

WITH THE JOKERS

"Charley, I haven't seen you for a long time," said a newly married man to a friend he chanced to meet down on Main street.

"No," replied the friend, "you have been so devoted to home of late that no one has seen you."

"Yes; I don't hang around like I used to."

"You are just like I was," said the other, who had been married for some years, "just found the society of the wife enough, eh?"

"Yes, we do not tire of each other."

"Just like I was. I suppose you think it will never change, eh? Just always will be the same, I suppose?"

"I don't think I will change."

"Just like I was. I suppose she has not asked you for a \$50 suit when you only had \$25 the day before pay day?"

"No, of course not."

"You just wait!" and he turned on his heel and walked off down the street.

How It Works.

"There," he said, "you have your new hat at last."

"Yes," she replied, "and now I want a new gown."

"But it was when you got your last new gown that you began to insist upon a hat to go with it," he protested.

"True," she admitted, "but the gown has got shabby while I was waiting for the hat. You should have let me get 'em both together."

"What would have been the result?" he asked.

Here she hesitated, for she was a truthful woman.

"Well," she said, "I suppose they would both have been so shabby by this time that I would want a new hat and a new gown."

He gave a sigh of relief.

"In that case," he said, "I have lost nothing by failing to get them both together, and we will try the see-saw method awhile longer."—Chicago Post.

Katherine's Query.

Little Katherine, a Columbus tot, was presented with a very cunning pair of white wool mittens not long ago, which she delights to wear whenever she goes out in the cold. Recently her father entertained a gentleman who had a very bald head. The guest made much over Katherine, and before he departed into the chilly night begged a kiss. As he lifted her up, she saw for the first time his expanse of bald head and asked, archly:

"Why don't you wear mittens on our head?"

Old Adage Proved True.

"I got my start in life by picking up a pin. I had been refused employment by a merchant, and on my way out I saw a pin and—"

"I know; I've heard of that boy so often! The merchant was impressed with your carefulness and called you back and made you head of the firm!"

"No. I saw the pin and picked it up, and sold it for \$500. It was a diamond pin."

Cause and Effect.

Maude—I met young Borem this morning and he informed me that he had called on you a few evenings ago.

Clara—Yes. What did he say about me?

Maude—Oh, nothing in particular. He said you were a nice girl, but lacked repose.

Clara—Well, that isn't my fault. If he'd go home earlier when he calls I'd get more repose.

Bringing Her Down.

The Prospective Cook—What time do yez hov breakfast?

Mistress—We have it at seven.

No response.

Mistress—Or half-past seven, or eight, or half-past eight.

The Prospective Cook—That's better. O'll give yez a wake's thrilal.—Judge.

Not Sentimental at All.

"Miss Wallflower is much more sentimental than I thought. She keeps every letter that old lover of hers writes her."

"That isn't sentimental, my dear; it is good, hard, breach-of-promise sense."

Things Are Not What They Seem.

Stranger (in Kern county)—Is this county noted for anything besides its oil wells? Native—Lord, yes! Ever since we struck oil it's been noted for its "beautiful debutantes" and "queenly matrons."—Puck.

Mrs. Crawford—How did you come to ask your husband for an auto? Mrs. Crabshaw—While I knew he would refuse, I hoped he might compromise on an automobile coat. That was what I really wanted.—Judge.

Mrs. Crabshaw—At New Year you're ready enough to swear off what I ask you, but you never keep your promises. Crabshaw—That's your fault, my dear. Why don't you furnish me resolutions that are warranted not to break?—Judge.

"You're a fraud, sir," cried the indignant patient. "You guaranteed your medicine to cure after everything else failed, and—" "Well, my dear sir," replied the fake medicine man, "probably you haven't tried everything else."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes," said the Fairy Prince, "you may have whatever you want for a Christmas present. "I will choose," said the Fortunate Person, "either a wife or an automobile. "How fool ish!" exclaimed the Fairy Prince. "Why do you not select something that you can manage?"—Baltimore American.

Never to Be Forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Snob held an "at home" at their house on the occasion of their return from a winter tour on the continent. They were very proud and Mrs. Snob was condescendingly kind to her husband about this, "glorious bit of scenery."

She was very loved and to be

"And, O, the gorge at Andermatt!" she exclaimed. "You haven't forgot that lovely gorge, have you, Harry?"

