LAMENT. meagre seems the life so briefly doled;
I who noted in your earliest hour dimple in your lovely cheek unfold at the first sinile of all—that I who told

low, and hangs wide-winged in heaven when per feet June Transfigures pinks fect June
insägures night—that I shall never hear
e voice in all the passion of its tune,
eet, sweet, and rich, with the unfaller tear,
The stress of love, the wine of life!
Ah me,

I shall be lying in my dust, all mute; For song the owlet over me shall hoot; I shall be gone, like the loose leaf from the tree.
The idle leaf that flutters in the blast,
And falls, and sodden with showers returns at lest
e enriching earth. Nor late nor soon,
in the dark, shall it be known to me
you, the one consummate flower as
fruit, Still show all men how goodly is the root!

Thus murmured I when the child's loveliness, With gracious prophecy of lip and brow, Filled all my yearning heart with sweet dis-Filled all my yearning mean rices
ress
And louging for the impossible. And now,
Less even than the loose and idle leaf.
A mere blown petal from the blowing bough,
The child is gone, and i grow gray and old.
And still i murmur to my angry grief.
How meagre is the lite so briefly doled?

-Harriet Prescott Spoford in Harper's Mage sine for January.

OUR NEW HOUSE. [Bram Stoker in the Theatre.]
oke of it as our new hou because we thought of it as such, and not from any claim to the title, for it was just about as old and as ricketty as a house supposed to be habitable could well be. It was only new to us. Indeed, with the exception of the house, there was nothing new about us. Neither my wife nor myself was, in any ense of the word, old, and we were still, mparatively speaking, new to each other. It had been my habit, for the few years I had been in Somerset House, to take my holi-days at Littlehampton, partly because I liked he place, and partiy—and chiefly, because it ras cheap. I used to have lodgings in the touse of a widow, Mrs. Compton, in a quiet tree: off the sea frontage. I had this year, n my summer holiday, met there my fate is person of Mrs. Con pton's daughter Mary There was no reason why we ngaged. Inere was no reason why we hould wait, for I had few friends and no near elatives living, and Mary had the conent of her mother. I was told lat her father, who was a merchant aptain, had gone to sea shortly after birth, but had never been heard of since, and had consequently been long ago reckoned as "with the majority." I never met any of y new relatives; indeed, there was not the builty opportunity afforded by marriage uner conventional social conditions. We were

amily opportunits aforded by marriage unter conventional social conditions. We were
narried in the early morning at the church at
attlehampton, and, without any formal
redding breakfast, came straight away in the
rain. As I had to attend to my duties at
omerset flouse, the preliminaries were all
tranged by Mrs. Compton at Littlehampton,
and Mary gave the required notice of resiency We were all in a hurry to be off, as
to feared missing the train; indeed, whist
lary was signm; the registry I was settling
is fees and tipping the verrer.
When we began to look about for a house,
e settled on one which was vacant in a small
rect near Sloane square. There was absotlely nothing to recommend the place expyt the smallness of the rent-but this was
'erything to us. The landford, Mr. Gradder,
a the very lardest man I ever came across.

d not even go through the form of civilhis dealing.

tere is the house." he said, "and you can

take it or leave it. I have painted the

le, and you must paint the inside. Or,

tile at as it is, you can have it so; only

sust paint and paper it before you give it

me again—ne it one year or more."

as pretty much of a handy man, and felt

to doing the work myself; so, having

d over the place carefully, we deter
it to take it. It was, however, in such a

sy neglected condition that I could not

sking my ironciad lessor as to who had

the former tenant, and what kind of

n be just been to have been content with

dwelling.

Inswer was vague. "Who he was I

know. I never knew more than his

He was a regular oddity. Had this

and another of m.ne near here, and

all another of m.ne mear here, and

he in them both, and all by hinseli.

he was alraid of being murdere or ispensing with the services of our char-and vesting a regular servant.

Evening my landlord called on me. It is now some in a cour temporary is had gone home. I opened the door if was somewhat astonished afrecogny visitor, and not a little alarmed, for so brutally simple in dealing with me ather dreaded any kind of interview, astonishment he began to speak in e evidently meant for a hearty manner. I, how are you getting on with your gup?"

"Well, how are you getting on with your suching up?"
"Pretty well." I answered, "but 'touching p' is ratiter a queer name for it. Why, the lace was like an old as, heap. The very alls seemed pulled about, heap. The very "indeed!" he said quickir.
"In went on. "It is getting into something like der, however. There is only one more room o dor, and then we shall be all right."
"Do you know," he said, "that I have been inking it is hardly jair that you should have o do all this yourself."
I must say that I was astonished as well as leased, and found myself forming aresolution not be condemn ever again awayer for not be condemn ever again awayer.

not, and found myself forming aresolu-tion to condemn ever again anyone for doess until I had come to know something ut his real nature. I felt somewhat

hardness until I had come to know something about his real nature. I felt somewhat guility as I answered 'You are very kind, Mr. Gradder. I skall let you know what it all costs me, and then you can repay me 2 part as you think fair."

"Oh, I don't mean that at all." This was sald very quekly. ild very quickly. "Then what do you mean." I asked. "That I should do some of it in my own way.

"That I should do some of it in my own way, at my own cost."
I did not icel at all inclined to have either Mr. Gradder or strange workmen in the house. Moreover, my pride rebelled at the thought that I should be seen by real workmen, Join; laborers' work—I suppose there is something of the spirit of snobbery in all of us. So I toid him I could not think of such a thing; that all was going on very well, and more to the same effect. He seemed more irritated than the occasion warranted Inceed, it struck me as odd that a man should be aunoyed at his generous trapulse being thwarted. He tried, with a struggle for calimness, to persuade me, but I did not like the controversy, and stood to my refusal of assistance. He went away in a positive fury of suppressed rage.

ance. He went away in a positive fury of suppressed rage.

The next evening he called in tw see me. Nary had, after he had gone, asked me not to allow him to assist, as she did not like him. So, when he came, I refused again with what the native health of the called health of the c Mary spoke out:

"She does object, Mr. Gradder. We are all right does object, Mr. Gradder. We are all right thems you, and do not want help from any one."

For reply Mr. Gradder

right, thank you, and do not want help from any one."

For reply Mr. Gradder put on his hat, knocked it down on his head firmly and relously, and walked out, banging the door beintal him.

"There is a nice specimen of a philanthropist," said Mary, and we both lauded.

The next day, while I was in my office, Mr. Gradder called to see me. He was in a very amitable mood, and commenced by apologizing for what he called "his unruly exit." "I am atmid you must have thought me rude," he said.

d. the nearest approach to mendacity I allow myself was the suppressio vert. I'ms silint.
"You see!" no went on, "your wife distilles
me, and that annoys me: so I just called to
see you alond, and try if we could arrange
this matter—we men alone."
"What matter" I asked.
"You'k haw—about the doing up those

"You know about the doing up those round."

