THE WAY THEY DID IT.

How a Young Couple Furnished Their House in an Original Manner.

"Last week while I was in a city not a thousand miles from here," said a business man to a Times-Democrat reporter, I ran across a former bachelor friend, whom I had not seen for over two years. I knew that he had married in the meantime, and when I offered my congratulations he insisted on my coming out to his house for dinner. I accepted, of course, but when we reached his home I was sorry I hadn't declined. In fact, I was deeply shocked, for of all the poverty-stricken, squalid and generally dilapidated habitations I ever laid eyes on the one he piloted me to

was by long odds the worst.

"The house was a shabby-looking frame affair, weather-beaten, unpainted and patched all over with boards. Some of the shutters were missing, and others hung by one hinge, while a gaunt patch of yard, littered with miscellaneous trash and inclosed by a ramshackle picket fence, formed an appropriate frame for the picture. The sight saddened me beyond expression, and I was vexed that I had been a witness of my unfortunate friend's poverty.

"However, I couldn't well beat a retreat, so I followed him in, and the moment he opened the door I near toppled over with astonishment. The interior of the cottage was a perfect little bijou. We entered a square hall decorated a la Japanese in rich bronzegreen, with stork flights in long panels on the walls and a palm in one corner in a big laquered vase. Off to the right was an exquisite little drawing-room, finished in silver gray and full of good pictures and artistic brie-a-brac. Later on I was shown over the whole house, and found everything else equally attractive.

"The explanation my friend gave me was peculiar. 'You see, I owned this place,' he said, 'and we didn't have enough money to fix up both the inside and the outside according to our ideas. If we tried to spread it over the whole thing the result would have been cheap and common, so we put all we had on the interior, and instead of attempting to beautify the externals I turned to and made 'em as outlandish as possible. Those patches you saw on the walls aren't necessary, but I nailed them up for the sake of ensemble, and then I knocked off a few of the shutters with an ax. We paid a man to haul a lot of trash for the yard, and I never pass without kicking a picket out of the fence. The result is that our friends all think we're too original for anything, and the effect of our furnishings is enhanced about 500 per cent. by contrast. No bother to be poor if you have brains."- N. O. Times-Democrat.

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

The Latest Funcies in Gowns and Costumes for the Winter Season.

New satin matelasse gowns show opal and moonlight effects in faintest sea-green, tea-rose pink and silver gray.

The rich Roman blue tailor cloths or satin-tirished cloths with slight trimmings of mink fur form one of the

handsomest and most becoming costumes designed for the winter.

Formerly it was considered patchyleoking and in bad taste to wear two kinds of fur at once. Now a mixed arrangement seems to be in high vogue. Scalsking is made up with baby lamb or scalsking is made up with baby lamb or scalsking is made up with baby lamb or scalsking with astrakhan, ermine with otter, skunk with Caracal, etc., and some of the befrilled capes show a

union of three different furs on a single wrap, and to these are very often added a crowning finish of very costly guipure lace in the form of a spreading valois collar

The faultlessly shaped and fitted velvet codts of only medium length that are made to wear with skirts of ladies' cloth, costume satin or repped silk are becoming. Some of these have black satin revers and vest, covered with cut jet passementeries en applique; others are shorter and made double-breasted, and there are more dressy models with revers and collar of ermine, bordered with a band of very dark ofter fur, or with revers and vest of white sain

overlaid with Venice guipure lace.

The English cloak dresses are but little decorated, an immense standing collar of sealskin, chinchilla, otter or other fur, with stole or fichu-shaped ends, forming the sole finish. These high-standing collars, with pelerines attached, are very fashionable. No second dress is worn beneath these long garments, as, unlike former models, they have the fit and finish of a princesse tailor gown.

cesse tailor gown.

A pretty design for the new boxplaited skirts is so arranged as to form a shallow box plait on the front, one on each side, and two large shapely ones at the back. These are stitched down part way and then allowed to flare. Four and one-quarter yards of 48-inch goods are required in making this skirt.—N. Y. Post.

Baby Cream.

Boil together four cupfuls of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a cupful and a half of water. Do not stir it, but when it will harden in cold water pour it on a buttered tin to cool. Drop a little vanila on the mass, and when cool enough to handle pull it very white. Sift a little powdered sugar on a warm platter, and pull the candy out until half an inch thick, and cut into six-inch lengths. Arrange these pieces on the warm sugared platter and sift a little powdered sugar over the top, then set aside until quite hard,

The Russian Blouse.