"The gorge at the Grand hotel!" drawled Henry, wearily. "By no means. I'll remember that gorge to my dying day. Why, bless me, it was the only square meal I had in Switzerland."

Her Mind Made Up.

Salesman: So fortunate, lady! There have been no less than twenty ladies in-to-day asking for this hat. They saw it yesterday before you bought it, you know, and they are all of them just wild to get it.

Lucky Customer: Come to think of it, I'll take that hat home. I don't know whether to keep it or not. I'll think it over.

Slightly Personal.

Slender Individual—Did I understand you to say, sir, that you get out at the next station?

Stout Party—Yes, I did, sir—and I got out.

Slender Individual (with great relief)—Ah-h-h! the train'll be getting on faster after that.

No Engagement.

Patience—Then you say they are not engaged, after all?

Patience—No, it was all a mistake. You see, he proposed while they were out horseback riding.

"Yes, I heard that."

"Well, he thought she was jumping at his proposal, but she never can help jumping when she's on a horse."

Why He Was Worried.

"Kape alive, Mike! We're rescuin' ye."

Voice from the debris—Is big Clancy out there wid ye?

"Sure he is."

"Ast him wud he be so kind as t'step aff the rooins. I've enough on top av me widout him."

An Unkind Remark.

Lady lecturer on women's rights (waxing warm)—"Where would man be if it had not been for woman? After a pause, and looking round the hall: "I repeat, Where would man be if it had not been for woman?"

Voice from the gallery—"In paradise, ma'am."

Danger of Modern Education.

Fond Mother—Oh, I am so glad you came in! I don't know what on earth ails the baby.

Callie—Shall I run for the doctor?

Fond Mother—No, for an interpreter. His French nurse left suddenly to-day, and nobody can understand what he says.

Selected Wit.

He—Don't you think a month is too long for our wedding trip? She—Why, no. I'll take care that you don't understand me by that time.—Brooklyn Life.

How ridiculous for you to fall in love with that artist! I don't believe he ever sold a picture." "But, papa, he says if he marries me he won't have to."—Life.

"Is a diplomat ever justified in using prevarication?" asked his friend. "Well," said the diplomat, "he is certainly not justified in calling it by that name."—Puck.

"Well, thank Heaven, you've never seen me run after people who have money." "No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money."—Stray Stories.

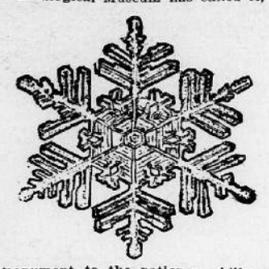
Clara—Clarence, what did Laura's new Paris hat look like? Clarence—Well, it had one of these big black heave things on each corner, and one in the middle.—Detroit Free Press.

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The country roads of the United States do not compare favorably with those of any nation in Europe. During the spring season in many districts of the Western States the roads are practically impassable.

MAGIC SNOW CRYSTALS

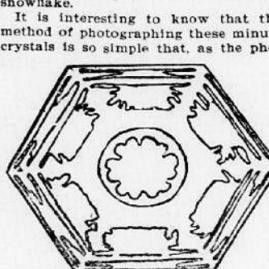
Some 100 photographs, taken last winter and the winter before, have been added to the collection of "micro-photographic" reproductions of snow crystals in the Harvard Mineralogical Museum. The collection has been made by W. A. Bentley of Nashville, a little town in snowbound Vermont, and is practically a scientific record of the New England snowstorms of the last quarter of a century. Altogether it includes about 600 specimens, and, with Mr. Bentley's somewhat larger private collection, it may be described as unique in character and extent, and, as Professor Wolf, the curator of the Mineralogical Museum has called it, a



monument to the patience, skill and enthusiasm of its maker.

The crystals, magnified from 31 to 52 diameters, are literally infinite in variety, for no two are precisely alike. Certain types recur frequently, such as the star-shaped crystal, the star form with a solid nucleus, the tabular form, and numerous variations of skeleton growths with the hexagon as a base, but the inclusion of air while the crystal is in process of formation gives to each specimen some unique distinction, taking the form, in many cases, of a beautiful lace-like design that nothing less quick and accurate than the camera possibly could perpetuate. The frost on the window pane or the effect of snow in a forest of evergreens is a familiar example of a kind of beauty which an examination of almost any one of these hundreds of specimens reveals equally well in what is only a fraction of an individual snowflake.