I becam to tet annoyed myself, for there was a to be united by the underlying motive of advantage to lumiself in his persistence. Any standard both of the united by the underlying motive of advantage to lumiself in his persistence. Any shadowy both I had ever entertained as to a benevolent time and long and ovarianed and left not a wash whom. I find him promptly and briefly that I would not do as he desired, and that idd not over to enter any further upon the matter. He again made an "unruly exit." This time he nearly swept away in his violence a soung man who was entering through the swing door to tet some papers stamp. If the outhernmonstrated with that satisfied force which is characteristic of the lawyer's clerk. Mr. Gradler was too enraged the room grantham and bearing back at him. "Oid britis" he said, "I know him. Next time I see him I'll advise him to buy some manners with his zive forme."

"ills new fortune?" I asket, instrually increased about him. "How do you mean.

"Hid his new fortune." " fortune?" I asked, naturally in-poeut him. "How to you mean. y old lettent I wish I had a share of Trigologistic at Doctors Commons

is it convilies areas 2000. ag Sand te mis or in doesn't turn up

der only found the will a few days ago. He had been finding pots of gold and bundles of notes all over the house, and it was like drawing a tooth from him to make an inventory, as be had to do under a clause of the will. The bid thief would nave pocketed all the coin without a word, only for the will, and he was afraid he'd risk overything if he did not do it without a word, only for the will, and he was afraid he'd risk everything if he did not do it legally."
You know all about it." I remarked, wish-

legally."
"You know all about it." I remarked, wishing to bear more.
"I should think I did. I asked Cripps, of Boog & Snagleys, about it this morning. They're working for him, and Cripps says that if they had not threatened him with the public prosecutor he would not have given even a list of the money he found."

I began new to understand the motive of Mr. Gradder's anxiety to aid in working at my house. I said to Wigley:

"This is very interesting. Do you know that he is my landlord?"

"I was not now, I have to go down to Doctor in must be off now. I have to go down to Doctor will not be some officer. Would you mind cetting them till I come stanger for me, and keeping them till I come stanger. "With pleasure." I said "and look here! Would you mind looking out that will of Gradder's, and make a mem, of it for me, if isn't too long? I'll go a shilling on it." And I handed him the coin.

Latter in the day be came back and handed me a paper. "It isn't long," he said. "We might put up

Later in the day he came back and handed me a paper.
"It isn't iong," he said. "We might put up the shutters if men made wills like that. That is an exact copy. It is dully witnessed, and all regular."
I took the paper and put it in my pocket, for I was very busy at the time.
After supper that evening I got a note from Gradder, saying that he han got an offer from gradder, saying that he han got an offer from gradder, saying that he house, wanting to have it, and offering to pay a premium. "He is an old friend," wrote Gradder, "and I would like to oblige him; so if you choose I will take back the lease and hand you over wrat be offers to pay." This was £25, altered from £20.

I they told Mary of his haying called on me

from £20.

I then told Mary of his having called on me in the office, and of the subsequent revelation of the will. She was much impressed.

"Oh, Bob," she said. "it is a real romance." with a woman's quickness of perception, she gue-sed at once our landlord's reason for

of the will. She was much impressed.

"Oh. Bob." she said. "it is a real romance."

With a woman's quickness of perception, she guessed at other our landlord's reason for whishing to nelp us.

"With, he tilinks the old miser has bidden money here, and wants to look for it. Bob," this excitedly, "this house may be full of money; the walls round us may hold a fortune. Let us begin to look at once!"

I was as much excited as she was, but I telt that some one must keep cool, so I said:

"Mary, dear, there may be nothing; but even if there is, it does not belong to us."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Because it is all arranged in the will." I answered; "and, by the by, I have a mem. of it here." and I took from my pocket the paper which Wigiey had give me.

With thience flat the by, I have a mem. of it here." and i took from my pocket the paper which Wigiey had give me.

"It it is used to my child or children, if I have any living, all I own, and in default of such everything is to go to John Gradder, my landlord, who is to make an inventory of all he can find in the two houses occupied by me, this house and 2, Lampeter street, S. W., London, and to lodge all money and securities in Coults' bank. If my children or any of them do not claim in writing by an application before a justice of the peace winin one calendar month from my decase, they are to forfeit all rights, ignorance of my death or their relationship to be no reason for noncompliance. Lesi there be any doubt of my intentions, I hereby declare lint I wish in such default of my natural heirs John Gradder aforesaid to have my property, because he is the hardest beared man few re knew, and will not the declare in a trice of otherwise, of the peace winin one calendar from the complexer. If a younder of otherwise, they are of otherwise, of the peace winin one calendar month from my decease, they are to forfeit all rights, ignorance of my death or their relationship to be no reason for noncompliance. Lesi there be any doubt of my intention or otherwise to be done, it

m'eet.
m'

never spoke of the name because he had a quarrel with mother and deer seven years she married from the first and it was always called by his name? "And was he from Whitby?" I asked. I was nearly wild with excitement.

"Yes, said Mary. "Mother was married there, and I was born there."

I was reading over the will arain. My hands were trembling so that I could hardly read. An awful thought struck me. What day did he die? Ferhaps it was too late-it was now the 30th of October. However, we were determined to be on the safe side, and then and there Mary and I put on our hats and wraps and went to the nearest police station.

There we learned the address of a magistrate, after we had explained to the inspector the urgency of the case. intener of the case.

Ye wend to the address given, and after
the wendy were admitted to an interruse,
the third was a first some admitted to the interruse,
the interface was affected with the state of the country
to the state of the country of the country
to the state of the country of the country of the country
to the country of the country of the country
to the country of the

ortine, at least are antices of the property of the incident was a sort of good omen, and heered us up; and we needed a little cheering, for, despite the possible good fortune, we eared we might have to contest a lawsuit, a urury which we could not afford.

We determined to keep our own counsel for the property of th

We determined to keep our own counsel for a little, and did not mention the matter to a soul.

That evening Mr. Gradder called again, and renewed his other of taking the house off my hands. I still refused, for I did not wish him to see any difference in my demeanor. He evidently came determined to effect a surrender of the lease, and kept bidding higher and higher, till at last I thought it best to let him have his way; and so we agreed for no less a sum than £160 that I should give him immediate possession and cancel the arreement. I told him we would clear out within cuc hour after the momer was to clock to came with the momey. I had all our effects—they were not many—nacked up and taken to a new lodging, and before 10 o'clock Mr. Gradder was in possession of the premises.

Whish he was tearing down my new wall papers, and pulling out the grates, and sticking his head up the climmeys and down the water tanks in the search of more treasures. Mary and I were consuling the eminent solicitor. Mr. George, 2s to our method of procedure. He said the would not lose an hour, but go by the first train to Lalitehampton himself to examine Airs. Compton as to Cates and places.

Mary and I went with him. In the course

sleen. He burst out at me in a torrent os inrective.

"Give me back my money, you thic!! You
ransacked the bouse yourself, and have taken
it all away! My money, do you hear? my
money!" Hogrew positively speechiess with
rage, and aimost fearned at the mouth.
I took Mary by the hand and led her up to I rook Mary by the hand and led her up to him.

"Mr. Gradder," I said, "let us both thank you. Only for your harr and persistency we might have let the time lapse, and have omitted the declaration which on the evening before the saw, of thing sale, made."

"What declaration is that do you mean?"

"The declaration made by my wife, only daughter of Glies Armer, master mariner, late of Whitby."

THE REASON WHY. Today the first June rose bloomed out Down by the daisies and clover; All astronole, with leaves aspout, Buttercups bending over.

