

A Lenten Sacrifice.

church bell's sweet and solemn chime sed our thoughts to heights sublime, As reverently our steps were bent.
Unto the church—for it was Lent,
Apropoe of the preacher's text
My sefe was pondering, perplexed.
I softly asked, with subtle art, "What have you given up, dear heart?" She meekly raised her eyes and smiled a moment like a trusting child.
"My Winter bonnet, love," said she; "I need an Easter one, you see."

—Eugenie Stevenson Raine in Chicago Trab-

EASTER'S COMING ADVENT

Anita de Campi Writes From Sunny Southland of Preparations by Belles of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.-From an artistic standpoint, nothing can be more beautiful than Easter Sunday in the quaint old city of New Orleans. Hothocses full of lilles are being carefully cultivated for the occasion, and in accordance with the long-prevailing custom, young girls and women are preparing exquisite white tollets that will worn for the first time to the services on Easter Day, and that will make the churches a symphony in white-an ideal picture of purity.

Already many white bodices are to be seen, in the way of dainty shirt waists. especially in taffeta and peau de soie. The taste for white and for black, unrelieved by any other color, is really remarkable among women who are themselves so lacking in color-that is, at least, who lack the vivid flushing cheeks of Northern

A charming waist in white slik is prettily embroidered with white silk thread. It is open down the front, and has the top of the opening turned back in two small revers. These are finely tucked and mbroidered over the tucking. The back of the bodice is made in one piece and has the embroidered design tapered down toward the waist. The belt of plain silk sped at the center of the back, under an antique silver buckle. Between the re-vers at the throat is a loosely plaited chemisette and stock of white mo sseline de sole. The stock is trimmed in front with a wide mousseline bow, offset with a bit of real lace. The front of the blouse is caught together over the plaited vest, with oblong turquoise pins, instead of buttons, the pins being placed horizontally and quite close together. The sieeves are long and tight, and slit up on the out-side of the wrist, to repeat the decoration of turquoise pins, in catching them together again.

Tucked White Waists.

White waists untrimmed, save for an nfinitesimal number of tiny tucks, crossed and recrossed over the body are, hugely in favor. They are worn either with plain stock collars, standing high about the neck, or have the addition of soft Liberty silk fichus, drooping down around the shoulders. The fichus are sometimes knotted at the bust and left hanging in two long ends to below the knees, or the ends are caught one at the hollow of each shoulder and left hanging to about the waist line. They are seldom trimmed with lace, excepting those for evening

New Orleans abounds in French dressmakers and French milliners, and the correctness in costuming among the ex-clusive set is understood and insisted upon more here, probably, than in any other city in the United States, not even other city in the United States, not even barring New York. Vogues are taken di-rect from Paris and the well-dressed wom-en of this city are up to date. Simplicity is strictly maintained for street gowns; lewer trotting skirts are seen here than in the North, but the walking costumes, while they are long, lose nothing in the trimness of their appearance by that fact, in spite of bedraggling weather, for no one knows better than a French woman the charm of the glimpse of a well-turned ankle below a neatly lifted skirt.

ost popular mode for street bodice s the bolero. Many are cut quite short, terminating even above the bust line. Some have double boleros, the upper one ing down in straps over the lower. A pretty cloth dress, made in this style is in pastel blue cashmere. The bell-shaped skirt has the fullness laid in stitched plaits all the way around, the stitched plaits all the way around, the plaits being, of course, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom. The lining is separate and the skirt has a small

Short Bolero.

The corsage has an extremely short bolero, fastened down its full length to the bust line, with small jet buttons. At either side of the bolero in front, two tabs, cut in one piece with it, reach to the waist line, where they are buttoned to the belt. A longer bolero, showing from under the first one, is of white panne velvet, dotted with small black dots. This second bolero, which meets down the front, but is left unfastened, is not more than four inches long. It is snug and trimmed round the edges with 12 rows of black silk stitching, placed close enough together to form a narrow band. The up per bolero, strapping over the under one, is trimmed with stitching in the same way. Below the second bolero may be seen a full waist of white silk, drawn down tight at the sides and back and slightly bloused in front. Two long tabs are arranged at the back of the cloth bolero to match those in front. Altogether, the costume is both novel and attractive. Wide girdles, laid in close horizontal folds and extending over fully half of the corseage, are affected by slender women, with supple waists. The one that is shown in the illustration on this page will give some idea of the bolero straps. The costume is in the lightest shade of sliver grey, sath-finished cloth. The skirt is long and rippling about the bettom smooth over the hips and finished with a double Watteau plait down the long back. The skirt is built on a lining of taffets to down tight at the sides and back and slightly bloused in front. Two long tabs are arranged at the back of the cloth bo-

match. It is made with the front gore, and a hollow, narrow plait is set into each seam, at the sides and front. The plait is terminated near the bottom with an oak leaf, cut out of the same cloth and appliqued over the edge; considerable fuliness is allowed in the cutting of the cloth at the bottom of the skirt beneath this ornamental applique

Tight-Fitting Lining.

