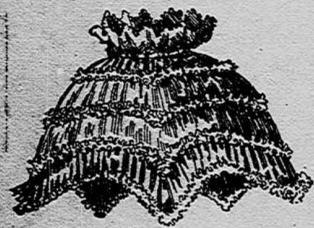


ART LAMP SHADES.

SPRINGLIKE AFFAIRS AND DESIGNS FOR VARIOUS ROOMS.

White Linen and Violet Shades. Dainty Creations of Chiffon and Lace in Pale Pink, Cream White and Grass Green.

The lamp shade is still a very important decorative point in an effective room, and it remains as popular as ever in chiffon, linen, silk and water color paper. While the glass globe of different tints is fashionable and fills a need in furnishing, yet the homemade shade has a large following. Of the variety



CHIFFON SHADE.

of designs which present themselves The Home Decorator gives this information:

For spring the linen shade is especially fine—in grouping of flowers such as violets, pansies, poppies and chrysanthemums. These shades are in extra size, on a cloth of good quality. Some are painted in borders, others in bunches. Many are embroidered in long and short stitch and are made up by the clever woman who knows full well how to handle decorative articles.

Lamp shades made of linen and ornamented either by the crush or silks should be adorned according to purpose. For a boudoir the violet and pansy are acceptable at all times. For the best room in a suburban home the poppy or chrysanthemum is excellent. In studies or small libraries a more dignified design is made appropriate in the way of a clever etching outlined by different silks, which proves an artistic affair when finished. All these affairs can be edged either by a full ruffling of picked out silks or a plain ribbon in a solid tint well quilted in plaits or a straw braid or deep scallops over which is a gold liquid wash. There is but little variety in treatment, except in the flower decoration, some being more artistic than others. Colors are often applied which do not insure success.

Among the frailer shades peculiarly adapted to old and white drawing rooms the chiffon takes the lead. Many are as dainty in appearance as ball gowns, and, to be fit de siècle, they are ruffled the entire length. They are artistic creations in which chiffon, satin ribbon and narrow lace in tints of delicate pinks, cream whites and delicious grays, set off by grass greens in the way of ribbons, leaves and the like, add to the scheme.

With all these tasteful shade ornamentations the silk shade should be discussed for the benefit of the amateur away from the big centers. Silk shades have a precedence not outrivalled even by goods of finer make. Many of these artistic schemes are treated like those in water color decoration. A pretty design is a group of charming painted blossoms or a bunch of roses embroidered in natural tones. In these silk appointments garlands of seed pearls do excellent duty, while passementerie in gold and silver or deep fringes act as border edges. In principal devices figures work splendidly, a garden scene or pastoral pictures making desirable representations. The lighter the silk used for shades the better, from the fact that delicate tones insure just as much wear as do those of deeper hues.

Toilet shades in silk, lace, water color paper and crepe materials are made up as usual, only a variety in decoration is given each season. Today the lace shade in one piece is strikingly beautiful. Lace as embroidery is designed in rosebuds, moss roses, tiny daisies, violets and pansies.

Water color paper shades are very pretty and can be ornamented in flowing designs of conventional forms or in flower sprays and running vines, the edge being treated exactly like that of a larger make.

In newer variety the French shade of empire, renaissance and ultra fashion-



WATER COLOR PAPER SHADE.

able makes is now offered. These shades are made of heavy cardboard, the whole first being tinted in a suggestion of a tone and afterward decorated. Three photographs of fashionable beauties, of a pretty child or the face of a young girl may be placed at equal distances apart.

Country House Furnishing.

Light woods such as birch and maple and the white enameled furniture decorated in floral designs to match the color schemes of the rooms are favorites for country homes.

Flemish and English oak dining room furniture, all heavily carved, is very beautiful. Flemish oak, too, so treated in the finishing that it is almost black, is very effective for hall, dining room or library.

A new golden oak shade in furniture is one of the season's specialties. This is made up in all the favorite styles of dining room and bedroom furniture in the prettiest kinds of designs.