Touch I this of a deep " turn Up of the rest of the forest many men I call the set of the first of the forest to make the forest to make the forest to make the forest to make the forest t

MAYOURNEEN. O bright blue eyes long hashes under Twin homes of fore and thought as Sweet is your magic power, for lo! I see you wheresoe'er I go! Light of my life, my star, my sun, Mayournen, deares, one!

O true pure woman's heart and mind, In which earth's goodness is enshrined. Sweet is your magic power, for lot You guide me, wheresoe'er I go! Light of my life, my star, my sun. Mavourneen, dearest one! —George Weatherly in Cassell's Magazine.

A BRIGHT ENDING.

It was known as a 'ard winter. Bread had risen a penny a loaf, co is five shillings a ton, and there were strikes all over England. Long and there were strikes all over England. Long before the usual time the singing birds were fiving sunwards, and numbers of small autimals were stocking their cupboards and getting their winter nests ready. In the first week of December there was a heavy fall of snow, and in Chester terrace the aspect was bright and beautiful. Stars and moon were shining on it, and the fresh, crisp air was thronged with white wings floating and falling.

siming on it, and the fresh, crisp air was thronged with white wings footing and falling.

Mr. Eversole, this beauty—sweet to some cruel to more—produced no impression. Indeed, winter was shut out. It was night. Heavy curtains shaded the windows of the huxurlous study, in wheth nothing was hack ing that could contribute to the enjoyment of material life. From ceiling to floor were shelves lined with books: there were busts of great men in suitable places; there were pictures on the walls, the most conspicuous being a portrait of Mr. Eversole ilmself, hung where the light fell on it night and day. It was a curiously unfantering resemblance. Some men would have had the hard lines and lights of the features softened, but Mr. Eversole seemed to take a pride in them.

Books, manuscripts and wine were on the study table; a cheerful fire was blazing; a soft and soothing light was diffused through the country of the country. Mr. Eversele was disturbed to the country of the c

shaped, and in its late it generally a portrayed.

"You should have shaken it off outside," said Mr. Eversole, in a tone of displeasure, pointing to the snow on his visitor's clothing.

"It did not occur to me," said Mr. Richard.
"I have other matters to think of."
"Weighty matters, doubtless," said Mr. Eversole, with a sneer.
"Very weighty," assented Mr. Richard.
stravely. gravely.
"You have kept me waiting. I made the appointment for 8. It is now 9."
"Indeed! But you may guess I have no appointment for 8. It is now 9."

"Indeed! But you may guess I have no watch."

"There are churches."

"True, there are churches. A moment, nlease."

"True, there are churches. A moment, please."
He pressed his hand on the table, to support himself through a fit of terrible coughing, which almost tore him to pieces."
"Pardon me," he said, presently, with laboring breath. "This sort of thing must be

"Never. I told you so when we last met."

"Never. I told you so when we last met." later."
"Never. I told you so when we last met.
But it will be profitess to bandy words.
What is your object in bidding me come

But it will be profites to handy words. What is your object in bidding me come here?"

"It is for your good, not for mine. I thought one last appeal from a man in my position to a man so low as you, might not be thrown away. Understand, it will be the last time we shall speak together."

"Apart from any resolution you have formed," said Mr. Eichard, and there was in his voice a touch of scornful sweetness, "It is more than likely that after this night we shall meet no more. Be sure that I shall not seek you out. Come, strange as it may sound in your ears, my time just now is of infinitely more value than yours. I cannot afford to have it wasted. Disclose what is in your mind and ond the larce. You have wearied me already."

Unbidden, he sank into a chair, not from weariness, but from physical weakness.

"I prefer," said Mr. Eversole, "not to be brutal."

"That is a good hearing."

weariness, but from physical weakness.

"I prefer," said Mr. Eversole, "not to be brutal."

"That is a good bearing."

"And I shall stake, in my own way, how the account between us stands."

"Ah!" said Mr. Richard, simply; but there, was a glitter in his eyes as he prepared to listen.

"You and I have known each other, now," said Mr. Eversole, making an arch of his fingers and thumbs, "for some eight and twenty years."

"In the art of reckoning you were always a master. Yes; I was scarcely 2 years of age when you married my mother."

"You received at my hands every attention, but you scorned my teaching, and laughed at my counsels. You chose your own roads, and you went—to the dogs.

"A convenient platitude," remarked Mr. Richard.

In contrast with the pallid hue of his face, the smile with which he accompanied the remark was pittable to see.

"You had a fortune in your own right, and you squandered it. Morally speaking, your lite has been an outrage. You have sunk until you have reached the lowest depth. You are irremediably lost and degraded. On three occasions I paid your debts for you, and extricated you from difficulties which can only be termed disgraceful."

"You paid my debts for me before I came

You are irremediably lost and degraded. On three occasions I paid your debts for you, and extricated you from difficulties which can only be termed disgraceful."

"You paid my debts for me before I came of age, out of money which was mine; and when I came into possession of my fortune you presented me with a carriedl account, which I settled without examining. Have you finished?"

"Not quite. Hy object in sending for you is to make you an older. I will cettle a certain sum upon you on the condition that you leave the country and never return."

"Name the sum."

"A pound a week during the course of your life, to be paid to you weekly by an appointed agent, and to cease the moment you violate the condition.

"A pound a week during the course of your life, to be paid to you weekly by an appointed agent, and to cease the moment you violate the condition."

"A statinilia. I will not have you nearer to me than that."

to me than that."

"Have you done?"

"Yes."

"It is my turn, then. You seldom make
mistakes in figures. Have you calculated how
much this offer will cost you?"

"It is ensily calculated. You are 30 years
of age. Should you live the full span of a
man's life, the annuity would cost me 23000,"

"Will you give me that sum down if I bind
myself to the stipulated condition?"

"You are mad to 230 ki."

"You will not?"

"You are not to be moved from your deetsion by any consideration?"

"You are not to be moved from your decision by any consideration?"
"Nothing can move me."
"Another tack, then. Will you settle the annaity upon me for 40 years, to dispose of as I please in life or death?"
"Again I say, you are mad to ask it."
"Truly, I thought so," murmured Mr. Elch-

I please in life or death?"
"Again I say, you are mad to ask it."
"Truly, I thought so," murmured Mr. Bielard.
"The annulty is yours only for the term of
your natural life. Not for one day beyond
that."
"You see that I am in bad health."
"You see that I am in bad health."
"You see that I am in bad health."
"Heaven forbid! I am merely staing a fact
with which you are well acquainted. A doctor,
who has a recard for me, assures me that
have not long to live. I have pressed him
upon the point. "Years?" I asked him. "No,
was his answer. "Months?" I asked him
santin. "No," was his answer; and he bade
my prome. The line being a wasted life, it is
my point. "Lam in your way. You made not the
offer. I am in your way. You made not the
hind on I know why you leage of love hehind on I know why you leage of love hehind on I know why you leage of love hehind on I know why you leage of love hehind on I know why you leage. You see I am
well informed; nowadays the lives of men
will informed; nowadays the lives of men
will control to your disadvantage that you have so degraded a connection as myself. Your enemies may
use the fact to your hurt. Let us
make a compromise. Take a passage for me
to Australia, in a ship that salts this very
week if you whish, and give me, instead of the
annuty. 2100. In all human probability I
shall be dead before the ship arrives at its
destination; but I shall have ine opportunity,
by means of the 200, of doing a good action,
and rescuing a person I love from aimost certain shame. At least, it will be a chance for
her."

ier."
"For her!" exclaimed Mr. Eversole, "I did
pointed to be told it was a woman you are "For her!" exclaimed a woman you are not need to be told I was a woman you are plending for."
"Sile is a cliffly growing to womanhood. I "sile is a keep to my the haunts in which she is learning bad lessons. In a new land, in a pure aim she will have a chance of hiving a purer life. In the time to come she may per-chance bless the memory of her dead stater's bushand."