The reappearance of the Russian blouse is already heralded, the real Russian blouse of some years ago, the loose, belted coat, reaching nearly to the knees.—Detroit Free Press.

usually about a day.-Ladies' World.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Night Adventure That Was Profitable Enough But Still Not Altogether Satisfactory.

"One night in the dining-room of a house where I was making a short call." said the retired burglar, "I found the gas left burning, but turned down low. and when I'd turned that up a little I found on the table under it the beautifullest little cold lunch you ever saw. There was about half a turkey, pretty near all one side of him, including the second joint, which is my especial fancy -and I do like cold turkey!-and bread and pickles and things, and off on the edge of this spread there was a plate of some sort of cakes and candies; and what silver there was on the table was of the kind worth carrying away. .

"Well, now, you know, my motto has always been business before pleasure, but I couldn't resist that turkey, and I just simply pulled out the chair from the end of the table, the one that was closest to it, and went at it, and it was as good as it looked, the only disturbing thing about it all being that it was contrary to good sense and good judg ment to set there and eat it. I plugged away on the turk until I had geten about all there was to it, and then I reached over for that plate of/cakes and things and drawed it toward me-I wasn't going to eat any of them, but I wanted to look at 'em-and as I pulled the plate along there rose up back of it on the table the top fold of a little folded paper that had been placed under it; and I picked it up and opened it.

It read something like this:

"'Dear George: When you get
through eating don't fail to put away
the silver.'

"I'd already put away most of it, dropping it into my bag as I got through with it, as I went along, and I'd just reached over for a last pickle and got that, and dropped the fork in my bag and was reaching for the pickle stand to get the bottles out and take that, when I heard the rattle of a key in the front door; and I knew what that meant well enough; it was George.

"I am obliged to state that for about a sixteenth part of a second I was more or less paralyzed, because I'd come in myself at the front door, finding no lock on but the night latch, and that was my way out; and in that time George was looking .n the dining-room door; he was a quick, springy chap, and he'd come in the front door, swung that to and turned the key in the lock and swung round toward me all in practically one movement. He was no sardine, George; it was all clear as a bell to him, and he lit out for me without a moment's hesitation. I was handicapped myself, of course, by that foolish, hearty lunch I'd just eaten, but I held my end up as well as I could, and we

went at it there in the dining-room. "The carpet was thick and we hustled around there on it in a sort of roughand-tumble-hammer-and-tongs kind of way for half a minute or so without making any noise, and then one or the other of us jounced up against the under side of the edge of the table, in some way, hard, so it made the dishes on it fairly jump. Then we slugged away at each other for half a minute or so more, getting pretty well warmed up to it, but not making any particular noise, either, till he run in on me and we both fetched up agin the table again with a jolt this time that made things just rattle; and then the first thing that I knew somebody upstairs was hollering: "'Murder! Murder!"

"'Murder! Murder!'

"That, you understand, meant that something had got to be done, and soon; because that sort of hollerin', if it's kept up long, always attracts attention; and I lit into George now as well as I knew how, and I managed to get in finally one grand North American bulger on him that doubled him up and sent him humpin' over to the other side of the room. As he went down he upset some sort of a stand there was over there with a big image on it, solid, and that went down on the floor with a jam that jarred the house, alongside of him.

"Naturally, that was the time for me to go, and I went, without the least trouble in the world; front door easy as pie, and long before he was up and around I'd got away. But, do you know, I always kind o' reproached myself for that whole business. It was bad enough to take the silver; but to double up George, too, must have been annoying to the lady."—N. Y. Sun.

COMPANY DINNERS DREADED.

By the Majority of Guests and Keep the Hostess in a State of Anxiety,

It is a curious fact that American housewives are so loath to believe that a dinner with fuss and feathers is dreaded by the vast majority of people. The highest compliment we can possibly show a guest at dinner is to let him partake of an ordinary meal; to let him come quietly in and "be one of the family;" yet this is the very compliment which we withhold from him. Instead of giving a guest what he would relish most, we give him what he really enjoys least. Let a hostess be ever so graceful and tactful, let there be years of experience on her shoulders, yet nothing can conceal from her guests that the dinner which she is serving is other than an unusual one. It is a formal affair, and no amount of grace can make anything else out of it. For nothing speaks so loudly nor so unerringly as a formal company dinner. Every course shows it; every movement of the waitress proclaims it; every piece of china fairly cries out the occasion. And of course no one at the table really enjoys it. The guest certainly does not, because he knows he is being made company of, and that feeling is always enough to offset every enjoyment. The hostess does not, for she hasn't the time. Her eyes are for the table and her servants; not for her guest .- Edward W. Bok, in Ludies' Home Journal.

