

BANDON RECORDER.

MAX MULLER'S CHANGE.

The Famous Philologist Sorely Needed It When It Came.

When Max Muller, the famous philologist, first arrived in England in 1847, at the invitation of the East India Company, he was often obliged to exercise the greatest care in order to eke out his somewhat limited income. Concerning this period of his life an interesting story is told in "The Life and Letters of Muller," edited by his wife.

One day Muller left his spectacles, which he had broken, to be mended at a shop in the Strand, and on calling to fetch them he held down a sovereign to pay for them. The shopman returned him change for half a sovereign and persisted that Muller had only given him 10 shillings. It was in vain to remonstrate. This man only became abusive to the unmistakable foreigner in a well worn coat, and Muller left the shop, sadly aware that the missing 10 shillings represented several dinners which he must give up.

Some days passed dinnerless when one evening the man rushed out of the shop as Muller was passing with 10 shillings in his hand, which he held out to him.

"Oh, sir," he said, "I have watched for you several days. You were right. I found I had 10 shillings too much when I counted up my money that evening, and I have longed to give it back to you," adding, "for you look as if you wanted it!"

MARSHAL NEY'S DEATH.

The Dramatic End of the Brave French Soldier.

Ney refused naturally to place himself on his knees and to allow his eyes to be bandaged. He only asked Commandant Sainet-Bias to show him where he was to stand. He faced the platoon, which held their muskets at "the recover," and then, in an attitude which I shall never forget, so noble was it, calm and dignified, without any swagger, he took off his hat, and, profiting by the short moment which was caused by the adjutant de place having to place himself on one side and to give the signal for firing, he pronounced these few words, which I heard very distinctly, "Frenchemen, I protest against my sentence, my honor!" At these last words, as he was placing his hand on his heart, the detonation was heard. He fell as if struck by lightning. A roll of the drums and the cries of "Vive le roi" by the troops formed in square brought to a close this magnificent ceremony.

This fine death made a great impression on me. Turning to Augustus de la Rochejaquelein, colonel of the grenadiers, who was by my side and who deplored, like myself, the death of the brave de braves, I said to him: "There, my dear friend, is a grand lesson in learning to die." "The Empire and the Restoration," General Rochechonart.

THE USE OF JEWELRY.

It Is Something More Than a Love of Pretty Trifles.

Even in its modern form when ornament has been left almost wholly to women it is something more than a love of pretty trifles. On the persons of the female members of his family the man loves to see the display of the wealth which in these days is power, and, if modern taste will not allow it in himself, it is still indulgent to his vicarious display of it through his women. So far as women themselves are concerned and abet in this assertion of power, so far they may claim to be acquitted from the charge of sheer vanity. Women of families who have become recently rich love most to display their jewelry, and it may be there is not so much vanity as assertion in it of their claim in virtue of wealth to be respected and honored. Those women who have undispensed claims to distinction exercise more discretion, and their chief displays are on those occasions when it is congruous to emphasize their social power and influence. Thus to the end we have the close connection between ornament and money which has existed from the beginning.—London Saturday Review.

Why Is It?

Everybody knows how the wheels of a railroad car are fastened to the axle. They are shrunk on—that is, put on hot and allowed to shrink in cooling so that they are practically a solid piece with the axle. These cars go around curves, and it will be observed that the outer rail covers a great deal more ground than the inner one, so that to turn the curves and finish even the outside wheel must of necessity travel considerably faster than the inner one. Yet it is fixed solidly to the axle and cannot make a fraction of a revolution more than the other one, yet the axle remains intact, and the curves are passed with untiring regularity. Why is it?

Secret of Longevity.

A London newspaper has been asking a number of very old men for the secret of their long life. The replies are of the sort commonly heard: "One lives long because he has taken wine every day in moderation, another because he never tasted wine. One finds sovereign virtue in moderate physical exercise; another is convinced that he lives long because he keeps his body quiet and his mind active, all of which means that each man has followed his natural inclination, never exceeded the measure fixed by good sense and rarely thought fit or nothing about it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mind Accomplishments.

Power to do is largely a result of self faith or self confidence. No matter what you undertake, you will not do it until you think you can. You will not master it until you first feel the mastery and do the deed in your mind. It must first be thought out or it can never be wrought out. It must be a mind accomplishment before it can be a material one.—Success.

