EARLY SPRING GEMS

WILL MAKE MILADY LOOK LIKE A HUNTRESS

Wister Wraps Will Not Retire Without a Struggle Saggestion for Her Who Must Exercise Economy-Harbinger of the Autumn Styles.

> The Newcot Thing. are to bave one very strange sort of successor in the early spring days when the air is still chilly. These are the most terrifying exaggerations o f the little harmless beastle, alimost as big as a carriage rug or door mat. The animal ap pears to have been split and laid flat open, and his head

comes right in the middle of the square end, while at the other end are several tails because one would look lonesome. A pair of big ciaws hang at the corners of the head end, and the whole effect makes a woman look as if she were just home from the hunt with her catch over her shoulder, rather than a harmless and frivolous woman who will wear any thing fashion dictates. But before these strange devices are available. the garments that serve in severe weather are biding by means of new designs for prolonged life. A bidder that was deserving of success was a magnificent new cloak of pearl-gray corduroy, and its wearer fairly flauntod It in the faces of observers less fortunate than she, to whom came at once the dread thought, "She can wear it but two months!" The garment came to the hem of the dress, was close-fitting, and over the shoulders fell three full capes, each lined with black and edged with a narrow row of sable. The capes stopped at the edges of an inserted vest of black velwet that reached from the high velvet collar to the vest line This effect relieved the upper part of the cloak of the bunchiness of three all around capes. The sleeves were very large at the shoulders, causing the capes to



and the jacket which turns back in large revers with turned down collar, is piped with a wide bias fold of the same. The bodice fastens in the center beneath the strap garniture.

With nothing about them that suggests the tailor maid are the next two gowns shown, though they are not elaborate, and in that respect constitue a straw that acts as a vane for fashion's coming breezes. It may be relied on that with spring well advanced there is a marked departure from the passing season's frivolity of design. At the left side of the picture there is a darkbrown silk dress trimmed with jet passementerie. The gored skirt is stiffened, lined with silk and edged with a jet border. The jacket bodice has a short pleated basque, but is plain over the hips. A velvet belt encircles the waist and the gathered vest laps over. Jet trimming edges the fichu collar and sleeves.

The dress beside this is composed o royal blue allk, trimmed with pale lavender ottoman silk and open jet



IN VELVET AND GALLOON. calloon. The skirt's front breadth is

garnished with three two-inch bias folds of the light silk and passementerie. The same appears on the bodice which fastens on the side and has a small round yoke with collar to match, of the light silk. Lavender points edged with jet show through slashes in the cuffs and the belt ends in a big bow in front.

Many new bodices have fronts and backs that apparently do not belong together. One in mind has a close-fitting back of peach velvet, the front be ing a blouse of pals green chiffon laid in close pleats, every seven pleats be ing separated by a band of spangled gold galloon. The chiffon blouse front is made over peach-colored satin, but the foundation does not show. Sleeves of green satin so encrusted with gold that the color of the satin is hidden have great puffs to the elbow and are completed by a little fold of gray velvet that is lined with blue satin. Tiny handkerchief ends peep out from under the droop of the great gold puff. The idea of the touch of gray is to harmonize the sleeve with the dove color glove that is now the correct wear for dress occasion. With a model like this in mind no woman need despair of a bodice if she can muster enough odds and ends.

That doesn't look much like the be-

MADE A MEAL OF THE MOON.

The Designs Theory of the In-

The collpan was visible last night in Africa, mys the Besten Harald. It would be rather more than a po-guess to say that thousands of I nighted beathens fiving on the dark continent believed, when they mw the phenomenon, that the mount was pro-tered by witchen and devila. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that these beathen attempted to frighten away thuse witches by keeping up a terrific noise as long as the shadows on the moon's surface lasted. Indeed, the beliefs and practices which, among say. age races, cluster about the eclipse of and he was again the well-appointed the moon are simost beyond a civilized man's bellef.

One very widespread theory is very amusing. Some tribes think that an eclipse is caused by the head of a dragon deprived of tail and trunk. who swallows the moon. When the moon has been digested down to the end of the dragen's head it must, of course, be released by this bodiless beast, and thus the eclipse is at an

But, as most readers know, an eclipse of the moon is caused by that luminary entering the shadow of the earth, in which position it ceases to shine, as its light, being only reflected sualight, is then cut off. The earth, like other opaque bodies, casta a shad-ow which is always directed away from the sun. This great shadow strutches away into space for about 1,000,000 miles. At the distance of the moon, or 240,000 miles, this shadow is from two to three times the width of the moon. There is plenty of room therefore, for the moon to be immersed in it, which sometimes happens, but usually the moon jumps the shadowthat is, passes either above or below it

MINING FOR GOLD.

