RARE OLD TAPESTRY.

Treasures That Adorn Mansions in Washington City.

ULYSSES AT THE FEAST.

Valuable Woven Work From Ancient Convents and Art Galleries—Something About the Collectors.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—If all the tapestries scattered about in the private residences in this city could be gotten together it would take a pretty good-sized room to hold them, to say nothing of showing them to advantage. The largest and most valuable collection in Washington City and, I believe, in this country, is that of Mr. Charles M. Ffoulke, of Pennsylvania, who spends his winters here with his family. He has lately added a large gallery to his handsome house on Massachusetts avenue to accommodate his treasures. The house was fairly lined with them before he secured the famous Barberini collection, some two years ago. Several pieces of this collection were hung last winter on the walls of the new gallery. They were made at the pontifical manufactory founded by Cardinal Francois Barberini. The cartoons were painted by Nicopolas Poussin, and the weaving was superintended by Riviero. In the lower border of each is a medallion, supported by two youthful satyrs. In the medallion, three bees, the emblem of the Barberinis, are encircled by a wreath. The wide borders have caryatides, holding upon their heads vases filled with flowers. The colors are very fine and well preserved. The subjects are: Leto metamorphosing the peasants into frogs; Daphine changed into a laurel tree when fleeing from Apollo, who plucks some of the leaves to bind upon his brow; Apollo guarding cattle in the valley of Mount Ida, by command of Zeno; Apollo, as the god of music, with his lyre, delighting the Muses, and Apollo flaying the satyr, Marsyas, for daring to challenge him to a trial of musical skill.

MRS. HEARST.

"THE RENCOUNTER," OWNED BY MRS. HEARST.

Among several Flemish tapestries of the sixteenth century is one from the Buonsignori palace, Sienna. It is about twelve feet square and represents, says tradition, "Charlemagne Crowning One of His Feudatories." Companion pieces represent Danæ in the brazen tower. In one Jupiter visits her as a shower of gold; in the other she is seen caressing her infant son, Perseus, held in the arms of a female attendant. These tapestries are of silk and wool in a fine state of preservation and fine colors. Another large piece of the same period represents Cleopatra, gorgeously attired and attended by her maids, appearing before the Emperor Augustus. Another shows the rescue of Andromeda by Perseus. In Italian renaissance tapestry are three especially fine pieces. One represents the king and queen of Lombardy at an elaborately spread table in the open air, waited upon by several servants. One shows in gorgeous colorings, among other things, the coat of arms of the Colonnas. The third, quite large, depicts the reconciliation of the Emperor Constantine with his enemies. A piece of French tapestry, made at Beauvais in the latter half of the sixteenth century, is of silk, about thirteen feet wide by ten feet high, and shows an autumnal scene in rich coloring. Ceres, the principal figure, bears wheat and flowers, and is accompanied by other goddesses laden with various fruits, etc. The Gobelin pieces, made almost entirely of silk threads, are nearly ten feet high by eight feet wide. They were presented to the reigning sovereign of one of the German states, and bear the arms of his family. The center of each has a magnificent medallion of flowers. In one a Cupid rides the sea on an Amphora, and in the other the god of love sails in a tiny boat. The borders are of intertwining branches of oak, with wreaths of ivy tied with ribbons. In the spaces everywhere appear the emblem of the princely family for whom they were made. Mr. Ffoulke and his family are now abroad and will spend some months in Italy. Mrs. Ffoulke, a lovely woman, was "presented" at one of the late "drawing-rooms" in London.

A RARE OLD TAPESTRY REPRESENTING A GROUP OF CUPIDS.

A very interesting piece of Gobelin tapestry, which once hung in the palace of Louis Philippe, has for years adorned the wall of the dining-room at Edgewood, the former home of Chief Justice Chase, and now that of his gifted daughter Kate and her children. It is quite large and finely preserved. Mrs. Chase told me one day that it was much admired by the distinguished men who used to gather about her father's table, and each one "guessed" at the story it was supposed to tell. The Hon. Charles Sumner's guess was, I fancy, about right. He thought it represented Ulysses in the disguise of a woman, being entertained at a feast by the barbaric queen of some isle. There is a very uneasy expression on his face and the disguise is ill-sustained. His helmet lies at his feet and a vessel is anchored in the background. The table is piled high with luscious fruits, and his hostess and several servants are very attentive. The dresses are rich and the colors very fine.

