THE BANNER-DEMOCRAT.

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THE LOOM OF DREAMS.

I broider the world upon a loom;
I broider with dreams my tapestry.
Here in a little lonely room
I am master of earth and sea,
And the planets come to me.

I broider my life into the frame,
I broider my love, thread upon thread,
The world goes by with its glory and shame;
Crowns are bartered, and blood is shed;
I sit and broider my dreams instead.

And the only world is the world of my dreams.
And my weaving the only happiness,
For what is the world, but what it seems,
And who knows but that God, beyond our guess,
Sits weaving worlds out of loneliness?
—Arthur Symons, in the Saturday Review.

In a Toy Shop.

HE walked into the toy shop with the uncertain air bred by unfamiliarity. He was not old—perhaps fifty; he may, indeed, have been younger. The lines about his mouth and the crow's-feet about the eyes told of a life that had been none too easy, and yet there was that subtle air of prosperity about him, too, that in turn told its tale.

Outside in the street the sun beat down on the white sidewalk with a glare that reflected even into the carefully shaded shop. Behind the counters the young women stood or sat in small groups. They looked cool and pretty in their light summer frocks. On the counters were toys, heaps piled on heaps, it seemed to the man, although the arrangement was orderly enough.

For a moment he stood in the doorway. After the glare of the street the shop seemed almost darkness. Gradually the forms of the young women were outlined to his sight, and then he saw dimly the things on the counters.

An officious and obsequious young man came forward rubbing his hands. Within a minute the man was in charge of a cool-looking young woman, with a pretty smile and a gracious manner. Almost before he knew it the man was talking with her and explaining things that needed no explanation.

"I want to get a er—er—er, a toy, you know," he said.

"Yes, sir," said the young woman. "Here is a very pretty doll. How would that do?" and she brought out a wonderful creation with eyes that opened and shut, and long blonde curls. It was dressed in a pale blue silk gown. "How do you like that?" asked the young woman, holding the doll up for inspection. Then she pressed a hidden spring.

"Mamma, mamma, papa, papa!" said the doll.

"Great Scott! what's that?" almost shouted the man.

"I was making the doll talk," replied the girl.

"Do they make dolls that talk?" asked the man.

"Why," said the girl, with a pitying smile, "they did that ten years ago."

"Did they?" said the man; "well, you see, it's a good many years since I've seen any toys."

"Shall I send it home?" asked the young woman.

"No," said the man, "I don't think that would do at all. I suppose you think I'm a pretty old man to be buying toys," he continued, irrelevantly, "but you see, I've been so busy trying to get rich that I never had time to think of getting married till about two years ago. Been out West all the time," he continued, half sadly, "and, somehow, I didn't see many things like that out there."

"Here is something else that you might like, sir," interposed the young woman, as she brought out a wonderful locomotive and train of cars. She pressed a spring and the engine bell rang, the whistle blew, and off the train started on the circular track.

"Is that what they call a toy?" asked the man.

"That is certainly a toy," replied the girl, with a laugh.

"I wish I could remember some of the things I had to play with when I was a boy," mused the man; "I don't suppose you could get a Noah's ark, could you?" he continued doubtfully.

"I'll see, sir," said the young woman, "but they're awfully old-fashioned"

"Mebbe so; mebbe so," said the man absently.

The young woman walked to the rear of the shop and soon returned with the toy in question.

Yes, there it was. The Noah's ark! It hadn't changed a bit in all the years that had fled. The same old gabled roof, one side of which opened like the lid of a box. The same square windows, the same narrow ledge around the bottom, and the picture of the dove, bearing the branch of olive painted on the side.

Slowly the man opened the box and began to take out the little figures. His hands actually trembled with delight. The wonderfully made green trees, standing on the little brown bits of wood that are meant to represent mother earth. The quaint figures of men and women; the soldiers with their little wooden staffs. And then the animals. Where has their like ever been seen before?