It is interesting to know that the method of photographing these minute crystals is so simple that, as the pho-



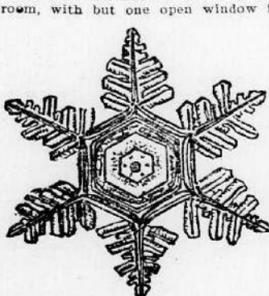
tographer himself says, the field can be entered by anybody who possesses the necessary combination of camera and microscope. The photograph, especially when mounted as a stereoscopic view, is practically the crystal itself, not only preserved in its general outline, but with all the interior detail—arrangements of loops, lines and dots in patterns of endless charm and variety—that the most skillful drawing could not reproduce with even approximate completeness.

It has been found that any photomicrographic device—such as will readily occur to anyone familiar with microscope and camera—can be used to photograph snow crystals, but Mr. Bentley recommends that the microscope should be fitted with a half-inch or two-thirds-inch objective, of wide aperture and short axis; that the focusing apparatus be exceptionally quick and accurate; the diaphragm aperture not more than one-sixteenth of an inch; the illumination ordinary, uncondensed daylight; and the exposure, rapid plates being used, from forty seconds to five minutes. The chief difficulty to be overcome is to prevent the crystals from melting, and the whole work must be done in a cold room, with but one open window in

which to catch the flakes. A black card serves to collect the crystals as they fall, a bit of broom splint to place them on the glass slide of the microscope, where they are pressed flat with a bit of feather; and the photographer must take especial care not to warm the slide by breathing upon it or by handling it with ungloved hands. The operation, in short, requires care, dexterity and patience as well as apparatus.

Crystals obtained during the great March blizzard of 1888 were repeated with the minor differences that make every crystal unique and different from any other—in the storms of February 16, 1892, and March 3, 1896; and unusual types found in the storm of February 24, 1893, were again discovered in February 13 of the following year. Different parts of the same largely extended storm produce also different types. In the New England region the northern and western portions of the storm produce more perfect crystals than the southern and eastern.

The internal structure of the snow crystal, a delicate tracery that sometimes suggests Gothic ornamentation on an infinitely minute scale of drawing and at others a miniature reproduction of the snow-laden firs of a pine forest, is practically a life history of the snow crystal itself. As the higher cloud strata are colder than those nearer the earth the crystals formed there are smaller, more compact, and less branched than those of the warmer clouds below them.



Occasionally a crystal is formed that is an accidental compound of two others, but as a general thing a careful study of a single crystal tells its perfectly coherent story, and this study is the more fascinating in that the manner of telling is so infinitely varied that the observer may always expect to find some new point of aesthetic as well as scientific interest.—New York Press.

WHERE THE HEN NESTED.

Her Efforts to Furnish a Good Breakfast Not Appreciated.

We put up at night at the little thatched resthouses reserved for the occasional traveler, but the permanent abode of rats. At the village of Kyat-pyin (Burmah) I had as many as six rats on my bed, all struggling to reach my boots, which had taken the precaution to hang from a peg on the wall, knowing how much Russian leather is appreciated by the rodent tribe.

Sleep was impossible with the enemy on all sides, for the rats not bent on supping off my boots were hunting under my pillow for a fragment of candle and a box of matches which I thought might be safe from their clutches.

But a rat is not easily daunted, and with a shove they shot pillow, matches and candle on the floor. Then my blood was up, and I rose in a fury, and hurled bootsoles and everything I could lay hands on at the retreating foe.

Peace reigned for a short time; then they returned to the attack with renewed vigor.

I have had many funny experiences in out-of-the-way rest houses in the East, but the strangest was once on the Tibetan frontier, where one night I was awakened by a snoring sound close to my ear, and to my horror I found that my head was held down by something heavy resting on it.

The heavy object edged off on my trying to move, and by the light of a spluttering match I discovered an elderly hen seated on my pillow and the egg she had laid there.

For three months we had been traveling at an altitude too great for poultry to exist, and I had longed for eggs to vary our limited fare of tinned meat.

But—such is the perversity of human nature—I was exceedingly annoyed with the layer of that egg, and hurried her cackling forth into the darkness, though I kept the egg for my breakfast.—Cornhill.

A "Hangwoman."