Mrs. Hearst has a number of rare tapestries and valuable old "prayer" rugs in her beautiful new house, which was so sadly closed almost before it was finished by the long illness and death of Senator Hearst. One of the largest pieces is "The Rencounter," a superb battle piece of rich coloring and fine work. It is very old, but I do not know the exact date. The border is composed of implements of war, drums, etc. A smaller and very lovely piece shows a group of cupids at play.

In the new winter residence of Mr. Albert Clifford Barney is a large piece of Italian renaissance tapestry, allegorical, as are most tapestries, in the scene depicted. Here a triumphal car bears "Peace and Plenty" through a land teeming with evidences of prosperity.

Mrs. John W. Foster has, among many curious and interesting things picked up while her husband was minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia, some small but fine old bits of tapestry, which would fall to pieces if not framed. The colors are still wonderfully good. They came from some of the old Mexican convents or churches, and it is hard to tell just how old they are.

Mr. Samuel Ward, whose pretty granddaughter, Miss Thoron, married Mr. William C. Endicott, jr., two years ago, has a large and very valuable piece of tapestry in the parlor of his winter home on K street. The subject is, I think, Scriptural. Not far away on the same street, in the home of R. R. Hitt, of Illinois, are valuable pieces picked up abroad. Mrs. Senator Stanford has a number of rare tapestries among the art treasures in her winter home in this city. JULIETTE M. BABBITT.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT

(Continued From Page 9.)

and the Mexicans are very proud of this institution.

"Is it true, Senor Romero, that the rank and file of your army are recruited from your prisons, and that you have many ex-convicts among your soldiers?"

"No, it is not," replied Mr. Romero. "We have many peons among our soldiers, but the Indians make splendid fighters, and they have been trained to battle through the revolutions of the past. They are as free from crime as any soldiers in the country, and they may be depended upon in battle as well as any troops in the world. They are, perhaps, not so well equipped as your American troops, but they can undergo great hardships, and they have shown themselves to be brave men in the battles of Mexican history. With this army President Diaz could put down in a few weeks any revolution that might arise. The freebooting expeditions of the North are made through a sparsely settled country, and through one which has much desert land and which is rough in the extreme. The smallness of the number of rebels, smugglers or freebooters, or whatever you may call them, makes it difficult to catch them, and they are an annoyance, though not at all dangerous to the general peace of the country."

"Then the revolution will not affect American business or the condition of American capital in Mexico?"

"No," replied the Mexican minister, "it will not. American capital is as safe invested in Mexico as it is in the United States, and Americans under any conditions need to have no fear of their investments. It is wonderful how raidily capital is coming into the country, and it is estimated that Americans now own silver mines there to the amount of nearly $100,000,000. The mining resources of the country are practically unlimited, and a large number of new mines are being opened every year. There are now more than 1,000 mines being worked in Mexico, and we turn out more than $30,000,000 worth of silver every year, and it is estimated that 200,000 men are at work in our mines. Among the prominent Americans who are interested in mines are Senator Stewart, the heirs of the late Senator Hearst and Governor Shepherd, who had such a career here at Washington City. There are also numerous private parties not known in public life who have investments in our mineral regions and the Shepherd mines in Chihuahua have turned out great amounts of silver. They have been worked for 250 years and they are, it is said, as rich today as ever. They have turned out something like $300,000,000 in the past and are now said to be producing about $75,000 a month. It has been said in some of the newspapers that Governor Shepherd was furnishing the money for this little rebellion of Garza's. The idea seems to me to be preposterous, and the little money they have must come from their raids and the smugglers."

"You speak of the railway development of the country, Mr. Romero," said I.