The new modern Chinese wool rug, in blue and white and green and white, and the cotton washable rug in these colors are very desirable.

PRETTY FANCY WORK.

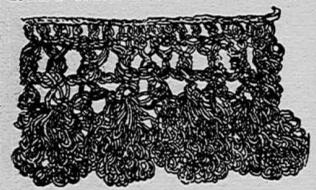
Pillowcase Decoration—Two Kinds of Cutwork—Crochet Lace.

Very effective and suitable for its purpose was the old fashioned way of decorating pillowshams and other articles of bed linen by braiding, because it laundered so beautifully and was at the same time so ornamental.

A beautiful set of pillowshams recently seen was made of heavy linen scalloped at the edges, the scallops heavily buttonholed in linen thread. In the middle of each sham was a large arabesque in braiding. A handsome arabesque border was carried around the four sides of the sham, and at each corner it developed into an upspringing, floriated figure.

The strongest and handsomest finish for pillowslips in a pretty, handmade crocheted or knitted edging, made in cotton for cotton slips and in linen thread for linen slips. An acceptable gift is a bolt of such edging for a set of pillow slips.

Beautiful applique work can be done with linen over linen. In this case the design appears on the under piece, the over piece framing it, as it were. To work in the above fashion lay one piece of linen over the other, selecting the color in which you wish the design to appear and laying that underneath. Work the design through and through both layers of linen in bold stem stitch outline, keeping well within the outlines of the design. When the outlines are all worked, cut away the top linen within the outlines, and the design will appear on the under piece. Now couch down a double strand of linen thread



CROCHET LACE IN SILK.

or floss along the outlines and then work in any veinage or shading lines needed to finish the design.

Roman embroidery is both serviceable and handsome for the decoration of linen pillowcases, sideboard scarfs, table covers and for other household purposes. It may be used very effectively on colored linens, as well as on white linen. Roman embroidery is a form of cutwork. It is done as follows: Trace the design on the article to be decorated, work the outlines by a close running stitch, then work them over in button-hole stitch with cotton or soft linen thread; then, when the design is all worked, cut away the superfluous linen outside of all the outlines of the design and your work will be finished.

The Ladies' World, which is the source of the foregoing suggestions, also illustrates a pretty cross stitch crochet lace with directions for working the same: Make a chain the desired length. Then 1 treble in every stitch of chain. 2. One treble in third stitch, then 1 treble back in first stitch; this forms the cross stitch; 1 treble in fifth stitch, 1 treble in third stitch again, 1 treble in seventh stitch, 1 treble back in fifth stitch. Continue thus the whole length. 3. Same as second row. 4. Six long trebles in first cross stitch; 1 treble in next cross stitch. 6 long trebles in the next, 1 treble in next, and so on. Finish the edge by making a chain of 3 and 1 single in each stitch.

To Make Silk Silky.

Silk that has lost its luster can sometimes be restored to glossiness. Let a dozen large potatoes be grated into a gallon of soft water, stirred well and left to settle for 24 hours. The fabric must then be sponged with the clear liquid, which must be absolutely freed from any sediment. Then place the material between moist cloths of fine texture and iron with considerable pressure in one direction. Your silk should then once more be silky.

A Sure Test.

The schoolmaster put to his class the question: "Two jars of gas, one containing nitrogen and one carbon dioxide, are given. How may the gases be discriminated?"

One eager little pupil said: "Get a man, and let him take a deep breath of both. When he gets the carbon dioxide, he'll die. That's the way to tell."

The Pressure Cure.

Dr. Negro of Turin has succeeded in curing 100 out of 113 cases of sciatica by digital pressure over the painful part. The pressure is applied with all possible force for 15 or 20 seconds and is repeated for same length of time after an interval of a few minutes. In many cases six treatments are all that is necessary.

Quite a Side Show.

Missouri is said to be the best circus state in the Union. This may account for the pleasing tradition that a Missourian has to be shown.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Reckless Extravagance.