Don't Be Too "National."

One's nationality is to others a bare and a nuisance which cannot be got out of the way too soon. A man's nationality is something he is justly proud of, but not till it is put aside can the man of another nation have joy of his humanity, spiritually.

POLLY LARKIN

In one of the busy, prosperous cities in the East is a little settlement of tillers, the majority of whom have never known what it was to enjoy luxuries, and have lived a sort of a hap-hazard life, glad enough to get the wherewithal to keep the wolf from the door. Their existence was to toil, eat and sleep, day in and day out, year in and year out, and never a thought of changing their monotonous existence and cultivating those things that would keep to lighten their pathway and show them the beauties of nature, and wander into different scenes and make new friends, which they would find in the enjoyment of good books and magazines. A few months ago some ladies who find their greatest pleasure in doing for others, and who have an abundance of means at their command, met and discussed the matter of throwing new influences about these people who had been in a grove so long that they did not know how to get out of it. They saw how the children in the thickly populated district were following in the footsteps of their parents, many of them old before the time. Some few of the boys and girls broke over the line, but it was more to be deplored than praised. They grew reckless, and it did not add any to the moral tone of the community, so the leaders set to work to make a new life for these people, and it was hard work; they formed literary and social societies, hired a hall and fitted it up as a gymnasium and reading room. Here the boys who had been wont to pass their idle time on the street, or worse still, hanging round the cheap saloons with yawning doors to lure them in where the wily dealer in cheap drinks found no trouble in getting their money away from them. It was like the spider and the fly; once they stepped into the meshes, they were victims to be bled by the saloonkeepers until every dollar was gone. The ladies soon had the social room filled until the closing hour every night with men and boys. A teacher was hired to give them lessons in the gymnasium, and teaching them the art of boxing and fencing. They played checkers, back-gammon, chess and cards, but never for money or any other stake, while older men gathered in the reading room to enjoy periodicals, magazines and the late papers, and books which were furnished liberally by friends who had become interested and wanted to assist in the good work. They impressed upon the boys the advantage it would be to them to save their money, with the result that many of them who had allowed the money to slip through their fingers and who could not tell you next day where it had gone now have little bank accounts, and every Saturday night they make a small deposit and are the proud possessors of their own bank books. It is a new era for them, and has opened up a side of life they were utterly ignorant of.

These same ladies have also taken an interest in the girls, and they, too, have their reading rooms and gymnasiums, where many happy hours are spent. In this department is also a piano and plenty of late music, although the ladies are trying hard to make them give up the rag-time melodies that go with a rhythm and swing which captivates their uncultured ear when the music from the old masters would be turned down as "no good." They are also being taught the beauties of nature. Every Sunday, one little lady, who has concluded to devote her life to the betterment of the people of this section, takes several girls, who are employed in the factories during the week and have no other time for pleasure, out into the woods, and little by little she is teaching or calling their attention to the wonderful and beautiful treasures the woods and plant life holds for us. Some of them were not interested at first, but gradually their eyes have become opened and they are looking at this grand old world through entirely different glasses, and many of them are enthusiastic as the teacher herself. Life has taken on another charm, and they are broadening out and becoming more and more enlightened and refined. They are getting to appreciate the good books and magazines much more than they ever did the cheap yellow-back novels that they had been used to devouring when they read at all. In fact, the good work has progressed so rapidly that several girls have quite a good-sized bank account and are saving for a purpose; and what do you think it is? Why, nothing more nor less than taking a trip abroad, and they are to be chaperoned by one of the young lady supporters of the club when that time rolls around. In the mean time they are reading books of travel and studying maps and consulting guide books for the trip of their lives. The line of travel is all laid out, and they know just what they are going to do when their little bank books register a certain amount. They will be chaperoned by one of the ladies.

The Ladies' Village Improvement Society of Oxford, Chenango county, has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. From time to time accounts have come from Oxford indicating that the village owes much to the public-spirited, energetic women who compose the organization. This society has done much directly in beautifying Oxford, but probably the most valuable work has been done in promoting civic pride among the citizens generally.