"Yes," was the reply. "The railroads of Mexico have been almost all built since the first administration of President Diaz, and a number of new roads are in course of construction. We have more than 6,000 miles of road in operation, and all the large cities are now connected by good railroads. The Mexican Central has a trunk line of 1,224 miles, and the line which they have recently completed from the trade center of San Luis Potosi to the Gulf of Mexico, at Tampico, promises to have a great traffic. They have also a line running to the westward to Guadalajara, which is a large city, and they will extend this line on to the Pacific coast, and they have the surveys for it made. We are building an immense jetty system at Tampico, which will make this harbor one of the finest in the world, and which will make a great port at this point, and will make it a railroad center. A railroad is being pushed south from the City of Mexico toward Guatemala over the same line practically that General Grant and myself laid out, and this will open up a very rich agricultural and mineral country. We have just completed a narrow-gauge road from Mexico City down to Vera Cruz, and this road will be extended to the Pacific through a very rich country. The era of profitable railroading in Mexico really began only about six years ago and the country is being opened up in a way that is surprising to us and surprising to all foreigners who visit us. Our government receipts are increasing very rapidly and the country is going forward right along. The railroads are paying a good interest on their bonds; and though they were first started with subsidies from the government, the ones being built now are mainly private enterprises, unassisted by the government, which will rely on the wonderful resources of the country for their support."

"How about the chances for American investment in Mexico, Mr. Romero?" I asked.

"They are, I believe, practically unlimited," was the reply, "and I don't think capital can be put in any place in the world where it will bring forth greater results than it will if properly invested in Mexico today. The fields of investment are many, but farming, mining an dmanufacturing of many kinds will yield great results and a careful study of the country and some capital aided by good business brains will make fortunes. The new railroads are opening up vast areas of fine agricultural land and lands are cheap now in these regions and can be bought on such terms that they will pay well. Quite a number of Americans are engaged in manufacturing in Mexico, and paper mills and salt refineries will give large profits. We have some of the finest furniture wood in the world, still we import the greater part of our house furniture and there are chances for manufactures in almost every line of trade. The best way for Americans who wish to invest in Mexico is to go to the country and examine it for themselves. They will find fairly good hotels in the larger cities and the government and the people will do everything they can to show just what Mexico is and to take hold of any good thing they have to offer for her."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

La grippe as well as many other complaints can be cured by a course of baths at the Harrison hot springs. Electric thermal vapor and douche baths given under directions of a competent physician, open at all seasons. Only eight hours by rail from Seattle to Agassiz station C. P. railway which is five miles from the springs, where stages meet all trains. Reduced rates at all railroad offices.

WOMAN OF FASHION.

Long Cloaks Are Covering All Pretty Street Gowns.

BIG SASH STILL FLOURISHES.

Fancy Sleeves Even More Fanciful—Plumage Much Worn in Spite of the Audubon Society.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—At the last Sorosis dinner it was noticed and commented upon that the intellectual ladies who compose the organization were clad in remarkably fanciful gowns.

There was dear Marion Harland, whom we have known and loved in all stages of our existence, from the days when she propounded recipes to ease babyhood's disorders, to the later years, when her cook books and story books afforded entertainment and solace for hours of industry and hours of ease.

Marion Harland is no longer a young woman, but she has a young manner and is young at heart, and so no one was surprised to see her at Sorosis in a beautiful dark gown with fanciful sleeves and a suspicion of a sash. The sash was not a ribbon one. It was made of passementerie and was put on in braided shape, so that there was a dignity about it as well as a certain amount of style. The sleeves were very fully trimmed with ribbons, which stood out so as to give a pleasing fullness to the arm. Marion's address was full of all the good advice that she knows so well how to give the young women, and it touched upon home topics in a true Marion Harland way.

Before her, upon the richly cushioned seats, sat representatives of all classes of New York work and New York society. There were theatrical women, literary women and society women. There were women doctors, women lawyers and women philanthropists.