He spread them out before him and looked at and beyond them, and the shop and the glare of the sidewalk without vanished from his vision. Green fields stretched before him, and deep in their hollows nestled the little white house with the bright green blinds and the red chimney.

In front of the house was a narrow little walk bordered on each side with sweet peas in bloom. How they smell! He could even smell them here in the shop. Then he looked up. The girl was wearing a bunch of those wonderful blossoms in her belt. He had not noticed them before, and he had almost forgotten how sweet those blossoms can smell. There is a small lad running up the narrow walk toward the house. One arm, broken by a fall from a tree, hangs limp by his side. A sweet-faced woman comes rushing out to meet him, and with a cry of tender love gathers him in her arms. He lies in her arms, sobbing while they rush for a doctor. And as he lies there, bearing the pain as best he can, the little sister came toddling up with something in her hand for him.

"Take dis, Tommy; do hurt," and she hands him the choicest treasure of all her treasures—the little blue camel from the Noah's ark!

And here, almost half a century later, he stands with something warm and sticky held tightly in his hand. He opens it, and lying in his palm is the little blue camel from Noah's ark!

In all these years he had never forgotten the little blue camel, and its companions have not changed. They are the same now as then.

"I'll take that," he said, shortly, as he turned away.

* * *

At home his wife laughed when she saw the toy.

"Baby is too young for a Noah's ark," she said. "Why did you buy it?"

"There was a little blue camel in it," he replied, vaguely.

The wife laughed as she kissed her husband.

"I fancy you bought that for another baby," she said, tenderly, with perfect understanding.—Waverley Magazine.

FUN IN CHINESE COLUMNS.

Curious Advertisements of the Wily Oriental.

A noticeable feature of the China newspapers is the "exuberant verbosity" of their advertisements.

This is due to cheap advertising rates, as well as to the flowery language of the Kingdom. All sorts of communications get into the newspapers, but the business system of Chinese editors is so admirable that instead of airing private and public grievances in "letters to the editor," they are inserted in the advertising columns, and thus help the editor to get an honest living.

An announcement inserted by a jilted swain whose lady love eloped with Chou Ling, closes with these heartfelt words:

"I cannot control my wrath and bitterness. My loved one has, it is plain, been enticed away by this rascal's deceit. How, I wonder, can a mere tailor's dummy like this succeed in winning her?

"Surely he has no law or justice before his eyes. It is on this account that I am advertising. Should any kind-hearted gentlemen give me information of her whereabouts by letter, I will reward him with $20; should he bring her back to her parents, I will joyfully give him $40. I will most certainly not eat my words. His kindness and benevolence for a myriad generations, to all eternity, shall not be forgotten."

Quacks in China advertise in beautiful language. One such ad. reads:

"Our recipe has come down to us from a physician of the Ming Dynasty. A certain Mandarin was journeying in the hill country when he saw a woman passing southward over the mountains, as though flying.

"In her hand she held a stick, and she was pursuing an old fellow of a hundred years. The Mandarin asked: 'Why do you beat the old man?' She answered: 'He is my grandson, for I am 500 years old and he is 114. He will not purify himself by taking his medicine, and so I am beating him.'

"The Mandarin alighted from his horse and knelt down and did obeisance to her, saying: 'Give me, I pray you, this drug, that I may hand it down to posterity for the salvation of mankind.'

"Hence it got its name—'Fairy Receipt for Lengthening Life.' Take it for five days, and the body will feel light; take it for ten days, and your spirits will become brisk; for twenty days, and the voice will be strong and clear, and the hands and feet supple; for one year, and white hairs will become black again, and you move as though flying.

"Take it constantly, and all troubles will vanish, and you will pass a long life without growing old. Two dollars a bottle."

Hedgehogs and Moles.

