

FOR THE LADIES.

FOR OLD LADIES.

Few ladies past sixty have not had to wear mourning, and it may be said that ninety women out of a hundred over that age wear black only.

A CHILD'S QUAINET DRESS.

One of the quaintest expressions of the new gown ideas is the child's dress with expanded skirt. This gown is an exact copy of the inflated skirts that the mother is adopting.

THE DAGMAR CROSS.

The Princess of Wales, says a foreign letter in a report of her visit to Rome, wore the sacred Dagmar cross. Ages ago it adorned Princess Margaret, daughter of King Ottomar, of Bohemia.

PICTURESQUE PRESENT FASHIONS.

Picturesqueness is the distinguishing feature of this season's fashions. The costume plates show reproductions of the dates of the Empire, Directorate, Restoration and Victorian eras and the fashions of 1839.

INFREQUENCY OF BALDNESS IN WOMEN.

The small amount of baldness among women as compared with men has given rise to many interesting speculations, and if Miss E. F. Andrews, who has recently written on the subject, has added but little that is new to what has already been advanced in the way of arguments and opinions, she has at all events taken a practical method of ascertaining the relative amount of baldness in the two sexes.

SUNNING CLOTHES.

Sunning clothes and carpets ought to be as important a part of the twice yearly cleaning as scrubbing and washing. The sun is the great refiner and purifier of all things on the globe.

The direct rays of the sun have a strong chemical effect on the particles of decaying matter. Its powerful chemical action is seen in bleaching stains from linen in a few hours which sharp acids would fall to remove.

which, as we say, 'sweatens' clothes and bedding hung out in the sun.

When house cleaning, all the clothes hanging in closets and all carpets and bedding should be carried out as soon as the morning dampness is out of the air.

A keen sense of smell is the best guide in this matter, for it will soon tell by the sweet wholesome smell of a pillow or carpet when the sun has done its part.

Colorful clothes should be turned inside out and hung an hour or two to sun each side, and the rest of the day in the shade. Boys' clothes and woolen shirts lose the odor of perspiration and come out wholesome and nice after a session in sunshine.

FASHION NOTES.

Do not wear a wide or heavy trimming if you possess a small face.

Rose color, bright magenta, and surliferia are popular combined with black in fashionable millinery.

Fashion has returned to the dainty linen cambrics, lawns, and fine nainsooks for underwear.

Invitations to luncheons and teas are sent on medium sized paper, in different shades of purple.

Do not wear a mourning veil so long that it will tire the neck. Veils can be so draped, also, as to lessen the weight.

Several rows of black satin ribbon of graduated width make a neat decoration for dark green or navy blue woolen gowns.

If you have been wearing a yoke and giraffe of some vivid color with a black dress, make it over with jet, and the effect will be that of a new gown.

Popular jackets show a close-fitting three-quarter length model, with a plaited rover on the right front, that gives a very stylish appearance to the garment.

The new shapes in hats are of medium size, the crowns being shallow, and the brims drooping, and curved in every imaginable way, while the toques is still a favorite style for ladies who prefer a close style.

Wide collars and cuffs of rich lace, particularly Irish crochet in cream silk, heavy point de Gene, and white silk Spanish guipure, are worn with many of the handsome day and evening costumes of the season.

The latest fancy in stockings is the insertion of a bit of real and often priceless lace on the foot and ankle. In white silk stockings white lace is introduced, while black lace is let into colored silks, such as blue, pink, or red.

Seamless bodices, flaring skirts and distended sleeves sum up the fashions of the present moment. Seamless bodices, while a pit-fall to the amateur dress maker, are remarkably effective on a graceful figure, in the hands of a high-class modiste.

The purple of this season must be used with prudence, even for a house costume. In the richest of velvet it can be combined with many shades and colors, the favorite being yellow, while in millinery it is most effective with light green, yellow, gold, and silver.

Shirt waists and blouses promise to be even more popular than ever during the coming season. The principal change in them for the new season is the use of full full, wide around the shoulders and graduated in width to the waist.

The French couturiers have adopted the shirt waist idea in many of their rich costumes of wool with silk or velvet. Blouses of plaid or rainbow velvet continue to be shown with many French costumes where the skirt and remainder of the dress are of shaggy wool camel's hair.

In capes the little Watteau is, perhaps, best worth noticing. This cape is "little" only in length; in breadth it is of no small proportions. It reaches barely to the waist, is cut perfectly round, and falls in a large Watteau back and front. Heavy satin, with guipure insertion, and the shaded velvets, are employed for it.

The materials for girls' best dresses are crepon, taffetas, and the finer woolsens, and these last, with the accessories of velvet still retained, or with galleon garniture, rows of braid, or applied passementerie, are extremely pretty, while tweeds and chevrons have become so attractive as to be quite good enough for almost any occasion of day-time wear.