Let no one suppose that these intellectual creatures who are striving to put life upon a higher plane are neglectful of the conventional methods of displaying progress and culture. In other words, they knew how to dress well—almost to a woman.

The beauteous and beloved Ella Dietz Clymer, who is always remarkable for odd gowns, wore one which was unusually beautiful, even for this disciple of esthetic beauty. It was a trained gown with a plain front and a brocaded back. The sleeves were full, and of the style known as "flowing," with tight sleeves underneath. There was some rich old lace at the throat and wrists and various ornaments odd and unique, for the collection of which Mrs. Clymer is justly famed.

TWO SOROSIS GOWNS.

At an afternoon tea at which chocolate was served, however, instead of tea, the pretty young hostess surprised her guests by appearing in a gown which might be described as being in sections. The sections were divided by a quaint kind of jewelry which is found among imported Turkish ware. The jewels consisted each of a medallion about the size of a nickel. Bird-like figures were outlined against them, and they were fastened to each other with shining rosettes. A chain of these done in gold and black enamel formed the outline for a yoke upon the gown, the color of which was a deep shade of turquoise blue.

A double row of the medallions led from the yoke around under the side seams, and a pointed girdle of them took the place of a belt. Full, open sleeves lined with shell pink satin fell almost to the foot of the dress, and the pink satin was used in the cordings for the neck and sleeves.

Fancy sleeves are still very popular. They are not puffed quite as high upon the shoulders as they were, but they are made in more fanciful designs than ever.

Young Mrs. Astor, who is now engaged in receiving congratulatory calls upon the birth of a son and heir to the family of Astor, is especially partial to very full, puffed sleeves with deep cuffs. Mrs. Astor is very slender, and the full sleeves are quite becoming to her.

THE CHOCOLATE GOWN.

One of the prettiest gowns recently sent home to this lady was of a pale shade of heliotrope, with a train of brocaded material of the same hue. At the neck there was a deep Vandyke trimming in gold braid and the sleeves were likewise trimmed with this material.

The crowning artistic achievement of the gown, however, was found in the sash, which was composed of a deep shade of orange satin. It was laid around the waist in folds three or four deep, and a huge bow of it was fastened at the side, with long ends hanging to the floor. It was extremely becoming to its slender wearer and Mrs. Astor looks very interesting and very pretty as she receives her guests in her grand drawing-room, with her baby near by, held in the arms of a white-capped nurse.

People have not yet done talking of the magnificent trousseau of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, when she married Colonel Vivian. No less than seven new cloaks were added to Mrs. Roberts' wardrobe and Mrs. Roberts, as she will continue to be called by her American friends, personally superintended the making of each one.

A privileged mortal who was permitted to see these marvelous cloaks before they had ever been worn by their gold-spooned owner, gave the palm of beauty to that one which was a beautiful combination of dark green broadcloth and Russian sable. The cloak was tight-fitting and narrow in the skirt. A huge sable collar towered up above the ears of the wearer, and deep cuffs of sable were so adjusted to the gown that when the hands were clasped the cuffs appeared like a muff. A broad band of sable extended all the way down the front of the cloak, tapering slightly at the waist to give the effect of slenderness, which it might otherwise lack.

"This trimming with fur is a wonderfully delicate thing to do," said a dressmaker recently. "It looks very simple after it is done, but it is the highest knack of the dressmaker's art to put it on just as it should be. A broad band of fur down the front of the dress is awkward, and makes a woman's waist look twice as large as it should look. A narrow band looks stingy, and so you see that to get it on just right requires an artist."

THE PRETTIEST CLOAK OF ALL.

Mrs. Roberts' fur cloaks are every one in the height of artistic perfection, and no one doubts the lady when she says that she always employs a real artist to design her cloaks and gowns.

One might almost venture to say that a mania for wearing heads is subsiding. The reason for this conclusion is based upon the fact that one occasionally sees a new cloak now without any fur heads at all upon it. Very large antique clasps are used to hook the collar and to fasten the cloak at the waist in the majority of cases, but very many of the latest importation of cloaks are closed by means of invisible safety hooks and eyes.