Writing to a sporting contemporary a gentleman offers to receive any number of hedgepigs "up to a thousand," as he believes they would do good on his estates in Devonshire. Some people may be disposed to wonder what service can be rendered to agriculture by creatures that do occasionally make a late supper of chickens and partridges. The truth is, the hedgehog has never received full justice. He is, take him all in all, an admirable beast. Everybody knows that the hedgehog eats snails and slugs, but few people, perhaps, have realized that he is also a liberal consumer of moles. Now, there are many estates in Devonshire where the mole employs a band of men to keep his family down, and there are places in Surrey, quite near London, where neither man nor trap can stop the ravages of these creatures on what is intended to be the lawn. Where the soil is sandy the mole lives deep, and he will fling up a chain of veritable mountains in his journeys under one's lawn in the course of a single night. This conduct may be borne with in parks and meadows, but in gardens it becomes intolerable. It may be suggested, therefore, to those householders whose lawns are ravaged by moles whom neither trap nor professional trappist can control that a few hedgehogs in the garden might bring the pestilential moles to some sense of the fitness of things.—London Globe.

Wardrobe as a Gallery Adjunct.

An enterprising photographer in Washington, D. C., who is making money right and left, keeps an elaborate equipment of opera cloaks, Parisian hats, ball dresses and other feminine apparel constantly on hand for his sitters, says the National Photo News and Views. Thus, the young woman who comes to him clad in a home-made "tailor" gown and a fifty-cent hat may appear before the eyes of admiring relatives and friends in other cities arrayed in sable furs and a beplumed chapeau, or looking the ingenue to perfection in a debutante's gown of white richly-trimmed with pearls, which for all the fortunate ones who receive the photographs know, are of great price.

King Edward's Curious Property.

King Edward VII. is proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Tyne, and others. He also owns that part of the shore all round the coast line which lies between high and low-water mark.

THE COLOR SCHEME.

TINTS OF PAN-AMERICAN BUILDINGS WILL BE SYMBOLICAL.

Varying Tones Will Indicate the Development of Man's Color Sense and Its Refinement—Director Turner Writes of His Plan.

The color scheme of the Pan-American Exposition follows the plan of sculptural embellishment conceived and being executed by Mr. Karl Bitter, the Director of Sculpture of the Exposition, and supplements his work. As the sculpture will symbolize the progress of the race so the color scheme will represent in epitome the growth of the color sense of the race. The colors at the main entrance to the grounds and about the Triumphal Bridge will be exceedingly warm, suggesting a welcome to visitors, and this part of the

CHARLES Y. TURNER, N. A.
[Director of Color, Pan-American Exposition.]

Exposition has very appropriately been dedicated to our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere.

All the savage races have manifested a great fondness for strong, crude colors, and these will be found on the buildings nearest the main entrance. The advancement of man in intelligence and civilization has been marked by a desire for more refined color combinations, and the culminating point of subtlety and grace of color being in the Electric Tower, which, representing the highest advance in material civilization and occupying the leading position architecturally and sculpturally of the whole Exposition, naturally enough has come in for the finest color notes.

It is a happy feature of the color scheme that the buildings upon which the artist would naturally lavish powerful colors all lie about the southern entrance. A regular gradation from intense to less pronounced coloring is thus possible. As the majority of people will come in from the southern entrance they will get an impression of bright, rich, fresh color. They will not, however, have time to grow weary with the brilliancy. Before their eyes are jaded they will have got into the region of more softly tinted surfaces.

It must not be supposed, however, that the primitive color schemes are in themselves harsh or bad or crude. Various devices have been adopted for securing harmony.

For one thing, the greater part of the exterior wall spaces are all in warm white. Color is employed only at structural points in the architecture, as about entrances. Furthermore, no primitive color is brought into direct contrast with other primitive colors; a mass of ivory white always intervenes. This gives great brilliancy and prevents chromatic discords. The quality of white used on the buildings varies from a warm creamy white near the bridge to a cool ivory tone at the Electric Tower.

As an essential means of promoting harmony green, in at least a few notes, is employed in the adornment of every building of the Exposition. The beautiful translucent green of Niagara has been fitly chosen as the dominant color of the whole scheme. Appearing in its fullness in the recesses of the Electric Tower and in the restaurant group behind, it is everywhere repeated. Not a building but bears its echo mark of Niagara green.

