

FASHIONS



Makes a Difference.
A man will wear a ready vest.
His hat, it is a turban crest.
With colors flaunting like a flag;
His shoes with leather trimmings
Are trimmed. They have a splendid sheen,
While on his head a fleur-de-lis
Blazes in dainty silk is seen.
With striped vest his chest is gay;
His necktie puts to blush the bloom
Which glories in a summer's day.
His aspect gleams all gleam;
And yet this man will show distress
And utter maxims sadly set.
Because she has an Easter hat.
—Washington Star.

WHAT TO WEAR TO PARIS

Hints for Women Who Will Visit the Exposition, as to Traveling Conveniences of Dress.

NEW YORK, April 23.—To the woman who is planning her first trip abroad to visit the Paris Exposition, her traveling dress is a matter of importance. It is in this dress that she will make her first impression on her fellow voyagers, as she appears on the deck of the steamship on the day of sailing; it is this dress that she will don when she lands on foreign soil, and it is in this dress that she will thereafter spend for weeks two-thirds of her waking time.

For the woman to whom this statement does not apply—the woman of many trunks and much money—no suggestions are necessary. To the tourist of modest means it may be said that to be cumbered in Europe with much baggage is as inconvenient as it is expensive.

A loosely woven serge is perhaps the best material for a traveling suit. Paris in summer is sometimes about as hot as New York, but if extended travel on the Continent, or especially in England, is contemplated, one must count on an average of much cooler weather.

Trousers one in black, a well-chosen brown is a good color, apt to hold its own under attacks of dust and cinders. A good navy blue that will not fade or rust is almost equally serviceable, and after these colors come gray and a few greens.

To insure comfort in walking, the skirt should be short enough to clear the ground. I have seen a French woman climbing Mount Filice in a skirt that reached to the ankles, and she was not one of modishness, but of folly.

To reduce the number of wraps to be carried, it is a good plan to have the traveling dress a three-piece suit, with skirt, bodice and coat. Then one is equipped for stormy days, while on fair one the fitted bodice may be laid aside in favor of silk or cotton shirt waists.

Fastened With Nails.
Trimnings on such a dress, which naturally will be tailor made, should be limited to stitchings and strappings. I have seen within a day or two a very smart traveling outfit of a striped brown material, which was decorated, both on coat and bodice, with leather straps fastened ornamentally with brass-headed nails.

Another pretty traveling suit, in gray, was strapped with cloth, the bands expanding at intervals into trefles. If the fashionable tucked or plaited skirt be adopted it must be managed with care to avoid weight. For a delicate woman the pleasure of a European trip may be doubled by reducing the pounds burden of clothing.

The question of weight is again to be considered in choosing a traveling hat. This will be worn daily for so many hours that it must be easy and as becoming as possible. Also it must be simple and of durable materials. Flower trimmings are impracticable, so are ribbons of delicate colors.

For a young girl a smart Summer felt is apt to be a good choice. If a straw toque be preferred, the straw trimmings introduced this season are eminently usable, as are braided and wings.

The question of veil is a difficult one. It is a sufficient tax upon the eyes to use them for hours in museums and picture galleries, without further blinding them with veils. Yet a square traveling veil to protect the face is almost a necessity, to those of lace or tissue may be added at discretion.

Of shirt waists there should be from four to six cotton, smartly made, but easily laundered. One or two silk waists should be carried for freshening the toilet on arrival at a hotel and at table d'hôte dinners.

Boots and shoes should be, above all things, easy fitting. It is not necessary to take a large stock; they may be bought abroad as cheaply as here. Gloves may be bought more cheaply, though differences in price are much less now than a few years ago. The traveler's umbrella should be of good, strong silk, with a plain handle.

Every article thus far mentioned is meant for traveling use strictly. The tourist who expects to go into society requiring ceremonious dress will, of course, make the necessary provisions.

The traveler who goes south of the Alps, into Italy, will need a thin dress in addition to those specified. Khaki and blue linen are good materials.

