

The Home Circle

How to Make Your Own Spring Gown.

BY DOROTHY DALE.

In the accompanying sketches are shown three designs for spring gowns which could be easily copied by the average home sewer.

The first model would be very pretty, either in silk, pongee, or light linen, the distinction of the frock lying in the braided yoke decoration, which was rather odd in cut. The bodice was cut on a shirtwaist pattern, the material being finely tucked about the upper part to form plenty of fullness over the bust. In the center narrow space between the two sections of the yoke decoration a piece of the gown material tucked crosswise was set in. The bodice was cut deep and wide of low, and either fine all-over lace or strips of insert or figured tulle could be used. The sleeves would also be very smart without the puff, the elbow length puff, finished with the braided cuff

and lace frills, as shown in the sketch being worn without the under sleeves. The skirt was made plain, except for a double box plait in the center of the front and back and on each side, these plaits being stitched down to below the hip lines. The girdle of the frock was of the gown material, cut and boned to fit the figure and braided. It should be lined and slightly stiffened in the middle of the back and front.

The second figure was sketched from a model of white serge, the princess skirt being plaited and stitched, as shown in the drawing. The top of the skirt was finished by a shaped band of the cloth stitched. The skirt was made on a fitted and boned corset foundation of taffeta. The little bolero coat was very jaunty and youthful in style, and was made double-breasted. It was trimmed with bands of white silk braid, with braid

buttons to match. The jacket was lined with white taffeta, and was scalloped on the lower part, the short sleeves, which hung loose over the blouse sleeves, also being scalloped. The collar was faced with black velvet.

The third drawing shows a pretty style for linen, or one of the new "wild" silks. The trimming consisted of bands of the material embroidered in discs the size of a dime, these bands extending around the pulpit, about the sleeve holes, the cuffs and belt. There was also a little tap in the center of the front. The skirt was made in 10 gores, with a seam in the middle of the front. Every other seam was strapped and stitched, and on each alternate gore at the lower part, about knee depth, were two V-shaped strap plings, like those sketched as decoration about the lower part of the waist. The small yoke and collar was of lace.

DOROTHY DALE.

Artistic Lighting.

Much more artistic lighting effects are seen in the majority of houses during the last few years than formerly. The vogue of the old-fashioned chandelier is past although chandeliers in many rooms are still used.

Side lights are the rule in most modern rooms, and fixtures which imitate candle holders are much liked. Two drawings are shown in the sketch which show some good designs of this kind. The first one being good design for a drawing-room or reception room, the lights being electric fixtures made in candle form, of white porcelain with glass globes at the top. The fixture was of French gilt.

The second sketch shows one of the new designs for a brass fixture, the design being especially good for a living-room, library or dining-room. In this model only two lights were attached to each fixture, the electric candles being shaded by most artistic shades in green shape of leaded glass in opal colorings.

The third figure shows a chandelier attachment to be used over a dressing table. Side lights of like design being placed on

Solving the Wedding Present Problem.

BY BEATRICE CAREY.

It is often a vexing problem to select a wedding present when the sum to be expended is limited.

The average price allotted to a wedding present is about \$10, and really when one gives five or six presents, or possibly more, each season, the expenditure for such gifts is sometimes rather an embarrassment to an ill-supplied pocket book. However, there are most attractive and unusual gifts to be had for much less than a \$10 bill which will be sure to be appreciated, if a clever selection is made. When a moderate sum of this kind is to be expended, desire to get a good showing is always a consideration. Articles for the table are always liked, and many of the separate pieces can be bought for a moderate sum.

Among these smaller pieces for the table are the glass ice bowls, with a silver rim and handle and ice spoon; marmalade or mustard jars in pierced silver holders; sets of open salt dishes, a chafing dish, fork and spoon, a cheese

scoop or a pair of grape shears. Pieces of china, are also sure to prove acceptable, and a dozen or half dozen after dinner coffee cups are also a good choice.

Trays of all kinds and sizes are always a good selection, and can be had in all varieties, brass and wood for various purposes. Rock crystal and the beautiful Favrite glass make a safe selection in decorative glassware.