The Audubon people have been making such a flurry and such a stir in polite society, both here and abroad, that it is rather surprising to note the fact that plumage is still fashionable. The Audubon ladies set about banishing bird wings from millinery this year with a force and gusto quite unknown in the history of their society. With great worldly wisdom they set about getting the patronage of royalty and the success of their judgment is shown by the fact that there were actually fewer gulls shot this year than ever before. The Princess Louise, the Duchess of Fife, and even the pretty Princess of Wales, lent their encouragement to this movement, and it looked for a short time as if birds' wings were to adorn members of the feathered tribes only.

But American women have not that great veneration and respect for royalty which their foreign sisters have, and so they pooh-poohed the idea of giving up birds' wings just because the Duchess of Fife approved of it, and they saucily inquired what in the world Princess Louise had to say about the propriety of the wearing of murdered blackbirds upon other women's hats. And so, birds' wings, birds' feathers, birds' heads and birds' plumage of all kinds are just about as plentiful as they ever were.

It is interesting to know that the Audubon ladies do not object to ostrich feather trimmings, because, they reason, that to obtain ostrich feathers it is not necessary to kill the birds.

But isn't it carrying the idea of preserving life a little too far, when one goes so far as to object to the killing of birds for ornament? Think if this idea were consistently carried out, how inconvenient it would be. There would be no more kid gloves, because it would be wicked to kill kids, and kid gloves are not necessary, you know.

There would be no heads nor tails for fur trimmings, and, indeed, if one were perfectly consistent, one would be unwilling to wear fur at all unless it were made up in the plain style of wrap, so that on no account could it be laid open to the indictment to being used for other purposes than warmth and warmth only.

A leading milliner who imports all her hats and who boasts that she has not a hat in her stock which retails for less than $35, was bemoaning the fact that it is so easy just at present to achieve one's own millinery effects.

"Take those broad-brimmed hats with soft crowns, for example," she said. "They are very simple to make. You cover the brim with velvet, and then make a big, loose, cap-like crown out of another piece of velvet, trim it with a few standing feathers, and the hat is according to the latest freak of fashion. Any lady's maid can easily make such a hat in half a day, and there, behold! my lady is provided with a new hat quite as fashionable as I could make for her, and which costs a trifling sum of $3 or $4. It is really terribly annoying, and I for one shall be very glad when these hats go out of style.

"It is quite different with turbans, although they look much simpler to make. But to trim a turban properly takes a milliner, because the style is severe and the outline is sharp. Therefore, it must be softened with trimming and given the proper touches here and there or it will not be becoming. Anyone can make a big elaborate hat, but it takes a milliner to do the small, simple ones properly."

Of course, you are wearing a sash with your evening gowns and your dinner dresses. But if you are not, just go to your dealer and procure a piece—a whole piece—of ribbon, about four inches wide, to match your gown. Make it into a bow with two very short upright loops and two very long ends that will hang way to the end of your train. Fasten the ribbon on just between the shoulders. "Tack" the ends at two or three places in their length, so as to keep them in place without appearing stiff, and lo! you have your sash and you may be sure that you are quite fashionable.

UNDER THE DAISIES.

I have just been learning the lesson of life,
The sad, sad lesson of loving,
And all of its power for pleasure or pain
Been slowly, sadly proving;
And all that is left of the bright, bright dream,
With its thousand brilliant phases,
Is a handful of dust in a coffin hid—
A coffin under the daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.

And thus forever throughout the world
Is love a sorrow proving;
There's many a sad, sad thing in life,
But the saddest of all is loving.
Love often divides far greater than death,
Stern fortune the high wall raises,
But better far than two hearts estranged
Is a low grave starred with daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.

And so I am glad that we lived as we did
Through the summer of love together,
And that one of us tired and lay down to rest
Ere the coming of winter weather.
For the sadness of love is love's growing cold,
And 'tis one of its sunset phases,
So I bless my God with a breaking heart
For that grave enstarred with daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.