Senator Hear is not a stingy man, but he looks out for the pennies. He was riding on a street car one day, relates a Washington correspondent, and had just completed a transaction with the conductor involving the payment of a quarter of a dollar for six car tickets—4 1-3 cents a ticket—when an acquaintance got on board and took the seat next to him. The acquaintance banded the conductor a nickel and turned to open up a conversation with the Massachusetts senator. The senator fidgeted in his seat a minute and then broke in with the remark, "I am glad to see that you are prosperous."

"Prosperous!" exclaimed the other man. "Why, I am poor as a church mouse!"

"Excuse me; I thought you must be rich. I am comfortably well off myself, but I have never felt that I could afford to pay 5 cents for a ride in a street car when I could get six rides for a quarter."

BEAUTIES IN BUCKRAM.

Including Original and Delightful Easter Gifts.

A little skill with the brush and some ribbons as finishing touches, when, lo, plain, everyday buckram is transformed into countless dainty articles suitable for gifts for Easter and other occasions. A writer in Modern Priscilla tells how to utilize this commonplace material, as follows:

The buckram should look like a coarse canvas stiffened, and I have bought it in buff, gray and cream. In the stores it is called "collar canvas," so in buying it give more attention to the material itself than to the name. It presents a smooth surface, which takes oils or water color equally well. Buy 27 inches of buff and then split it lengthwise. Bind the two narrow ends across with golden brown satin ribbon, fold in these ends about four inches and then bind all around the case, first basting, then stitching on the machine with brown silk. Fold again in the middle, and you have a letter case, or portfolio, all but the decoration. This can be of any preferred style. A small boat in sepiæ may occupy one corner of the case and in the other corner the quaint saying, "If There Be Any Likely News, Send It Downe." This coloring is quiet, but very refined.

One case done in white Easter flowers, with their rich yellow hearts, was bound with yellow ribbon. Another one was of cream buckram with a beautifully painted spray of wild roses and "Blessed Be Letters" in odd, quaint lettering. This was bound with pink ribbon.

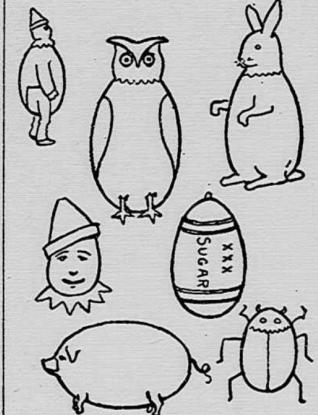
A very handsome one was somewhat larger, with a lining of purple satin basted in before the ends were bound. This is easily done, and, of course, makes the case richer, if one does not consider expense. The whole case was bound with purple ribbon and a large graystone cross painted on it, with white lilies against the gray. Golden rays radiated from it, and "He Is Risen" appeared over the cross. One of the most beautiful was on cream buckram and was bound with pale green. The decoration being a mass of pink and white clover in green and gold scrolls.

Any one with a little ingenuity can make an assortment of gifts from this delightful material. By making the strip of buckram longer and making deeper pockets an ideal photograph holder is secured. A memorandum case for a man's desk can be evolved from these ideas, using, of course, rich and suitable coloring—a telegram case, a note case; the worker will know best her friends' requirements.

Boxes for all purposes can be covered with buckram and decorated. Such boxes are useful and pretty for handkerchiefs, gloves, photographs, cards, cigars, sewing utensils, etc.

An Easter Tree.

It is not long ago that the Easter fairy evolved the brand new idea of celebrating this day with a tree of its own. The idea has not yet spread very much among the boys and girls, but is



FRUIT OF THE EASTER TREE.

too splendid not to do so. The tree, by the way, need not be an evergreen; that would trespass upon Santa Claus' domain. Any kind of a bare shrub of the right size will do, because pink and white and green tissue paper will provide flowers and foliage. And here is what the New York Herald, to which the notion was originally confided, has told about the strange fruit of this tree, provided by the fairy:

Then the good fairy, with beaming face, said: "Now we will hang strange fruit upon this tree. We will make from eggshells baskets and boxes and buckets and funny little brownies and clowns and racial heads and spiders and rabbits and owls and chickens and every oddity we can think of, and will trim and gild and paint and glue them until all are gorgeous and some grotesque. Here and there we will scatter these productions over the tree, suspending each by a strong thread and leaving space enough to add some of those big, beautiful silver and golden and hand painted porcelain eggs I saw in the Easter storage house the other day. They all hold candies and nuts and raisins, and so do the gay blanketed elephants, fat pigs, plump hens, majestic roasters, long eared rabbits and pug nosed dogs that were also there. It was a queer menagerie, I assure you, my dear, but must be represented on our Easter tree."

