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VOL. XXVIII.

-----------LUKE HAMMOND,

national designation of the second se

THE MISER.

laying a plan..'

By Prof. Wm. Henry Peck, Author of the "Te Stone-Cutter of Lisbon," Etc.

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CHAPTER TO.

Continued. gain he groped about his dungeon, nding the walls with his feet. The above he dared not sound, lest the e should attract Hammond's noand with it a cruel death. t length he paused before a spot

ch sounded hollow. le muttered a cry of joy! Undoubtedly there is a cellar or pas-

is heart sank as he reflected that ould not dig a hole through stone,

and mortar with his finger nails.

uttered a cry of despair! felt in all his pockets, and found derision. The knife crumbled to

ms in his hand, must search again, this time for how could we know it?" An old den like this should consomething of the kind."

sought in vain; though he crawled ten feet below, in the well! Im- I hear such strange noises." ible! he could not reach it. If he ld, he could not wrench it loose. Having found nothing below, let search above," said the braveed youth, rising and feeling the ful." s and floor over his head.

ng sharp nails of iron, jagged carpenter feels much like hammering will, if I cannot force your daughter ters, and bruising obstacles. ddenly he uttered a cry-a cry of

inges of the trap-door. must have a bolt!-a sliding bolt detached!" said he. "I must be al, or I shall fall into the well; on its brink. But here is the he continued, as his hands slid it. "Ha! a rope. The bolt slides said Luke, taking a seat. Oh, God! give me strength end it loose from its grooves." Exerting all his powers, and he was

igth tore the bolt away. "It is heavy," he said, as he untied and thought: rope to which it was attached, and hich Hammond had pulled to assasnate him. "It weighs at least ten ounds; is shaped like a wedge; is a

oot long-thick and wide. Thank leaven!" He fell upon his knees, and mur-

ill where he hoped to effect an es-

Tracing the mortar first with his ger, he began, half fearing that the ise of his work might bring his en-

y upon him. Nothing but bricks, so far," he said he began to make a breach.

Soon his bolt struck something hardthan brick. Drops of sweat were anding upon his brow. They turned heart? Speak, unnatural monster!" ice as his only friend clanked against olid stone! If he had been a Frenchage. He was an American—therefore I recaptured her." changed his plan, and tried another. and crawl through to the other side. the ground," said he, " can have but that I may know how to curse you, ttle extent under the earth. I will villain?"

hange my wedge to a spade." He worked steadily, and was rearded at length by finding the bottom Greene was dead." dge of the wall about a foot below ron. He felt of the new obstacle. "A crowbar!" he cried.

But the bar was so imbedded in the earth, being almost upright, that to dis- his hard, dry laugh of triumph. "It clinging to his sleeve. "I had a husengage it would consume too much is not at all improbable that a reward band onceime, and he continued his digging. "I have hours of labor before me," thought; "but I shall suceed with

e help of God!" And leaving him full of hope, rength and courage, let us follow ke Hammond to the crimson cham-

CHAPTER XVI.

FAN SCARES LUKE HAMMOND. We saw Hammond leave unfortunate atharine Elgin, and direct his steps ward the crimson chamber. In the all, while going thither, he met Danel pacing slowly to and fro.

"How is it now with our sick man?" "Better," replied Daniel. "He seems

nproving rapidly, and has eaten quite o long." "Ah! you must be careful," said

Luke. "He is cunning, Daniel, and as he regains his strength he may conceal it to surprise you with an attack. Henry Elgin was a powerful man before he was taken sick. He was a match for two such fellows as you, Dapiel."

Daniel glanced at himself, as if he rather doubted the truth of that re-

mark, and Hammond continued: "You doubt it, Daniel! Henry Elgin was once a blacksmith. His father, and his trade was of no use to him ex- would flock to New York to share the name from Jouts Bronx, who settled months, and she was with him when tept for amusement. But he was spoil. If you provoke me much more, in that region in 1639,

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905. by my blood, I will end this struggle,

"Let us hear;" sneered Hammond.

famous among blacksmiths for his strength. Look sharp. He may be "I will, sir," said Daniel.

if he should get loose?" "He won't get loose," said Daniel, at any moment, if you dare to take my with a cruel laugh. "I'll kill him first." life. You dare not forge a will while "Right, Daniel, right! And now I wish to have a talk with him."

should ever try that game!"