—*Hattie Tyng Griswold.*

Sick headache yields to BRECHAM'S PILLS.

THE MAN OF FASHION.

When He May Present "Trifles" to a Young Lady.

FLOWERS ALWAYS IN ORDER.

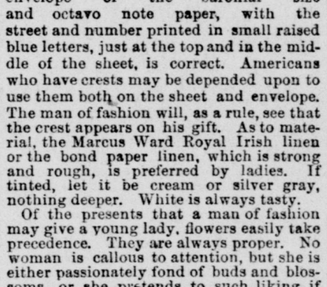
Candy Is in Taste, While Food Is Not—Music and Books Appreciated—St. Valentine's Remembrance.

The man of fashion must have taste in gifts. He must know when, where and how to increase his prestige with the fair sex by a timely and gracious present. But to make his gift is of all situations the most delicate. He must know how not to give too much, not to give inappropriately, not to raise the hope that devotion is intended where the intention is only to cement friendship.

In the first place, never suggest to any young lady that she has an appetite. The only edibles that may be presented to the object of even your slight devotion are sweets, never fruit. A box of candy as a birthday gift or in payment of a forfeit or as a favor at odd times will never come amiss. As to jewelry, there is much divergence of opinion. In general it maybe said that in high social life the edict against jewelry as a pre-engagement gift remains in force. Below that stratum mothers are growing perhaps more lenient, and the wealthy young man frequently cements a friendship with a wealthy young woman by a diamond or gold ornament, though not necessarily an expensive one. But for obvious reasons jewelry from the young man to the rich young woman, or from the wealthy young man to the poor girl, is in exceedingly bad taste. Jewelers have attempted to get in on the philopene by manufacturing small gold and silver wishbones, some of which have a clover leaf design attached, and others of which are the settings of a diamond. These give the young man with money a chance. The novelty in jewelry is the small gold knot, of which some have a diamond-headed pin stuck through them or are studded with white enameled marguerites. They are used as either a pendant for a watch chain or as a brooch. A young lady will, as a rule, accept one of these from a gentleman. The spoon fad is scarcely holding its own. A Broadway jeweler is authority for the statement that the fancy spoon trade will be kept up until after the World's fair, when the remaining stock will be loaded on to visiting foreigners. A box of gloves, if you know her number, or a box of fine writing paper have been considered a suitable birthday gift through many generations. In selecting paper avoid monograms, as their day, as that of the initial, has passed. A plain envelope of the baronial size and octavo note paper, with the street and number printed in small raised blue letters, just at the top and in the middle of the sheet, is correct. Americans who have crests may be depended upon to use them both on the sheet and envelope. The man of fashion will, as a rule, see that the crest appears on his gift. As to material, the Marcus Ward Royal Irish linen or the bond paper linen, which is strong and rough, is preferred by ladies. If tinted, let it be cream or silver gray, nothing deeper. White is always tasty.

A UNIQUE PHILOPENA.

Of the presents that a man of fashion may give a young lady, flowers easily take precedence. They are always proper. No woman is callous to attention, but she is either passionately fond of buds and blossoms, or she pretends to such liking, if she have it not, rather than be thought unnatural or eccentric. At any stage of an acquaintance an admirer may press his suit with flowers and run but little risk of being thought presumptuous. Even before the acquaintance has ripened to the calling point may flowers be sent with impunity, for they speak a sympathetic language to womankind. If the permission to call has been granted, a floral courier in the shape of cut flowers strewn loosely in a box is *au fait*. Mormet, bride or La France roses are usually selected, but seldom mixed flowers. If you know the lady's choice, send that. To a very young woman a hand bouquet of fresias or French marguerites is appropriate. For a ball the lady's choice should be ascertained, that she may have her corsage harmonize or contrast properly with her costume. The dark pink American beauty rose, at $2.50 apiece, is now much affected. Fortunately for those whose purses are light one rose with a stem and foliage eighteen inches long makes a corsage. Violets at $3 per 100 are still in season. For the theater small corsages of violets, with two roses, are worn principally, though Roman hyacinths, tulips, lilies of the valley and the narcissus are popular. The Grace Wilder carnation, so fashionable last year, has gone out. A new fad is "peace offering" bouquets of spring flowers or roses to be given the young lady you are especially devoted to upon making up a quarrel or tiff. A fashionable bridegroom is expected to buy the bouquets for bride, bridesmaid and maids of honor, and his bill for these frequently run as high as $250. For the bride's bouquet white orchids are beginning to supplant bride's roses. This bouquet must be surrounded with maidenhair fern and tied with an expensive white ribbon, on which are printed the names of bride and groom. Narcissus or jonquils are now used for the bridesmaids' bouquets. A gift of exquisitely arranged flowers is in order on Easter day.



