

FASHION'S MIRROR.

Pretty Gowns for Evening Wear—Latest Hair Dressing—Coats and Saques.

The old-fashioned box plaits are to be seen as the trimming of underskirts. A box-plaited ruffle is four or five inches wide. There are one or two-inch wide box plaits separated by an equal space, and the plaiting is stitched on an inch or so below the upper edge, and the top of each plait is caught down.

A pretty dinner gown is made of alternate narrow strips of accordion-plaited crepe de chine and lace. The plaits are set close together at the waist line, and gradually widen to the lower edge of the skirt. The narrow panels of lace are slightly narrower at the waist, and also widen gradually at the edge of the skirt. The bodice is made of alternate horizontal rows of the lace and plaited crepe also.

Toques with sable crowns and brims of mirror velvet, trimmed with muslin flowers, are a feature of millinery. Roses are the special kind and the smaller sizes are much used, a wreath of white roses being the only trimming on a sable hat.

Long coats of velvet, a half-fitting loose saque, in shapes without any seam in the middle of the back, are one of the specialties in winter garments. Wide bands of stitched panne are the trimming and distinguishing feature in this style of garment, whether of cloth or velvet, and triple revers, one of cloth like the coat, one of white satin embroidered with lace on the edge, and one of colored cloth covered with stitching.

For evening a pretty way to dress the hair is first to wave it with hair curlers, if nature has not done this for you. Arrange the hair in the revived French-twist style, coiled, however, very loosely, and softly puffed at the top in front; save out a strand that you roll in a pompadour, and if you wish this effect accentuated, twist the hair over right on rather large pins. Curl little tendrils of short hair about the forehead, fasten a half wreath of pink or damask roses, with a delicate rosebud aigrette, and one or two effective loops of black velvet ribbon, just back of the pompadour roll—and the effect is charming.

Effective evening gowns have net overdresses worn over contrasting silk foundations, and small silk flowers, such as are used in millinery, are tacked to the net. They are in a color to match the goods beneath or in a contrasting color, as red flowers on black net over white satin.

Applique effects and cutwork are always in vogue when braiding is fashionable. Laid over rich satin, velvet or ladies' cloth, the elegant pieces of lace or silk passementerie en applique show to distinct advantage, but it seems a pity to see these handsome patterns laid over gowns or jackets of inferior fabric without any apparent reason. Lace is always so beautiful that it seems a waste to utilize it for many of the everyday uses, for which any amount of it is ruthlessly applied this winter.—Boston Budget.

CHILDREN AND THEIR STUDIES

Five Hours' Brain Work, the Maximum; Two Hours' Play, the Minimum.

The cramming system and its accompanying evils are a national crime at the feet of American parents. No child under 15 years of age should be given any home study whatever by his teachers. He should have not more than from one hour to four of schooling each day, the hours increasing with his years. Outside of school hours he should have at least three hours of play. After 15 the brain has another period of rapid development, with special increase of the higher faculties. Four hours of schooling, then, is not too much, provided the child's physical being is capable of it, and in time an hour of isolated study may be added. But that is enough. Five hours of brain work a day is the most that we should ask of our children, and the child should pass at least two hours a day in the open air. Our boys and girls do not get enough fresh air and sunshine into their bodies and natures. The higher institutions of learning understand the need of physical development for brain growth far better than do our lesser schools and our homes—sad as it is to admit it.—Edward W. Bok, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Child's Sleeping Hours. The baby should be taught to sleep at regular hours. At first he will sleep most of the time not occupied in feeding. At the age of six the child should sleep 10 or 12 hours at night and two hours during the day. Between these ages the amount of sleep should gradually diminish. The method of training babies to sleep is simple: Be sure that they are comfortable as to externals, and are well, then leave them alone in a properly guarded crib. After several months' humoring it may be dangerous to leave a child alone, as the little tyrant may work himself into such a rage as to have convulsions or to do himself physical injury, but the young infant may be trusted to "cry it out" in safety, and after the first disappointment is over he will be happier and more contented to take the ups and downs of life uncomplainingly.—Dr. A. L. Benedict, in Woman's Home Companion.