The Women's Improvement Clubs of California have done much in beautifying their respective towns. Nor have they become a thing of the past, after the first enthusiasm wore off, as some of the chronic complainers, which every town possesses to more or less extent, have predicted they would. The interest is just as keen, and every now and then we hear of new clubs being formed in distant towns, and if good wishes will help them out any, they have a score of them from Polly.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)

The appointment of a joint military and naval board to investigate the desirability of including in the instruction of cadets at West Point and Annapolis lessons in self defense and personal encounter was decided upon at a recent meeting of the cabinet. The present war between Russia and Japan has shown that personal encounter is more likely to occur in war than has been thought. Particularly is this likely to happen at night, when many attacks in the present war have been made. The training of the Japanese in sword play and their agility came in for great attention.

Some time ago President Roosevelt called to the attention of Secretary Taft and Secretary Morton the desirability of encouraging the physical development of the cadets, and subsequent reports of instruction in Jiu Jitsu, the Japanese method of wrestling, was recommended.

The Inaugural committee has appropriated \$20,000 to pay the expenses of bringing to this city six of the most famous living Indians. They are to ride Indian ponies and wear their tribal robes and war paint and will be about the most gorgeous part of the parade. The Indians who are coming are Quannah Parker of the Comanches, Geronimo of the Apaches, Backskin Charley, representing the Ute American Horse of the Cheyennes, Hollowhorn Bear of the Sioux and Little Plume of the Blackfeet.

The chiefs will be accompanied by six interpreters and attendants. They will assemble at the Carlisle Indian school and come here with the Indian school cadets.

Preparations are being made for the erection of the stands in the Court of History, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. The president's stand, directly in front of the White House, will seat about 1,000 people, and the stand directly opposite to this and in front of Lafayette square will accommodate 5,000 people. Both pavilions will be erected by the inaugural committee, which will sell the seats. As four years ago, the seats will be appointed among the guests of the president, the senate and house, the judiciary and the press.

Two hundred miners marching in their mining clothes and torch caps will be a unique feature of the inaugural parade. A delegation of miners returning from the convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis submitted the plan to the president recently, and he heartily approved it.

Arthur Simmons, Secretary Loeb's negro doorkeeper, has been reduced to the rank of a common messenger in the interior department. The announced reason was that Simmons "had been there too long" and seemed to have forgotten how to treat people.

Simmons regarded himself as Mr. Loeb's watchdog. Before he would take a stranger's card in he subjected him to a cross examination that was calculated to bring out every essential fact in his history. If the explanation did not suit Simmons the caller was turned down regardless of rank. He offended the German and Italian ambassadors with his insistent questions, and they were among many complainants.

Simmons was appointed a doorkeeper at the White House in President Grant's administration. William B. Dulaney, President Roosevelt's barber, has been promoted to Simmons' place.

President Roosevelt has nominated William Martin of New York to be consul general at Hankow, China. Mr. Martin is a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. He was appointed consul at Chinkiang, China, by President McKinley, and was there during the Boxer troubles in 1900. In 1902 he was appointed consul at Nankin.

Visitors who, strolling through the government buildings here, see portraits of occupants of the cabinet offices from the foundation of the government, the signers of the Declaration of Independence and other notable do not realize what a long and tedious task it was for Major Peabody, an officer of the state department, to make these collections. As a result of Major Peabody's labors in bringing to completion this work the government now has likenesses of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence and all but three of the men who framed the federal constitution.

The appointment of a director of the bureau of American republics to succeed William W. Rockhill, who is to go to Peking as minister from this country, is said to lie between two men. These are William C. Fox, chief clerk and editor of the bureau, and Charles M. Pepper, the well known traveler and newspaper writer. It was thought some time ago that Mr. Pepper stood the better chance, but the chances are now said to favor Mr. Fox. The appointment will probably be delayed for some time, and this may again lead to change in the probabilities. Inasmuch as Mr. Pepper has some unusually strong backing.

There is a wonderful timepiece of the rear lobby of the senate belonging to the weather bureau and supervised by one of its trusted employees, Mr. Jones. So wonderful a piece of mechanism is this chronometer that it varies only about eight seconds a year. Since this session of congress began it has varied less than one second.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

He Was Cool.