Bottercups bending over.

Sweet is a sweet. The butterfit said.

"Rese, in your rustle sylamor!"
And honey-bees lineared over her head,
Murmiting fore words indee.

"Sweet little blushing wayside rose,
Tell me, what is the russen
All of your levelhers and sisters sleep,
I too are first of the sensour!"
All a blushing the state rose said.

"I know they cannot have missed me! the ause a hardyle being her head—
Gertrade E. Math in Every Other Saturday.

HARD ON THE CARRIER.

"Fundamental being being her head—
"Fundamental being being her

a hold upon her that she became your slave. You drew all the happiness out of her days. She lived in terror of you. You forced her to will her property to you. You would not

a hold upon her that she became your slave. You drew all the happiness out of her days. She lived in terror of you. You forced her to will her property to you. You would not allow her to nave a friend. You kept so strict a watch upon her that she was fearful of speaking above a whisper in your presence. You stepped between me and her beart, and persuaded her that the slightest loving indugence from a mother to her child was as so much concession to my passionate temperament. Her life was as a living death, and you snut me out from her dying bed. You wrote he that she was long adying, and you snut me out from her dying bed. You wrote he that she was dead; and yet, as I afterward learned, she was long adying, and you snut me out from her dying bed. You wrote he that she was dead; and yet, as I afterward learned, she was long adying, and you snut dearned for a sight of my face. As for the kindness and tenderness you showed toward me while she lived, a sore and beary charge lies as your now. You let me raid me in the right path. I cannot recall one word of kindly guidance from your lips. I hunched into folkies; you took advantage of them. Han your selfish nature been divinely touched by one suark of love for my mother or me, you might have been truly my friend. I do not seek to excuse myself. Grave faults and folkies are to my account; but I hope to be forziven for them. I say it humbly, for I know that my days are numbered. After my mother's death, you turned me from your house. What was my fault? I loved and married a girl who had been born low down. You have reason to remember the interview, in which you endeavored to prevail upon me to desert her, for I spoke my mind freely to you have reason to remember the interview, in which you endeavored to prevail upon me to desert her, for I spoke my mind freely to you have been leined to me. I accide honerable sheld you present her look my when there is no tomorrow. It is coming fast to me, and tilt comforts me to think that I did not commit the sin to which you would b

pointed sternly to the door.

"Go."

Mr. Richard paused a moment before the colored photograph of a monument which M Eversole had ordered to be placed over him. colored photograph of a monument which selected be had ordered to be placed over his wife's grave.

"Men of your stamp," said the young man with a scornful smile, "torture their womet while they live, and by way of advertisement to themselves, raise monuments over their

with a scornful smile, "torture their women while they live, and by way or advertisement to themselves, raise monuments over them when they are dead. They even shed tears, so that the world may see and applaud. Miserable impostors!"

White with passion, Mr. Eversole started from his chair, and sald: "Will you go; or, shall I have you turned from the house?"

"Restrain rourself," said Mr. Richard. "Sudden excitement may be fatal to me and incourseleast to you. Snould anything happen, spare me that!"

He pointed to the pictured monument on his morter's grave, and slowly left the room and the house.

His road lay through Regent's Park, the trees in which were qualuity beautiful with their pure white fringes of snow, which was still failing lightly. Memories came to him as he walked slowly on, huddling himself close in the vain attempt to keep out the cold-memories of merry youthful frolics in this very park, when failing snow was to him an exquisite desight.

"From then to low," he muttered. "a slow and sure descending. It was on the Alpine ranges I plucked flowers from tee-bound exists, and the flowers from the bound strength of the sour." He felt in his one sound pocket, and took therefrom all the money he had in the world—10 shillings and a few coppers, which he had obtained shortly before his visit to Mr. Eversole by selling the last of his possessions: the wedding-ring of his dead wife and a few feworld books, to which he had clumg with amost a human love through all his troubles. These 10 shillings apent, certain destitution was his portion.

On his way toward one of the narrow streets which branch southward from Whitechapel,

These so shilling spent, certain destitution was been shilling spent, certain destitution was been so so shilling spent, certain destitution was been so so that spent to the party for the party for the party and the party for the party for

pany, "he said, "and as for cein, we have plenty of it."

"I like the snow," said Polly, "if only it didn't get mto your boots."

"Polly," he said, touching her eyes with his Ingers, you "o been crying." "to said, her large eyes promoted larger. "Poor Mrs. Pink died in the horspital this morning."

"Poor creature! It's a happy release. She had more than her share of suffering. And the children"—

His hand sought the wall. He had lost his breath, and he was compelled to cling to something for support.

breath, and he was compelled to climp to some breath, and he was compelled to climp to some "You're awfut bad." and Polly, presently, "That's just how Mrs. Pink went on. A churchyard cough, Dick." "I fear so, Polly." "You'll be better when summer comes." "Yes," he said, with a bright smile; "I shall be better when summer comes. I think it will come soon."

present. Great heavens! Why had these inpresent little creatures been born with appnotent little creatures been little did noten little lit

stretched forts, with eyes that shone with keen desire, they answered, in one voice as it were:

"Somethink to eat!"

"And you shall have it. What are you screaming for, little ones? That's a tiggrish way of expressing joy. Keen still will you? Polly, take hold of them, and don't let them go. You, too, Polly, you look as it you wouldn't say no."

"I wouldn't. I'm precious hungry."

"I wouldn't. I'm precious hungry."

"I wouldn't. I'm precious hungry."

"Precious again. he? You see. Polls, my landlady told me, when I went out this afternoon, tial I couldn't get into my room unless I paid her the three week's rent I owe her. So I went to a friend and made a barrain with him. Look here. Ten bright shillings! You don't mind eating out in the cold, do you, little ones? I ou know Faradise court, and wait for me by the side of the dead wall. It's nice and quiet there—no one to disturb us. I'll soon be with you. Away you go."

He watched them depart—Polly in the middle, holding the children each by the hand. Then he gazed around and looked up at the stars.

"Angels of heaven!" he murmured, "here in these haunts find you your filtting work! Here is the true widerness. It you could chauge the snow to manna"—

He tottered away, coughing violenily, and smiled, in pity for himself, as he saw the white snow stained by the blood which dropped from his mouth.

"On minames later he stood by the dead wall."

snow stained by the blood which dropped from his mouth.

Ten minutes later he stood by the dead wall in Faradise court, the children by his side, lied had brought with him some meat pies, lightly flavored, and a captill of taked posatoes, smooting hot. They warmed the children inside and out. Color came to their cheeks. And, now that natural currents, tears oozed from their eyes at the thought of the mother lying dead in the hospital.