Hammond had entered the antechamber, when Daniel said: "Old Fan is in here." Luke glanced around and saw the old creature crouching in a corner.

"Now, then, old simpleton, what are enknife. The first blow was given you doing there? Your place is to remain till wanted in the main building. If any one should come to the gate "The dogs-the dogs will soon tell

every inch of the area. The iron more, longer than an hour at a time. this reluctance. But if driven to it, I "Noises! Noises!" said Luke. "That's it," said Fan. "Hammering,

pounding, as if it was way down-deep down under ground. It was dread-

now." Daniel gave him the key to the crimwed hope. his hands had touched son chamber, and unlocking the door, Hammond went in.

Henry Elgin was asleep, but Hammond's careless tread awoke him, and he fixed his sunken eyes inquiringly upon the tyrant's face.

"You wish to ask after your child?" "I can hardly expect a true answer

the thought of his beloved and unforman of great strength. Greene at tunate child unmanned him. Luke noticed the sadness of his tone

"Ha! I think I may work on him now with some hope of success."

Hammond continued aloud: "I have just left your daughter." "She is well, I trust," said Elgin. "She had just swooned."

"Swooned!" exclaimed Elgin. ured a prayer to Heaven, and feeling know my daughter's nature well. She Fan! are you there?" pirited, returned to that part of the has a bold and firm heart. She does not faint, unless terribly excited-do you hear, scoundrel!-terribly excited. She fainted last night-what woman would not have fainted! She fainted If not, ask her to come to my library, because she beheld a father alive and do you remain with Miss Elgin. whom she had thought dead. Villain! But-no escapes this time; no chlorowhat have you done to her? What form surprises." barbarous torture have you inflicted upon her tender limbs? How have you wrung bitter agony from her brave

"She fainted twice last night, Elgin," said Hammond. "She had escaped nan, he would have torn his hair with from your old prison, and fainted when

"My poor, fender, miserable Katy-He resolved to dig under the wall my child!" groated the unhappy father. "But to-night!-to-night! What "A wall so far down below the level made her swoon to-night?-Tell me,

"I merely told her a fact," said Luke. "I merely announced to her that James

"James Greene-dead!" said Elgin, he level of his dungeon. Suddenly his half rising, and staring at his coldolt clanked again. This time it struck blooded tyrant. Then sinking back there." upon his pillow, he murmured:

will be offered to find his body."

"Ah! I understand," said Elgin, with a shudder. "You have imprisoned him ensnared him and imprisoned himperhaps in this house, which you have turned into a jail-a Bastile in the heart of New York City."

ensnare James Greene. I did imprison yellow birdies." him. I told your daughter how I did it. I imprisoned him in the old well

beneath the old store-room!" "Great Heaven!" groaned Elgin. "This is too much! Luke Hammond,

you have murdered him." "As you please," said Luke. "I call

it by a more gentle name. I have removed a great obstacle." "What do you hope to effect by such a crime?"

"Your daughter loved him. While he was-" lived she would love no other. You loved him. While he lived you would have clung to your absurd project of making him your heir. Your will is of no use now to James Greene. You must now leave your wealth to your daughter. I came to tell you this, Henry Elgin, that you might place the fact with certain others, and hasten to do what you must do to save your

daughter's life." "You dare not murder har, Luke

Hammond!" "Look at me, man!" said Luke, risthough wealthy, believed that every ing. "Look at me. I am a desperate young man should have a trade as man. I am growing more and more well as an education, and for three desperate every hour. I dare do any-Years Henry Elgin labored at the thing. I know that if you and your lorge. His riches never deserted him, daughter were dead, your country kin

though I embrace a halter."

"I have been looking at you," said Elgin, sternly. "I have watched your devilish face, and peered into every wrinkle, and I see plainly that there is something behind all this bluster. Do you know what I think it is?"