"Now and then I hear an old soldier bragging how cool he was in his first fight," said the one armed man, "and I always have a dim suspicion that his case was like my own. 'I had determined to be cool at every cost, and so far as I could tell I fired away forty rounds, killed at least ten of the enemy and had every reason to believe myself a hero. I had begun to brag a little after the thing was all over when the captain of my company showed me that I had loaded my musket ten times and had not fired it once and in a fatherly way observed to me: 'Abe, I can forgive you this once for running away and hiding under a baggage wagon, but if you play the trick again I shall have to take official notice of it!'"

The Prospective Better Half—But, seriously, George, am I the only girl that you are the only girl that I ever loved. You know as well as—

The Prospective Better Half—I wasn't going to, George. I started to ask "Am I the only girl that would have you?"—Puck.

The trouble with you," said the musical enthusiast, "is that you do not understand classical music." "Perhaps," answered Mr. Cumroo, "but I refuse to be regarded as a man of inferior intelligence until I find some one who is competent to prove that he understands it!"—Washington Star.

"We crossed the line last Monday," wrote the traveler, "and the gale was blowing fearfully. The sheets flapped angrily in the wind, and"—

"It's a wonder the sheets didn't blow off the line and be lost at sea," mused his wife, pausing in her reading of the interesting epistle.—Judge.

Miners to Parade. Two hundred miners marching in their mining clothes and torch caps will be a unique feature of the inaugural parade. A delegation of miners returning from the convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis submitted the plan to the president recently, and he heartily approved it.

Loeb's Doorkeeper Reduced. Arthur Simmons, Secretary Loeb's negro doorkeeper, has been reduced to the rank of a common messenger in the interior department.

The announced reason was that Simmons "had been there too long" and seemed to have forgotten how to treat people.

Simmons regarded himself as Mr. Loeb's watchdog. Before he would take a stranger's card in he subjected him to a cross examination that was calculated to bring out every essential fact in his history.

Simmons was appointed a doorkeeper at the White House in President Grant's administration.

William B. Dulaney, President Roosevelt's barber, has been promoted to Simmons' place.

President Roosevelt has nominated William Martin of New York to be consul general at Hankow, China.

Visitors who, strolling through the government buildings here, see portraits of occupants of the cabinet offices from the foundation of the government, the signers of the Declaration of Independence and other notable do not realize what a long and tedious task it was for Major Peabody, an officer of the state department, to make these collections.

WOMAN AND FASHION

For Young Girls.

House waists made with chemisette effects are among the novelties of the season for young girls and are eminently attractive and girlish. This one is exceptionally dainty and is made of white silk, the chemisette and cuffs being of tulle muslin, but there are innumerable combinations that are equally correct, all simple tulleis be.

The question of sleeves in the future—that is, the coming spring and summer—is one of interest, and many of the predictions made concerning them are heard with mingled pleasure and disapproval, the latter for some, the former for others. So far as the lingerie blouse is concerned, the leg of mutton, with a full top tapering down to rather narrow sleeves below the elbow and gathered into medium width cuffs of tucks or bands of fine embroidery, are among the latest imported novelties. This is the most sensible fashion of all. Its full top conceals both the too thin and the too fat arm unless it be of the sheer variety, and its close lower portion does away with the dipping and muzzing of the fuller old style sleeve.

Necklaces of opal beads are much worn. Ercu lace is used in preference to dead white. New earrings are of large pearls in a peculiar shade of buff. Clifton mohair is softer and less wiry than the ordinary mohair. No one with a paucity of gowns is wise in selecting a conspicuous red tulle.

New finger rings show settings much larger than have been worn for a long time. A new toque, the latest thing in Paris, has no brim at all at the back, but at the front the brim of the curled up type is nearly three inches high and the same height at the sides also, but from the middle of the sides it slopes down until at the center of the back there is none left. The termination is absolutely flat, nearly square, and on it cachepagne of some sort is to be affixed. This toque fits beautifully over the collar when the latter is low.

Those fascinating Du Barry hoods, which any girl who knows how to use a needle can readily fashion for herself, are making quite a furore for themselves, and fashioned in gauze with a dainty silk lining they certainly are most becoming to any type of face.

