

IN WOMAN'S INTEREST

The Granny Muff.

A great furrier having declared that this should be a season of large muffs, the granny muff immediately became the fashion. Some fortunate woman promptly visited their attics and unearthed the muffs carried by their grandmothers many years ago. Dame Fashion, who will always pause in her rapid flight long enough to pick up a forgotten style, saw that the granny muff was worth cultivating and the result is that every woman has one genuine or otherwise. Some of the handsomest muffs are of sable, 30 inches round and half a yard wide. Others

der; a bow of black velvet ribbon at the top (on the right or left) of the décolletage; a bunch of violets at the belt, or a long ostrich plume nestling along one shoulder and falling down on the bust, or a wreath of morning glories running down one side of the corsage and ending in a spray on the skirt, gives an artistic effect that is as charming as it is picturesque.

Buttons in Profusion.

A form of trimming which will be used in profusion this season is fancy buttons. These are employed in all sizes, from an inch and a half in diameter

meter to the tiny button of gold, silver, steel or jewel, which is no larger than a dot. Half a dozen large buttons may be placed on the front of a coat, and in dressy garments many other places are found for these beautiful articles, which nowadays are works of art.

Large buttons in enamel designs, in openwork or in art nouveau effects, will be used on coats, while the vests will show rows or clusters of small buttons.

Informal Talks

Sleeves in general are tending to smaller proportions at the wrist and increase the size of the top.

Turnover collarettes of pleated chiffon having long front pieces of fan shaped pleated chiffon are among the pretty novelties.

Stylish dimity shirtwaists, fresh from the hands of the maker, designed for spring and summer wear, are to be had for prices ranging from \$1 to \$2.

The popularity of the bright red dancing slipper as an appropriate footwear to wear with a white chiffon dress is more and more apparent among the debutantes of the season.

The unique ribbon rose, made entirely of satin ribbon coiled deftly to represent the flower, is being used in place of a buckle on many of the light suede shoes for evening wear.

Champagne tamine is one of the delicate colors in a delicate fabric that promises to be very popular for tea and dinner gowns for the post-London season.

Reseda green, generally popular for early spring gowns and hats, is as usual among the leading color tones for everything from a pair of gloves to a copious evening wrap.

Metallic Calcium.

Metallic calcium now costs about \$2,000 a pound, but a new process of reducing it from chloride of lime has been discovered by a Belgian chemist which will bring the cost down to perhaps \$1 a pound. As the metal is soft as butter and rapidly oxidizes in air if left in the open air, it is of no use for construction purposes, but it is a valuable agent in certain chemical processes.

Black Velvet-Tied Bouquets.

The smart girl ties her bouquet with black ribbon velvet streamers. The black brings out the soft tints of the blossoms to perfection. A bunch of sweet peas and asparagus fern or a cluster of daisies and maidenhair would be especially lovely when tied in black.

Cluny Lace.

An expensive lace with which many of the new and stylish gowns are trimmed is a heavy Cluny, in old conventional wheel designs and wide insertions. Sometimes the material beneath is cut away, while many prefer it left uncut.

BEAUTIFUL OPERA GOWN.



This opera gown is of silver gray chiffon spangled in steel, with a plastron of steel on the bodice. The "fly-away" sleeves are of gray tulle and cluster of green velvet leaves top each shoulder. A fillet of silver leaves is the single but effective ornament of the collar.

OLD ENGLISH LANDMARK MAY HAVE TO BE DEMOLISHED



The old tower of Temple church, London, which, because of its increasing tendency to lean to one side, may have to be torn down, is one of the oldest landmarks in England. It was built 718 years ago, and it has not only survived the great fire which

burned dangerous near to it, but thus far it has withstood the ravages of time. The Temple church was built by the Knights Templar on the model of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem. It is one of the five remaining round churches of Europe.

THE RESULT OF DIET.

Effect of Brain Food on People of Massachusetts Village.

Charles P. Thompson who for years represented the Gloucester, Mass. district in Congress and who once defeated "Ben" Butler for that position, had a party of fellow representatives at the old seacoast town. "What is the diet of these people?" asked a New Yorker. "Fish, mostly," responded the Massachusetts man. "Why," spoke up a Virginian, "I thought fish was brain food. These are really the most unintelligent looking persons I ever saw." "Well," said Thompson, "just think what they would look like if they didn't eat fish."

BOSTON MAN'S HIGH HONOR.

Charles H. Taylor Again Head of Newspaper Publishers' Association. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., re-elected president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, is business manager and treasurer of the Boston Globe. He is the son of the editor-in-chief and has had a thorough training in the newspaper business from his youth up. After graduating he studied newspaper methods in New York. He then began on the Globe as a reporter and worked his way up to



CHARLES H. TAYLOR

assistant managing editor. Subsequently, as business manager, he also proved an eminent success.

Senators and Soldiers.