"I know you must have found my will," said Elgin, "or you had not known of James Greene. In the will alone was his name mentioned. But, as I am a living man, Luke Hammond, I believe you have lost it!" Luke actually staggered with sur-

prise. Was Henry Elgin inspired?

"Ha!" continued Elgin, with a bitter,

scornful laugh, "I see you have-your blank visage betrays it. Now I know why you are torturing my poor child. She found the will, and has hidden it! Is it not so? You are dumb. I have been thinking all this over, and have "What would become of you, Daniel, hit the nail on the head. That will you fear. It may blow you to the gallows

my will is unfound. Double-dyed villain that you are, you are defied!" "Henry Elgin," said Hammond, "the will is lost. Your daughter found and hid it. But I know it is in this house. Now mark the words of a desperate man. James Greene is dead. Removed so cunningly that no suspicion of my complicity can ever be traced to me, even if such suspicion could possibly arise. As for him, let him rest. I removed him because he stood in my way-because he was assuming the atus," said Fan. "I can't sleep nor be titude of an enemy. I do not wish to alone in that part of the house any forge a will-I have my reasons for will do it. I will forge a will in favor of your daughter. I will force her to become the wife of my son. No one save creatures of my own shall enter this house for months after. Your daughter shall be detained a close pris-"You're a fool. But stay here until oner. You shall die-you hear-you, s hands, as if every finger had an I want you. Hammering, indeed!" he Henry Elgin, shall die; people read at its end, searched everywhere, muttered. "I don't think that young your tombstone now. As for the lost

> shall be destroyed forever. What think you of that, Henry Elgin?" Hammond towered above the terrified invalid in all the villainous consclousness of his will to do, his power to dare, and his cunning to scheme.

will fire this house, and it and the will

"May God deliver me from this monster!" said Elgin, closing his eyes. "I leave you, Elgia, to think the matfrom you," said Elgin, mournfully; for ter over. You have but few hours left for consideration. Save your life-regain your liberty. Save your daughter's life. Think of those things, and think of me!"

Hammond bowed ironically, and withdrew, locking the door after him. "Here is the key," said he, giving it to Daniel. "I have left our friend food for reflection. Be careful. You may have to watch all night, for I "I have employed Stephen elsewhere,

"Yes, I am here," said Fan, rising to

her feet. "Go to the white and gold chamber, See if Mrs. Harker desires anything.

"I will be careful. I can't sleepnot two minutes at a time,' 'said Fan. "Do you know what I see every time I shut my old twisted eyes-the smallpox twisted 'em-they were handsome once-do you know what I see? Let

us go on into the hall where Daniel can't hear." Hammond and Fan passed into the hall, and she continued, while he

trimmed the wick of his lamp: "I see James Greene a lyin' in the

well, and billions of rats eating him! That's what I see!" "Fool!" exclaimed Hammond, starting aside with a shudder. "I wish

you were there with him!" "I know you do," said Fan, shaking her head. "But I ain't going to die,

"Ah, you are sure of it, eh?" "Quite sure. I've been told where "It is a fact," said Hammond, with I'm going to die, and how," said Fan,

"There, that will do," said Luke, breaking away angrily. "Keep your gossip for those that like it. I despise

it, Fan." "I know it, and me, too," said Fan, grinning horribly; "but I am of use to you-you need me for your devil'ry, "You are right, Henry Elgin. I did and I need you to catch the birdles-

Her claws had clutched his sleeve again, and he seemed forced to listen to her by some unseen and mysterious

power. "Luke Hammond," said Fan, "after saw that in the well, I tried to sleep in my little room. I did sleep a bitlong enough to have a dream. I dreamed I saw a man-he was a man- the big draught-horses wear long and saw a man whom I loved as I love my do good work. A country with a fine

"Let go my sleeve, Fan," he ex-

"I can't-I can't-something stiffens my old claws like iron. I'll let go when I've told ye what I dreamed. I dreamed I saw my husband-he died thirty years ago-died quick as a flash -his son killed him, you see-" "Wretched woman, let me go!" cried

he held the lamp, as if to strike. The arm seemed turned to stone. He trembled with a vague and chilly horror. His arm remained holdin ; the lamp on high, and he could not strike.