HUMOROUS.

Bixby—"Oh, you're not so many!"
Mrs. Bixby—"And some day I shall be no more."—Town Topics.

We have noticed that after a guest

where she visited do not complain of being lonesome.—Atchison Globe. On Florida Waters.—Geraldine—"It would be glorious to drift on like this forever." Gerald—"We couldn't do it;

the fellow who owns the boat would be after us for stealing it."—Town Topics.

Proprietor (to editor)—"Well, the first number of our new paper looks well, but here is one thing I don't like."
"What?" "Why, this communication

signed 'An Old Subscriber.' "-Collier's Weekly.

Collector—"This is the fifth time, sir, I've brought you this bill." Customer—"Well, haven't I always received you affably?" Collector—"I don't want affability, sir; I want cash."—Indianapo-

lis Journal.

The Lady of the House (to the beggar)—"Go away—I will give you nothing." (At this moment a barrel organ on the corner strikes up.) The Beggar—"May I at least ask for the pleasure of this waltz?"—Meggendorfer's Blaetter.

Mr. Gaswell—"I dropped a cent in the gutter and it has reduced me to poverty." Mr. Dukane—"How could you be reduced to poverty by the loss of a single cent?" Mr. Gaswell—"Don't you see that it makes me a penny-less man?" — Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

"Oh, that I had the wings of a dove!" she exclaimed, and sighed and sighed. The Fates exchanged meaning glances. "She's a blamed sight more likely to get crow's feet!" observed the Fates, speaking among themselves. This fable teaches the unwisdom of hankering too hard for the unattainable. — St. Louis Republic.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

An Aristocratic English Body That Did Work in the Days of the Rebellion.

The long parliament was made up of the very flower of the English gentry and the educated laity. It was curious how many of the leaders came from that ancient seat of learning which was so soon to become, as it for so long remained, the center of all who held for church and king. Selden was a member for the University of Oxford, and Pym, Fiennes, Martin, Vane, were all of them Oxford men, as well as Hyde, Falkland, Digby, and others who in time passed over to the royal camp. A student of our day has remarked that these men collectively represented a larger relative proportion of the best intellect of the country, of its energy and talents, than is looked for now in the house of commons. It is, at any rate, true that of Englishmen then alive and of mature powers only two famous names are missing, Milton and Hobbes. When the parliament opened, Dryden was a boy at the Westminster school; the future author of "Pilgrim's Progress," a lad of 12, was mending pots and kettles in Bedfordshire: and Locke, the future defender of the emancipating principles that now put on practical shape and power, was a boy of eight. Newton was not born until 1642, a couple of months after the first clash of arms at Edgehill.

In the early days of the rebellion, the peers had work to do not any less important than the commons, and for a time, though they had none of the spirit of the old barons at Runnymede, they were in tolerable agreement with the views and temper of the lower house. The temporal peers were 123, and lords spiritual 26, of whom, however, when the parliament got really to business, no more than 18 remained. Alike in public spirit and in attainments the average of the house of lords was undoubtedly high. Like other aristocracies in the seventeenth century, the English nobles were no friends to high-flying ecclesiastical pretensions, and, like other aristocrats, they were not without many jealousies and grievances of their own against the power of the crown. Another remark is worth making. Either history or knowledge of human nature might teach us that great nobles often take the popular side without dropping the pretensions of class in their hearts, and it is not mere peevishness when the royal historian says that Lord Say and Sele was as proud of his quality and as pleased to be distinguished from others by his title as any man alive. -John Morley, in Century.

Why the Months Are So Named. The word "month" is descended from the Saxons, and simply means the time when it "mooneth." "January" is from the Italian word "Janus," who was god of the sun and year. "February" is from the Latin word "Februarius," and means the month of expiation, because the Roman festival of purification occurred in February. "March" is from Mars, the "god of war,' 'and was the first month in the Roman calendar. The Jews began their year at the same time, and "July" was "Quintilius," or fifth month after March, and its name was changed to July in honor of Jullus Caesar. "August" was "Sextilis," or sixth month after March. In honor of Emperor Augustus its name was changed to August. Septem, octo. novem, decem-seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth-give names to September, October, November and December .-Mary E. M. Richardson, in Woman's Home Companion.