Fashion Echoes.

One of the most chic hats is a mushroom shaped yellow Tuscan straw, with trimming of white tulle and yellow velvet. At the front the tulle is caught with a jeweled pin.

The beautiful striped and flowered silks are made up into stunning parasols, with elaborate handles.

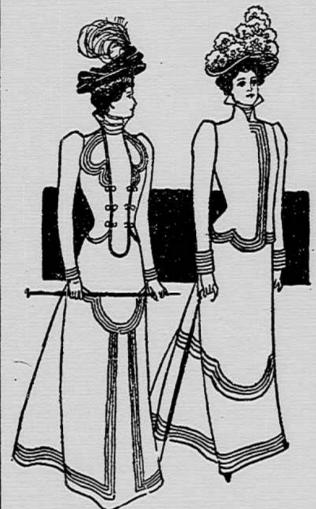
Widespread silks covered with polka dots are made up in shirt waists, and so are large plaids.

Tobacco brown is a prominent spring color in half a dozen gradations. Significantly intermingled with beautiful brown cloths are others of nasturtium red and mandarin orange, lovely, luscious shades.

Fashions in White.

White cloth gowns have already been used for Lenten at homes and very fine cloths in the most delicate colors are ready to appear, a delicate gray verging on mauve, a grayish green and mastic being favored shades. Pastelle is a new cloth with a dull surface likely to be worn.

White cashmere, cloth and serge gowns, as well as those in pale biscuit or pale beaver tints, bid fair to be fashionable at seaside and country resorts this summer. The cut shows two French models in white. One is in serge ornamented with several rows of stitching. The coat is scalloped and fastens with fancy pearl buttons. The other is a simple, but stylish coat and skirt in white cloth. More elaborate examples are trimmed with fancy strappings, lace and inserted panels, and will be worn for afternoon functions.



WHITE CLOTH COSTUMES.

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A Girl and Her Wheel.

Every girl who possesses a bicycle should understand the mechanism of her machine and be able to keep it in order without the continual aid of her brother, father or masculine relation. If she attains this knowledge, she will feel quite independent when out riding and of course become a much more expert wheelwoman than if she has just learned the mere use of her iron steed.

Sentence Commuted.

The governor today commuted the sentence of Sarah Carson, of Orangeburg, convicted of larceny. She was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary, three of which she has served, and to pay a fine of fifteen dollars. If she pays the fine she will be released. She has a large family at home who were dependent upon her for support.

During Summer we are liable to Stomach and Bowel troubles, such as Diarrhoea, colic, Cramps, etc, for which Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine is highly recommended.

Imitated Simon Cooper.

Marion Bristow, the big negro who did the Simon Cooper act in Cartersville the other night is now in the county jail awaiting trial at the coming term of court.

Bristow, it is said, beat a negro into insensibility at Cartersville, and otherwise terrorized the town by shooting pistols and talking loud. He was arrested and taken to Timmons-ville, where the preliminary was held.

A pistol, a double barreled shot gun and a heavy led ball with a string attached were taken from him. The desperado was certainly well armed. He is likely to be heavily sentenced by the court.—Florence Times June 23.

Santiago de Cuba, June 20.—A native diver, while getting metal from the wreck of the sunken Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo yesterday, found a bag containing \$8,000, half in Spanish paper money of little value.

Chicago, June 23.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, secretary of war, announced here today that he is in the Michigan senatorial fight with "anti-trust" and "election of senators by direct vote of the people" on his banners.