To be continued. The Bronx River. Bronx River, situated in the upper end of New York City, derives its that she scarcely left him for eight



HEN what is known as the Brownlow Good Roads bil. was first offered in the House of Representatives it was regarded by some as

proposing a dangerous innovation in our economic affairs, but when studied in the abstract it is found to be strictly within the line of well-established precedent and clearlywritten constitutional limitations. Government aid to good roads was entered upon under the auspices of President Jefferson, who set forth the policy with great spirit. Had not the authority been in the Constitution, it would not have had his sanction. There is nothing in the Constitution inhibiting national aid to good roads. There is abundant authority in the Constitution for such aid. The doubt about this no longer exists. The paramount question at this time is, have we in the United States satisfactory highway conditions; are the means of communication between town and country adequate to public necessity; are the highways creditable to our advanced intelligence and civilization; do we need better roads, and can they be had in any other way than by national aid, by Government co-operation with the States? Every intelligent being within the bounds of the Union knows that the average wagon road is for perhaps six months of every year a community horror and a State and national shame. It is just as well to use plain speech in dealing with practical facts. When carefully collected statistics show that only five per cent. of the wagon roads are good, we know by the same token that ninety-five per cent. are bad; and to reveal the secret, by Heaven! I | the questions just asked are answered at once. Can these unhappy conditions be corrected by the States? There are all the years of State experience in road making to prove the negative. Since the earliest organization of the States the country has experimented with roads under local systems, and yet the average wagon road to-day is but little better than when first blazed out in the forest or laid along the plain. It is this that has convinced advanced thinkers that effective road construction in the States is only possible through Government aid and co-operation. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Good roads-roads that will last-can only be built upon scientific plans. There are but four or five States in the Union wealthy enough to inaugurate such a plan. If scientifically constructed roads will benefit the counties they will benefit the States and Nation. This is a self-evident deduction. Then there shiuld be co-operation of the Government with the States and counties. Another thing: The Government owns property in all the States upon which it pays not one cent of taxes. It has taken charge of the public roads for the transaction of its rural mail business, upon which it places fixed charges upon the people who built these roads without its aid. It ought in mere justice to be willing to help better the roads for its own uses, even if it had no concern in the welfare of the people. In addition to its postoffices, custom houses and court houses in all the States and Territories, the Government possesses lands, parks and other property. It has a direct interest in the advancement of every community, and the reciprocal obligation of Government is to protect and foster the natural interest of each individual. These obligations will not be fulfilled until the Government assists in improving the public roads. If it is proper for the Government to aid in the improvement of its water courses for the extension of commerce -which courses must ever carry a small percentage of the total commerce of the Nation-then, it is surely the duty of the Government to aid in the improvement of the land, or primary, means of transportation over which ninety-five per cent. of all products must be moved before it reaches a railway or steamboat. The proposition for Government aid to good roads is right, and we hope to see it enacted into law, as it will be if the people

> keep after their Senators and Represen. tatives in Congress.

english Roads. What good roads they have in England! Look at the piles of broken stone for repairs, stored in little niches all along the way; see how promptly and carefully every hole is filled up and every break mended, and you will understand how a small beast can pull a heavy load in this country, and why life-more than life-my husband he system of roads is like a man with a good circulation of the blood; the labor f life becomes easier, effort is reduced and pleasure increased.-From "A Day Among the Quantock Hills," by Dr. Henry van Dyke, in Scribner's.