Traveling Dress.
A blue linen traveling dress lately finished has a blouse bodice with several rows of cording run horizontally above a corset belt of green taffeta. The skirt is corded for some distance below the hips, and is finished at the bottom with a band of open-work insertion, through whose interstices are run narrow green ribbons. A similar ribbon decoration trims the low neck of the blouse. The yoke and high collar are of taffeta.

ment, but may be left, along with the steamer rugs and deck chair—if the traveler buys that article, instead of hiring from the deck steward—in charge of the steamship company at Liverpool. A partly worn tailor dress is serviceable for ocean wear, or any dark-colored woolen dress which is plain and in good condition. For one must avoid the suggestion of shabby fineries.

If it is necessary to buy a new outfit, attention should be paid to these particulars: A seagoing suit must be short enough to need no holding up above wet or cinder-strewn decks; it must be of a material not easily affected by salt and damp, and it must be easily put off and on. To dress quickly and escape the close air of the stateroom is one great secret of avoiding seasickness.

When the sea dress has been assumed the costume in which one came aboard may be folded away in the bottom of the steamer trunk; it will be needed no more until the morning of landing. The articles which must be placed convenient for use—luggage, a hat, a bag, a pair of shoes, a flannel bedgown, to counteract the dampness of the berth sheet; a towel, a bath wrap, warm underwear, and the cushions, rugs and wraps to be used on deck.

"Catch-All" a Necessity.
No one who has ever experienced the comfort of it will ever neglect to take a big catch-all to be tacked to the stateroom door; its pockets will hold a hundred articles of convenience and necessity. Place should be found, too, for a hot-water bag, which is better than any nostrum in case of seasickness, and for a bag for the bath sponge, soap, etc.

A pretty silk shirt waist must be placed where it can be reached when one is well enough to dress for dinner, for the etiquette of shipboard life demands this much at least of ceremony.

Of deck wraps one cannot have too many. A golf cape or short, heavy coat is handy in sunny weather; when the decks are wet with spray, a long ulster with high collar is more serviceable. Two or three cushions are wanted for the steamer chair, and a big double rug in which one may be completely enveloped. Some of the best rugs that I have ever seen in use have been made like an Arctic explorer's bedbag; the wearer is buttoned into one so cozily that neither cold nor wind can find entrance.

For the head one wants something warm and close-fitting, that, when the wind blows, will not tug too hard at the temples. A yachting cap is good, if one can stand the severity of it; otherwise an alpine felt or a small turban.

The cap is not worn into the dining saloon either at luncheon or at dinner. This adds to life some difficulties in the arrangement of the old-time array of unkempt, salt-stained dinner. Luncheon calls for no other change of dress, dinner for such smartening-up as one is equal to.

Be just, but not proud, in the matter of feet, and you will have more respect

for the seventeenth century. We are far from "bandeaux a la Vierge" and the plastered down hair so dear to our grandmothers. The present style seeks its inspirations from the directory period. Hanging locks are suppressed, being replaced by rotundity of hair at the nape of the neck, and only the ends are grouped in one of two coils on the top of the head. Large undulations are indispensable for this style.

It is no longer the serious fashion of the Greek statue which obtains, but a sort of swelling motion imparted to the hair, which places it to the fullest advantage, sets off its sheen and permits of any style of headgear. Voluminous coiffures such as are now in vogue are becoming to most faces, only fine and very pure features being adapted to flat heads.

The slight undulating "toupet" over the middle of the forehead is very graceful. It may be more or less lowered, according to whether the forehead is narrow, and should be disclosed to the fullest extent, or, on the other hand, so high that it should be shortened or its imperfections concealed. The forehead, in fact, is very rarely perfect in women's faces, and there is no feature which can be so easily improved by suitable arrangement of the hair.

Worn in Tufts.
At the sides the hair is worn in tufts, a sort of "bandeau bouffant" joining the hair at the back of the neck, and which is brushed up and rendered fluffy.