Thirty-eight years after the civil war there are fourteen men in the United States senate who served in the Confederate army and thirteen who served in the federal army during that great struggle. While a number of men in the last list are well advanced in years, yet there is quite a number of comparatively young men who entered the army when boys of 15 to 18. In the case of Union officers who are now senators most of them were quite young when they entered the service. One senator, Pettus of Alabama, served in both the Mexican and civil wars.

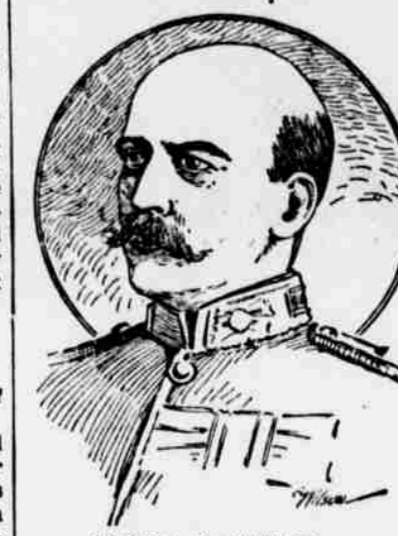
Short Roads to Wealth.

There is no royal road to wealth, any more than to learning. However, the desire which lurks in the average human breast to make a fortune will continue to induce foolish people to risk their money on schemes that promise to save them from the necessity of earning their daily bread, and such lessons as that of the St. Louis failure will only serve to act as a temporary brake on the train load of gamblers running down grade on the road to ruin.

BLAME PLACED ON KINLOCH.

British Army Scandal Centers in Grenadier Commander.

Col. Kinloch is the central figure in the army scandal which has been agi-



LEUT.-COL. D.A. KINLOCH

tating England for several weeks. Although he declares he knew nothing of the "ragging" that prevailed in his regiment, the Grenadier guards, and which included the flogging of the sons and nephews of several dukes, Col. Kinloch has been held responsible for the escapades of his subalterns and retired on half pay.

Thinks Invention Valuable.

Great expectations have been formed of a process for the electrolytic extraction of zinc from its ores which has been devised by M. De Laval, the so-called "Edison of Sweden." Zinc ore occurs in considerable quantities in Sweden and Norway and waterfalls are abundant, so that M. De Laval has every natural advantage for the successful application of his process.

AMERICAN ENVOY IN ILL ODOR

J. R. Crossland, Minister to Liberia, Shoots and Wounds a Man.

J. R. Crossland, a Brooklyn negro who is United States minister to Liberia, is accused in a letter received at New York of shooting and wounding T. J. B. Faulkner. The trouble was started by Crossland, who was



J. R. Crossland.

unduly attentive to Mrs. Faulkner. Since the shooting it is said Crossland has avoided arrest by keeping inside the American legation.

ORATORY CAST SPELL

REMARKABLE POWER OF SERGEANT SMITH PRENTISS.

Mississippi's Most Famous Adopted Son Swayed His Audiences at His Will—Was Great, Brilliant and Resourceful.

S. S. Prentiss was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 30, 1808. He was descended from an old and distinguished family, which came to America in 1640. One of his paternal aunts married Nathaniel Hancock and they were the great-grandparents of John Hancock, the famous president of the Continental Congress. When the family left England the name was spelled Prentice, but was changed to "Prentiss" by an old minister, Joshua Prentice, and thereafter all the descendants of Henry of Cambridge adopted the change. (The great George D. Prentice of the old Louisville Courier was undoubtedly of the same blood.)

Sergeant S. Prentiss was reared under the tutelage of the Rev. Edward Payson, a man of extensive learning and cultivation. Doubtless the subtle influences of that man gave tone and shape to the ambition which opened up the matchless mind of the boy. When a boy Mr. Prentiss was admired for his noble, beaming countenance, fine eyes, frank expression and keen wit, and that intellectual fire which in subsequent years was wont to flash like sheets of lightning was predicted by the old and knowing folks of the vicinity.

After Mr. Prentiss had finished school he studied law in the little town where his family resided, but the opportunities there were too small for a great mind like his, and he decided to go West. Arriving at Cincinnati in September, 1827, he made the acquaintance of several gentlemen, to whom he imparted his wish to obtain a position in some school and at the same time pursue his studies. Fortunately for him, doubtless, and certainly so for Mississippi, he met two gentlemen from Natchez, who persuaded him to go South. He soon found an ideal place, where he engaged to teach the children of Mrs. Shields, near Natchez. Judge Shields had died, leaving one of the finest law libraries in the state, which Mrs. Shields gave young Prentiss the entire use of. Joseph D. Shields, one of the children whom he taught during his work there, in writing about Mr. Prentiss said: "It is my opinion that he almost memorized the library. At any rate, he mastered the contents of every book in it."

