over the heads of the drowned Egyptians, were all fulfillments of promises four centuries old. And things occur in your life and in mine that we can not account for. They are the echoes of what was promised in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Oh, the prolongation of the divine memory! Notice, also that Moses was eighty years of age when he got this call to become the Israel's deliverer. Forty years he had lived in palaces as a prince, another forty years he had lived in the wilderness of Arabia. Nevertheless, he undertook the work, and if we want to know whether he was so great, we should ask the Hebrews of Egyptian taskmasters, and the splintered chariot wheels strewn on the beach of the Red Sea, and the timbrels which Miriam clapped for the Israelites passed over and the Egyptians gone under.

Still further, watch this spectacle of genuine courage. No wonder when Moses scattered the rude shepherds, he won Jethro's heart. Who matters it to you whether the cattle of the seven daughters of Jethro were driven from the troughs by the rude herdsmen? Sense of justice fired his courage; and the world wants more of the spirit that will dare almost anything to see others righted. All the time at wells of comfort, at wells of joy, at wells of religion, and at wells of literature there are brains engaged the wrong horse, setting the first water. Those who have the previous right come in last, if they come in at all. Thank God, we have here and there a strong man to set things right. I am so glad that who God has an especial work to do, He has some one ready to accomplish it.

Still another, see in this call of Moses that if God has any special work for you to do He will help you. There were Egypt and Arabia and the Palestine with their crowded population, but the man the Lord wanted was at the southern point of the triangle of Arabia, and He picks him right out; the shepherd who kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest and sheik. So God will find it hard to take you out from the sixteen hundred millions of the human race if He wants you for anything special.
O what a fascinating and inspiring character this Moses! How tame all other actors compared with the biography of Moses!

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 22.

Lesson Text: "The Day of Judgment," Matthew xxv. 31-46—Golden Text Matthew xvi. 27—Commentary on the Lesson of the Day by Rev. D. M. Stearns

31. "When the Son of Man shall come in His glory and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the Throne of His glory." Concerning the coming of the Son of Man in glory see also Math. xvi. 27; xxiv. 30, and compare Zech. xiv. 5; Jude xv. 15. We must keep in mind that up to this time in their Lord's ministry there was no command to go to every creature, but only to Israel, and that the beginning and end of the story of the church, which is His body, is found chiefly in the Acts, the epistles and Revelation. The church, or called out company from all nations, being His body, we would expect to find Him in His body when He sits upon His throne, and these are the assurances given us in Col. iii. 4, and Rev. iii. 21, where we are told that when Christ our life shall appear we shall appear with Him in glory and sit with Him on His throne. We are also told in I Cor. vi. 2, that we shall judge the world, and this is in accord with Ps. ciii. 6-9. That the Son of Man shall come in glory is as certain as that He once came in humiliation.

32. "And before Him shall be gathered all nations, and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth sheep from the goats. In the context of the passages quoted concerning His coming in glory we cannot but notice that the Spirit always speaks of deliverance for Israel and judgment upon her enemies and blessing for her friends, and that is just the story here, in perfect accord with the testimony of the prophets, "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos ii. 7). Therefore if we would know His purposes we must go to those to whom He has told them. We therefore inquire, "Have the prophets said anything about His judging the nations of whom the Old Testament and this judgment of the nations is one of them. Any one familiar with Joel iii. 1, Zeph. iii. 4, and Ezek. xxxiv. will feel ill at home in our lesson, and the latter part of the judgment of living nations, and the judgment seat of Christ or that of the great white throne (Rom. xiv. 10; II Cor. v. 10; Rev. xx. 12), the former for believers only and the latter for the rest of the dead, who take no part in the resurrection, at the end of the thousand years.

33. "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." It seems to me that our Lord must have had the words in Ezek. xxxiv. in His mind, for there we find the sheep and goats, and of the ill treatment of the dispersed, and the blessing that shall come to other nations through Israel because they were Israel's friends. "The blessings of the church in her oneness with Christ are spoken of as prepared 'Before the foundation of the world'" (John xvii. 24; I Pet. i. 20; Eph. i. 4), while the blessings of other nations through Israel seem to be "From the foundation of the world" (Rev. xiii. 8; xxi. 3). But without pressing this I only wish that you distinguish between the millennial kingdom of blessing to nations through Israel and the kingdom of God the Father to follow.

35, 36. There are good works prepared for all believers at all times, and there are always plenty of opportunities for such as are ready. Even Job testified that he delivered his soul from the clutches of the devil, and such as had none to help.

37-39. We do not need to keep count of all the things we do for Him. We only need to hold ourselves ready for any manner of service, wholly at His commandment, and just as occasion serve us, as the moments come and go, believing that He prepares every occasion and notices whether we are watching His way and ready for His every call.

40. "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Some of us think that we would have been very glad to have ministered unto Him personally if we had lived when He was on the earth. We would have followed Him like true disciples and have hung upon His words. We would have ministered unto Him like those women, and kept open house for Him, like Martha and Mary. Let us learn from His own lips in the words of this verse that whatever is done to one of His for love's sake is the same as if done to Himself.

41. "Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." He tells what He Himself will say, for He is the King, and there can be no mistake about it, and whosoever would teach that there is no devil and no everlasting fire is in partnership with the father of lies himself, for he is a liar and the father of it (John viii. 44), and began his work by questioning the word of God and making God a liar. Notice that this awful place was not prepared for man, but for the devil, for God willeth not the death of a sinner.

42-45. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." While we are reading, as we believe, of a judgment of living nations with reference to their good or bad treatment of Israel, yet there are principles here which are always the same. At all times it is true that whatever is done or not done to a child of God is looked upon as done or not done to Christ Himself. The only way to show love to God is to show love to people for Christ's sake. The only way to prove our submission to God is by submission to circumstances and to people—not only to the good and gentle, but also to the foppard (I Pet. ii. 18).

46. "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous shall enter into eternal life." The words "eternal and everlasting" in this verse are the same, teaching that as is the life for duration so is the torment. Why should we criticize and find fault with what we cannot understand? It is ours to believe God, to accept His dear Son, to receive gladly what He so freely offers and to rejoice in Him evermore, having perfect confidence in the love that came from heaven to save us and gladly yielding our whole being to Him as a thank offering. As to many of His ways which are to us a great deep, can we not trust Him? "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" (Gen. xxi. 25). Who are we that should dare to sit in judgment on One who loved as He gave Himself for us?—Lesson Helper.

Music For Duellists.
The French musician, Mailhol, was fond of practical jokes. Some years ago he composed a march, which was considered the proper thing to be played at duels, and he sought in vain an opportunity of having it performed. Finally he stirred up a quarrel between two singers, and succeeded in getting a duel arranged. Hardly had the two adversaries crossed swords when to their intense astonishment they heard a concealed orchestra strike up Mailhol's march. Realizing that they were the victims of the facetious composer, but being Gascons themselves, and consequently fond of a joke, the two duellists laughed, began to fence in time to the music, and, naturally, the whole affair finished in a good-tempered way.