The color schemes of a few of the buildings may be noted:

Horticulture—Orange, with details in brilliant blue, green, rose and yellow.

Governmental—Yellow, with details in primitive colors.

Music Hall—Red.

Machinery—Greenish gray.

Restaurant Group—Ivory, accented with green and gold.

Electric Tower—Ivory, yellow, gold and green.

The roofs of the Exposition are for the most part covered with red tiles, though prominent towers and pinnacles will be in many cases decorated with green or blue green or with gold.

All the buildings will have a play of colors about their entrances, balconies, pinnacles and towers. My idea is to have the sharpest and freshest green known carried throughout the entire scheme, and that will be my reference to power. Green is one of the more recent and refined colors. It has not long been used in art. Pick up any picture painted long ago, and you will look in vain for a suggestion of green in it. The grass will be represented as brown. They said it was impossible to secure the grass green effect, but it is done nowadays.

The color scheme has for the most part been worked out at my studio in New York. The first step was to get from the architects small sketches of all the buildings. Models were made from these on a scale of one-sixteenth inch to the foot which when properly grouped on a platform 12 by 16 feet represented the whole city. Its duty may be expressed, less exhaustively, perhaps, but with more practical truth, thus: It is a place not in which anybody will learn all it can offer, but in which anybody may enlarge the scope of his information. How far the Pan-American Exposition can realize this criterion of completeness and of excellence will depend upon the area of space at its disposal and the skill of its officers in the management of that space. It looks now as if it will become not an encyclopedia of all knowledge, but an edition de luxe of the most excellent selections.

In this phase of the Exposition will be found its most instructive value. Whether it will also be the most educative will depend upon the individual who is the recipient.

The Exposition has a third phase, rendering another element of education through its power of amusement. Amid the whirl of sounds and scenes in the exhibit departments mind and body acquire intense fatigue which craves rest. The toil of simple observation becomes wearisome. Music becomes a restful solace. The magician's wand lends new life to tired limbs. There was some froth in the Chicago Midway. But regarding the Midway after the lapse of seven years one is convinced that out of it came more enduring and practical information and education than there was of mere ephemeral foam. Years of travel leading to some of the remotest quarters of the earth would have been required to give even the casual observer so much insight into the manners, customs and conduct of peoples differing from us in race, color, religion and habits of life and thought as might have been gathered in a single journey up and down the purlieus of the Midway. An excellent condition of the Midway was its concentration. While it was of the exposition, it was wholly by itself. Some things shown illustrated the processes of important business methods, like the making of glass or of lace, the culture of ostriches, the work of the diver in the depths of the sea. Some showed mediæval structures, like the Castle of Blarney, the Streets of Old Vienna and of Constantinople. Some were wholly given to hilarity, like the Streets of Cairo, filled with innocent fun. These very scenes may not be repeated at the Pan-American, but others equally instructive, equally interesting, equally amusing, will be shown.

Above all, around all, will be displayed the effects of scientific manifestations, particularly of electricity, with such exuberance of force and such variety of effect as the world has not heretofore seen. The picture may not be overdrawn. The most marvelous anticipation will be realized.

SELIM H. PEABODY,
Superintendent of Liberal Arts.

THE BEAUTIFUL ORIENT.

It Is One of the Midway's Interesting Attractions.

Nearly $3,000,000 will be required to construct and equip the wonderful Midway at the Pan-American Exposition. The greatest care has been taken to prevent any approach toward the "fake" show, and the visitor may rest assured that he will not be submitted to fraud or extortion so long as he remains upon the Exposition grounds. It is difficult to single out any attraction in this section as more prominent or worthy than another, for all have their special merit and novelty.