Along the scope of that great river the name of Prentiss became a household word from Louisville to New Orleans. No man ever possessed so completely the love and admiration of the people, and probably no one ever hope to do so. As an orator and debater he had no peer, as a patriot he never disappointed those whom he professed to love.

Lovable and gentle as he was, no man could endure his sharp wit and keen sarcasm when he was aroused in debate.

Few men ever possessed the perfect features of S. S. Prentiss, and it is doubtful if any man at any time possessed such a brain as his. After he entered politics he met in debate the ablest men of that day, and from his earliest contests was more than a match for any of them. The strength and purity of the man was fathomless. He was great and brilliant and resourceful, because he could not be otherwise.

On one occasion he was employed to defend a case before the State Supreme Court at Jackson. Gen. Quitman was his associate in the suit. By an unavoidable circumstance he did not reach Jackson until late in the afternoon, while the attorney general was speaking, but he plunged into the subject and changed the whole aspect. Judge Gulon, in referring to his speech said: "To hear him was like standing on the prairie at night, listening to the wind making melody through the grasses."

While he spoke, every man in the room arose to his feet, even the judges. His words, resonant with meaning, struck a new melody upon every ear, and he won.

Mr. Prentiss never learned the mystery of his matchless oratory. His power was as unknown to himself as it was to his friends. He never forgot anything he read or heard, and there was no element of oratory that his genius did not supply. He died in this city in 1850, but his body reposes in the soil of Mississippi, near the majestic river and among the people he loved so well.—New Orleans Picayune.

Petit Larceny in Stamps.

"There is a fraud upon the public that we would like to root out," said a postoffice inspector, "but it is almost impossible to reach the culprits, and to make out cases against them—difficult even to get evidence on which to base a stop order against their mail. This fraud is simply the larceny of two-cent stamps by means of 'fake' advertisements in the 'help wanted' columns of reputable newspapers which have no means of knowing the fraudulent nature of the advertisements. It costs only a trifle to advertise for some kind of help, and some of these advertisements will bring from 1,000 to 1,500 replies from people who are looking for work or seeking to better themselves. Four-fifths of these applicants for the bogus 'job' will inclose stamps for reply. You can figure it out. Eight hundred stamps are worth \$16. These stamps are taken out of the letters, done up in packages of twenty-five or fifty, and sold at a small discount."

EVENING GOWNS FROM PARIS.



The first gown is of bluish-gray mousseline de soie, or crepe de chine made up over silk of the same shade and trimmed with an applique embroidery of bunches of grapes and their green leaves. The grapes are of stuffed, or raised, embroidery in silk, the shade of delaware grapes.

The skirt is finished at the bottom with two narrow ruffles. A similar ruffle borders the low neck and is headed by a festooned band of velvet matching the grapes which, falling over the ruffle, also border the low neck. The sleeve is finished at the elbow with a rill of the material headed by a band of the velvet knotted on the outside. The girdle is also of the velvet, prettily knotted in front.

The other gown is of white chiffon or mousseline de soie, made up over white silk.

The skirt has a little hip-yoke of

white lace, or embroidery, incrusting with pink silk, or panne. Below the yoke the skirt is shirred and puffed for a short distance, then hangs free to the bottom, which is finished with ruffles of the material embroidered with knots of small pink flowers and thin green leaves and headed and bordered with ruches of pale green mousseline de soie.

The blouse is almost covered with these embroidered ruche-edged ruffles, the upper one headed by a garland of pink roses and green leaves, which also forms the border of the low neck. On the left side is a chon of the pale green mousseline de soie, from which escape long ends finished with pink roses.

Two deep embroidered frills edged with the green ruffle form the sleeves. The girdle is of darker green panne.—Wiener Mode Album.



Before bread is cut for thin sandwiches it should be buttered.

If the bread knife is heated new bread can be cut as easily as old, but the knife will eventually be ruined with the heating.

All fatty tissues covering the shoulder or leg of mutton should be removed before roasting to prevent the strong odor and flavor.

If the spurs of a fowl are more than a quarter of an inch long, or if they have been chopped off, it is more likely than not a sign that the bird is old.

A fruit cake which has no fruit in the batter but instead has alternate layers of mixed raisins, currants, nuts and citron chopped fine and held together with a meringue of white of egg and powdered sugar, is a favorite in the South, and it is declared by all delicious.

Cotton may be distinguished from linen when one is making purchases by moistening the tip of the finger and pressing it on the fabric. If it wets through at once it is linen, while if any cotton enters into its manufacture it will take several seconds to wet through the threads. In linen the threads are more uneven than in cotton.

Finishing Touches.

It is the little touches in waists and gowns that give them their distinguish tone after the fashionable lines have been cut by the modiste. A black satin bow tied at the back of the waist, with a cameo or a jeweled buckle; a dainty vest beneath a bolero of lace; a strap of black velvet over the shoul-