Not to Be Misled.

The Court—Is this the man you arrested, officer?

The Officer—Let me feel av his head, sor; I know the shpot whir me billy hit.—Philadelphia North American.

IMPERTINENT POLICEMEN.

Some of Them Take Too Many Liberties While in Discharge 60 org

The average policeman never hesitates to lay on his lands in the most confident and immediate manner, whether upon the contely woman whom he is escorting across the street or upon the unwary man whom he is urging back from unbidden ground. What business has he to do it? The woman does not need his support, and the familiar touch of his hand upon her arm orwaist is an unwarranted assault upon her modesty of person. The man, in the other case, has not disputed his authority nor defled his word, and it is an indignity to treat him as though he had and were a fugitive or aggressive eriminal. The policeman has no more right to use his hands upon anyone, save in legal restraint, than any other citizen. The assumption that his uniform gives him the right to fondle every pretty woman's arm or grip a man's shoulder or collar is one of the grossest impertinences. Nor is he by any means the only uniformed offender. The same habits are included in by many of the conductors of street cars. It is sometimes proper, and, indeed, necessary, to assist people to enter or to leave such vehicles, especially since they are now constructed so as to make such ingress and egress as difficult and as dangerous as possible. But it is perfectly patent that in many if not most cases such attentions are not only needless, but gratuitously offensive. It is not, however, in itself that this

habit is detestable, bad though it thus is. The worst feature of it is that it is a mark of increasing disregard for the rights, the liberties and, indeed, we very life of the individual. It will be very life of the ind vidual. It will a sad day for this or for any people when the rights of the person are made inferior to those of property or, indeed, to any other. Man is the supreme thing of all material and created things and his rights are paramount. It is well to punish the thief or the swindler. But it is still more incumbent upon us to punish him who violates life or limb. It has been said in some communities that it is easier for a murderer than for a thief to get clear. There could be no more appalling indictment of the administration of justice than that. If true it would rank human life lower than gold or silver. It is as the first step toward precisely such a hideous state of affairs that this free and easy laying on of hands is to be deplored and resented and suppressed. Grab hold of a man's valise or watchchain and there is a hue and cry and the police come post haste to vinditte the majesty of outraged law-the law of property. But lay hold with equal lack of warrant of the man himself and who cares for the outraged law in that case—the law of the human person? It is not that we would regard the law of human life and limb and freedom more. That is the ground on which the unauthorized laying on of hands, or woman or on man, is to be regarded as a menace and an intolerable offense.- N. Y. Tribune.

PARALYZES THE FISH.

Rapid Pulling Through the Water Produces a Singular Effect Upon the Creatures.

A well-known Brooklyn businessman recently returned from a trip to California with a place ograph and a fish story. The former was necessary, as without it he would never dare to tell the latter to the bethren of his masonic lodge and of his Royal Arcanum council. Thus for fifed, however, he lated a thrilling piscatorial achievement at La Jolia, near San Diego, as follows:

"After an early i reakfast we started in an 18-foot boat in our row of three miles up the coast, over the large rollers. In good time we reached a place where the guide concluded our lines should go down. My outfit consisted of a line some 700 feet in length, having 16 hooks and a three-pound sinker. The bait used for this style of fishing are pieces of yellow tall, cut so the hooks run right through the skin. As the lines went down the guide rowed slowly, thereby keeping the boat in about the same position, to the line might go down straight. After the sinker touched the bottom I pulled up about five feet and had schreely done so when a small pull and then many in succession, caused me to remark: 'We have

struck the fishing ground, by Jove!'
"Pulling in 400 feet of line, a sinker weighing three pounds and also several large fish all at once is no easy task and my arms were very tired, but soon everything seemed to change, the line came up so easily that I thought all the eatch must have been gone, including fish and sinker. But I still hauled in the line and soon seen, way down in the water, which was followed by I others of a similar character. These objects I soon found to be fish of all sizes, weighing from 8 to 19 pounds; 15 on the 16 hooks and all pulled up at one time. Think of it!

pulled up at one time. Think of it!

"I later found why the line came up so easily toward the last. The fish had all been killed by pulling them so rapidly from the great depth and the bladders, that projected from their mouths, filled with air, had caused them to float. After our morning's sport we rowed home and found that we had 415 pounds of California Cod to our credit."

pounds of Californ a Cod to our credit.