The Beautiful Orient will represent life as it existed in the East before the advent of the modern tourist. Gaston Akoun, director of this concession, is arranging to have native representative characters to convey proper impressions of oriental customs and manners of living. He will have plenty of room in which to display the different salient features that would appeal in the strongest terms to people accustomed to our western civilization. A holy Mecca will be the meeting place of tired and worn pilgrims who will constantly arrive, make their offerings in the various mosques or religious temples and disperse. Eight streets will diverge from this objective point, each representing a distinctive local section of the orient. A street in Constantinople will be thoroughly Turkish, even to the vagabond dogs. Morocco will be represented by a street which will illustrate the life and habits of the Moors. Algerian life will receive attention, and a street will be borrowed from Algiers for the purpose. Typical illustrations in a like manner will be taken from Egypt, Tunis, Persia, Tripoli and Turkey in Asia. While looking through these sections visitors could easily imagine themselves in the midst of the ancient city the counterpart of which they are visiting.

A Bedouin Arab encampment will lend variety, and Sahara Desert nomads will live in their interesting characteristic way. Natives from all countries will live on the grounds with their camels and different domestic oriental animals, cabins, tents and huts. Restaurants, tea houses, shops and fruit stands for the sale of oriental goods of great variety will be provided. The Beautiful Orient is under the same management as the Streets of Cairo, which was so popular at the World's Fair, though it will be three times as large. About 300 orientals will be employed in different ways with this attraction, a conglomerate eastern city with distinct local features—a history in a nutshell.

Lighting the Exposition.

When people read that over 300,000 incandescent lamps will be used to illuminate the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, few will stop to consider that electric lighting has made about all its growth during the last 20 years. In 1881 an incandescent light machine that would supply 250 lamps was considered wonderful.

PLEASING PART OF IT.

"Gertrude is always talking about her lineage. Wonder what about her family tree."

"Don't know so much about the tree, but the leaves amounted to a big fortune for her ancestors." — Denver News.

CORRECT, IF NOT GRAMMATICAL.

Johnny—Pa, Aunt Hannah says boils are healthy. Shouldn't she say "healthful"?

Wise Father—Well, your aunt didn't mean to be grammatical, but I guess she was this time. It is the boil that is healthy, not the fellow who carries it around.—Biston Transcript

MEAN ABOUT IT.

"Whenever Bannister wants to get even with his wife for anything that she has said to make him feel like a whipped cur he says 'hello' to her."

"Why?"

"She was a telephone girl before he married her, and is trying, now that they have money, to keep it a secret."—Chicago Times-Herald.

LIVE STOCK SHOW.

BIG EXHIBIT PLANNED FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Will Include a Fashionable Horse Show, Model Dairy Exposition, Display of Agricultural Products and Many Other Interesting Features.

The exhibit of Live Stock at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer will include all varieties and breeds of domestic animals. Arrangements have been made to accommodate 25,000 animals on the grounds. Liberal prizes in all classes will be offered.

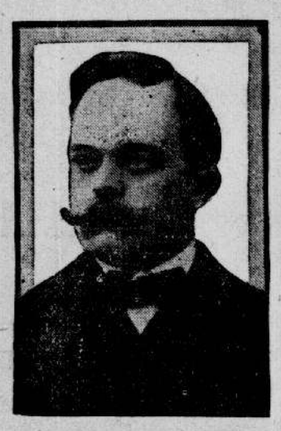
A fashionable Horse Show will be a prominent feature of the display and will include harness horses, saddlers, jumpers, etc. This exhibition will be fashioned on the lines of the Madison Square Garden show and will be held at the Stadium.

A model exhibition Dairy composed of all breeds of milk cows will be in operation during the six months of the Exposition.

A great display of the varied agricultural products from the various States, Provinces and Countries of the Western Hemisphere will be made in the Agricultural building, covering two acres.