Table Flattery. Hardly anything is so fine in the way of linen and laces for the table nowadays. Centerpieces and individual doilies are made of the finest linen lawn and trimmed with beautiful Brussels point, point de Venise and point de Bruges.—N. Y. Times.

To Avoid Hard Times. One way to avoid hard times is to steer shy of soft snaps.—Chicago Dispatch.

A GUILLESS FINANCIER.

But He Knew Enough Not to Go to His Father to Borrow Money.

A man in one of the rural communities not far from this city, who is content to profit peculiarly at the expense of his personal popularity—who is, in fact, a money lender at extravagant rates of interest—was greatly surprised by a visit from the son of a well-to-do neighbor.

"The young man wanted to borrow \$500.

"Been to see your father?" asked the man of computations.

"Nope," was the reply of the youth whose family had been too thrifty to spend much money on his education. "I ain't been to see dad. An' what's more, I be'n't goin' to see dad."

As he spoke he twisted his hat in his hand and leaned his body over to one side until one leg of his trousers was drawn half way up his boot.

"What do you want with this \$500?" "You're almost as bad as dad. What's the use o' you're askin' all them questions. You've heard about it, ain't yer?"

"Heard about what?" "Me courtin' a gal."

"Oh, yes, I believe I did hear something of the sort."

"Well, it's happened. I proposed to her. We're goin' to git married, an' I want \$500 so's we kin have enough money all at once to go from here to Chiny an' stay forever, if we want to."

"You're not going to run away, are you?" "No. We'll be back. Only we don't want to feel hampered."

"Well, Jed, I'll tell you what I'd do if I were in your place. I'd go to your father and tell him I was going to get married."

"Dad knows it. He's tickled to death. He says Sadie's a good, stout gal an' a willin' worker, an' he'd be right pleased to have her in the family."

"Well, why don't you go to him and say frankly that you want to borrow \$500?"

"He knows it. I told him me an' Sadie wouldn't git married 'less'n we had it."

"Wouldn't he lend it?" "Yes. He said he reckoned he could git it for me."

"Then what's the use of coming to me?" "Well, you know dad is powerful clus in money matters. If I was to borrow from you and not pay, you'd jes' sue me or somethin'. But if it was ever to tell dad I couldn't pay him, he'd jes' nacherly chop down a saplin' an' lam me, till I couldn't stand."—Washington Star.

CARE OF WEAK EYES.

Simple Remedies for Granulation, Styes, Catarrh and Other Affections.

The strength of the eyes usually depends upon the strength of the body; if the body is weak and exhausted, the eyes will frequently display similar tendencies. In treating the eyes the general health must be considered, but when the general health is good, and the eyes are simply weak, the first care must be to see that they are not overtaxed; then they should be bathed in salt water, fairly strong. Regularly used several times a day, a salt water bath will wonderfully strengthen the muscles of the eyes. It acts as a tonic not only on the eye itself, but on the eyelids as well, and the action of warm salt water on lids prone to granulation, or to styes, is most marked and immediate.

The salt water may first be applied with a soft sponge; later, when the eyes are accustomed to the bath, they should be held open in a basin of the water for a few seconds at a time.

Obstinate cases of catarrh of the eyes, a frequent cause of eye weakness, owing to the tear-duct being blocked by the inflamed condition of the blood vessels which line the membrane of the nose, and prevent the eye-waters finding their natural channels, yield to this salt water treatment, and the bath braces and tones the muscles.

People with weak eyes should have their rooms well darkened at night before retiring, thus giving the optic nerves all possible rest; sleeping in light rooms is sometimes the sole cause of weak eyes. Another necessity, if weak eyes are to be made strong, is never to read, sew or write with the light full in the face; the light should always come from over the shoulder or from the side.

Whether the eyes are weak or strong, one should never strain them by attempting to read or to do other work in a reclining position.—American Queen.

Oysters and Sweetbreads. Have the sweetbreads parboiled and blanched as soon as they come from the butcher's and cut in pieces about the size of oysters. The oysters, too, can be parboiled in their own liquor until plumped but not crinkled. All being in readiness, a white sauce is made on the chafing dish, stirring together until melted and foamy, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a half pint of boiling milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter teaspoonful of pepper. Cook until smooth and velvety. Put into the sauce the oysters and sweetbreads, letting them simmer just long enough to "truffle" the oysters. Then pour over slices of toast dipped for a moment in hot milk. One quart of oysters and three sweetbreads will serve nine people; the combination is delicious.—Good Housekeeping.