A Pathetic Story. A pathetic story of the war is told by a Japanese correspondent at Kobe. Feodor Chesnetzky, a young Russian soldier, was taken to the Red Cross Hammond, raising the hand in which | Hospital at Matsuyama riddled with shrapnel. All his limbs were amputated, and after the operation, to the amazement of the doctors, Chesnetzky lived for eight months, lying quite helpless. He was attended by Nurse Kawaguchi, and he became so much attached to her that he would cry like a child when he could not see her. Her devotion and tenderness were such he died

ARSENIG IN DYES. Practice of Loading Dress Materials With

We have frequently referred in these columns to the possibility of contamination of dress fabrics with arsenic owing to the use of that poison in the preparation of many dyes. We hold that it is just as important that our clothing, and especially that which is worn next the skin, should be as free from arsenical compounds as our food. Arsenic is readily absorbed by the skin, and symptoms of arsenical poisoning may easily arise from the presence of the metal in a garment. Perspiration, too, has the property of dissolving many metallic substances

which would be otherwise untouched. We object strongly to the present practice of loading dress materials with mineral substances. We have found quite a large number of the metallic oxides known to chemistry present in woolen garments and silk goods. and we suppose that there are very few of the silk ties worn chiefly by men which do not contain a very large proportion of mineral substances. These substances, of course, give considerable weight to the material. Thus compounds of zinc, tin and aluminum are used which dissolved in perspiration would, we have little doubt, form corrosive salts. The presence of arsenic in dress material is, however, generally accidental, the poison being introduced through the dye.

It has been stated that hosiery is very liable to such contamination. With a view of investigating this point a large number of samples of cheap hosiery have recently been bought and tested. The results of the tests show that at least fifty per cent. of the cheaper forms of hosiery contain very distinct quantities of arsenic, the amount rising in some cases to as much as half a grain per pair of stockings. Although not highly soluble, this arsenic can be extracted by water and slightly acid solutions, and there is, therefore, a possibility, if not likelihood, of its being gradually absorbed (1) the use of materials for finishing and dyeing which are themselves con-

taminated, and (2) the "stoving" of the yarns with impure forms of sulphur. Among the chemicals used in the finishing and dyeing operations the most likely source of arsenical contamination is sulphuric acid. A great many dyes are used in acid baths, and commercial sulphuric acid may contain as much as a fifth of a grain of arsenic per pound. Arsenical contamination can be avoided by using only brimstone acid. The greater part of the arsenic found in woolen goods is, however, probably derived from the process of "stoving" being followed by insufficient washing. It is a common practice to expose woolen yarns to the action of sulphur dioxide, which is usually obtained from burnt sulphur or pyrites. Sulphur obtained from the latter source will always be highly charged with arsenious oxide. The quantity of arsenious oxide found in these "stoved" yarns is sometimes extremely large. In one case a recent analysis showed the presence of onetwelfth of a grain of arsenious acid per

pound of material.-The Lancet.

Why Soap Eaters Eat Soap. Mr. Charles S. Howe, the General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said

at a dinner of scientists: "False science, the pseudo-scientific method, with its explanations that explain nothing and help us in no wise, may be illustrated, perhaps, with a little episode that I heard of the other

"A student went to his instructor and "'I am informed, sir, that people are sometimes born with a desire to eat

"'That is quite true,' the instructor answered "'What is the cause of it?' asked the

"'These people,' was the reply, 'are the victims of sappessomania.' "'What does sappesomania mean,

professor?' the student said. "'It means,' the professor answered, a desire to eat soap."-Buffalo Enquirer.

"There'll Be No Pie." 'An energetic pastor who was makng preparations to build a new church received all kinds of advice from parishioners, and the greatest amount came from those who had contributed the least towards the erection of the church. So at the regular services on the following Sunday he said: "I have been receiving lots of advice during the last few weeks. I have been told by certain members of the congregation that it will not do to have too many fingers in the pie. I can assure you that I will attend to that part of it; there will be no pie."-Harper's Weekly.

Still in the Stone Age.

still in the stone age. The manufac- you bet. She would make Lancelot ture of arrows and spear heads from flint is a living industry. Stone lamps, and polish her own dear little boots and stone hammers and chisels, and to some extent stone knives, are still in is one of the secrets-masterfulnessordinary use among them. Fish lines or, let us say, queenliness, which and nets and bird snares are still made of whalebone, sinew, or rawhide. Ar- do nothing in the way of ordering her of the softest, palest shades. rows, spears, nets and traps are used about, because, as the lady of creation, in hunting, although improved breechloading arms are being introduced among them, and will soon supersede, for the larger game, their own more primitive weapons.-The Metropolitan

The Lightning Cure. "Here's a story of a man who was

Magazine.

lanta Constitution.

cured of rheumatism by being struck by lightning." "I'll risk the rheumatism every time." said Brother Dickey. "I don't want ne doctor what's ez quick ez dat!"-At-

NO. 1.