The closing of the Nineteenth Century has witnessed marvelous strides in the improvement of methods in the dairy world. Formerly the whole dairy business was conducted largely by "rule of thumb." Instead of a vocation requiring a certain apprenticeship it is fast becoming an exact science, in which chemistry and bacteriology play no insignificant part. The increasing interest and attendance at the various dairy schools throughout the United States and Canada and the existence of great co-operative and commercial organizations for the manufacture and sale of dairy products are an indisputable testimony to the achievements of modern science. In this great industry the Government has appropriated vast sums of money to help the dairyman in his work, and this is indicative of its importance as a factor of the great food problem of the world.

The territorial lines of the dairy belt have long since been annihilated. A few States and Provinces in the East no longer enjoy the exclusive distinction of being in the dairy sections. In the Dairy building at the Exposition space has already been asked for by Maine and California, Manitoba and Texas. The supposed disadvantages of soil, water, climate and food in portions of North America have largely been eliminated by the skillful dairyman, and today splendid representa-



F. A. CONVERSE.
[Superintendent Live Stock, Dairy and Agriculture, Pan-American Exposition.]

tives of dairy animals are found wherever the wholesomeness and nutritive value of milk products are known, and the increasing consumption of milk and its products bespeaks much for the future of the dairy business.

Few people have any adequate conception of the present magnitude of the dairy industry. In the United States and Canada there is one dairy cow to every four persons, or 20,000,000 cows. The annual milk production is estimated at $550,000,000. Add to this the value of dairy cows, $650,000,000, and we have $1,200,000,000. To this add the investments in dairy appliances, and we reach a grand total of $2,000,000,000 invested in this great industry in the United States and Canada.

A large, beautiful building located near the Agricultural building will be devoted exclusively to Dairy Products and Dairy Apparatus.

All the milk products will be exhibited in glass cases, properly refrigerated for the purpose of maintaining as far as possible the texture and quality of the products on exhibition. Exhibitors whose products form a portion of their State or Provincial displays will not be charged for exhibit space, but individual exhibitors will be charged $1.50 per square foot for space occupied.

The exhibit of Dairy Appliances will embody all the recent inventions and improvements made in this industry, including sterilizers, pasteurizers, separators, coolers, churns, etc.

Electric power will be furnished in the building should exhibitors desire to demonstrate the work of their machines for the benefit of the visitors.

The exhibit in the Dairy Division will be a seductive one, and in point of attractiveness, interest and utility will surpass anything ever before attempted.

A Model Dairy, composed of representatives of all the breeds, will be in operation during the entire Exposition for the purpose of determining as far as possible the cost of production and the adaptability of certain breeds to special lines of dairy work.

F. A. CONVERSE,
Superintendent of the Live Stock and Dairy Divisions.

ACTOR ROLAND REED DEAD.

Was Most Popular Comedian Who Toured Southern States.

Roland Reed, the actor, died in New York city Saturday. He had been ill for some time with cancer of the stomach, though at times he would rally, and up to three days before his demise his friends were hopful of his recovery. For twenty-four hours prior tohis death he was unconscious.

For a dozen years Roland Reed has been regarded as the most popular comedian who visited the southern states.

Few Statues to Women.

There are only four statues in the United Kingdom erected to the memory of women other than royalties. The first statue of a woman erected in England was that of Sister Dora, the Walsall nurse; the second was that of Mrs. Siddons; the third Flora MacDonald, and the fourth that unveiled at Dunoon a year or two ago in memory of Burns' "Highland Mary."—Tit-Bits.

Woman Chosen as Sculptor.

Miss Gail Sherman of Syracuse, N. Y., has been chosen as the sculptor of the monument to be erected in that city to the memory of Hamilton S. White. The memorial calls for a granite arch base, with a bronze pedestal and bust of Mr. White, also in bronze. At the sides of the monument there will be bronze figures. Miss Sherman will do her work in New York City in order to receive criticisms from French and St. Gaudens, both of whom have promised to aid her.

Mr. White was known as the citizen chief of the fire department of Syracuse, and gave his services without compensation for 20 years. He met his death while fighting the flames at a fire in March, 1899. Twelve thousand dollars has been subscribed for the memorial. Miss Sherman obtained her art education in New York City and in Paris.