The Fascination of the Work to Those Regaged in It.

T. L. Balley, of Cripple Creek, Colo. who for years has been engaged in prospecting in the Rocky Mountains, while talking to a party of friends in the corridor of the Lindell last evening. mys the St. Louis Globe Democrat. gave the following description of gold mining in the far West:

"It's the prettiest work I ever did," he said. "It's the fuscination of it: when you have struck it pretty rich and see your gold right in front of you, when you are piling it up every hour of the day, with a nugget now and then as big as a bullet to cheer you, and then, when evening comes, you count it up and you find it worth hundreds of dollars, just picked up out of the earth in one day-well, I tell you, there is nothing like it. Then, when you don't strike it, you always think you are going to the next day; and it is just as exciting hearing other men tell in the evening what they pulled out during the day as in counting your own. Why, I have gone for months at a time without making a dollar, and without a cent in my pocket, but the excitement of the work doem't give a man time to realise how hard up he is."

Bench, Bar, and Beard.

The regulations for shaving observed in the bench and bar probably in times, and

yneht anchored in the harbor of Ohewent on board to pay his The Premier looked like beggar. He wore the en His beard and forches starring b en shaved, and his queue down from a cie Lines of sorrow streaked his face, and his hands were griany.

The first man in the emp for his carefulness in raimont at eleanliness of person, appeared as 6 meanest subject that he might, 1 privation and penance, do peret to his mother's memory, according the croed of his ancestors. A few days later, when Mr Young met Li at Thest-sin, the beggar's miss had vanished, nobleman

Logend of the Muff.

The must is so essentially a feminime adornment that it is somewhat astonishing to find that, according to a mythological legend, this useful and orna mental article of dress was invented for the benefit of one of the lords of creetion. Mars, so it is said, was exceed ingly jealous of the mutual love be-Venus and Adonia, and, in retween venge, took the form of a wild bear and killed the unfortunate lover with his tusks. Venus, beartbroken, descended into the lower regions, following ber dead Adonia, and there interceded with Persephone, the goddess of those realms, for his release from the disem bodied state.

Persephone, sympathetic and compas onate, promised that Adonie should occasionally ascend to earth and com fort his beloved and inconsolable goddess. But the change in the tempera-ture from the platne of Asphodel to the upper world was considerable, and Adonis found that his fingers became chilled and numb. Thereupon the co estial deities ordained that Mars, who had been the cause of the lovers' mis-ery, should be compelled, as a penance, to descend from his habitation on Mount Olympus, and should kill suff cient sables to make a covering for Adonis' hands. The likelihood is that, like a true lover, Adonis handed his new possession to the fair Venue, but certain it is that the first muff was destined for a masculine wearer.

She Had Him.

He was an English lord of the blues of blue blood. She was a rich New York heirees with enough rich near relatives under the sod to make life well worth living, at least from a financial point of view. He had proposed the day before, and she was hesitating. They sat now in a box at the Metropoli-

tan, whispering in undertones, uncon scious that over a hundred opera ment. "Why do you delay your answer?" he pleaded. "You must know, my dear

Miss Stocksandbonds, that this suspense is very painful to me." Bhe was thinking what cruel delight she was taking in this ardent poble lover's impatience of love, whereas he was thinking of his forty-dollars-s-day

board bill at the Waldorf all this time. "Besides," he continued, "you must know that it is a great come-down for a real British earl of noble ancestry to marry an unknown foreigner-

The makien straightened haughtly. "A come-down for you, is it?" she retorted. "I think it is a great come down for me. I have to come down with a

UNOLE SHAPS PLACE

Vest in the Rory Are Hote at -----

and be supplied with a a. The fing lediers of a cruiner like New York will motols more than or like tions. The fing lad 260 40

All the fage of our same an an at the equipment building at the Breaklys many yard. The Sear of the flag-room is severed with lines repre-centing the exact measurements of the various casigns, and it is so carry mat-ter to term out a flag which will be ex-netly according to pattern, both as to do sign and measurement. There are sight others used in Sage-red, while, blue counts used in Sage-red, while, blue, orange, yellow, green, brown, black and maary yellow. The camery yellow is used instead of while in Sage used for signaling. This is become it is found that when signaling at a distance a white flag or it dovice on a white ground blands with dovice on a white ground blends with the horizon and becomes almost invisible. The largest American fing made to called No. 1. It me 34.85 fest in length and 12.12 fest in breadth, and is very ravely used. The size called No. 2, which is o smaller, is the one generally used by war-ships. Cruisers carry the Stars and Stripes in seven different sizes, but only the Minnespolis and the Detroit fy the gigantic No. 1 size.