New designs in shirt waists are being constantly brought out, and this one, showing some novel effects, was stylishly developed in brown mohair. The front laps in double breasted style, and the right front is slashed to allow the tie to pass through. Three deep tucks in the upper part provide sufficient fullness, and a shapely appearance is given in the back by the tucks extending down to the waist line. The epaulets and the narrow revers are strapped with tan colored broadcloth and finished by small silk covered buttons. The sleeves are in the regulation shirt waist style, gathering into straight cuffs. Any of the season's waistings are suitable for the making, such as plique, madras, albatross and taffeta. The medium size will require two and five-eighths yards of thirty-six inch material.

While looking for stragglers just as a Welsh regiment was about to sail from Cape Town for England an officer found a private standing at attention in a shed. "What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Please, sir," was the reply, "I am a lunatic, and I am waiting for the corporal's guard." He was right; he was a lunatic, and his guard had forgotten him.

Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves who are out of favor with all others.—Shakespeare.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

ERRORS OF PRINTERS

BLUNDERS OF THE TYPES BOTH LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.

Once in a while the compositor will stumble on an improvement on the Author—The Sad Misadventure of a Letter May Make.

Among the masterpieces of blundering typography must be reckoned two perpetrated in a southern newspaper. An editor, wishing to congratulate General Pillow after his return from Mexico as a battle scarred veteran, was made by the types to characterize him as "a battle scarred veteran." The indignant general, rushing into the editorial sanctum, demanded an explanation, which was given and a correction promised in the next day's paper. Judge of the editor's feelings on the morrow when, as if "to heap horrors upon horrors' head," he found the general styled in the revised paragraph "that battle scarred veteran."

It has often surprised those who have been victims of typographical errors that amid the infinite combinations of types there are hardly any lucky blunders in the author's favor, turning cacophony into euphony, turgidity into sublimity and nonsense into sense. It is true that once in a century a thought is actually improved by a typographical blunder. It is told, for example, of Malherbe that when in his famous epistle to Du Perrier, which his daughter's name was Rosette, he had written, "Et Rosette a veu ce veu vivent les roses" (And Rosette has lived as the roses live), the printer, who found the manuscript difficult to read, put "Rosette" instead of "Rosette." Malherbe in reading the proof was struck by the change and rewrote his verse as follows: "Et Rose, elle a veu ce veu vivent les roses, l'espece d'un matin" (And Rose, she has lived as the roses live, the space of a morning). But cases like these are exceedingly rare.

Some years ago the London Times, in speaking of a discussion before the council of ministers when Lord Brougham was chancellor, stated that "the chandler had thrown an extraordinary light on the question." In the London Christian World in 1883 a writer, referring to an address at Christ church by the Rev. Theodore Hookes, represented him as saying that some of the clergy had gone back "to the black lie (tie) of their boyhood."

In one of the editions of Davidson's Popular English Grammar the principal parts of the verb "to chide" were given as follows: "Present infinitive, to chide; past tense, I chid; past participle, to have chidden." In the London Courier many years ago his majesty George IV. was said to have a fit of the goat at Brighton. Another journal advertised a sermon by a celebrated divine on the "Immortality of the Soul," and also the "Lies of the Poets"—a work, no doubt, of many volumes. The London Globe once gave an extract from the registrar general's return in which it was stated that the inhabitants of London were suffering at that time "from a high rate of morality."

A letter more or a letter less makes strange havoc of a sentence. Early in the French revolution the Abbe Sieyes in correcting the proof sheets of a pamphlet in defense of his political conduct, read, "I have abused the republic"—a misprint for adured. "Wretch!" he cried to the printer. "Do you wish to send me to the guillotine?" What is treason, once asked a wag, but reason to a "T"—which "T" an accident of the press may displace with most awkward effect. On the other hand, a printer who omitted the first letter of Mr. Caswell's name might have pleased that it was "as well" without the C.

Pope Sixtus V., in order to exclude every possible error from an edition of the Vulgate Bible which he essayed to publish, personally superintended the printing of every sheet, yet it swarmed with errors. Heretical printers made great fun of this demonstration of papal infallibility, especially of the bull prefixed to the first volume communicating all printers who reprinting the work should alter the text.