Foulards Again to Fore.

year-not the cheap grades which did much to kill the popularity of these silks last season, but an expensive and wholly charming quality called radium. It is difficult to distinguish this much-talked-of radium silk from the old foulards, except in the matter of designs and a certain opalescent qual- hands and costly rings, the mitten will ity. There is no sign in the new silks of the old conventional scroll patterns always associated with this material. These have been superseded by tiny checks and pin line stripes, the latter scarcely more than their own width Mittens will be made of the finest lace, apart, so that the general appearance the costliest specimens being chosen. is that of a solid color.

All the best couturiers are making up their foulards and radiums very simply and softly. The skirts on the dressy gowns are in many attractive instances quite usual to see a sapphire framed laid in tiny stitched tucks, while at the in rubies or even a combination in ruhem a favorite ornamentation is waved | bies and emeralds. In fact, stones of valenciennes frills set on with narrow strappings of the silk. In delicate col- and it is not an uncommon sight to see orings, several of these radium frocks are serviceable additions to the summer trousseau.-Indianapolis News,

Lingerie Waists. A waist "pattern"-that is, the material in its proper sections, is a very simple matter, though those who know nothing of the dressmaking may be at a loss to portion out the linen. The following very elementary suggestions each sleeve. This leaves a piece from the collar and two pieces nine by eleven and one-half inches for the deep cuffs. Care should be taken not to set the design on the front too high up; one does not realize how much goes hand. A combination of machine tucks and hand embroidery is never happy Hemstitched tucks are pretty, as in our examples of the coarser lineu waist, and the one with the peacock

English Wedding Veils.

design.-Harper's Weekly.

The English have much sentiment about wedding veils, and that worn by Lady Shrewsbury, who at thirty-six daughters, Mrs. Gervase Beckett and Lady Helen Satordale. The latter Londonderry's bridal boquet, and ward. Lady Lou-Helen was married in 1902, or twenty-seven years from the date of the planting of the original years later, in 1904, adorned Lady Du- if the head is kept too warm.-Boston sany, daughter of the present Lord and Lady Jersey. The Hon. Mrs. Benjamin Bathurst wore a wedding veil that had also been worn by her grandmother, Lady Northwick, and her mother, Lady Edward Churchill. Miss Olive Van der Meulen, now Mrs. Thorold, wore at her wedding a lace veil for merly the property of former Queen Isabella of Spain.-New York Times,

The American Girl. Marie Corelli has made another at tack upon the vulgarity of wealth and society in a series of essays just printed, which she calls "Free Thoughts." She also has a few observations to make on the American woman. Miss Corelli does not altogether admire the American women, but she holds that they are popular in England because they make themselves popular. Miss Corelli says:

"As to the American girl, she is 'all there.' She can take the measure of a man in about ten minutes, and classify peting with Irish crochet - they're him as though he were a botanical specimen. She realizes all his limitations, his fads-and she has the uncommonly good sense not to expect much of him. She would not 'take any' on the lily maid of Astolat, the Fair Elaine, who spent her time in polishing the shield of Lancelot, and who finally died of love for that most immoral but fascinating knight of the round The Eskimos of Arctic Alaska are table. No, she wouldn't polish a shield, polish it himself for all he was worth shoes for her into the bargain. That sounds better. The lord of creation can lenciennes lace, is made up over sille she expects to order him about-and she does." - London Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

Well Dressed Woman.