Women compete with men in many trades, professions and other means of obtaining a livelihood, but the very last in which one would expect to find the female sex is that which was so recently followed by Mr. Billington, "Hangwoman" is an objectionable term, but it is duly entered in the "New English Dictionary." The woman and the word are both nineteenth century productions. "Lady Betty," as she was called, was not ill favored, either, and is described in "The Dublin University Magazine" for January, 1893, as a middle-aged, stout, dark-eyed, swarthy complexioned, but by no means forbidding woman. Ireland was the scene of her labors, and she officiated unmasked and undisguised as a hangwoman for a great number of years, and often flogged in and through the streets, being extremely severe, particularly on those of her own sex.—London Chronicle.

WOMEN GIVE MILLIONS.

Gifts and Bequests of Rich Members of the Fair Sex.

Women were, as usual, conspicuously generous with gifts and bequests during 1901—the first year of the new century. The record for charitable, educational and like purposes reaches approximately the sum of \$13,000,000, or about \$1,500,000 every month. Of the \$15,000,000 given to colleges alone during the first six months of the year women contributed \$6,000,000. It has been noted that, while men give more liberally to education, women contributed chiefly to charity and religion. Her beautiful home in Virginia, 1,500 acres of land and an endowment of \$700,000 is a recent gift, by will, of Mrs. Indiana Williams for a girls' school. Mrs. McCormick, of Chicago, continues her liberal gifts to education, and Miss Helen Gould contributed to the same cause most generously. Vassar College has been presented with scholarships as well as the New York University, the latter receiving a fund for perpetual endowments. Miss Gould is also interested in Young Men's Christian Associations, having erected buildings for several. Yale College has profited by the generosity of several women. A valuable library, \$100,000 to establish a Y. M. C. A. for the seafaring school, and money to found a memorial fellowship being among the important gifts. Libraries have profited to the extent of \$1,000,000 by women's gifts. In the realm of charity, gifts and bequests are recorded aggregating the splendid sum of \$10,000,000. Rarely, if ever, has so much money been contributed for charitable purposes as this year. Upon Easter day alone in New York churches, nearly half a million was placed on the alms basins at the different services. Grace church giving \$167,500 of this amount. It is safe to say that women gave over half of this near half million dollars. At the triennial convention of the Episcopal church, held at San Francisco, in October, women gave \$100,000 for missions, and pledged the further sum of \$15,000 for a girls' school in China. One of the most notable gifts for hospitals is that of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, who has presented her beautiful home in San Francisco to the city, to be converted into a hospital for women. The home cost a quarter of a million dollars and was used only about two months in the year by the Huntingtons.—Indianapolis News.

PRINCELY CADETS.

Young Indian Chiefs and Nobles Who Have Joined the New Corps.

Thus far seventeen young chiefs and nobles have joined the imperial cadet corps, which was established in India a short while ago. Of these, thirteen come from Rajputana and the central states, two from the Bombay presidency, one from the Punjab, and one from Hyderabad. Four are ruling chiefs. The others are scions of princely or aristocratic families, most of whom have been educated at the various chiefs' colleges. It is the purpose of the viceroy to modify, in some degree, the curriculum at these institutions, in order that the pupils may be better qualified for the duties which they will have to perform hereafter as cadets, and later in staff positions in the Anglo-Indian army. A winter camp for the corps has been arranged at Meerut, and the first course of instruction will be given there. The government will provide each cadet with a charger. The number of horses and ponies and personal attendants for each cadet has been narrowly limited. Living in camp will be simple and the discipline strict. The closest attention will be paid to caste rules. The entire course of instruction, which will combine drill, riding and military exercises, with suitable indoor instruction, will be so designed as to enable the pick of the cadets in time to take their places as British officers, while never losing the character and bearing of Indian gentlemen. When on duty and during instruction the cadets will wear a simple uniform. On ceremonial or state occasions they will wear a state uniform, for which special designs are to be made. Probably the cadets will soon be inspected by the viceroy, and they will form a conspicuous feature in his escort at the proclamation durbar at Delhi on January 1, 1902. The result of this attempt to bring the British and native divisions of the Anglo-Indian army into close relationship will be watched with interest.—New York Post.