This Brooklyn man, who tells the story unabashed, is so modest that is willing to be identified only by initials, which are F. W. D.—N. Y. Hould.

Jones—What were the boys laughing so heartly over?
Brown—Smith got off one of his jokes.

"Why didn't you laugh with the rest?"

"It was on me!" — Columbus (0.)

State Journal.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church has 60 organizations in Japan, with 3,023 members, an increase of 25 over last year

A Buddhist priest of 12 years' standing has professed conversion in the Salvation Army at Ceylon and has handed over his robes to the army.

The Italian minister of public instruction proposes to introduce an arbor day each year for the planting of trees on Italy's waste lands.

The Sunday School association has now seven different meetings every week in New York city for teachers, at which the lesson for the ensuing Sunday is taught.

The Free Church of Scotland Temperance society has reached its jubilee year, with a membership of 75,740, including 800 ministers, 69 missionaries and colonial ministers.

There is a big row at the Eastern In-

There is a big row at the Eastern Indiana normal university over the initiation of Glarence Deaton into the mysteries of class societies. Wagon axle grease was smeared all over his body after his clothing had been torn off in shreds. An electric battery was then applied. The shock was so great that his sense of hearing has been destroyed.

The University of Chicago has adopted a system of concessions calculated to draw students from foreign countries. So far it has been applied only to Japan. On the principle that one native tongue is as good as another, the university will accept a unit of study in Japanese for the same amount of work in Erglish. Chinese, the classic for the Japanese, will be accepted in lieu of Greek.

Under the law which gave Cornell university a certain amount of government land, the university is obliged to give one free scholarship to each assembly district in the state every year. When this law was passed there were 128 assembly districts in the state, which meant that there were 512 free students in the university all the time, as each scholarship was for the entire four years.

DIAMONDS IN THE MAILS.

That Means of Conveyance Is Considered by Importers Both Cheapest and Safest,

It is not generally known to what extent the mails are used in the importation of diamonds. On a recent steamer day at the New York post office over \$100,000 worth of rough diamonds for local importers were received from London. Up to the 1st of September the importations through the mails exceeded \$500,000 per month this year. The actual figures for the first eight months of this year are \$4,102,001.56. The importations through the New York post office last year amounted to \$4,747,460.

The diamonds that come through the mails are rough diamonds, and practically all the rough diamonds that are imported come through the mails. All of the large importers who cut diamonds in this city use the mails exclusively as their carrying medium. The head of the largest diamond-importing firm in this country aid recently:

"We use the mails for importing our clamonds because it is the chapest and safest way to bring them over. The postage on them amounts to only about one-twentieth of what it would cost us to bring them over in any other way. The safest way to import clamond's, also, is through the mails. In the last half dozen years we have imported some hundreds of thousands of doll as' worth of dlamonds through the mails and have never lost a diamond."

The diamonds come usually in small packages about six inches long by two inches wide by one and one-half inches thick. They are packed in strong boxes and securely scaled. A package of diamonds usually bears half a dozen huge sealing wax seals. The clerks at the general post office are able to tell than at a glance. The packages are generally registered, though sometimes they are not, so great is the confidence of the importers in the safety of the mails. The registered packages go directly to the post office from the foreign room. The person or persons to whom the packages are addressed are notified of their receipt and call at the past office. A clerk is then sent with them, bearing the packages unopened, to the appraiser's office, where they are examined. There is no duty on ment dia-

monds, but they must be examined.

Packages containing diamonds are usually so marked. The post office authorities are always informed by importers expecting consignments of diamonds through the mails and the clerks watch for them. The packages are never opened at the post office, as are all other packages in the foreign mails.

It is only since 1892 that diamonds have been imported through the mails, at least to any extent. Before that time the diamond-cutting industry in this country had not started and there were no imports of rough diamonds to speak of. It was not until the law went into operation placing rough diamonds on the free list that they were imported so largely and that the mails were used for their importation. Since August, 1897, the receipts of diamonds through the post office have constantly increased. The heaviest month was October of last year, when diamonds to the value of \$525,914.21 came through the mails. The importations through the mails last month amounted to \$532,-319.16.—N. Y. Post.

19.16.—N. Y. Post, A New Artificial Paving Stone

A new artificial paving stone is made in Germany. It is composed of coal tar, sulphur and chlorate of lime. The tar is mixed with the sulphur and warmed thoroughly and the lime is added to the semiliquid mass. After cooling this product is broken fine and is added with ground glass, or blast furnace slag. The blocks are then subjected to a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch.—

Scientific American.