The corsage is made to a tight-fitting lin ing, although the exterior has a comfortably loose appearance. The short, open bolero, which is cut off evenly all the way around, is trimmed at the edges with an embroidered applique. The girdle is of corn-colored taffeta; it is wrinkled all the way round the waist, but continues in one smooth piece up the front, showing like a vest beneath the open bolero. This upper part is veiled by a jabot of cream lace, falling from a stock of corn-colored taffalling from a stock of corn-colored taf-feta, covered with wrinkied white mousse-line e sole. An oak leaf of cloth appli-que, placed at either side of the bolero, in front, is worked over the end of a strap, crossing the girdle and catching the cloth bolero down to the skirt. The two tabs are just the width of the hollow plait on the skirt, and follow the same outline. The sleeves are long and tight. outline. The sleeves are long and tight, and are finished at the wrist with an applique.

The hat accompanying this costume is made of fold after fold of pearl-colored tulle over the face and white tulle on top. Directly in front is a large, square buckle of silver, set with topaz, and the quills of two large, black spangled feath ers are caught in under the buckle.

A number of the white dresse being pre-

pared for next Sunday are absolutely un-trimmed. What they lack, though in e'aborateness of garniture they more than atons for in the expensiveness of material and the amount of work that is lavished upon them. Millions of tucks, so fine that they are almost invisfble to the naked eye, require a minuteness of care, known only to French incemakers. Mousseline de sole is a favorite fabre and the linings are white peau-de-sole.

Horizontal Tucks.

Several of the costumes that are in process of construction have groups of tucks running horizontally around the bodices, which are tight behind and slightly bloused in front. The silk foundations are roundly low-necked and sleeveless, and the tucks are arranged in groups. The stocks are tucked, and from the stock to the waist, down the front, the bodices open, under a flat band of waite mousseline de sole, tucked at both edges and trimmed with a double row of frosted silver buttons, applied in groups of three. The skirts are scant and sheath-like about the of tucks, the outline being irregu lar, either in points or scallops. Circular flounces are annexed to this shaped edge and lengthen the dresses into decided demi-trains. No more aristocratic picture can be fancled than that made by some local belle, attired in white and followed by her colored maid.

More tailor-made gowns are seen here than were worn formerly. Two tailored frocks, depicted in a sketch, show the combination of the French and English ideas of all that tailor gowns should be: they lack the overtrimmed appearance of one and the strict severity of the other. The first is in beige cloth, with a tight littie jacket, fastened straight down the front and rounded over the hips. It is stitched on all the edges with a double row of tailor stitching. The front is open in a small V, and, turning back from this, is a tiny, shawl-shaped collar, in wood-colored vetvet, stitched with white slik. Spreading from under the bottom of this collar are two round white-cloth revers, and the V is filled in with folds of white and sage-

colored taffeta, smoothly crossed in front. Millinery Confection.

The toque is a millinery confection, well worthy of the dress rehearsal it is undergoing for next week. It is in black and white tulie; the rim is made up entirely of black tulie over a cloud of white. The black is embroldered with vermicelli streaks of silver and jet; at the left side streaks of silver and jet; at the left side are two rosettes, one white and one black, and springing from these, are a number of long black paradise feathers, waving down over the side. The other hat is a jaunty affair made of panne velvet, in cashmere design, the predominating colors being rose and green. In front it is, twisted into a knot, with two sharp ends rising up behind a bouquet of corn flowrising up behind a bouquet of corn flow-

ers.