The Use of Perfumes.

All strong, overpowering odors are tabooed by the woman of taste and judgment. Instead she finds out what odor is most agreeable to her and at the same time delicate, and she uses no other. Her glove box, her veil case, the sachet bags, her hat box, bureau drawers, the "hangers" upon which her gowns are suspended and the paper upon which she writes her letters and notes are all redolent with her favorite perfume—it speaks of her, and she herself with every movement of person, every swish of her garments exhales this delicate, very delicate, odor.

Strong perfume is very offensive to people of refinement, and the use is subject to the reproach of concealing some more offensive odor.

Violet, carnation rose, heliotrope and mignonette are the favorite perfumes of the modern woman, from which she makes her one selection, and each odor may be got, not only in perfume, but in sachet powder, in soap, and in other toilette requisites as well.—American Queen.

Cultured Empress Haruko.

Empress Haruko of Japan attains her fifty-first birthday in May, being two years older than her husband, and is a woman of remarkable character, as her face plainly shows. Since receiving the crown her prime object has been the amelioration of the Japanese woman's position. She has founded several colleges for young women and made herself famous throughout two continents by opening up at Tokio the much-talked-of woman's hospital. It is also due to her that Japanese women have abandoned the barbarous habit of blackening their teeth and shaving off their eyebrows.

But the empress's public work has never caused her to neglect her duties as wife and mother. A more devoted couple cannot be found in the island, and the emperor has frequently shown his fondness for her by dedicating poems "to my darling Haruko." He has implicit confidence in her judgment. No matter of state is ever settled without first having been talked over with the empress.—Chicago Record.

Max O'Rell's Ideal Woman.

Max O'Rell has recently been discussing for the benefit of his American readers the question, what constitutes a woman's charm—not simply the charm that attracts, but the charm that holds, not mere passing fascination, but "the tie that binds." The woman whom this Frenchman would protect and cherish in return for all the sweet attentions she should pay him must be, we read, rather pretty, of a good figure, clever, cheerful, "punctual as a military man," not too serious, a little frivolous, and of an artistic nature with literary tastes.

"But above all," the essayist concludes, "she should be a keen, sensible little diplomat, who would make it the business of her life to study me as I would make it the business of my life to study her; a woman who would be in turn, according to circumstances, a housewife, a counselor, a pal, a wife, a sweetheart, a nurse, a patient, the sunshine of my life, and always a confidante, a friend and a partner. To my mind the lovable woman must possess, too, all the womanly virtues of sweetness, devotion, reliability. She may have little failings, little contradictions, but these only make her the more lovable.—Boston Budget.

Separate Waists.

Separate waists are made of taffeta with lace. Those of taffeta are in wide pleats with the edges of the pleats stitched, and the newest are trimmed with round cape collars, the lowest collar edged with a fancy braid. The under-sleeves of a different material from the waist are not nearly so fashionable as they were, and are made much smaller and less conspicuous. The waists of all one color of taffeta and of a plain silk or of Liberty satin are preferred to those of brocaded or figured velvet, but there is also a craze for the lace waists made over satin and of the inexpensive varieties of lace, in light yellow or ash-color. These are not nearly so expensive as might be thought from their appearance, and wear very well, for the lace itself is fairly strong and the color prevents their soiling too easily. These waists are quite simple in design, but fit well, owing to the satin lining, which is always boned and made like a dress waist. Lansdowne is a material that has become very popular for waists. It wears better than many of the silks, is less expensive, and in black particularly is an excellent investment. Crepe de Chine waists are the pleasantest of all to wear, for the fabric is a delightful one and will stand hard wear.—Harper's Bazar.

Care of the Teeth.