JOIN MANY REGIMENTS.

Militiamen in England Are Found to Be Systematic Repeaters at Enlisting.

The calling out of the militia will afford the British war office the first opportunity of judging the extent of a curious military offense, believed to be extensively practiced--that of men enlisting and serving often in as many as three or four different regiments at the same time. The opportunity to accomplish this end is afforded by the variation of the climate of the British isles, the militia regiments being called out for their yearly training, many of them to go into camp at separate seasonsfrom the early spring in the south of England to the late autumn in Scotland. It is therefore possible for, say, Private Jones to "soldier" for 27 days in April with the Hampshire regiment; for the same man, under the name of Corporal Thomas, to do 27 days more in the midlands in July, and yet another 27 days as Sergt, MacDougal in some lowland Scotch regiment in September: It is no uncommon circumstance upon the first yearly parade of a military regiment late in the season to detect several menwith the unmistakable sun mark of the Scotch cap across their foreheads, which on being pointed, the explanation almost inevitably offered is remarkable. In a confidential tone, as if to hide the fact from his comrades, the offender will candidly admit that he has just come out of prison, where somewhat similar caps are worn.

This may or may not be true, but by the time the prison authorities in question can be communicated with 27 days are over and Corporal Thomas has departed from out the jurisdiction of that particular regiment; perhaps to serve another 27 days somewhere else. The reason why such men do not enlist in the regular army is that they are naturally of a roving disposition, and do not care to be bound for military service throughout the year, finding, probably, more lucrative employment in the intervals.

It was found at first difficult to officer the militia force. Members of the county families were adverse to Sandhurst's stringent and binding regulations, so in order to induce young men to apply for commissions in the militia a number of commissions were yearly thrown open to militia officers upon competitive examination in purely technical subjects. And from this "back door" to the British regulars, as distinct from the Sandhurst entrance, corresponding in the United States with West Point, such admirable results have been obtained that the number of commissions offered through the militia have been largely increased, it having been found that, while a man may be a numbakull over his Latin grammar and a mule at the "pons assinorum," he may yet possess a genius for military tactics, and be a born commander of mer.

And not only in officers, but in menalso, the militia has become a great feeder to the regular army, if 18.48, 8.0 passing from the ranks of theiformer to that of the latter force. The general service in the militia is preliminary training of two months and 27 days with the colors every year thereafter, with the possibility of being called out for indefinite periods of duty by not of parliament at any period of national

The pay of the officers when upon service is the same as that of their corresponding grades in the regulars, and that of the men 25 cents a day, with rations, and a bounty of ter flollars at the end of each yearly training, which, however, is liable to be reduced by dness for various demeanors.—Chicago Chronicle.

YULETIDE AT BLENHEIM.

How an American Girl Makes Christmas Cheer in an English Palace.

At Blenheim, the home of the duke and duckess of Marlborough, ancient and modern Christmas emtonis are pleasantly blended by the force of the American ideas and dollars which now revive so notably the gala splint of the natal season. Both the dake and duckess have regard for the fraditions of the past, and they keep the days of cheer with all the old-time hespitality, freshened with modern innovations. For centuries Christmas day at Rienheim has been a notable occasion for all the servants, tenants and adherents to the wide estates; but since the coming of the new chatelaine of the palace there has been added to the observance a genuine sympathy and a personality which lend a new spirit to the gelebration. The Christmas tree, 20 feet in height, is erected in the great audit-room, and on it and about it are placed the multitude. of gifts for the children of the seven demesne towns round about, over which the Marlborough domain extends. Seven hundred chilldren and their relatives are sometimes entertained at the palace, and yet its vast interior is never crowded. One year the duchess had 1,200 balf-pound bags of sweets put up for her little friends, and when Christmas day was done there was not one left. "You should come " out from London on Christmas morning, sir," said a faithful retainer on their estates. "His grace and the duchess have ready loaded up a great van, and they follow the van all through its rounds in their own carriage, to give out the things themselves instead of sending them, as you might think ; such high-born persons would do, sir. And would you believe it, sir, her grace : knit with her own hands a shawl for the

Page Gaston, in Woman's Home Companion.

As to the Quarrel.

little sick boy next door!"-Edward

Miss Nosum—You think you are in the wrong?

Miss Askins-Yes; don't you think I ought to tell George so? "Well-er-not until after he has apologized!"-Puck.

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