The costume is in sage green cloth. skirt is in tunic form, slit up the left side and showing an underskirt of the same cloth, several shades lighter. The jacket is open all the way down. It is made of dark cloth and has coat collar and re-vers in a lighter shade. It is worn over a full vest of thin white linen, beited with a wide black satin girdle. The girdle is of ribbon, wound several times about the waist, knotted at the seft side and left hanging in a single loop and short fringed end. The jacket is lined with white taf-feta, and has white taffeta bell-shaped cuffs, protruding slightly from beneath the edges of the long, tight sleeves. At the neck is a wide, white linen, turned-down collar. The cravat is a wide ribbon of double-faced black satin, tied in a short ANITA DE CAMPL

EVOLUTION OF THE CORSET.

Devices of Feminine Torture of An-cient and Modern Times. Scientists say that the corset is the direct cause of physical degeneracy of the women of today. For m years the medical fraternity have conducted a crusade against this article of feminine attire. But the fad has not decreased, and although

en of those nations frequently used stiff bandages. These consisted of a stout piece of material, laced tightly around the body. of material, faced tightly around the body, which thus gave slimness to the wasit and accentuated the curve of the hips and hust. But the newly developed female form was distasteful and in direct opposition to the idea of beauty, hence a royal edict forbade the wearing of any article which would confine the waist.

color scheme should be of white The Then a new device was adopted by the dames of fashion—zoras. These were wide bands worn outside the tunic, laced tightly around the hips and stomach. These were green and violet. A worked piece of Hon-iton lace should be laid in the middle of the table. On this stands a glass bow filled with Easter lilles and tall ferns

EASTER SUNDAY DINNER.

Suggestions for a Very Palatable

Here are some details for a good home

Easter dinner, suggested by the New York

World. The menu and table decorations

may be made attractive, while they need

not necessitate extra work or monetary



WIDE GIRDLES UPON SUPPLE WAISTS.

quick oven.

For the fowl, have broiled Spring

chicken, served on thin strips of buttered tonst. A salad of chicory and chopped

apples is served with this course. For

artistically embroidered and frequently Four smaller bowls of purple and white elaborately jeweled. After a time fashion violets are arranged about the center wearled of the zoras and it became a bowl. The table lines is white. wearled of the zoras and it became a custom to prevent the natural expansion of the chest and bust. Mothers would of the chest and bust. Mothers would place strong bands around the chests of their young daughters, which the poor creatures were compelled to wear night and day. When these bands were removed the young women possessed that willowy grace and ease of movement which the poets termed the rhythm of the undeveloped figure.

For 12 conturies the evolution of the

For 12 centuries the evolution of the

corset lagged, for the Greeks and Romans were satisfied with the natural forms of women. It was during the reign Louis VI, of France, that the first radical change was made in the corset. It was then that the idea of giving artificial shape to women was entertained. A very uncomfortable and injurious arrangement of two pieces was adopted—one reaching from the bust to the walst, the other binding the hips and stomach. It was not until the close of the lith century, however, that a corset adapted to the figure ever, that a corset adapted to the figure itself was introduced by Isabeau Baviere. The next style to become popular was carved from wood to fit the woman for whom it was intended. It was made of two pieces joined together back and front, with linen straps. It was considered the proper thing to look very slender around the walst, and many women lost their lives through foolishly being strapped into "cases" too small for them. About this time the quilted corsets or "stays" met with favor, and these were made in different qualities, which resulted in a corset epidemic among both the wealthy and the poor. Whalebones were added to this quilted corset and at the end of the 18th century the King of France appropriated a large sum of money in order to secure

TABLE ETIQUETTE. ome Things Which It Is Well for

a large sum of money in order to secure the necessary bone.

Everybody to Know. said that an Englishman can tell an American wherever he sees him by considered to be very bad form ever to transfer the fork from the left to the

transfer the fork from the left to the right hand. To hold the fork in the left hand and then push the food up on it, as though one were building an intrenchment, is "quite English, you know." To change the fork to the right hand and convey the food daintily to the mouth in small morsels is quite as American, "and, to my mind," writes "Mile, Etiquette," in the San Francisco Chromèle, "is far more graceful than the orbest quette," in the San Francisco Carton de l'is far more graceful than the other

method.

"In eating asparagus, there are those who confidently assert that it should not be eaten from the fingers. There are others who claim it should be eaten in no other way. Both are right.

"Whether or not one eats it from the finers depends antirely support depends antirely support depends."

"Whether or not one eats it from the fingers depends entirely upon circumstances. When dining in the privacy of one's own home, or with people with whom one is well acquainted, one is privileged to eat it in this fashion. At a din ner in a hotel or other public room, it should be taken from a fork. Never use a knife in removing the tips from the white stalks, but use a fork for this purpose. In taking it from the fingers, take the end of the stalk in the right hand and eat only the tips.