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There are two Portland women who have recently lost faith in each other. They were attending the meetings of the Literary Union the other day, and on emerging from the hall found a sharp shower in progress. Each announced to the other that she must telephone for a carriage, and they departed into different stores, ostensibly for that purpose. When, ten minutes later, the women met in a Spring street trolley car no allusion was made to the carriage.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

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LATEST FASHION HINTS

This is undoubtedly a winter for furs. A neckpiece of sable costs twice as much now as it did earlier in the season. Fur jackets of all kinds are the mode, sable, broadtail and chinchilla carrying off the palm. Chic boleros of fur are much in favor. Frequently two furs are combined; for example, sable and white broadtail. Fur is also much used for trimmings, especially narrow bands on lace, and the fur itself cut into bows is introduced on the fronts of jackets. Fur is trimmed with lace, which in turn, has fur applique upon it. Evening gowns of white satin are embellished with Arabesque patterns worked in fur mingled with guipure, the flowers being padded and thrown up in relief, fur being used as the heart of the flowers.

Pretty Sofa Pillow.

For the woman whose pennies are few there is a novel sofa pillow. It is made of common blue and white ticking, the narrower the stripe the better. On the stripe sew that bright tinsel cord which sells for two or three cents. This comes in silver, gilt and copper, and all three colors may be used. Between the stripes make a catchstitch of some gayly colored silk floss. Any number of colors may be used and the ruffle may be made of satin to match the blue in the ticking.

Tailor-Made Suit.

A neat tailor-made suit of dark Oxford melton is made with a plain flare skirt, stitched at the seams and gathered into an inverted pleat at the back. The coat is of the Prince Albert shape and is made with the long dip to the waist in front. The lining and facing

In Dark Oxford and Melton.

On the lapels are of black satin. The present styles all require quantities of all varieties of silk. While there are many excellent makes, those of the Corticelli manufacture seem to be the

Latest Fashion Notes.

Jewels are more popular than ever, especially with evening dress. White evening gloves fasten with small turquoises surrounded by white enamel. Pearls are also used to fasten these gloves. Automobile red and black will be worn so much together that one is safe in buying and in making up a spring gown in these shades. Loose, short sacks of black velvet are "chic" made a little longer in the back than in front, in a manner to show the colored lining. Brown tulle, with ornate dots to match, are worn with toques trimmed with mink or sable fur, and also when wraps or sets of the same fur are worn.

SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET GOWN.

Best French Linerie.

The 1902 importations of French Linerie show many beautiful matched sets of underwear, most of them intended as trousseau garments, entirely hand made, for the ultra fashionable women of to-day are demanding more and more that the best of their underwear shall show no machine stitching, says the Chicago News. These sets are most beautifully hand embroidered on the sheers and finest of materials and trimmed with real lace. They are rather more plainly made than the majority of underwear shown, but the fineness and quality of the material, combined with the embroidery, make them the most exquisite of garments and proportionally high in price.

White the Color for Spring.

White will be the color of spring. Banished will the other colors be for a day, while the scene will be brilliant with its gowns of white and its gowns of all black. White cloth is always charming, and those who will invest in the luxury of a white cloth gown will scarcely regret it, for so many are its uses.

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most popular with the leading dress-makers.

Dinner Gown of Black and White.

For house wear, vellings, etamines, fine cashmeres and crepe de chine are much worn. All sorts of silks, laces,



A Beautiful Dinner Gown.

chiffons and tissues are fashionable for evening gowns. Irish crochet lace is liked extremely for dinner or reception costumes. A beautiful dinner gown is of black net over white tulle. The skirt is laid in tucks and bordered by an accordion-pleated flounce of the net, finished with three rows of quilting. At the head of the flounce is an applique of white lace. The low-cut bodice has elbow sleeves of the tucked net, slashed open on the outside of the arm and fastened across with strips of velvet ribbon and tiny rhinestone buckles. A little of the white lace mimics with choux of the net and ruffles of velvet-bordered chiffon on the corsage. Corticelli silk was used throughout in making this costume.

Latest Fashion Notes.

Jewels are more popular than ever, especially with evening dress. White evening gloves fasten with small turquoises surrounded by white enamel. Pearls are also used to fasten these gloves. Automobile red and black will be worn so much together that one is safe in buying and in making up a spring gown in these shades. Loose, short sacks of black velvet are "chic" made a little longer in the back than in front, in a manner to show the colored lining. Brown tulle, with ornate dots to match, are worn with toques trimmed with mink or sable fur, and also when wraps or sets of the same fur are worn.

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