It always gives a more personal touch to the gift to add the monogram or initials of the prospective bride whenever possible. Large fern or plant holders in brass having a plain polished surface and in very graceful urn shape can be had for \$3 or \$4, which are really most effective when the owner's initials are put in across the front in large old English letters, and small silver or brass bowls for holding nuts or fruit are also very attractive with a monogram added in this way.

Pictures do not make such a good present unless you are certain of the bride's

taste in such matters. Copies of some of the old masters or a Copyist print in a simple frame of dark wood are, however, usually to be recommended.

More personal gifts which would be more appropriate if one knows the bride quite intimately are a necklace, a handsome purse or card case, a silver or gold vanity case or a handsome chain. Articles for the bureau or dressing table can also be given.

Then, too, there are embroidered linens, handsome lace and drawn work table covers and centerpieces, sets of doilies, etc.

Another point to be remembered in the sending of wedding gifts is that one should be taken to have the card of the sender so inclosed that it cannot be easily lost in unpacking the gift. The gift should always be addressed to the bride, even if one's acquaintance is only with the groom, and if any initials are used, in making the gift they should be those of the bride's maiden name.

BEATRICE CAREY.



the side walls where needed. Some of the most attractive designs to be seen are for the center drop lights for the dining or library table. The glass shades in soft, rich colorings are most in favor, both the round and square shapes being in vogue.

Lamps and candlesticks of all kinds are seen in all well-furnished living-rooms and reception-rooms.

BEATRICE CAREY.

Some Recipes.

Here are several very good recipes

Codfish Balls—One-half pound white codfish and four potatoes. Let boil together until soft; then strain and mash. Put in two tablespoonsful of butter and yolks of four eggs; mash all together again; then have ready the whites of the four eggs, beaten stiff, and add last. Make into cakes and fry in hot lard.

Another fish recipe is for halibut with cucumber sauce. Cut a slice of halibut into three-inch squares; dip in beaten egg; then in cracker dust in which has been mixed a little salt and pepper and fry a delicate brown. For the sauce peel crisp cucumbers, grate and drain. To every

cup of onion juice, two teaspoonfuls of olive oil and one-third saltspoonful pepper.

A nice luncheon dish is cheese toasted with eggs. Soak three tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs in a cup of milk. Beat with three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful wet mustard, one-half pound grated cheese and slices with salt and pepper. Spread on slices of toasted bread and set in the oven to brown quickly.

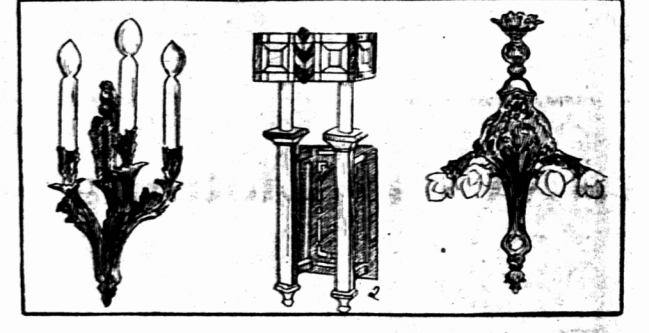
SARA CRANFORD.

Fashion Points.

Notwithstanding their popularity this season checked effects in the new spring materials are much in evidence.

All black hats of thin, net material, or lace, trimmed with plumes, are very smart for early spring headgear and between season wear.

One of the most fashionable veillings at present has a rather coarse mesh, with large black velvet dots about four inches apart. Veillings of black and white are also very becoming to many women.



NEXT WEEK'S FEATURES: On the Road to Mandalay, A Barrack-Room Ballad. Making Dainty Sash Curtains at Home, by Beatrice Carey. For the Spring Bride and Bridesmaid by Dorothy Dale.