"When asparagus is served with a cream sauce, or as a salad, the stalks should not be chopped into little pieces, but should be placed whole on a long.

dessert, have meringue a la crossa, rounded with eliced fruit. With the serve water waters and Neufchatel of with which has been mixed choppe meats, a dash of red pepper and a

MORE MEN WANTED. Alarm of American Girl at British

A Washington girl, says the Post, of that city, brings home an interesting story of a dance on board the British flagship at Leghorn last Summer. The English fleet had gathered there to do honor to our own great Admiral, and entertaining went on from morning till night. The girl was having a charming

tete with a young officer, when the Admiral beckoped to him. There was a brief and serious talk between the two, and then the officer saluted and walked away. Presently a signal flag fluttered to the peak, and a moment after she saw officers rush to the sides of all the ships in the side. Boats were lowered crews and sight. Boats were lowered, crews and officers sprang in, and rowed like mad to the flagship. She thought something terrible had happened. The young officer came up and spoke to her. He seemed agitated, she thought, and he was pale, "What has happened?" she ventured to

"Nothing," he answered gravely.
"But those boats," she said, "why are
they putting off from all the ships?" "That's in answer to the signal," he an swered. The American girl was all a-tremble. "Oh, what does it mean?" she cried.

"The signal-tell me-please tell me."
The officer looked down at her seriously.
"Why," he answered, "the Admiral ordered that signal. He felt it necessary.
In the code it means 'more men wanted
for the party," and they're coming at
one."

SIMPLICITY IN DRESS. Russia's Empress Disapproves of

Women's Elaborate Tollets. The present Czarina of Russia goes to

extremes in the simplicity of her court apparel and in this respect forms a great ontrast to the famous Elizabeth Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great. The of "Elizabeth the Good," because she hever approved of any executions in her empire. On the other hand, she was much criticised for her extravagance and eccentricity in dress. After her death, the fact became known that she had 15,000 costly gowns in her wardrobe, none of cial which had ever adorned her royal person. tive. Now, when the dress of court is a more serious matter with the royal and noble women, Russia has a Czarina who observes the strictest simplicity in her gowns, and requires the same from her guests and attendants. This has caused endless dissatisfaction. The ultra fash-lenable lady must bear the chagrin of appearing at court functions in a very plain tollet, for otherwise scrutinizing eyes would pick her out as a mark for disareroval.

This extraordinary plainness baffles the Czarina's admirers all the more, because it is a well-known fact that the Czar is pressed his admiration for elaborate, costly tollers for women.

Eschew Stiff Cornets.

Stiff corsets are unknown in France. Paris corsets are always supple and bendable, and this accounts for the ease of French figures, which are never tightened excepting at the waist, leaving the bust and hips quite free. Over here the figure is usually tightened in too much at the bust and hips, which gives too straight a look to the body, and makes it stiff and uncomfortable, movement being rendered ungraceful by this stiffness. Let any girl try to lace her corsets only at the waist, and let her select them as soft and light as possible, and then see if her figure be not as graceful in shape and as elastic as the most graceful and elastic French fig-

ure. No tight, straight-down, even lacing will ever make a pretty figure. If the corset cannot be made expressly to suit the figure, then let it only be laced in the middle at the waist. Even then no real corset should be worn by girls until they are well in their teens. Remember, the are well in their teens. Remember, the softer the corset is, the easier it will be, and the tighter it may be laced at the waist without feeling uncomfortable. This is the only way to mold the figure, it is said, without injuring the health.

Pockets in Underskirts.

ets and purse-enatchers, of which gentry Parls expects a horde during the Expo-

sition, are, according to a correspondent of

Times-Herald, responsible for

Milady who carries her purse in her hand must mend her ways. She may no Serve a cream soup of green peas for a first course. This is delicious, if prelonger be without pockets, but must have pared carefully. A spoonful of whipped cream, added just before serving, makes it even more delicate. With the soup have several, and each of these stowed away in the folds of her underskirt, where none but she may find it. To make it still more difficult of access the pocket must be completely covered by the overskirt. dinner rolls and croutons of graham bread, well buttered and browned in It isn't going to be a bit pleasant for womankind to lift up one skirt and go rummaging about for her purse in one of For the roast serve shoulder of veal, with herb and mushroom stuffing. The vegetables should be browned potatoes in several pockets conceased in the under-skirt, but fashion has decreed it. Who'll paper cases, creamed Italian chestnuts dare decline to follow. Parisian pickpock-

Clever Little Woman.

out to grow.

does love opsters so! And when the oyster season comes I'll gr every day

has a crase, Millponds, Bluepoints, Shrewsburys, he will be so grateful and full of joy to

very economical his little wife can be!"