Pockets being as inaccessible as ever, every well dressed woman carries a hand bag-a reticule, or, as it is here called, a ridicule. These useful little articles are to be had in all kinds of leather or silk. Some quaint hand bags are made in cut steel or jet, and in various brocades, the pattern being darned into the material with gold or 148 people in its state tobacco factories.

silver thread, and set with stones. The Foulards will be much worn this reticule has a long ancestry, being descended from the little net carried by

Roman ladies and called reticulum. Mittens are to be much worn this year, and now that long sleeves bave been ousted by long gloves, mittens will be acceptable. To many, and more especially to the possessors of pretty be welcome, indeed. Few realize what a delicate and difficult task is the construction of the mitten, the fit of a mitten being so important, far more important even than the fit of a glove. Imitations in every shape or form will be rigorously tabooed.

In jewelry the most unlikely stones are now used in conjunction. It is every possible color are now blended, as many as four or five different stones in a single setting-and with charming

Children Should Have Loose Clothes. Children should never wear tight shoes, bands, collars, garters or gloves. Tight clothing injures any part of the body, but most especially the chest. It prevents the proper expansion of the will make it possible for a novice to lungs and, while there are millions of prepare the pattern for the dressmak- air cells in our lungs, we need the use er. The waist requires three yards of of every one of them to keep the blood linen one yard wide. Cut twenty-nine pure. Pressure on muscles cripples or inches for the front, twenty-two for prevents their action and unused musthe back breadths (one width makes cles grow weak and atrophy, so that the two backs), twenty-two inches for the act of respiration, which is carried on by the chest muscles, grows more which can be cut a three-inch strip for and more shallow. Tight clothing may cause compression of the soft, bony chest wall of the child, thus mechanically preventing the air from entering the lungs. The larger our lungs and the more we breathe, other things beinto the shoulder or how deep the neck ing equal, the longer we will live and must be cut out; an ample allowance the more power and vigor we will must be made. On a hand-embroidered have. When we remember how the waist the tucking should be done by breathing affects the whole life it is easy to understand how constriction of the chest always brings ill health. Constriction of the chest also interferes with the action of the stomach, heart and liver. A baby's waistband may be so tight that it cannot retain sufficient food on its stomach, and the mother wonders why it grows thinner

and thinner. Tight clothes interfere with the circulation of the blood, and equilibrium was a grandmother, was also worn by of the circulation is necessary to the her three daughters, Muriel Lady proper development of the child. With Helmsley, Lady Gwendolen Little and reference to the equilibrium of the cir-Lady Londonderry, and by two grand- culation, the distribution of the clothing on the body is very important. As a usual thing the parts of the bodybride also had in her wedding boquet | the extremities-needing the most proa bit of myrtle grown from a slip that | tection, receive the least, and the parts in 1875 had formed a part of Lady containing the vital organs, where the circulation is always active, are too which was planted immediately after- heavily clothed. Bables especially are often found clothed in this hanner. By using the one-piece garment, the body can be more evenly clothed. The sprig. The Jerseys have an exquisite child's head should be protected from lace veil worn by the celebrated Sarah | cold in winter and from the bot sun in Lady Jersey in 1804, and this, just 100 summer, but children take cold easily



Serge seems to be the favorite material for tailor suits.

Pink and blue combinations are reminiscent of Watteau. Soft, supple cloth is in great favor for reception dresses.

everything shaded, except feathers, is Short coats are being worn by all the smartest women, as a relief from the

Shaded roses and shaded straw-

long jacket. Erussels collar and cuff sets are comabout the same prices. Chemisettes are very popular with

almost every sort of dress. The prettiest are made of embroidered muslins. There is quite a decided fancy at present for the princess gown, both for afternoon gowns and for some of the loveliest of the evening gowns.

Hats are all more or less tip-tilted, and are perched on the head with an effect at coquetry that the flat hats of last summer could never achieve.

For theatre wear, lace bodices and coats, and even dresses, are wonderfully popular. Irish point, combined with sheer embroidery and with Va-

A new shade of green is being received enthusiastically by the Pariciennes-called almond green. It is seen in a number of tints, from a very pale one to a deep, rich shade, which comes out beautifully in cloth.

Collar and cuff sets get more fascinating-and deeper-every day. Blad and open embroidery, heavy and light laces, all play important parts in their making, and bits of exquisite Japanmaterials, from gold and silver to ese drawn work are introduced in some of the prettiest.

The French Government employs 17,-