Manila, June 23.—Aguinaldo does not seem satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to take San Fernando, and has taken command of Gen. Luna's army and massed the largest force yet mobilized, bringing thousands from Atipolo region. He is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth infantry. MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks of the rebels and are sleeping on their arms. MacArthur thinks Aguinaldo will make a desperate attempt to take Fernando. His force is now estimated at from six to eight thousand.

The Standard Oil company is preparing to get out of Ohio. The headquarters will be removed from Cleveland to New York, and on the 1st of July its Ohio charter will be given up.

It is announced semi-officially in Berlin that any increase in the tax on American bicycles is impossible, because the commercial treaties with Austria, Russia and Italy exclude such a change.

On the arrival of the Stax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus from French Guiana to Brest, France, for a new trial by court-martial, a torpedo boat destroyer will meet the cruiser and transfer Dreyfus to shore.

The Johnson Grass.

One hundred acres in Johnson grass. A yield of fifty tons of fine hay every two weeks.

The loose hay sells for \$12 a ton. Such is the experience of Mr. Ed Napier, who in the early spring of this year began extensively to grow the grass that has been such a nuisance to Georgia cotton growers.

The land is about a half mile back of Central City park and will grow 50 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre.

"I sell quantities of the loose hay to Macon cattle men and others having stock to feed, and readily get \$12 a ton," said Mr. Napier. "Next year my land will yield a ton per acre at each cutting. It has not become well rooted yet, but soon it will be as thick as hair on your head, and my hundred acres will give two mowing machines steady employment during all those months between frosts. I have a meadow now ready for cutting which was sown three weeks ago.

"No, it is not a new business with me. I tried ten years to kill it out and get it off land, but I finally became convinced that it was the most profitable thing a Georgia farmer could grow, no matter how rich or how poor his land might be, so I ordered 120 bushels of seed and harrowed it in. The season has been so dry that my Bermuda grass has done nothing, but I have had one harvest of Johnson grass after another every two weeks since I planted.

"All kinds of stock devour it eagerly, and it is the most nutritious forage I ever saw. I am going to sow more of my land in it next year. It fattens cattle and makes cows so increase their milk flow that it would be the best thing I could grow even if I couldn't sell a pound of it. But there is no danger of overstocking the market. When our people learn how much stronger and better it is than any other grass they will buy it in preference to sending so much of their money out west for hay."

"What will you do about cutting your hay in bad seasons? How will you keep it from growing up and becoming so rank that it is not good for feeding?" he was asked.

"Of course such a thing is bound to happen sometimes. The grass grows so rapidly that I am obliged to lose a cutting occasionally. If I do, I will just take my disc plow and turn the whole thing under to enrich the soil. It won't be long before another crop will be ready to cut, and I will gain for my land what I lose in hay."

Mr. Napier is proud of the beautiful meadows, which resemble great cornfields sown broadcast, and he is glad to talk to all who visit his place.—Macon Telegraph.

NEW PROFESSOR ELECTED.

It was at a late hour last night when the board of trustees of the South Carolina college, having held its annual meeting, adjourned. The board elected to the chair of biology, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. W. S. Leathers, Dr. L. C. Glenn an A. M. of the college and Ph. D. of Harvard.

The board also granted the petition of the students that the session be begun one week earlier and closed one week earlier. So hereafter, beginning next fall, the college will open the third Wednesday in September and close the second Wednesday in June. This change will be welcomed by all concerned.

The trustees also at last night's meeting raised Prof. F. Horton Colcock to the position of full professor of mathematics.—The State, June 21.

Not Worrying About It.

Washington, June 23.—Dr. Chas. A. McQuesten, who was on the staff of Gen. E. S. Otis, and who was health officer at Manila, has returned home invalidated by the climate. Capt. McQuesten made a close study of the condition of the Philippine situation. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the peace commission was an absolute failure. Dr. Schurmann, he says, knows that the commission is a failure, and is coming home in July.