If the teeth are neglected they will decay, and indigestion and a foul breath are sure to follow. If the teeth are decayed the inability to masticate food follows, and the food, not being properly masticated, cannot be properly digested, hence a foul breath. Even in small children the teeth should never be neglected, and mothers should, with the appearance of the very first, care for them. As soon as a baby is old enough it should be taught how to brush its teeth. The first teeth, when neglected, infect their successors which are first to appear, and when once the mischief is begun it is very difficult to stop. A moderately soft brush is preferable to one with stiff bristles, and for a cleanser a powder of pulverized chalk and castile soap in equal parts, flavored with peppermint or wintergreen, in the very best possible thing to use. Occasionally a little table salt may be used. This will whiten the teeth and harden the gums. Do not use, or allow children to use, any of the tooth washes generally advertised. Their use injures the teeth beyond repair by eating off the enamel, which nothing can replace. For an excellent mouthwash tincture of myrrh can be used. This can also be obtained in small quantities at any drug store, and its occasional use is beneficial in hardening the gums and sweetening the mouth generally.—Mrs. Mary Easton, in American Queen.

Styles for the Spring Season.

Never were there more novelties in hosiery and underwear than the shops are showing at the present time. It seems settled that fancy stockings are to be worn almost exclusively, and that colors are to take precedence of black. Color has appeared in jersey underwear, too, in an entirely new character, and is guaranteed not to fade. Even union suits now can be bought in light blue, pink, lavender and ecru.

The straight front corset is growing in popularity, and the indications are that the old styles will have disappeared entirely in another year. Summer corsets in girdle and empire fashions are shown in large quantities, so it is evident that the merchants expect a demand for them.

The straight front corset has necessitated a "straight front petticoat," and the new skirts of fine quality are cut to fit the figure produced by it. Embroidery is more often seen on these dainty skirts than lace, and hemstitching and tucks appear on many. The white skirt will be worn the coming summer in preference to silk, owing to the vogue that thin white goods are certain to have in gowns.

Corset covers are the filmiest, most artistic creations imaginable, to suit the extreme delicacy of the coming shirtwaist. They, too, are made to conform to the straight front corset model, being longer in front.

Some lovely new nightdresses have boleros of fine embroidery or lace. Others have fichu and surplice arrangements, and still others are made like babies' long dresses, with front breadth ornamented by rows of insertion.

Silk skirts, like the white, are being fitted to the new corset, and are so perfectly adjusted to the dress skirt that the sheath effect is increased. Many of them would serve admirably as drop skirts under the transparent fabrics that are to be so popular. It will be imperative in the spring, that the petticoat shall fit as correctly as the dress skirt, otherwise the latter will be spoiled in effect. The sheath-like fashion is firmly established, and the princess skirt, which is one of the spring novelties, will accentuate the clinging character of the gown, so that the slightest fulness in the petticoat, elsewhere than a trifle at the back, would mar the smoothness beyond hope.

Most ornate effects are seen in the chemises worn by many fashionable women. They are really a combination of corset cover and underwear in a women's wardrobe. The present mode has no waste of material, and falls almost without a fold from bust to knee. The upper part is trimmed daintily, and the lower is ruffled and inserted and tucked. The material is finest nainsook, and everything pertaining to the garment must be of corresponding delicacy.—New York Tribune.

Crepe de chine is considered au fait for bridal gowns.

Among the latest importations are white satin dinner gowns elaborately embroidered with jet.

Among effective warm weather fabrics already on hand is the printed mercerized batiste in new snake effect designs.

High crowned and broad trimmed hats are in prospect for the coming season as a suitable accompaniment for the wide lace collars.

Perhaps the latest eruption of Napoleonic emblems is seen in the Empire wreaths cut out of cloth edged with gold thread. These are arranged to overlap each other in a taffeta foundation.

White and tinted chiffon, in the forms of various kinds of flowers, some with jewelled centres and petals simulating dewdrops, will be used on some of the handsomest of the evening round hats for spring wear.

Lacing with ribbon, cord and bands of taffeta silk is still one of the modish features of our gowns, and it decorates collars, cuffs, belts and skirts as well. The dressmaker may use her own taste about the disposition of it, but she will find that she can produce some very pretty effects in a simple way.

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