Stewed Celery on Toast. Stew the celery as directed in preceding recipes, drain, season to taste, and mash to a pulp. Put a spoonful on a square of buttered toast, and pour over it a little cream sauce. This is a nice breakfast dish.—Mothers and Daughters.

IS AN OMINOUS SIGN.

Buying of War Material by Nations Not Suggestive of Peace.

Unusual Increase in Demand for Ordnance Material—Manufacturers of Shells and Guns Overwhelmed with Orders.

Official advices which have reached Washington from American military advisers abroad are attracting much attention. There is an unusual increase in the European demand for ordnance material. The firms which manufacture shells and guns of all types are completely overwhelmed with orders from government purchasers. The significant feature about the news is that not only are Great Britain and the Transvaal government in the market, but attempts at liberal purchase are being made by France and Russia. Germany is also negotiating for projectiles and guns, although its own sources of supply appear to answer all its demands in that respect.

It is reported in the advices received in Washington that Germany has bespoken the entire output of the great Krupp works and given orders for all the material obtainable from that quarter. This information throws some light, army and navy officers think, on the cable dispatches saying Germany has decided it would not be incompatible with strict neutrality to allow war material to be sent from that country either to Great Britain or the Transvaal. When it was first reported that Krupp was making steel shells for Great Britain the firm was promptly requested to stop any intended dispatch of arms, guns and ammunition or other war munitions to either of the belligerents.

The international war experts of the state department say it has never been considered a violation of neutrality obligations for the subjects of a neutral country to sell war material to a belligerent. The business is carried on in this country with both England and the Transvaal without hindrance, although known to the United States officials and to the representatives of both Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The army and navy people who know of the information from our officers abroad say Germany is storing the Krupp product for its own use, following the policy of France and Russia as well as belligerent England in getting possession of as much as possible of the war material now being manufactured.

The tramp in southern California this year is a man who breaks the law by breathing. A bounty of \$2.50 has been set on his head, and as a consequence he is becoming extinct. The police and constables of the smaller towns say that never before have specimens been so scarce as now. The open season for tramps is all winter. If the tramp law should be enforced as severely in Los Angeles as in the surrounding sections the "chobo" would become as rare and wild as the coyote. The constables are making a business of running down holes. Every poorly dressed stranger is watched with suspicion.

But sometimes the tramp makes a strike. Not long ago a resident of Altadena was called east suddenly. He left his home just as it had stood. Altadena contains the residences of Col. G. G. Green, Andrew McNally, the late Joseph Medill, and many other millionaires. The house contained all manner of handsome furniture and rugs and bric-a-brac. There was in the pantry every convenience and provision, including gasoline in the stove, and flour, salt, pepper and toothpicks in the cupboard. A constable found a tramp living in this style. He had happened along, found no one there and had helped himself to the finest front room.

TRAMP LAW BEING ENFORCED.

Southern California is Gradually Getting Rid of the Homeless Wanderers.

Structure Twenty Stories High is Being Arranged For in New York City.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago capitalists are interested in an immense hotel structure, which is to be erected in New York city on the site now occupied by the old Hotel Brunswick, which was closed several weeks ago.

Former Senator Leon O. Bailey, of Indianapolis, is the prime mover for this mammoth structure, and has had plans started for the building by Architect Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago. It will be 20 stories high, with a basement, fireproof in every detail, and will be the handsomest hotel in the world. The furnishings alone will cost millions. In all probability the old name of Brunswick will be retained.

The new hotel will occupy all the ground from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets, on Fifth avenue, and will extend to Madison avenue, having a 157-foot front on that avenue. The entire amount of capital involved will be about \$10,000,000.

How Did He Know? A South Bend (Ind.) paper says Chicago "snite excois" in wickedness. The next time that editor comes to town, says the Chicago Times-Herald, his wife should accompany him as a precautionary measure.

Trees for the Suez Canal. Tree and shrub planting along the Suez canal to protect it from drifting sand is in progress. Reeds have been placed along about nine miles of water-line of the canal proper.