The most difficult fing to make in that of Ban Salvador. This may to make a case of Ban Salvador. This may sequires all the colors, and Costa Rice rans R closs, requiring all but hevers. Our own flag is by no means an any one to make. The forty-four stars in their bits field have to be mathematically arranged, and the stripes mathematically start according to the official partern. The stars are made of musits folded twenty-five times and punches out by a steel punch, which cuts a domen or more stars at each operation. There are need in the navy yand asses ally 50,000 yards of bunting, which all made up to the United States. Do fore being made up into flags the ing is put to a very severe test. From in fresh water for twenty-four hours. After that it is thoroughly scrubbed with strong soap and then rinsed and dried. It is then exposed to the direct sunlight for ten hours, and if it shows no fading in color it is accupted. The industry gives employment to a great many men and women. Now York Herald

Changed Hor Tune.

Some time ago a tourist stepped bet postal telegraph office in one of our country districts, and going up to the counter wrote an address on a letter. He was about to leave, when he caught sight of a lady in charge, and lifting his hat, bowed politicly to her. But the lady had lofty ideas of her calcial position, and thus addressed the departing gentleman:

"I must say, it's a pretty place of im-pertinence to come to this office simply scribble and addrem."

The intruder courteously responded stying that he had hoped such a thing might be permitted in extraordinary circumstances, but that if no person was to be admitted for such purpose he was quite prepared to send a tel He then proceeded to fill up a form, and handed it over to the lady, filled up in the following manner:

"The lady clerk at this office was tonly ignores every rule of civility The lady was struck dumb when she read the message, which was addressed to the secretary of the general post office, and bore a well-known name. The gentleman observed her extrem confusion, and releating, quietly mid: "I don't think I'll trouble you to send the telegram, unless you particularly wish; but I will express the hope that

THEY DIQ GINGENG.

A Curious Pospie Who Live in West

Ginsong grows in all the rich upland woods of North America, from Canada to the mountains of the Southern States, but especially in the Ohio and Minsissippi valleys. It grows superabundantly in the West Virginia mountains, and there the professional sanger. is found in all his uniqueness. The mag. or ginseng, diggers of Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and other States are usually farmers and their families, who harvest this crop as an incidental, though profitable, addition to their regular farm products, but in West Virginia there are whole communities the dwellers in which do no other work than digging ginseng and have no other income than the proceeds of the sale of the root. It is probably hardly necessary to say that these sangers are of a low order of humanity. There are scattering, nomadic tribes of them in other parts of the State, but in the isolated counties of Greenbriar, Webster, Pendleton and Nicholas a race of these people have a fixed habitation. They are a people by themselves, and a curious one. Their origin is unknown.

There are deer and bear a plenty in the mountains, but the sanger is no hunter. He does not take to a gun, yet shot is always among the supplies he orders in return for his ginsong. He is as expert fisherman, though, and follows the rare trout streams of his habitat with great results.

The sangers of West Virginia are of small stature, a five-footer being an average dised man. They are tough, tireless and agile. They are peaceful and not given much to the use of intoxicants. Their garb is grotesque in the extreme, being made up of any and all tinds of cast-off things, and frequently a covering, or half covering, of rags and tatters. The only attempt at agriculture these people make is the scratch-ing up of a little ground to raise the tobacco they use and they all use it, regardless of age or sex, chiefly by smoking it in a corncob pipe. The women drink a tes made from pungent roots or samafras bark. The members of the tribe live in log huts, with chimneys made of clay. There is never more than one room to a but, and that serves for all the needs of the occupants. They sleep on the floor, and, although in the winter time they are frequently put to great straits for the necessaries of life, they seem happy amid their want and squalor.

Ginneng root is sold green to the country stores by the diggers. The rural dealers frequently offer prises for the heaviest single root, and for the greatest number of pounds brought in by the sanger. The price paid varies with the sesson, all calculations being made upon the basis of dry sang. As soon as the root is bought from the sanger it is either dried in the sun or in klins made for the purpose, or steamed and quick-ly evaporated. It behooves the man who is dealing direct with the sanger to be up to all the tricks of the trade, for if he isn't he will get left. The exporter will not buy a pound of ginseng that is not as dry as punk and absolutely free rom all other roots. The tricky sanger has a deft way of mixing poke root, colt's foot, angelica, elecampane, and other roots that are difficult of detection with his sack of ginseng. The sang ts very porous, and the sanger long ago discovered that by soaking it in water before taking it to market he could add materially to its weight. But ramming shot into the roots and skillfully hiding the holes where they went in has always been the fraud of which he was most proud.