The use of postiches is indispensable for this kind of hairdressing. The best sort is a thick roll going around the head, over which the hair is raised in large undulating locks that can be easily straightened out with a comb. Formerly uniformity was the rule, and the same alignment was to be seen on every woman's head.

The fair sex knows better now, and, while strictly adhering to the dictates of fashion, each one seeks to adapt them to her own facial peculiarities.

While adopting the general form of head-dress, some prefer the Marie Antoinette style, with its upstanding hair role, while others adopt the Duchesse de Bourgogne curves, and others again the light curl of Mme. Reanmer, or the low front of the Roman Empresses. The same hats and the same head ornaments go equally well with these various types, with certain changes of trimming or angle of brim—there is every latitude in this respect.

What fashion insists upon is beauty and smartness. At no epoch was this problem so easy to solve, the progress in the art within the last 20 years having been fabulous.

Large hat brims assume the most diverse forms. It is especially the capeline variety, with high crown that adapts itself most readily to all these diversities. The sides can be more or less raised, the peak lowered or drawn back. Some prefer indentations all around, to form a sort of three-cornered hat, adorned with ribbons and flowers. Or, again, the form is less

prising to see so many yards of ribbon tufts swallowed up by these pretty hats. For the evening there are numbers of pearl wings of stiff standing bows, made of pearl embroidered tulle or of imitation spangles on a ground work of tulle in all shades. Many garlands and semi-garlands of flowers of the most voluminous kind go to make up a youthful coiffure, which sits well on the undulations and shimmering waves of hair.

Jewels are less worn on the head now than lighter ornaments are preferred. Diamonds of precious tones, which are so dressy, nevertheless prefer a place. But the number of women who possess really fine ones is limited, and they are only worn on ceremonial occasions.

JOHNSON, OF NEW YORK.
Factotum-in-Chief for the Swell "Four Hundred."
Frank Johnson, "William Johnson's son," as the nameplate on the door of his residence at No. 21 West Eighth street, New York, announces, is one of the most important adjuncts of the society of the country's metropolis. He has spent his life packing New York's four hundred into carriages and sending them home from social functions.

In the days when there was no four hundred in New York—even before Ward McAllister's advent—there arose on the social horizon of the great city a man with a figure and face like Daniel Webster's, a voice like a trumpet and the manner of a Chesterfield. This great man was known as Brown. He flourished as sexton at old Grace Church, down near Rector street. Brown brushed shoulders with all the wealthy old Knickerbocker families.

After Grace Church settled itself comfortably in its new home, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth streets, writes the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Brown saw that social demands were changing, and he accommodated himself to the change. He knew the world with which he had to deal and became the recognized guide for hostesses.

Then there is the matinee girl, who boasts of a large assortment of likenesses of varying value and various men. One of her pocketbooks may be seen the photograph of a popular actor. On her belt is a buckle ornamented with the photograph of the "man she was engaged to last summer." On her neck hangs the inevitable little gold heart locket containing the picture of her "latest sweetheart." A flap of her muff opens and the face of "Cousin Bert, Dick or Jack" is in evidence. Her brother gave her the miniature hatpin, but then "no one will know it's my brother."

Table Etiquette.
To use a toothpick at the table, even though it be concealed behind the napkin or one's hand, is to at once stamp oneself as a vulgarian of the most glaring type. Holding the napkin before the mouth does not in the least deceive any one as to what is going on behind the napkin, and the act is quite as disgusting in its suggestiveness as if it were done in plain view of every one at the table.

Occasionally some small bit of food lodges between the teeth. It is annoying and uncomfortable, but unless one can refrain from removing it until in the privacy of his own company.

The Dressing Table.
A clothes brush should have a place among the necessary impedimenta of the toilet. A hand-glass, too, is a necessity, one would make sure that one's back hair is as it should be, and a pretty kind is made with a folding handle to stand on the table. Everything on the dressing-table should be immaculate in its cleanliness.