CROWDS IN NEW YORK

Nothing Short of a Quarter of a Million Rush Makes Much of a Showing There.

New York is the only American city in which an ordinary crowd of strangers and sightseers does not make much showing. Thus 25,000 persons arriving simultaneously in any other city of the country make a difference forthwith, but in New York, or more properly the Manhattan Island part of it, 100,000 strangers add little to the outward appearance of the town, and even 200,000 can be accommodated without any change specially manifest on the streets. This is not due to the fact that New York is one of the largest cities territorially in the country, for it is not. Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago are each of them better able relatively to provide space for strangers than is New York, but in none of them can so large a crowd be accommodated as here. This is due to the geographical formation of New York, which is different from that of any other American city.

Strangers arriving in New York soon separate. Some are to be seen on Broadway; some on the Bowery; some in the lower part of town; some as many in Harlem or on the river side as elsewhere. They are soon absorbed in the throng, and the addition of even a very large number of newcomers passes without much notice. Another reason for this condition of affairs is to be found in the fact that New York is one of the few cities, American or European, which has, practically, no Union station for incoming tourists. A majority of the strangers who come to New York enter the city on railroads having ferry connections. There are a dozen such lines, and each of them has two or more New York ferries. As a consequence the incoming stream of visitors is separated almost into fractions. Few arrivals in New York accommodate themselves at hotels or in lodgings with reference to their point of arrival, thus what is sometimes called the tourist class is dissipated throughout town in such detail as to avoid a great crowd anywhere. Still another reason for the almost phenomenal ability of New York to handle crowds is to be found in the fact that on occasions of public observance or entertainment, holidays, celebrations, parades less or public functions the ordinary business of the city is temporarily suspended in what are generally its busiest districts. Sixth avenue, Fourteenth street and Twenty-third street in the district down-town; and some of the most thickly populated of the East side streets. Such thoroughfares become almost deserted when there is a holiday, and the persons employed in them are to be found on such days in or near their homes.

Still another reason for the absorption of the crowds in New York is to be found in the fact that unlike most cities there are no outlying territories on Manhattan Island exclusively devoted to residences from which in times of public interest residents come to add to the throng of sightseers. New York is, in fact, the city of thoroughfares, and not the least important of these are along the water front. This water front is more crowded when there is no holiday in progress than when there is one, and it is often an occasion for surprise to visitors coming to New York for the first time that when there should be nothing to attract sightseers so many of the streets are crowded, while with perhaps 150,000 strangers in town for some observance the same streets should be comparatively deserted. It takes 250,000 extra people to make much of a showing in the way of a crowd in New York, and even then there is room for all. New York has more regular commuters in a day than any other American city has ever had visitors in a day.—N. Y. Sun.

Curious Effects of the Air. Prof. H. A. Hazon, records that on one occasion he walked down to the edge of Lake Michigan in the face of a strong wind. Although he was in perfect physical condition, within five minutes he had every symptom of a very hard cold. This severe influenza continued until, on walking away from the lake, it disappeared as by magic when he had gone less than 500 feet. He then learned that hundreds of residents had been compelled to move back from the shore to escape influenza. He ascribes the effect to the abundance of ozone in the air at the edge of the lake. He has accumulated many instances of persons of nervous temperament who cannot sleep during the passage of high pressure areas in the atmosphere. The cause in this case is obscure.—Youth's Companion.

The Pole Star. Prof. Campbell, of the Liek observatory, says the north pole star is approaching our solar system at the rate of seven miles per second. This velocity he calculated by means of the spectroscopic. The professor further announces that the star is not single, but double. The companion star is not visible to the naked eye, but can be made out with a powerful telescope. The two stars revolve around their common center of gravity in a period of four days, their orbit being comparable in size to that of our own moon. It is also further believed that a third body is attracting the two-star system, thus causing a periodical variation in the velocity of the pole star.—Chicago Tribune.

A Man of Breeding. She—You are the most expensiver man on earth. Here I would you for half an hour, and here I would not answer. Why don't you talk? He—I never use strong language in the presence of a lady.—Indianapolis Press.

ASK QUEER FAVORS.