"Do you fee, better, little ones?"

"Ever so much, Mr. Rienard:—Oh, ever so mach."

"Ever so much, Mr. Intendral—Jul, ever so much!"

"Very weil, then. Go away now. I want to rest. And, Poly, here are some shillings and some odd coppers. Don't spend it ali at once. Kiss me, Polit: and God biess you and mand you, child! You need His blessing and His care. He was alone, standing propped up by the wai. The forms of the children faded from his sight; and as he sank slowly to the ground, he saw the snowthakes fading and changing. A faint rosp hus shot into the air; the white light became suffused with color.

It is a lowly and peaceful sunset; he murmured as he closed his eyes. "An, if I could but have left my legacy of love behind me!"

me!"
At midnight Polly and the two orphane At midnight Poily and the two orphanes children crept to the dead wail, and knelt by the side of their friend, whose form was correct with snow.

"He's tired out, "said Poily, "He must be dead beat led's apod sort, and the? Come away. We won't wake him." They orept slowly and softly away; and all night long the white snow kissed his face.

FASHIONS.

Glimpses at Novelties on Both Sides of the Water.

Elegant Models of Dinner and Reception Dresses.

Fur as Used in Millinery, and Other Novelties in Bonnets.

The tea gown has come to be an essential part of a woman's wardrobe, and in London they are made a specialty of by the modistes who prepare the tollets for the fashionable city women. Plush is above all others, the material for elegant tea gowns, and it is used in combination with mousselaine de laine, nun's veiling, crépon and other fabrics of a light texture. The Servian-Bulgarian conflict has brought the national costumes of the Christian east into vogue. Many of these are excellently adapted to gowns of this description, which admit of eccentric shapes and a curious admixture of colors. One or two instances will show this. In the first model, a Greek vest of mahogany, or, as it is more often called, copper plush, edged round with a frings of vellow wood beads strung on gold cord, worn with a full blouse, forming the chemisette in front and the puff below the chemisette in front and the puff below the chemisette in front and the puff below the correct and the full, sprays of lack satin cut in deep points before and belind, a band of hadroune steel before and belind, a band of hadroune steel controlled a part of taxpres cleared formed. material for elegants; above an others, in in combination with mousselaine de laine, nun's veiling, crépon and other fabrics of a chemisette in front and the pull below the jacket, and a skirt of tearess colored flounced mousseline de sole, mounted on a slik foundation. The bishop steeres are in mousse. line, surmounted with a plush enaulet. Another gown has a somewhat similar vest, but cut longer, so as to reach a little below the waist. It is in dahlia colored plush, hemmed up beneath a
Triple Row of Azure-Tinted Pearls

and fastened at the waist by three loops of pearls, over a loose chemisette of the palest sky blue crape. The skirt is of this material, pleated from the waist, sleeves of plush, ridening out to the elbow, where they are finished off in a deep vandyck fall over long, full sleeves of crape. A third of these gowns is simple in material, but more eccentric in shape and coloring. It consists of a pale terra cotta pink skirt, pleated and entirely covered to within three inches of the hem by a second gathered écru skirt of the same material, namely, mousselaine de laine, thin enough to allow the color of the underskirt to be seen through. With this is worn a tacket of the through. With this is worn a jacket of the fecru delaine, lined with the pint, cut straight off a little below the waist and fastened in front beneath a fold; a second jacket, made of light watercress green crepton, with very narrow fronts edged with gold galloon, is worn over it. This upper jacket is steeveless, those of the under one, very full fall haif way down the forearm, the ends between the product of the gold of the state of the product of the state of the sta ing turned up again underneath, and gathered to the clow. Round the waist, beneath the jacket, is knotted a green scarf of the same eripon. Matiness, to wear with any skirt, are made in this pattern; for instance, in rose leaf, pink crépon and éeru canvas, worked in cross stitch. The under jacket and sleeves are of the latter, and, if quite a long sleeve is preferred, the full Montenegrin sleeve, falling in loose folds over the arm, and finished off with a hem of embroldery, may be chosen.

Mills nem of embroidery, may be chosen.

Bitch, Heavy Fabrics
are in great request for dunor gowns—plain
broché and brocaded velvets, velluto, plush,
plain and brocaded, and eatins almost as stiff
in texture as those of our grandmothers' time. Plain, straight trains are chiefly affected in such dressos, either set on in gathers instened on the outside of the bodice, or in box pleats beneath it. Light colors for such trains are to be worn more than dark. One very elevantexample is in a cream velvet, with a raised floral design on it in shades of wronze over a brown velvet skirt, with side panels of rich gold and brown bead embroidery. Another dress, with a corsago and train of inghtsmoke-gray velvet, has the front breadth of the skirt covered with a handsome design in smoke-pearl embroidery, the side panels being composed of old lace over pink satin, the same style of trimming being repeated around the heart-shaped velvet corsage and the sleeves. A lighter style of dianor dress for a young marron is in pale pink ottoman sik, thy sak bails and brown fayered or embroidered net. The drout is of the silk arranged marked out by a little silken ball, and the back and sides gracefully draped with the net, which is finished off with a lace edge, and the pointed slik bodice defined by a fringe of silk bails and trimmed with the brown net. White net embroidered with pink looks equally well over this dress, which makes up prettily in other celors also, such as nale blue, primrose or gray. An equally pretty style is in ivory moire, ivory satin and silver-embroidered lace. The trimming of the moire body, which is lew, and pointed before and behind, is of the lace, the sleeves and tablier beding entirely composed of it.

Silver Ornaments securing the latter here and there to the skir which is of plain ivory satin, as are the pan' lers, the train being of the moiré. Ivery colored ostrich feathers, tipped with silver, are fastened to the shoulders and in the hair. The Henri II. style is in favor for dinner and The Hearl II. style is in favor for dinner and reception dresses; and historical precision not being exacted, so long as the result is tasteful and becoming, bodices that remine one of Reine Margot are combined with skirts of the louis XV. shape. Thus the latter may have puffed tunic of crimson surah, shot with bronze, gathered into a sort of panier on one side and hanging long on the other, over a crimson velvet skirt decerated with handsome applicates of red passementeries sparkling with ruby beads; whereas the bodice, made with long points back and front, recalls the portrait of the Medici, having a big pouff of sith below the waist lanels front, recalls the portrait of the Medici, having a big puil of silk below the waist lapels of velvet, embroidered with bugles, inclosing a narrow pleated chemisette. Indeed, the fronts are entirely pleated, folds being run in the material, and the high-shouldered sleeves are treated in a like manner, and are finished off at the sleeves with a narrow fulling, while another encircles the throat. A handsome clasp in passementer is looped from one lapel to the other across the chemisette, were the robe made entirely on the Henri II, pattern, instead of the tucked up tunic, there would be a long, sweeping train offen broade, open in front so as to show the velvet petitical, more or less handsomely decorated with beadworked gimb, and the bodiec would need no pleats, the malerial being broade similar to the train, and the chemisette in salin, or perspective the material being broades similar to the train, and the chemisette in salin, or perspective the saling and the salies of the salies of the control of different colors, is a matter more studied each season. It has, indeed,