THE RISEN CHRIST THE FIRST FRUITS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

sonality that the world has ever seen. I do not think that this is overstating the fact. I mean by personality that something in a man which stands abreast forward to his surroundings, and compels them, instead of permitting them to condition him. In this particular no name or record can stand beside that of Jesus. History has been a few men in the world's history who have been able, to a marvelous degree, to impress their personality upon men and things. We have all read how the very presence and voice of Napoleon could transmute a coward into a hero, and infuse into whole battalions his own courage and heroism. Mystery, it may be, but the fact remains, Scott sang in his "Lady of the Lake":

"Where, where was Roderick then? One blast upon his legions here— Were worth a thousand men."

Napoleon discussing this same subject, said to one of his officers in St. Helena, "I know men, I tell you Jesus of Nazareth was more than a man. I can command and inspire men, but to do this, they must be under my eye, they must hear my voice, but Jesus is inspiring men to-day as he never did before, though He has been absent for eighteen hundred years." We are not so much surprised at the personality of Jesus being brought to bear upon a leper, a Galilean lake, or a widow's son of Nain. He was present. He could speak to them, or touch them, but it is not so now. He has been away for two

thousand years. When Caesar and Napoleon died, the personality, the spirit of the men, ceased to produce those marvelous effects; but this is not true of Jesus. Though dead and buried according to the Scriptures, He has been inspiring men for two thousand years as he never did before. We understand Byron when he makes an officer of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon say,

"By thy side for years I dared Death, and envied those who fell, When their dying shout I heard, Blessing him they loved so well."

It was a living Napoleon who imparted this spirit to the Grenadier. But how are we to account for the inspiration of Stephen, till His face shone like the face of an angel, and who when stoned cried out, "Lord Jesus lay not this sin to their charge," and fell asleep? Or how account for the Apostle Paul, catching so completely the spirit of the Christ as to change his whole life, and in his suffering for Christ's glory rejoice evermore and pray without ceasing? So completely was Christ's personality brought to bear upon him, that day by day he was being changed more and more into the image of the Christ. Whether in prison or shipwreck, so inspired was he by Christ's personality, that he once cried out, "For me to live, is Christ, and to die is gain." But why cite a particular case? It was this inspiration that made the martyrs, that made the Christian triumphant everywhere, whether facing the lions in the amphitheatre, or the martyr's fires on Smithfield. But you may carry it further than this if you will, and say that the inspiration of Christ's personality is the great fact to-day in our Western civilization. I am not sure that it would be true to say that it is the greatest fact in the world. How do we account for a dead man inspiring men by the force of his personality two thousand years after his death? And what to me is the most marvelous thing about this inspiration is that it creates in the individual heart an intense longing to be like Him, that Man of Nazareth. Not only to serve Him, but to know Him and love Him, and to make life the medium through which He may be glorified. All these are facts that we have to deal with when discussing the resurrection. Matthew Arnold tried to explain it by faith in an illusion, but when the faith failed the illusion vanished and we saw life as it was without any inspiration.

"While we believed, on earth He went,

And opened His grave; Men called foam chamber, church, and tent, And Christ was by to save."

Such was the power, in Matthew Arnold's judgment, of illusion, or the deception of faith.

"Now He is dead! far hence He lies In the lorn Syrian town, And on his grave with shining eyes The Syrian stars look down."

Whatever may become of the doctrine of the Resurrection, one thing is clear that the power of Christ's personality is not dead, and at no time in the past was it more powerful than it is today.

Now let us see if we can discover the secret of the tremendous personality exerted by Jesus of Nazareth at the present time. Turn with you to the seventh verse of the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and hear our Lord say to His disciples, "Nevertheless I tell you the truth, it is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away the Comforter will not come to you; but if I depart I will send Him unto you." The Holy Spirit is nothing more, is nothing else, than the personality of Almighty God manifested in power through Jesus Christ. This is the explanation of Pentecost, the power of Christianity, the martyr's death and the martyr's crown. It is this power of God's personality brought to bear upon the Christian mind and the Christian heart, that gives him the full assurance that Jesus Christ is not dead

and in his grave in that lorn Syrian town, but is the risen and exalted Christ, who is bringing His personality to bear upon us to-day. So we have the history of the Resurrection and the Spirit of the risen Christ, both assuring us that Christ is risen and become the first-fruits of them that sleep. To know the whole power of Christ's personality in the soul is to know God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, which is life eternal; and I am sure that he who will obey Christ as his Lord and trust Him as his Saviour, shall not only have the assurance of the Resurrection but shall be himself raised out of sin and self, until he shall find his highest delight in Christ's service and in loving Him with all his heart. Yes, more, that Spirit of the personal Christ will change him into Christ's moral image, until he shall learn to love what Christ loves and hate what Christ hates.