Some of the Strange Requests Made of Congressmen by Their Constituents.

Curious requests of every description are made to members of congress, and to be able to comply with all of them the members of the lower house would indeed be a versatile lot. Recently an Illinois congressman, while at home, received a letter from one of his constituents, who had secured a position in Washington. The writer was not at all modest in his request, but simply asked the congressman to go to the house of his constituent, get an old pair of shoes, and mail them to him under the congressional frank.

The member was startled at the audacity of his correspondent, and it is needless to say he did not comply with his request. The same member received a letter from one of his constituents, asking him to secure the voter a position as bartender. As this is not in line with the work of a congressman, and as Uncle Sam does not employ anyone in this capacity, this request was also turned down.

The other morning the same member was amused by finding in his mail a letter from one of his constituents who is in love with a young woman residing in the statesman's district. The writer said he knew the member had considerable influence, and modestly requested him to exert it to bring about a marriage between the two persons in question. He went on to explain how much property the young woman owned, how charming and beautiful she is, and the intensity of the love he had for her. While the congressman was willing to favor his constituent, he did not know just how to go about it, as he is not running a matrimonial bureau.

CROWS LIKE A YOUNG BABE. The Singular Affliction of a Ten-Year-Old Girl in a Baltimore Hospital.

Dr. T. B. Fitchers, of John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, has a peculiar case in his charge, and one that is extremely rare. The patient is Sarah Zeplin, aged ten, daughter of Lewis Zeplin. The child's ailment is what is termed, for want of a proper medical name, "cholic crowing."

It is caused by extreme nervousness, and is found only among children. It is produced by a severe fright, and, although it does not permanently disarrange the organs of speech, it causes a hesitancy in talking.

The child several weeks ago was picked up by a street car driver on Exeter street and badly frightened, though not injured. Her affliction, Dr. Fitchers says, was the result of the scare she received. On Monday afternoon she received, in a most peculiar manner, a letter from her mother, which she attempted to speak. They were continuous and seemed to affect the little girl's health. A local physician was called in, and, failing to give her relief, advised sending the child to the hospital.

The cries of the little one are plaintive and distressing. In tone they are infantile, and coupled with the intelligence of the child, which manifests itself in her facial expression, makes the case an interesting one. The girl will undergo a course of thorough treatment, and electricity will be applied to bring her back to health.

RICH GIFT TO HARVARD. Count Riant Collection of Books One of the Most Valuable Ever Received.

A part of the Count Riant collection, consisting of 742 volumes and more than 400 pamphlets, has just been received by the Harvard library. This collection is, with one exception, the most valuable received at the library in a century, and has come to the college mainly through J. R. Kilduff, Coolidge and his son, Prof. A. C. Coolidge.

It is probably the best collection of its subject that exists. It is the portion of the library of the count relating to the east, and is by far the most valuable part of his library.

Count Riant was a Frenchman of great learning and wealth and a member of the institute. He was especially interested in the history of the Latin east, the crusades, the Palatines and the relations of Turkey with the countries of Europe. He was also interested in the history of the Scandinavian people, and wrote a treatise thereon. Yale bought the Scandinavian portion of the library.

ROOSEVELT'S SONS AS BOXERS. Teddy Jr. and Kenneth Surprise Bantamweight Kelly When He Tells Them to "Smoke Up."

Bantamweight "Ed" Kelly, of North Albany, noted for being the best 115-pound boxer in that section of New York state, the other day began teaching Gov. Roosevelt's two boys, Teddy, Jr., and Kenneth, how to spar.

Gloves were fastened upon the boys' hands, and Kelly started in to explain the various swings, counters, uppercuts, half-arm blows and side-steps. When he had finished he bade the youngsters "smoke up." They did so in a manner that surprised Kelly.

The bantamweight had forgotten that the boys had been taught a deal in the manly art by their father, and also by Prof. Dwyer, the governor's tutor. Before Kelly realized it, the boys, as he expressed it, were "putting it all over" him.

A Possible Explanation. Of the 20,000 persons reported missing in this country during the year 1899, it is conjectured, says the Chicago Tribune, that a few may have wandered thoughtlessly over into the next century.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

Woman in Trance Barely Escapes Being Embalmed.