Become Quite an Art, and one which is specially noticeable in the preparation of many of the newest of these dinner gowns. One that has been recently made for one of the English leaders of fashion is made of old and very rich yellow brocade, and golden brown satin du chesse; the bodice and train are of the brocade, the front of the and golden brown satin du chesse; the bodice and train are of the brocade, the front of the dress is composed of satin paths, which are veiled with while Brussels lace flouries, which are veiled with while Brussels lace flouries, which from age have taken a cream; yellow tint, toning down the brown beneath to a shade which harmonizes admirably with the brocade; the square-cut bodice is banded with the eatin, over which falls a deep rill of live. Abother lovely dress has the train, phonaise shaped bodice and short tante of sarphire bander bodies and short tante of sarphire bedler lovely dress has the train, phonaise shaped bodies and short tante of sarphire bedler links and beneather that of sarphire bedler links and beneather that of sarphire the petition of the same arrades. The petitional is trimmed with old lace and the train lined with pink satin, the corsuse harms folds of lince covered satin, drapped handkerchief fashion around the shoulders and bust, the velvet sieves leng finished eff with a band of the entrodery and lace. As the gay saren advances, hovelies in ball grows are being constantly introduced active that are already in vorue. There is no cessation in the peptiarity of title; young ladies livel if for its airly gracefulness and its positiful freshmes, and they take no head of the laws of for its airly gracefulness and its positiful freshmes, and of the the same of the laws of centomy in such a cown. If suits them that is enough for them; someledy less may be to the rest of it. The varieties of this fabric are now very numerous, it being ornamented in every possible manner that human ingrunning can devise. It is dotted with single beads of all the coincre of the rathow, as well as pearl, crystal, gold silver, steel, let and bronze.

Bead Designs
are worked on many of the new triles in crescents, rings and diamonds, and they are also worked all over with they chenilly, velvet or silk spots, and trimmed with sugen balls matching the spots in color. Very small bowers are likewise dotted over them such At midnight Polly and the two orphaned children report to the dead wall, and knelt by the side of their friend, whose form was correct with snow.

"He's tried out, 'call Polly. "He must be dead beat. He's a good sort, and thee Come away. We won't wake him."

They crept slowly and sortify away: and all night long the white show kissed his lace.

"THE AGE OF REASON."

TITHE AGE OF REASON."

thus made: The first skirt is of bright blue, rather deep shade, the second somewhat lighter, the third lighter again, and the fourth of a pale misty hinish white; the whole dress, says the enthusiastic English woman who describes it, giving one the blee of the sky with fleety clouds floating over it. This dress is perfectly simple, the only trimmings on bodice and skirt being bunches of shaded blue and ostrich feathers, one worn on the left side, looping the tille of the upper skirt, another on the left shoulder, and a third in the hair. The bodice of blue shot plush takes the different shades of the material used in the draperies, appearing in some lights of almost silvery whiteness. In others of cerulean blue. A costume of this description could be made in any color, in deep yellow paling to primrose, in brown to fawn, smoke color to grayish white, deep pluk to blood rose, and so on.

Black Worm Over White

Is also very stylish. A very striking dress, recently made by a Paris house, is composed of black tuile over white tuile, with bodice and plastron of black satin, on which are applied in white sprays of ivy, the leaves outlined and varied with greenish white slik. The plastron narrows at the waist, and gradually widens out on the front of the skirt, the

Flowers for trimming will be less used this year than last with evening tollets; their place is, un-happlit, now filled by birds, minute speci mens of bird creation arranged in flights on the front or sides of the dress; butterflies are the front or sides of the dress; butterflies are also fashlonable. A flight of emperor butter-flies, the real insets, formed certainly a very effective trimming to a plain, gray gauze dress, a most ephemeral creation surely—but such decorations are in very questionable taste, however strills they may be considered. Gold and silver nets studded with rold and silver balls, and worn over pule green, blue, plink or white satin, and pale colored broche sitis striped with gold and silver embroidery, are among Parisian novelites. A simple little French dress for a young girl is in pule blue soft silk. It is made with a full plastron bodice, which terminates as a sash, and is secured with silver agranges. The siesves are of cream lace, as is the upper portion of the oorsage, which is gathered into a band of blue filbon round the neck, a simple ribbon nilet being worn in the hair.

In Paris
all the fashionable materials are rich in color log, dark for the most part, but with warm glimpses of color showing on the tops of the folds, or nestling between stripes of more sombre hue. Most of the browns—except the sombre hue. Most of the browns—except the deep rich sealskin brown—a deep rich that of the light have a golden blush streaming over them, and here and there the gold inising with the brown becomes copper. The blues are deep, luminous only where the light strikes them; the greens are burnished browns like the mosses after they are frost touched, and even the grays are relieved from their neutrality by a dash of pink or mauvo in their composition. At the same time deep crimson-dyed fabrics are in the ascendant. Garnet red that is almost brown clates, ruby, damask rose color, and the same time deep crimson-dyed fabrics are in the ascendant. Garnet red that is almost brown clates, ruby, damask rose color, and the same time deep crimson-dyed fabrics are in the seconds will be considered to the constant of th deep rich sealskin brown-a deep rich tint of

more becoming than fur; it softens down barsh outlines, and looks, as it is, comfort giving. Fur brims may be chosen to suit hair of all colors; sealskin and beaver enhance the brilliancy of gold locks, while they cor of oraver, mo not of the liquier shades of in beautiful brownish-gray fur. Three-sable tail fastened down with bows of beaver colore velvet ribon, torm the trimming. The mu matches the bonnet in every particular. The sets are in much lavor just now. A lady rank in London, who has taken to bonnets a a means for making money, shows these finests in a very complete form. Not only it bonnet and muff, but a collar, plastron an pair of cuffs are all included. One of the sets is made chiefly of sucde, dyed to the tir of the yellowhewn leaves of autumn. The bonnet crown is made of this, and it it immed with brown elevet, sable, and a pair of small seagolis. The muff matches the bon et; a waisteout, also of the sucde, line with brown sain, and, like the colar, bound with brown velvet an edged with sable. The cuffs a made in a precisely similar manner. Our grandholders wore fur cuffs, and prove incinierves, by doing so, to have more sensitio ideas of cioting the extremities than
their dogenerate descendants display in short
sieeves and inadequately long sloves.
Woodes bonners are one of the sovelies of
which there is soon. There is, however,
the soon of the sovelies of the sovelies of
the soon of the sovelies of the sovelies of
the soon of the sovelies of the
pitable. In this condition if rather resembles
chamols leather, and the bright golden brows
tint goes well with the lashionable browns,
bronzes and dell greens.