Dust, of course, is not for one moment to be tolerated there, and articles of glass and silver should be kept as bright as it is possible for polishing to make them. This is not difficult if a chamois be kept near at hand, and used daily to wipe everything, so that it is kept quite dry.

Advice to Dressmakers.
Dressmakers, in order to obtain good results in their work, must understand proportion thoroughly. It is not necessary to resort to padding to obtain it. Hot weather is coming, and it is enough to stand the heat in ordinary thin Summer wear, without having a quantity of cotton batting tacked to add to one's discomfort. Let the trimming of the gowns answer for the padding; it ought to give the effect of length, breadth and daintiness.

Plaited Undergarments.
Except for brief petticoats and negligees, China silk is not enjoying fair favor now. The lingerie maker is dependent upon the laundress for the completion of her efforts. Plaits women must have in their undergarments, and anything which gives extra fullness is despised. So the body of the garments, as those of nightdresses, is put into the yoke with the smallest of gathers.

Johnson Succeeds Brown.
When Brown's head faded from the Johnson succeeded him. He made his debut as Brown's successor at the wedding of General Tom Thumb years ago in Grace Church.

His horizon, however, was shadowed by the great McAllister, who gave him his name on the eve of a Fairchild's ball. He had been trained from boyhood for the duties which some day were to become his, and when the Bradley Martin ball raised the elite to action, Frank Johnson, twenty-eight years of age, took the responsibility of tickets at the door and of calling the 600 carriages which lined Fifth avenue.

His reign has since been supreme, for Johnson, the elder, is now dead, bequeathing to his son his remarkable memory and faithfulness to social demands. It has been said of the younger Johnson that he has never made a mistake. No member of the social contingent, however incompetent at his revels of the evening to find his way to his carriage, has ever been sent astray through Johnson's lapse of memory.

"They call me the walking directory," he declared, laughingly. "But I just happen to be such, for my father trained me to this business."

Evades Reply.
When asked whether it was true that large sums had been offered him for introductions by social aspirants Johnson smiled deprecatingly.

"Society is so complex since my father's time," he said. "Then there were not nearly four hundred people who went everywhere, but now nearly every fashionable lady's visiting list mounts up to a thousand. While father rarely wrote for hostesses more than 500 invitations, I seldom send out less than 3000 to 3500. In my father's day Mr. Brown and he had their office in a feed store on Broadway, and to them used to come those who wished some retaining or help for carriages at night."

One of Johnson's most interesting duties is that of giving out the tickets for the office van where the coachmen and footmen get hot coffee and a sandwich during their long hours of waiting, and thus be saved the temptations of the saloons. He managed outside affairs for the Vanderbilt-Pear wedding, the Bradley Martin ball, the Astor ball and the wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant and Prince Casanovese.

Portrait Fad for Lovers.
Miniature Craze Broken Out Among Gushing Women.

Cupid has recently decreed that his subjects cultivate the "portrait fad." Freshly initiated lovers are glad to indulge this whim of the little god. The older and more experienced of his courtiers good-naturedly tolerate, though they may not altogether approve of, the wholesale exhibition of a loved-one's likeness. In the early part of this century sweethearts could exchange pictures of themselves and their loved ones in the most perfect manner. The miniature craze of the period dagger-poets, silhouettes and miniatures were the only available likenesses. The first two were very unsatisfactory—the latter exceedingly expensive. Now, at the end of the century, pictures of sweethearts abound in such profusion that, like the bottomless well of the church fair,

it seems as though the trickery of mirrors must be used to produce such bewildering numbers of the same faces, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Naturally this craze predominates among women, and particularly young women. The quality of a girl's likeness of her sweetheart must needs be in accordance with the financial condition of one or both of the lovers. But there are few young women who cannot afford to not-afford an extensive collection. And when there is no sweetheart available, "a dear friend," "just like a brother," a "known him since I was a child," or a "platonist friend, you know," constitutes the excuse for a collection.