SOME APPROPRIATE GIFTS.

If you are a man of fashion and of a giving nature, there are any number of occasions during the year on which you can exercise your generous inclinations. To begin with, a tinted design on New Year's day, with some appropriate emblem, will not be taken amiss. The opera season gives the occasion for gifts of music, if the young lady you have taken to the opera during the week has a particular liking for any one bit of the divine harmony to which you have listened in company. In fact, if at any time the young lady expresses a fondness for any particular piece of music a gift of the desired notes on the following day, with your compliments, will go farther toward inclining her in your favor than a more costly and perhaps inappropriate gift. If you are a real admirer of the musical young lady you will watch for the latest and best in that line and send it, not too frequently and yet not with too great a length of time between gifts. Turning to the literary young lady you will find the way to her heart paved on the newest and best books in the market. If she has a philosophical taste, send her something of that nature; something you feel she will appreciate. Never send a cheaply-bound book, that is, as a rule, in abominable taste. And don't send anything that borders on the sensational or suggestive, for the average young woman of education is above such literature, or at least will pretend to be. Your gift may be very inappropriate unless you really know what you are sending, and know as well the taste of the lady to whom you send it. You may destroy all the hope you ever had by the wrong gift, for nothing hurts a woman's heart so much as to be misunderstood. Miss Blank may have been posing to you as a very strong-minded young lady, or as the very opposite, and you may in your heart know just what her real disposition is. Never curry favor with the real disposition or nature. You will please best if she is made to believe that she has really deceived you. It is a woman's way.

Coming to the Easter season, an appropriate card or a finely bound volume of Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier or Bryant will go far toward increasing the heartiness of your welcome on the next calling day. Or., perhaps, the bow at church will be a little deeper when she sees you, the eye a little more expressive, the smile a bit more tender. On St. Valentine's day it is by no means amiss to send something exquisitely designed, although the custom seems to have gone out of vogue of late years. Still, the duty of the attentive young man should always be to find an appropriate time for his select trifle and St. Valentine's day furnishes at least one other opportunity. Another occasion for gifts comes when the ladies you have been in the habit of calling upon leave for their country home, or for a trip abroad. On both occasions flowers and the best sweets in the market should be sent with your compliments. On these occasions light literature and copies of the latest and best illustrated woman's magazines would tend to while away the weary hour of many an evening on board ship or to gladden the time in the cozy rooms of a country home. The latest and best novels would also be in place. On the return gifts of flowers and sweets are again *au fait*. Then comes Thanksgiving day, when as a rule gifts should be omitted unless the young lady you are paying attention to is a football crank, and in this case the colors of the club she admires can be sent to her in some appropriate trifle.

St. Jacobs Oil The Great REMEDY FOR PAIN IS THE BEST.

L. LILLIS, Plaintiff,
vs.
SAMUEL L. DAVIS & CO., Defendant.

Judgment of Permanent Injunction

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUpreme court of New York a perpetual injunction was granted under the above title, enjoining the defendants from manufacturing or selling "Cuban Blossom Cigars." Under this order all parties will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law for any infringement on our rights to the name or manufacture of the "Cuban Blossom."

HALEY, GLENN & CO.
Sole Agents for State of Washington.

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Jan. 2, 1892.

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