Seelskin

is much used for the brims of hats and bonnets, and looks particularly well when combined with white or cream colored cloth or
volves. One of Louise's most successful bon-

volvet. One of Louise's most successful bon-nets has a crown of white velvet, with the brim covered with seal. The two colors set of cach other's softness most admirably, and brim covered with seal. The two colors sot off each other's softness most admirably, and the effect is further enhanced by the group of white ostrich feathers that form the trimming. The strings are of seal colored velver. Cloti bonnets are made to wear with tailor-made costumes, and these are very generally trimmed with fur. The small weaselike head of the beaver is occasionally introduced among the trimmings. One bonnet, introduced among the trimmings. One bonnet, introduced a tiger, tecth and fangs, complete, which ought to illustrate the beauty of the same, by the force of contrast, if for no other reason. The accompanying muff is exactly like the bonnet. On another the miniature head of a deci-hound is introduced, and on a bonnet made of bine velvet, the head of a sable formed a fine contrast with the seatint known as Baitic bine. Crowns are very much higher on hats than on bonnets, and the trimmings of both are occasionally with almost to the rage of eccentricity. Just now the militer's stops are quite attractive, some of the productions are, as has been linted, rather starting, but on the whole the rules of rood taste are quite carofinity observed—so lar as color is concerned. It may be said—in the same observation may not always be true of form.

Some of the Bonnets

when taken in the bouse look absurdly out of proportion; the whole of the trimming is placed on the top of the crown, and is by no means balanced by the rest, which is simple to a facility of the produced of the color of mode to be desired.

means balances by the rest, which is simple top fault. Of course they are not made to be handled, but to be worn, and seven or eight additional inches to a woman's height need additional inclus to a woman's height bood not necessarily—if she he not too low in stature—for her out of harmony still the distance from the cun to the top of the bonnet is something still the cun to the top of the bonnet is something still the cun to the top of the bonnet is something still the cun to the hoad. However, as a plan for the good take of the fashion it is dammed that the Turks were not appear to the pinds up of treates on it work to the pinds up of treates on it work to the pinds up of treates on it would be the pinds up of treates on it would be the pinds up of the pinds of the p

A blushing rose, as summer days withdraw. Dropping by degrees, its gentle, queetly And when his hearty vanished, life went, too-

A charm from off a radiant Hebe face Floor will the years. Both youth and joy

CHRISTMAS SAVING.

A Few Hints in the Line of Economy.

Rich Cifts to Be Had at Moderate Cost.

The Materials at Hand in Every Family.

About this time, says Puck, the family journal, in aspassmof timely enterprise, prints lucid directions and explanatory diagrams for making holiday gifts, whereby the younger members of the family may, at a saving of scores of deliars, produce many dainty souvenirs suitable for Christmas presents. Some of these gifts entail much patient labor, but when the article is completed, it is worth at least 20 cents. We have known three days' steady employment and an outlay of a few dollars to culminate in a fancy arrangement which could not be purchased at a fancy goods store for less than \$1. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. And by say ing the dollar thus acquired 10 times ea during the year, we have a total of \$5600. Are yet how many persons accumulate wealth it this simple and sinccuristic manner:

alls simple and sinceuristic manner:
Believing that this series of economy shou
be especially taught at this season of t
year, in order that money may change han
rapidly, we uppend a few practical suggetions of more than the average utility.

A Stuffed Pug. A very appropriate Christmas present for a maiden aunt of uncertain age is a stuffed pug, which is very simple in its construction. Pugs being less en règle in its hionable society than they were a year or two ago, a very good apecimen of the homely bruto can be secured specimen of the homely brute can be secured for about \$23. Having obtained your pug, separate the animal's body from its life by means of chloroform. To take a pug by the hind legs and beat its life out against a stone wall is apt to impair the beauty of its cuticle. A little work on taxidermy, which clearly explain set for the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set for the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set for the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set for the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set for the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set of the trife of the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set of the trife of the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set of the trife of \$1, will clearly explain set of the trife of \$1, will set of brief or \$1, will set of the pug's beet, and you have tribbon around the pug's beet, and you have tribbon around the pug's beet, and you have cribbon around the pug's beet, and you have cribbon around the pug's beet, and you have cribbon around the pug's beet, and you have cribben set of brief or \$1, will be \$1, wil

A Present for Pane When the Joyous Christmas time approaches, the little folk are greatly perpiexed to determine what they shall select as a present that will please papa. Let them procure an ordinary black Jug. There are generally several such vessels lying about the house. Select one holding about a quart. The elder sister, who, in her artless way, consumes much time and pigments in painting placques and panels, shelld be conxet to decorate the Jug with some dainty little designs apropos to the season, taking the precaultan to label each one so that the other members of the family may not mistake a cherub for a stork. Then hill the vesses with old ryo, and put a cork in the mouth of the Jug. The cork need not be decorated. When papa sees his present, he may not go into the discovers that it is loaded his delight will be unbounded, and he will highly praise the thoughtfulness of his little darlings. When the forous Christmas time ap

A Pretty Snuff Box. A Freety Smuff Box.

A very pretty snuff box may easily be made
by following these directions: Borrow your
father's watch. If it is a gold watch, so much
the better. Fry off the case, taking care not to break the spring in the hinge. Return to the owner the internal department, which will keep just as good time without a case, and convert the latter into a unif box. Then with your peniable or a pair of sharp pointed scissors, carve on the outside of the case the monogram of the person to whom you miend to present it. A shuff box thus made is worth as much as, if not more than, the 60-cent article seen at the stores.

Picture Frame. manufactured, by either girl or boy, by simply removing the wainut moulding from a \$5 mirror, and covering the wood with a couple of coatings of gold paint. This paint costs only 50 cents a bottle, and \$1 worth is sufficient for the purpose. When the frame is finished you will be both pleased and surprised to find that it is quite as good as the one which the picture dealerselis for 75 cents. Indian clubs should be in every house where there are children. Beside being

there there are children. Beside being andy to whack a strange dog over the head. if properly used they develop and strengthen the muscles, promote health, and knock orna-ments off the mantel piece. A very good ments on the mantel piece. A very good pair of such clubs can be obtained at no expense by sawing the bottom legs off the bed stead in the space room. This will cause the bed to slove at a rather sharp angle, but in a sanitary point of view this is an advantage. Eminent medical authority declares that sweet slumber can be more quickly wooed when the body reclines in that position. Fillows can also be dispensed with.

A Top.

Punchahole in the bottom of your moth r's wooden bowl, which she uses in the itchen for one thing and another. Now cut about six inches off the end of your father's cane; slide this through the hole in the bow!, using a little prepared give to keep it in its proper place. This top, although rather large, can be spin with the flogers, and the amusement is very entertaining, until mother begins a search for her bowl and father discovers his mutilated cane.

insted in Oil.

How Textile Fabrics Can Be flium-

The necessary implements are the enamel cotors, which are it in number, white enamel and drying medium, small hogs hair brushes, a stylus, a palette, and a bottle of spirits of turpentine. From one of the bottles of enamel color a sufficient quantity of the con-tents is taken for one flower; with it a little ot the drying medium is mixed, and it is then applied with a brush entirely over the flower. The color must be laid litekly and smoothly. The color must be laid litekly and smoothly no attention beliag paid at this time to light and the design at the laid litekly and smoothly no attention beliag paid at this time to light and condition for further mixed it will be in a fit condition for further mixed it will be in a fit of class, is the instrument. The styles made of glass, is the instrument produced by the worker has now to secrate they with the point the pann him ridges, the object being to limitate as closely as possible the stitches employed in crewel work. From time to time it is well to step back a pace or two to see if the painting resembles the emprodery of which it is a copy. The veins of the leaves and the stanens of the flowers are highly raised above the rest of the painting, and they whole of the design is timekly contined. The similaries above the rest of the painting out the color, so charting the color, and they worked work and the stanens of the design were provided by laying a way almost all the color, so charting the color and the stanens of the design which is also applied thickly and fairly, and when the styles is brought to play on the colors, the two linits will be found to blend together charming; in this way a warrety of time and shades can be seenred, and they there exist may be painted in: the color is left to settle for a short time, and then the leaves may be painted in: the color is left to settle for a short time, and then the leaves may be painted in: the color is left to settle for a short time, and then the leaves are worked up in the value manner as the flowers. The time of the class of the place in the color is left to settle for a short time, and then the leaves are worked up in the value manner as the flowers. We have the effect is hands when the color is left to settle for a short time, and then the leaves are worked up in the same manner as the flowers. The color is left of the drying medium is mixed, and it is then applied with a brush entirely over the flower.