Although the pocket-book may control the quality and quantity of these likenesses, the style is a matter of environment or social standing. The young woman who is a member of the exclusive social set possesses an exquisitely painted miniature of her fiancé or friend, which is surrounded with jewels and may be worn as a pendant or a brooch. The miniature is easily removed from its jeweled setting should there be any desire to replace it with the new one. If the fair lady is an enthusiastic faddist she will have a miniature likeness set into the handle of her locket and on the case of her watch. One devotee appeared very recently with her "two best boy friends" painted one on each of the toes of her dainty slippers.

This original departure created quite an excitement among fellow collectors. Another young woman, who devotes her energies to the painting of china, has nearly completed decorating a tea set sufficient to serve two people. On the pieces with which her husband-to-be will be served she has her own likeness, and on the others, which will be reserved for her own use when married, she has painted her intended's portrait.

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Saint and Tailor Maid.
He was carved in stone and he stood alone
High up in the altar wall.
With a frown, looking coldly down
At the donors, great and small.
He was grand and great; but more and late
He searched over each human face.
For he sought a soul, that his own might do
A portion of its grace.

In a stained glass ray he saw one day
A girl's face glorified.
And he knelt in prayer at the chancel door.
And his hair he tipped and sighed.
Then he spoke through the perfume smoke
Though dire necessity, to minister to the
And to the girl in the tailor gown.
To the girl in the tailor gown.

With a dainty ear, she bent to hear
Through the organ's throbbing dim.
And a wild-rare blush made her sweet face
Flush.
As she gave one glance at him.
"Oh, Saint," she said, as she bowed her head,
"I am only a foolish maid.
And I hardly dare even look up there,
For of saints I am afraid."

Then the Saint said: "Hush—Little Girl—
I have told you.
A secret I have to tell:
It is but a chance that I do not dance
The flag of her pocketbook may be seen
Though dire necessity, to minister to the
Where the red-hot stones grill up the bones
And sutter the soul about.
Through my life's short span I was only a
man.
But they never found me out!"
—Kate Masters, in Life.

WOMAN'S PLACE THE HOME

Should Be of Fertile Mind, and Not Know Her Limitations and Should Seek to Do Men's Tasks.

Woman's duty in the home is paramount. This does not necessarily mean that woman must be the drudge and burden-bearer, although she may be called upon, though dire necessity, to minister to the needs of the family, in the capacity of cook and laundress. By so doing she need not lessen her dignity, or consider herself humbled, for some of our noblest women, who have given to literature gems of greatest value, have toiled early and late, and while they labored, have produced and thought great things. If we but live the life of today, without taking thought of tomorrow, we are not above the beasts of which God gave us dominion. Woman's duty ends not with the service rendered to the physical needs of the family. Too often it is interpreted to mean drudgery, and nothing higher. But the meanest office performed by the human race can be ennobled until our "dearest shall blossom as the rose."

Labor was not the curse of the human race, as some interpret it to be, but, rather, the opportunity to develop the faculties of the mind and body. The Garden of Eden, that typifies the home, and woman must trim and prune the little human plants God in His Wisdom places there. Then, too, plants need water and good nutritive soil in which to grow, and if we put our children in the desert, we must expect barrenness of thought and action.

Too often the home is but the stopping place and restaurant where only physical wants are supplied and no food is given for the higher intellectual and spiritual growth and development. The passing fashions of the hour are too often studied with care and become the prevailing and book of lasting worth lies dust-covered and neglected in some out-of-the-way corner.

Must Know Her Limitations.
Woman, to fulfill the highest duty God intended for her, must be of a fertile mind, widely read, but, in getting knowledge, she must know her limitations and not be educated at the expense of her physical strength. Many a daughter has "graduated" from the high school, and then, when she attempts to do the work of a man, she finds that she is not equipped for it.

Children should never eat the flesh of young animals, such as lamb or veal. Veal frequently produces acute indigestion. Pork should be entirely omitted from the household menu. Following is one day's dietary for a child of 10 or thereabouts:

Breakfast—Baked apples and cream, wheat germ, poached egg on toast of whole-wheat bread.
Dinner—Mutton broth with barley, broiled steak, roasted potatoes, corn, peas, and milk, lettuce, salad, apple pudding with whipped cream.
Supper—Steamed prunes, cornmeal mush and milk, toasted whole-wheat bread.