Deviled Turkey.

Divide the legs and make some incisions in them with a sharp knife. Season them with pepper, salt, cayenne, lemon juice. Cover them well with made mustard and leave some hours. Spread a little butter over them and broil over a clear fire. Serve very hot.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SIXTH QUARTER.

WORKS AND WORDS OF JESUS AS RECORDED IN THE GOSPELS.

LESSON V.—APRIL 29.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Mark 4: 1-20. Memorize verse 20

GOLDEN TEXT.

The seed is the word of God.—Luke 8: 11.

Time.—Late summer, A. D. 28.

Place.—Western shore of Sea of Galilee.

INTRODUCTION.

The parables of our Lord fall naturally into three groups. The first of these groups belong to the early Galilean ministry, and contains eight parables which deal with the character of the Kingdom of Heaven. (Comp. Matt. 13; Mark 4; Luke 8 and 13.) This first group is preceded by an earlier introductory sub group (Matt. 9: 14; Mark 2: 18; Luke 5: 33) of three short parables. The second main group consists of eighteen parables recorded in Luke, chapters 7 and 10, 18, and Matt. 18 and 23. This group includes those parables spoken by our Lord between the time of his early ministry in Galilee and his final teaching at Jerusalem, near Capernaum.

The third and last group includes the parables spoken during the last few weeks of our Lord's life, and recorded in Matthew, chapters 21, 22, 23, 25; Mark 12; Luke, chapters 12, 14, 19, 20. The two parables which we are to study in this and our next lesson belong to the first, or "Kingdom of Heaven"—group, above mentioned.

EXPLANATION.

1. "By the seaside"—The sea of Galilee, near Capernaum.
2. "Fungible" by parables"—The scenery on the shore of the lake and just beyond doubtless suggested many of the details of the parable.
3. "By the wayside"—On the hard-trodden path through the grainfield.
4. "Stony ground"—Very common on the sloping hillsides. "No depth of earth"—The thin layer of soil became quickly warmed by early spring sunshine, and thoroughly moistened by the slight rain-fall or even by a heavy night dew.
5. "Scorched"—For the same reason that it was quickly warmed and moistened, the soil also became quickly dry an

intensely hot. The roots could not penetrate into a deep, cool, moist soil.

7. "Choked it"—By crowding it out, monopolizing space, sunshine, and moisture. "Yielded no fruit"—Did not reach maturity.

8. "Good ground"—Deep, rich soil, neither hard-trodden nor encumbered by thorns.

9. "He that hath ears to hear"—These solemn words are found in all three of the synoptics. Our Lord is recorded to have used the same words on six occasions. (Comp. Matt. 9: 15; 13: 48; Mark 4: 23; 7: 16; Luke 14: 35, and in this passage.) They are not found in the fourth gospel, but occur several times in the book of Revelation.

11. "Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the Kingdom of God"—This mystery of the kingdom belongs to those who have entered it. "Them that are without"—Those not yet members of the kingdom.

12. "Decretfulness of riches"—Which promise happiness, but never keep their promise. "Lusts of other things"—Insatiable desire for honor, ease, self-indulgence, and intemperate carnal pleasures.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON

Where was this parable spoken? In connection with what group of other ar-

ables? What is the general purpose and teaching of the whole group? What would you consider as constituting the hundredfold harvest in the Christian life? How would that differ from a thirtyfold harvest? In what respects is this parable similar to the one in the next lesson? In what respects does it differ from Lesson VI?

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