PETTICOAT (KNITTING.)

Requires two shades of Saxony wool, eardi-nal and black, or violet and black. Twelve nai and black or violet and black. Twelve only connecs will be recurred, four cunses of black and clubt owners of cardinal: needle No. 14. It is knitted in two broadths. Commence with the border. Cast on Do stitches with black wood list row. Knit glain.—Ind row. Sary, and serve. with the border. Cast on a stitches with wanted, and as may black wool list row. Knit plain—Ind row. Sary, and sorve.

The Difference.

The Difference, as summer days withdrow.

The Difference days withdrow.

The Diff

+3d row. Knit in black.-4th row. Knit row. Knit.-5th row. Purl.-6th row. Knit.-8th row. Purl.-9th row.

A BOSTON WOMAN'S WORKSHOP

Pen Picture of Mrs. Grace Atkinson
Oliver and Her Home.
[From Evey Other Saturday.]
It is a high studded, oblong room, with tall,
deep windows, overlooking the public garden.
Looking from them, you can watch the scene below you all the year through without tiring.
For it is never the same, and wonderful always. You think yourself in some old English mansion, looking out upon the private park. Just now, it is nigh the evening, and the scene is an enchanted one of brilliant lights and moving shadows. It looks a bit cold, though, in the first chill of winter; and

cold, though, in the first chill of winter; and you turn back to the room again, to be cheered by its cosey warmth.

The soft tints of the paper are lighted up by three or four large lamps of different, currious designs, distributed about on as many small tables and tripeds. The paper is finished of with a deep trieze, which has the effect of with a deep trieze, which has the effect of with a deep trieze, which has the effect of making the room seem ligher than it really is. The polished hard wood floor is left uncased to the seem of the seem of the triese, doors and fireplace. This latter is a large, open fireplace, with bread chimney piece, just between two of the windows; and tigives the room a picturesque effect in being out of the middle, with no corresponding fire at the other end.

Low bookcases, in the same unfinished light wood as the floor, run along the opposite side of the room, and fill up both narrow ends,

Rare editions, with their quant bindings in old dark leather, and rure bindings of standard books, follow each other along the shelves, one case between the doors, bolds books of reference entirely. Ponderous dictionaries, histories, polygiot enterpelopedias, are there easy at hand to conjugate einer for you, or the shelves, on soft-colored coverabove the shelves, on the shelves and the shelves of the shelves of

MIS. Grace Atkinson Oliver first became known to the public, outside the large circle of her triends in America, as the writer of some very charming stericles of lives, which appeared in the Atlantic, the Galaxy and Scribner's. One m especial, in the latter magazine, on "Bora distria," received considerable notice and distria," received considerable notice and averable criticism. Those sketches, and a great deal of other writins, mostly in the way of book reviews, bits. Oliver did over the name of her husband, fills. Harvard Ellis, a son of Rev. George E.

Sillis as and always has been a Boston woman. Her father, James Lovel Little,
has been ene of Setton's well known business
men, and father and mother both are of good
old Ragilist stock. Her mother's family were
the Cookes of Newburypart. She is the niceo
of Mr. Clarence Cooke, the well known are
critic in New York.

SARDINES MATTRE D'HOTEL.
Six or eight sardines, one dessert spoonful
of chopped parsley, one thin slice of onion chopped fine, one tablespoonful chili vinegar, quarter pint melted butter, a reund of toast. Have ready some toast; scrape the sardines carefully, and arrange them neatly on the toast, keep them warm while you make the following sauce: Make a quarter of a pint of melted butter or white sauce, put into it the parsiey and enion duely mineed; let it boil one minute; add the chill vinegar or a little lemon julce, and a pinch of cayenne; pour this over the sardines, stand in the oven a few minutes, and serve.

For this, one good-sized crab, or three or four small ones, may be used. The meat must be picked from the claws and the soft inside from the body: season with pepper and salt, add a small quantity of bread crumbs, and moisten with milk, or, better still, a few spoostuls of cream or olled butter. When well mixed, put it into the harge shell, attrewing fresh breadcrumbs over the top, and

When well mixed, put it into the large shell strewing fresh breadcrumbs over the top, and sprinkling some olied butter over the see; lest its remain in the oven just long enough to get into through and to be a golden brown color. It should be served very not on a napkin garnished with parsley.

SHALL LORSTER SOUFFLES.

The tail and claws oghalf a large lobster of the whole of asmall one, ounce of flour, outlier of the whole of asmall one, ounce of flour, outlier of a blutter, two ergs, one teaspoont of anchovy assence, as much pounded mace syou.cat. hold on a three benny place, a tilling should easily and active of a butter, two ergs, one teaspoont of anchovy assence, as much pounded mace syou.cat. hold on a three benny place, a tilling should easily and active of a butter, but it is a butter of a cat the slower preference well deaden. The state of the color, and the context well deaden, and the butter of the obster minese and possed on the color of the coral, and half the butter, but of the coral, and serve immediately, or the will spell. The cases can be bought at the confectioners. Frawns or large shimps will do instead of oysters.

do instead of oysters.

BOULETTES OF PARMESAN CHEES

For these, take an equal weight broad crambs, butter and grated these must be well heaten together, out half the whites of the crass; success with sain and a little cayento peope make them up to little balls; these midphed in egg and bread crumbs and injust brown in lard or well clarified dripp. The fat must not quite both before the vary put in, or they will become to elsa co.of before they are sufficiently cooked; it should be served up high in a dish or Lapkin.

CHESSE MEDINOUSS.

Two ounces Parmeson cheese, one Gloucester or any other kind or that is day the bree that has be mean booking to 20 to table in its proving the analysis of the man booking to 20 to table in its proving to analysis for this marrose, many other disters. The whites of the proper and sail to fire. Frate the one owners order, and to bus these place with the whall of a boat the egglish with the whole of a boat is said included to this the cheese and a land frapart make into bus the said and frapart make into bus desired and the said that is not been and deather into a day of a think of the said of a think of the said of a think of the said of a think of a death of the said of a said of the sa CHEESE MERINATES

JULIUNNU SOUP. Take about on the manifest nine, looks on the manifest nine, looks on the manifest nine strike and the manifest nine square manifest nine square manifest nine square manifest nine square nine nine square

DYSTER-SHELL PUNT Cysics shells can be to water orders or oils. It tuited, et à as her's