PRETTY WINDOW GARDEN.
New York Widow Turns Winter Into Summer With Flowers.

There abides in a New York side street and in rather a forlorn flat, an enterprising little woman who turns Winter into Summer for herself and her neighbors. She is a dressmaker by trade, and when sewing, cooking and child culture do not interfere, she potters about her window garden with great results. The materials she has at hand are very poor and common, but that does not matter. In the first place she has hundreds of graceful vines trained on strings, sweet potatoes growing in preserve jars, six in all. Behind these stand four Chinese ivy bulbs, which grow both fast and easily in pebbles and water in cocoanut shells which happened to be handy.

A hanging basket, which imitates the costly Japanese affairs now so fashionable, is a wire sponge holder, lined with excelsior, moss and earth, and droops with two old-time vines, Wandering Jew and Creeping Charlie. Then, a top of a pineapple is put into a pot of sand, is now a flourishing spiky plant of which the owner is justly proud. She has a cigar box full of savory herbs which are used in soups and sauces, and a bigger one full of young tomato plants, which are soon to be transplanted to the fire escape, for their better growth and the envious curiosity of the adjacent boarders.

A soap box is filled with blossoming verbena, petunias and marigolds, common little flowers in summer, but welcome enough during Winter blizzards.

"Taken altogether," says the New York Herald, from which the story is taken, "the widow would not exchange her floral family for any of the fine but slowly declining plants upturned behind costly heavy curtains, which need the young man from the florist to doctor them into health."

He Doesn't Dare.
It is said that if the Sultan of Turkey were allowed to consult his own fates, he would only have one wife, instead of the 300 he now maintains in his harem. He dare not abolish the institution, for he knows that the day he saw the last of his royal harem would also see the last of his reign. Such occupant of the harem receives the title of princess, hence it is the ambition of every Turkish officer to get his daughter into it.



FOR THE OCEAN VOYAGE.

from your attendants than if you go to the usual American extreme, and will receive just as much attention.
ELLEN OSBORN.

HEADGEAR A LA MODE.
Voluminous Coiffures Now the Proper Thing in Paris.
The way in which women dress their hair at present is quite graceful says a French fashion paper of recent date. The forehead appears to be surrounded by a halo, with that upward curve which reminds one of the ecclesiastical pictures of

precise-something fantastic, like the touque of a bedridden page.

Sleight of Hand.
Witness the instant which gives a sleight of hand artist instantaneously gives 100 different forms to the same hat. Our clever milliners have acquired the same skill, and we see them perform the same miracle, accompanying it with a bestrewn of the rarest flowers, of tulle, of feathers and streamers of ribbon.

Everything has its importance in these trimmings, and one may take it for granted that the experience of great milliners has taught them so. It may seem such

Then the flat iron is used cunningly to make the gathered portion seen plaited. The effect is so difficult to obtain that the mondaine has in this what she much desires, a mode which is almost confined to women of wealth.

Water for Complexion.
A woman whose complexion is the envy of all her acquaintances says that her coloring is due to her use of water. She does not drink water with her meals, but between meals takes at least two quarts of water, distilled if possible, in order to obtain white arms and throat she advises women to bathe them frequently in a saturated solution of Epsom salts.

ated with honors," only to be graduated to a "higher and better plane of spiritual action" and the home left with a vacant chair.

Each act of a human being has its effect on posterity and an evil thought becomes father of the unborn child. Just so may noble thoughts and actions become our masters and stamp their impress upon those to become the darlings of the home.

Can woman with these grave responsibilities afford to grasp the plow of politics and upturn to the world furrows of sorrow and barren regret, only to be followed by a harvest of weeds? No.

To be sure, in some states of the Union woman has had given into her hand that powerful weapon, the ballot, and has