—Paul West in Life.

WHITE HOUSE MARRIAGES

Approaching Weddink of Mabel Me-Kinley, Niece of the President, Will Be the Tenth.

Not many girls have had the honor of being married in the White House at Washington, but Mies Mabel McKinley, the beautiful and cultured niece of President McKinley, is to have that privilege this coming summer. The date has not been selected, but the man who is to be the groom has been, and he is Hermanus latter, while Empress, earned the title Baer, a young medical student now studying in Philadelphia. The wedding, which is planned to be the most brilliant ever celebrated in the White House, will be the ested a handful of rapid-transit travelers, 10th wedding ceremony which has been performed within the walls of the official residence of our Nation's Chief Execu-

In 1811, the White House celebrated its first wedding, when Mrs. Madison gave a brilliant ceremony to her young relative, Miss Todd, of Philadelphia, who married Edward B. Jackson, a great-uncle of the famous "Stonewall" Jackson. In 1820, President Monroe's daughter, Maria, mar-ried Samuel L. Gouverneur, at one time postmaster of New York. Commodore and Mrs. Decatur were the first to congratulate the bride and groom. In 1826, President Adams' son, John, was married in the White House to his cousin, Miss Helen.

While Jackson was President, two weddings took place in the historical old man sion, the first being that of Miss Mary Lewis, the daughter of Major Lewis, who was Jackson's companion in arms and an old friend. She married M. Alphone Pageot, secretary of the French legation. The other marriage in Jackson's time was that of his niece, Miss Easton, who married a Mr. Polk, a kinsman of President

In 1842, President Tyler's daughter, Elizabeth, married William Waller, and the wedding reception of President Tyler himheld in the White House, although he was married in Ascension

Church, New York.
In 1874 the famous old mansion was the scene of the marriage of Neille Grant and Algernon Sartoris-about the only White House wedding which had an unhappy ending, remarks the Iowa State Register, which has compiled these facts concerning marriages in the historic building. The next Fall Colonel Fred Grant was marnext Fail Colonel Fred Grant was mar-ried to Miss Ida Honore in Chicago, but then, in 1886, came the brilliant wedding of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom, that being the only time a Presi-. .

HEALTH AND BEAUTY. Both May Be Acquired by Following

These Simple Rules, A few breathing exercises every day,

taken in the open air if possible, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, will accomplish wonders in warding off disease, particularly colds. Stand erect, with the hands at the sides of the body, or the hands laid loosely on the hips. Expand the cavity the ribs, thereby allowing air in abundance to stream into the lungs. When at the height of inspiration, the greatest expansion of the chest is reached, and it should be maintained for a moment.

the chest becomes narrowed and the air is expelled. In this way inspiration and expiration should alternate regularly. The inspiration should take place chiefl through the nose, with the mouth shut. A cold plunge can be borne only by the robust, and a cold plunge before break-A cold plunge can be borne only by the robust, and a cold plunge before breakfast should be taken by none but the very vigorous. Cold baths should never be taken when the body is exhausted. Elderly people should not take a bath below 70 deg. Fahrenheit. The best time for a warm bath is just before retiring, since it increases the flow of blood in the skin

ly, but completely, so that the cavity of

and opens the pores. If a woman is strong enough, after taking a warm bath she may turn on the cold water, thus gradually reducing the temperature of the water until it is cold, or she may follow the hot bath with a cold shower bath. The woman who wants to accomplish the most and best work possible will find that one hour's rest at a fixed hour every afternoon will do far more for her than stimulants. In order to obtain the great-est good from this hour's rest, she must disrobe, as if it were night, and then lie down in a darkened room and sleep for a half hour or even less. She will arise re-freshed and invigorated. One whole day out of 10 spent in absolute rest is a great restorer of strength and beauty, as well

EVERYTHING "GRAND" TO HER, Intellectuality of the One-Adjective Type of Female.

as in an elevated train the other afternoon, says the Chicago Times-Herald, that the "One Adjective" woman interand afforded them a little profitable amusement. She had accidentally met a masculine friend, who apparently was in the city only for a few days, and this is part of the conversation that ensued: She-And do tell me how Sadie is. Before we both got married she and I used to be such chums. And how is little Johnny?