Realized Her Terrible Peril, But Was Unable to Warn the Undertaker Until He Had Begun His Work.

Mrs. Christina Hirt, of East St. Louis, Ill., who emerged from a trance the other night while an undertaker was preparing her for burial, has recovered sufficiently to tell her experience. She has given the following account to the mother superior of St. Mary's hospital, where she is a patient:

"I was conscious all the time. When I lapsed into a trance I could hear the folks about me whispering quietly and weeping. I could hear my husband say: 'Poor Christina is gone,' and then I heard the preparations being made for the reception of the undertaker. But I was dumb and powerless. I couldn't move a finger, an eye or a toe, and, try as I would, I couldn't use my voice. When the undertaker, George Bruggemeier, came I could hear him fixing his embalming fluid. I felt that my end was near.

"Some one threw a cloth over my face. Then everyone left the room, sobbing. It was an interesting moment for me. Suddenly I could hear the undertaker going out of the room. As I feared afterward, he went to consult the neighbors and my husband before preparing my supposed corpse for the coffin. He was gone half an hour, they tell me. I thought it was a day. All during his absence I realized my perilous position. When he returned I could see him putting his arms about my body to remove it to the cooling box. That was my last chance for life. Gathering my energies into one last despairing effort I managed to scream.

"Undertaker Bruggemeier threw aside the shroud he had used and started to run, but I caught him by the arm and persuaded him to remain awhile to convince him that I was really alive."

PAMPERED POODLES. Two Little Dogs Belonging to the Russian Ambassador at Washington Live in Luxury.

"If you are only a dog, to go in the upper social circle, for by so doing you will be surrounded by all the comforts of life." Such is the precept, when it is believed, Chuekie, the favorite dog at the Russian embassy, daily instills into the mind of his family. Chuekie is a French poodle, born in China, whose great-grandfather was a member of the ambassador's family when he was on duty at Peking. Chuekie has a Maltese wife named Cosette, and this illustrious pair have two fair daughters. One, named Musquito, was born when this insect was abroad in the land. The other is called Cricket.

The father and mother of this group are not much over a foot long, and the children are greatly undersized. They have the softest of white silk coats, which are brushed every morning by the maid of their young mistress, while once a week they are given a bath. Their customary amusements are bows of pink baby ribbons and little knots in their hair. They are fed upon star Washington dogs, as they are not required to wear muzzles, being well behaved and not given to roaming around unaccompanied. In fact, whenever these canines go out for an airing they occupy a front seat in the carriage. Whenever the ambassador and his niece, Miss Cassini, travel these dogs are not forgotten, but figure as members of the family, and are given apartments at the hotels. They accompanied the ambassador and his suite to Russia and back last summer.

SEGMENTAL WIRE GUN. What is Believed to be the Most Powerful Piece of Ordnance Ever Built to Be Tested at Sandy Hook.

The new ten-inch Brown segmental-wire gun, which is believed to be the most powerful piece of ordnance ever built in this country, will soon be tested at Sandy Hook. Predictions are made, based on experiments made at a Sandy Hook test last summer with a five-inch gun built on the same principle, that the new ten-inch gun will fire the standard projectile, weighing 575 pounds, through the air at the rate of 3,200 feet a second, and that it will pierce the heaviest armor.

Should these expectations be fulfilled, the art of gunmaking in this country, experts say, will be practically revolutionized. The features of the gun are the core, which is made up of 28 fire-tempered steel segments, each less than a quarter of an inch thick and 37 feet long, and the 75 miles of square rolled, high-tension wire which is wound about the core. The gun was made at Reading, Pa., and was constructed in less time and at less cost than guns now in use.

Bullets to Prevent Explosion. The fire at the United States Pipe Line company's tanks at Freemansburg the other day, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, was made interesting by the oil boiling in the cars and then exploding. An oil tank from which the trap hole cover had not been removed was prevented from exploding by shooting the cover full of holes with a rifle, allowing the gas to escape.

Portable Homes for Venezuela. Portable houses are made in Connecticut for shipment to Venezuela. Four handy men can in three hours erect one of the domiciles.

More Periodicals for Paris. Paris has nearly 100 more periodicals than it had a year ago.