An edition of the Bible printed at the Clarendon Press in 1617 is known as the "Vinegar Bible," because in the title of the twentieth chapter of Luke the parable of the vineyard is printed "parable of the vinegar." Perhaps the most fearful error of the press that ever occurred was caused by the letter "e" dropping out of the following passage in a form of the Book of Common Prayer: "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared the passage, was thus printed: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye."

Mistakes in punctuation, such as the omission or misplacing of a comma, sometimes greatly change the sense of a passage, as when a compositor—probably a crusty old bachelor—in setting up in a form of the Book of Common Prayer: "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared the passage, was thus printed: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye."

During the last half century there has been a remarkable improvement in regard to errors of the press. A writer today may use the word "selective" with full assurance that it will not be metamorphosed by the typographical imp into "electric" and may take up a proof from any respectable publisher without shuddering with fear that, in Hood's phrase, all his roses have been turned into noses, all his angels into angles and all his happiness into pappiness.—William Mathews in Philadelphia Post.

A Deacon's Sweet Tooth. Seven plain puddings hung in a kitchen at Etahlam, England, when a deacon walked in and ate five of them, cloths and all.

The Difference. A delegate from Boston to an educational conference in Philadelphia told of the answer given by a certain pupil in one of the public schools of the Hub in answer to a question put by a professor of natural history.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

WOMAN AND FASHION

For Young Girls.

House waists made with chemisette effects are among the novelties of the season for young girls and are eminently attractive and girlish. This one is exceptionally dainty and is made of white silk, the chemisette and cuffs being of tulle muslin, but there are innumerable combinations that are equally correct, all simple tulleis be.

The question of sleeves in the future—that is, the coming spring and summer—is one of interest, and many of the predictions made concerning them are heard with mingled pleasure and disapproval, the latter for some, the former for others. So far as the lingerie blouse is concerned, the leg of mutton, with a full top tapering down to rather narrow sleeves below the elbow and gathered into medium width cuffs of tucks or bands of fine embroidery, are among the latest imported novelties. This is the most sensible fashion of all. Its full top conceals both the too thin and the too fat arm unless it be of the sheer variety, and its close lower portion does away with the dipping and muzzing of the fuller old style sleeve.

Necklaces of opal beads are much worn. Ercu lace is used in preference to dead white. New earrings are of large pearls in a peculiar shade of buff. Clifton mohair is softer and less wiry than the ordinary mohair. No one with a paucity of gowns is wise in selecting a conspicuous red tulle.

New finger rings show settings much larger than have been worn for a long time. A new toque, the latest thing in Paris, has no brim at all at the back, but at the front the brim of the curled up type is nearly three inches high and the same height at the sides also, but from the middle of the sides it slopes down until at the center of the back there is none left. The termination is absolutely flat, nearly square, and on it cachepagne of some sort is to be affixed. This toque fits beautifully over the collar when the latter is low.

Those fascinating Du Barry hoods, which any girl who knows how to use a needle can readily fashion for herself, are making quite a furore for themselves, and fashioned in gauze with a dainty silk lining they certainly are most becoming to any type of face.

New designs in shirt waists are being constantly brought out, and this one, showing some novel effects, was stylishly developed in brown mohair. The front laps in double breasted style, and the right front is slashed to allow the tie to pass through. Three deep tucks in the upper part provide sufficient fullness, and a shapely appearance is given in the back by the tucks extending down to the waist line. The epaulets and the narrow revers are strapped with tan colored broadcloth and finished by small silk covered buttons. The sleeves are in the regulation shirt waist style, gathering into straight cuffs. Any of the season's waistings are suitable for the making, such as plique, madras, albatross and taffeta. The medium size will require two and five-eighths yards of thirty-six inch material.

While looking for stragglers just as a Welsh regiment was about to sail from Cape Town for England an officer found a private standing at attention in a shed. "What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Please, sir," was the reply, "I am a lunatic, and I am waiting for the corporal's guard." He was right; he was a lunatic, and his guard had forgotten him.

Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves who are out of favor with all others.—Shakespeare.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.



DAINTY BLOUSE WAIST.



A Trick Exposed.



STYLISH SHIRT WAIST.