stand almost horizontally over them At the wrists velvet cuffs turned back. the velvet throughout being heavily crusted with gold embroidery. The entire cloak was lined with the heaviest black satin. Above all the edging of fur ran a tiny line of scarlet topped with gold, and the waist line a belt of scarlet and gold fastened under a magnificent rhinestone and jet buckle. Another staggerer to he woman who must exercise economy is shown beside the initial. It is made of pinesteen velvet, lined with hyacinth purole hatin merveilleur, and falls in two deep box pleats in the front of the skirt the fullness being taken in at the waist by four heavy shirrings. Coller, trimming and muff are blue for fur, and a large bow of black satis ribbon has a conspicuous post-The sleeves are new and are tion. with flaring cuffs of embroidered satin. The chief interest of such marments to most women lies in the fact that they will probably be re-Besides, if a thing of beauty be a lasting joy. the contemplation of such ne garments should cause sathende infaction. It will to the wearers, depend on't!

With the time for discarding heavy wraps passed, the tailor girl will, in all probability, be much less numerous, but gowns that put her in mind will be



TWO STRAWS.

The first picture of full col

ginning of an era of simplicity, and neither does the next pictured dress, though its details are less fanciful, but the era is beginning, nevertheless, Plum-colored velvet is used for this dress, and spangled and jetted galloon trims it. Plum-colored moire lines the



SHOWILY APPLIQUED.

skirt, which is cut with a tiny train and trimmed at the foot of the front breadth by a wide galloon band. The bodice fastens at the side, the front being ornamented with a yoke banded with narrow galloon and a full vest of spangled net. It is further enriched with several bows of plum-colored satin rfb-

Finally there is shown a bluet cloth rown with a very wide skirt trimmed with two rows of black velvet applique figures. A deep velvet yoke and vest show on the waist, the remainder, with the sleeves, being of cloth ornamented to match the skirt. Gilt spangles are embroidered on to the yoke.

Little side bows are appearing to futter over the softly bunched rolls of hair that now cover the cars of our belles. These bows as yet are purely ornamental and serve only to increase the extension of the colfure from side to side. Later they will have a more practical excuse in covering and securthe that are size to come into use. for thics derenade a higger showing of it over the ease that any ordinary C. S. S.

the test to the sta

the history of the custom among that people is a curious one. Pliny says that beards were universally cultivated as a matter of course till about 300 B. C., when Sicilian barbers, who probably acquired their art from Greece, first came to Rome, and Scipio Africanus set the fashion of shaving every day. Thenceforward it became so much the vogue in good society that the term barbarous, outlandish, was long supposed to mean bearded in allusion to the unkempt hair of uncivilised nations. Increased accuracy in etymology has shown the real meaning to be skin to balbus, stammering, in allusion to their uncouth speech. For three centuries barbers had it all their own way in Roman circles. They came the Emperor Hatrian, who, as Plutarch affirms, grew his beard to hide some ugly scars, and forthwith it became the mode. Lawyers and priests, even more conservative in their observances than other folks. continued to shave; hence, it is supcased, came the traditional practice of the English bar, through the law of Italy and France.-Good ourb Words

Reverencing His Mother. A Chinaman, be he king or coolie, is devoted to his father and mother. When either parent dies, custom ordains that the sons shall resign all honors and employments to repair to the ancestral tomb, and mourn there for a long period.

Our former Minister to China, John tussell Young, tells in the Review of Reviews how the Chinese Premier, Li Hung Chang, was prevented from punctiliously observing the custom by an imperial decree

The aged mother of the great Chinese statesman died, and he hurried to celthe rites at her grave, accomebrate panied by his brother, the viceroy at Wuchang. Every one was expecting the Premier's resignation, and his en forced retirement from all official positions. His enemies thought that Li had gone finally; his place would filled by another, and his power became a memory.

Anddenly there came a decree from the throne, commanding Li to lay tired months resume office. His broth-er was permitted to remain at the tomb, and de the fillal reverence. The rer was secred, and his secret, and his secret, and his secred, and his secret, and his secret, secret 34. 29 that the Ties tain, bis be When Mr. Toung maw the Pre

cool million dollars in hard cash. What do you come down with, pray?" But his lordship didn't come down with anything but a sickening thud, and the orchestra roared worse than ever .- New York World.

The Word "Scientist."