"Unless troops, thousands of them, are sent to the aid of our men there they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent, of them will be incapacitated by sickness and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned and Manila will be in a state of siege again.

Relative to the statement of Dr. McQuesten about the number of troops needed in the Philippines, Adj. Gen. Corbin said that the war department would prefer to take the official statement of Gen. Otis, who is in command of the Philippines rather than an unofficial statement of a surgeon, as to the number of men that were necessary.

He also said that there would be nothing done in the matter of calling for additional troops while the president and secretary were away from Washington.

Pure blood is full of Life and Vitality, and carries vigor to the organs of the body. Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine creates rich, pure blood.

DEWEY ON EXPANSION.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 23.—George H. Holden, who has just returned from the Philippines, tells of a talk with Admiral Dewey in Manila during which the latter expressed expansionist convictions of the strongest type. The admiral asked Holden for his opinion on the future course of the government in the islands and when his caller declared that the American people could not afford to withdraw, that they were building for the future and not for the present, and that they owed it to the world to remain, he heartily approved of the words.

"Impress your view upon your friends and every American citizen," said Dewey.

Holden was asked by the admiral to visit a certain member of the foreign relations committee of the senate and urge him to have a law passed extending citizenship to the 60 China boys who participated in the battle of Mani.

"They were good enough to fight for us and they are good enough to be American citizens," said Dewey.

The Peace Conference.

The Hague, June 23.—The information from Germany is that Emperor William will not separate himself from the other powers in the arbitration question; and the German delegates anticipate a favorable decision on that point.

The conference probably will take a holiday after June 28, to allow the delegates to refer to their respective governments for final instructions.

M. de Staal, president of the peace conference, at a meeting of the committee today introduced the Russian proposals looking to the arrest of armaments and read a declaration disclaiming all intention of proposing a reduction of the armaments at present. He believed that if a standstill could be agreed upon, a reduction would soon come of itself. He now appealed to the powers to devote their energies towards the arrest of the continual increase of cost of armed peace, which, he asserted, costs more than a tremendous war.

Col. Giliyky of the Russian delegation, moved that the powers should enter into an understanding for a term of, say five years, not to increase the effective peace footing of their forces, except in colonial troops nor increase the amounts of their military budgets. A naval standstill resolution will be introduced later.

A Road Builders' Institute.

Two of the greatest factors in the good roads problems in this country are money to cover the expenses, and trained road builders who know how to expend this money judiciously. Road builders will not multiply unless there is money with which to pay them, but the existence in every county or township of supervisors who know how to expend every dollar of road money to the best advantage, for permanent results, will greatly increase the willingness of the people to vote taxes for the road building.

With a view to aiding in bringing about this result by awakening an interest in this subject a road builders' institute is to be held in Charlotte, the centre of that excellent system of macadam roads in Mecklenburg county, for ten days or two weeks, beginning July 11th, next. It will be conducted by Prof. J. A. Holmes, the State geologist for North Carolina. Gen. Roy Stone, director of the government office of road engineering, will be with the institute for several days and will give it the benefit of his wide experience. D. P. Hutcheson, manager of the Charlotte township road work, and C. A. Spratt, engineer for the city and county road work, will take part in the discussions of good roads problems and explain their system of road building.

The county, township and city road authorities will cooperate with the institute in every way possible in making the instruction given of a practical nature. Persons attending will be given instruction in how to locate, build and repair both earth roads and macadam roads; the building of road machinery and the management of convicts. Road supervisors from every part of the two Carolinas, and all other persons who desire to learn something about the methods of modern road building, and who may wish to see the methods followed in building the splendid macadam roads of Mecklenburg county, are cordially invited to attend this institute.

The only expenses necessary are the cost of traveling and board while in Charlotte.

Persons desiring further information should write to either Mr. D. P. Hutcheson, Charlotte, or J. A. Holmes, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE WEAR AND TEAR.

"I suppose you feel that you have a great deal of fighting on your hands," remarked the non-combatant Tagal.

"No," answered the leader of the Filipino retreat. "We don't notice it on our hands so much. But it's pretty hard on our feet."