He-Oh, Johnny's a big boy. He rides a

"You don't say? Isn't that grand?
"Yee; we've all got wheels, and we take long trips in the summer." "So do we. We go way up along the north shore, and it's grand sport-just grand. (Pause.) Have you still got the big house?"
"No, we moved into an apartment in

January. We have steam heat-

"Isn't it grand?"
"And a nice back yard, and an im-nense porch. Sadle says it's an ideal "I think its' just grand to live in a

flat. We have so much trouble with our furnace, although I have a grand girl. If it wasn't for her I don't think I could stand it. Are all your rooms light?" "Yes-ss-ss, indeed."

That's grand. Just grand! Our dining-room is as black as your hat. Is Sadie going to the Paris Exposition?" "Yes, we all hope to go-

"Oh, won't that be just grand?" And to on to the end of the chapter.

ELDEST DAUGHTER SOLE HEIR. Curious Customs in the Little Greek Island of Telos. A very strange custom still prevails, as

it has prevalled for centuries, on Telos, a little island about 19 miles west of Rhodes, The island, which is inhabited by Greeks, ried to Miss ida Honore in Chrasky, out the reception was held at the President's is an out-of-the-way piace. No steamer ever anchors there, and only very seldom mansion. Four years later Miss Emily does a boat come there from Rhodes, Platt, a nicee of President Hayes, was Platt, a nicee of President Hayes, was The result of this isolation is that the islanders live practically the same life as their ancestors have lived for centuries. Many curious customs they have, but most dent has ever been married in the White curious is the one to which Eriedrich von Vincenz, the only traveler who has vistted the island for a very long time, has just drawn attention.

The eldest daughter of a family in Telos is her parents' sole heir, and she gets everything, while her brothers and sisters get nothing. "In the East," says Fried-rich von Vincenz, "marriage is more an affair of business than of the heart, and therefore, as a rule, the rich eldest daughter is the only one who gets married. If she has three or four other sis-ters, they invariably find their home with her sooner or later, and work for her as servants, while they also share in her husband's affections.

"The bells ring on Sunday from the chapel and the monastery; the priests, bishops and the patriarchs do their best to wean the people from this objectionable custom, and even the Turkish Government has hinted that it would be well for the people to conform more to the modern ideas as regards matrimony and the bestowal of property. The people listen pa-tiently to all that is said, and the oldest laughters and their husbands go regularly to church, but the old custom still

The Modern Maid's Reply. Come live with me and be my love, And we will all earth's pleasures prove.

Christopher Marlowe in "The Passionate

I thank you much, kind shepherd, for your offer; I realize no mortal man can proffer More than himself—that is his best estate. Yet love, you know, is hardly up to date. In times like these a woman on the brink Of matrimony needs to stop and think.

Of course you love me; that I comprehend, But to be loved is not the aim, or end Of modern woman's dreams. Are you content Of modern woman's dreams. Are you content to let this love be just an incident in our two lives? To live and work with me On terms of absolute equality? And do you promise not to interfere With my development? If time makes clear The workings of great Karmah, in the fact That I am born to lecture or to act. Will you assist my plans, or will you rage And sould about my going on the stage

And scold about my going on the stage Like unenlightened husbands of the past?

Then, too, regarding children. Oh, the vast Importance of an understanding now Upon that question ere we take the vow That brings such matters in litigation! I have my theories of education Which must be followed. Then I want to know Where you believe immortal spirits go

When this life ends; and also where you stand Regarding Trusts, and Single Tax on land. Take time, and well consider each suggestion, and later we'll decide the marriage question.

I know not what the Shepherd may have said, I only know the modern maid was led A willing captive to the church one day, And that her noisy little children play, And cry, and grow like others, while the wife ms all absorbed in her do

Its little worries and its large delights Have driven out all thoughts of "equal rights." Let modern women talk, but oh! believe Love rules her as it ruled her -Ella Wheeler Wilcox in S. F. Exar

McCall's For May. McCall's Magazine for May opens with beautiful colored plate, illustrating a andsome walking costume. Opposite page 422 is another colored plate, illus-trating a lady's foulard silk costume. Each month's issue of McCall's is full of illus-trations of patterns of the latest fashion designs, and the May number is certainly in line with the high standard of excel-lence set by preceding issues.