War is being waged in England against the use of the word scientist. The Duke of Argyll, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, and Prof. Huxley unreservedly condemn the word; Sir John Lubbock proposes philosopher instead; Lords Rayleigh and Kelvin prefer naturalist. Prof. Huxley thinks that scientist must be about as pleasing as electrocution to any one who respects the English language. Grant Allen, while disapproving of the word, thinks it is pedantry to object to a new word when it is used by a majority of persons; after the camels of altruism and sociology, scientist is comparatively a grat. Alfred Wallace alone is not disturbed by the word; he describes it as useful, and argues that, since we have blologist, reologist, chemist, physicist, and specialist, we might as well use scientist, and be further asks, "What is there to use instead?" Science Gossip says the word was first invented and used by Whe-well in his "Philosophy of the Induc-tive Sciences" in 1840.

Drew the Line at Style.

A kind-hearted young lady in Rozbury, who is always doing good in one way or another, and is a tireless worker in the charities, had a hat which she was planning to trim over and make do for everyday wear this season, when a woman called at her home and, with tears streaming from her eyes, told how poor she was, and what a hard time she had to get along. The young lady had nothing else to give her, and offered to make the hat over for her, if she would accept it, thinking she herself might manage to do without it. The poverty stricken woman took it. tried it on her bead before a glass, and then returned it to the young ladywho, by the way, is one of the prettient and most tastefully, though not richly. attired girls at the Highlands, even hough she is largely her own dress maker-with the remark: "No. miss. will not take it, thank you. They are weating small crowns this year."-Bos tos Gasetta

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Birtus, Die dog star, the brightest at in the het view;" 14 Im d

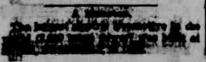
you will be a little more careful as to your language in the future." The lady cierk did not fall to learn the lesson thus taught her as to her deportment in the discharge of duty.

King of the Berlin Dud Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prumin the brother-in-law of the Emperor of Germany, has fust been promoted to the rank of Major General, although his stupidity is such that while he was still a Captain of the Garde du Corps Regiment, his Colonel entreated the Emperor to transfer him to another regiment, owing to the spectacle which he proposed to make of himself on field days and even at ordinary maneuvers. He is quite young, is known at Berlin as the "eigerl-konig," or "king of the dudes," and distinguished himself in this country by getting into a scrape at Coney Island, where, notwithstanding his rank, he was dragged before a local justice, charged with disorderly conduct. He is very rich and is the only son and chief heir of the famous cayalry general, Prince Frederick Charles, popularly known as the Red Prince, and as the captor of Mets in the war of 1870. Henceforth he is to command the fourth brigade of the guard, having a number of gray-haired veteras officers, veterans of 1870, under fils orders. He is barely 32 years of age, and his being placed in such a position does not precisely give pleasure or satisfaction to the officers of the German army, who attribute, very justly, his promotion not

of his relationship to the emperor .--New York Recorder. Good Idee.

to merit or service, but solely to the fact

new departure in public night chools has been made in Philadelphia by devoting one of the schools to a course of lectures on the history and working of our political grouns. Na-tional, State and municipal government will be taken up in turn. Three loc tures a weak will be given, included all who choose to atte



Quite a Difference.

Mistakes in speaking a foreign lanruage are not always merely amuseing. A tourist was climbing the Alps with a guide, who persisted in talking bad English instead of indifferent French. The guide had just crossed a mow bridge over a wide crevasse, and turned to await the tourist on the further side. He was asked if the bridge was weak, and replied, "No-strong." Naturally, the tourist walked boldly across the bridge, which promptly collapsed and dropped him into the crevanse. However, it was not very deep, and when he crawled out, looking like a snow-man, he discovered that his guide had meant to say that the bridge was "Not strong." The tourist then strongly enjoined upon him to reserve his English henceforth for use in the valleys.

Sulky Lips.

Writing of sulky people, Mrs. Lynn Lynton cites a wedded pair who lived together in the same house, meeting at the same table for meals, receiving guests, housing friends, and going through all the formalities of society, yet for years and years never speaking to each other. All the communications which perforce had to be made between them were made in writing. No spoken word unlocked the closed portals of their sulky lips. Padlocked against each other, they lived in mute unbroken enmity for the rest of their natural lives. Sulky to the last, only when death dissolved the cloud of temper which had enwrapped his soul and mind did she come out of hers.

Organ Grinders.

In Montreal, organ grinders have to pay \$20 for a license, and are only allowed to play within certain hours. In France there is the same limitation of hours, and a certificate of character and special badge are insisted on. In St. Petersburg no street music is al-lowed, and in Spain one only hears the guitar.

Prof. Carl Henry, the singing and all spend stantin