Will This Calm an Excited Brain? A new remedy for calming an excited brain, and one which has at least the merit of being cheap and harmless, says a writer in the New York Times, is to seek a quiet room and, lying down, place the palm of the right hand on the forehead, and the palm of the left hand over the back of the neck.

Old Bachelor—Now that you're married you don't have to send your garments out any more to be mended, I presume.

Married Friend—No, don't have to send them out now. My wife always has the house full of sewing women.—[New York Weekly.]

A STRANGE QUESTION.

WHEN WILL THE EARTH BE ENTIRELY PEOPLED.

An Estimate of the World's Present Population and its Future Increase.

In order to answer this query at all satisfactorily, says a writer in Goldwater's Geographical Magazine, it is necessary to determine: First—The present population of the world and its probable increase.

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

This is a fundamental question for the inquiry proposed, but it is quite impossible to reply to it with any amount of confidence. Enumerations of the people have been made in all civilized states, but with respect to large parts of the world we are still completely in the dark.

Table showing the World's Population in 1850, categorized by continent (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North America, South America) with population figures and area in square miles.

CULTIVABLE AREA.

I shut out from consideration all those territories of the polar regions which lie beyond the limits within which the cultivation of cereals is possible.

I divide the remainder of the lands of the globe into three regions. The first I describe as fertile, meaning that it is fertile so far only as within it lies most of the land which is capable of remunerative cultivation.

The area of these regions in square miles I estimate as follows, exclusive of the polar regions:

Table showing the area of three regions (Fertile, Steppe, Desert) in square miles for various continents and the total.

POSSIBLE POPULATION.

The task of estimating the number of people whom this earth of ours would be capable of supplying with food and other necessities of life, once it had been fairly brought under cultivation, is very difficult.

Again, it has been asserted that our present method of cultivation are capable of vast improvement; that the earth might be made to yield much larger harvests than it yields now, and that population might thus be permitted to increase without correspondingly increasing the cultivated areas.

The "steppes," with their large tracts of land capable of cultivation, I believe to be capable of supporting ten inhabitants to the square mile, while the "deserts" would be fully peopled if they had one inhabitant to the square mile.

I do not take into consideration the colonization of the tropical regions by Europeans, because I am constrained to maintain that the tropical regions are no field for European immigrants, and because it is not necessary that the consumer of food should live in the country that produces it.

From all these considerations I assume that this world of ours, if brought fully into cultivation, can supply 5,994,000,000 human beings with food and other necessary products of the vegetable kingdom.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

On this point not only are our statistics still very incomplete, but conditions, social or otherwise, may arise, that would materially affect the present movement of the population. Weighing all the data to be had, and carefully considering all the causes which are all likely to give an impetus to the growth of population or retard it in the various quarters of the world, I assume that the increase in the course of a decade will amount to 10 per cent.

Increase in a decade. Per cent.

Table showing percentage increase in population for various regions: Europe (6.7), Asia (6.3), Africa (10.0), Australasia (30.9), North America (20.0), South America (15.0), and The whole earth (8.0).

CONCLUSION.

Accepting these figures as correct, it becomes an easy matter to compute the increase of the population. By the close of this century the 1468 millions who now dwell upon the earth will have increased to 1587 millions; in the year 1950 there will be 2333 millions; in the year 2000, 3425 millions, and in the year 2073, or 182 years hence, there will be 4979 millions.

Hunting Wild Geese.

A sure way to hunt wild geese is to stalk them at daybreak or just after sunset, when they are resting overnight in the waters of rural lakes, way stations in their migratory flight to the north or south.

A Cautious Cow-Milker.

What has been a mystery for some weeks to the dairy people on Colonel K. M. Lynch's stock farm, situated nine miles from Bushville, Penn., was solved a night or two ago by a shrewd milker known as Jim.

He Cornered the Cucumbers.

The Shah of Persia is passionately fond of cucumbers. On one occasion, early in the season, a pile of them was placed before him. Now, in Persia, early cucumbers are almost worth their weight in gold.

How Some Lemon Trees Pay.

"I see in the newspapers," said Edward Cressey, of Highland, to us a day or two ago, "a clipping from the Progress about there being some lemon trees in Duarte that have yielded a crop worth over \$30 to the tree. I don't doubt it. My widowed sister, near Highland, has twenty large lemon trees on her place that have, since she and her boys learned to cure and pack the fruit, paid the entire grocery and clothing bills for the family of four people.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To REMOVE GREASE PAINT.—Paint should be cleaned by using only a little water at a time and changing often; a soft flannel cloth is better than cotton or a brush, and that a piece of pine stick with a sharp point should be used for the corners.

HOW TO AVOID FIRES FROM GAS AND LAMPS.—There are few days when our papers do not contain records of serious explosions, which a trifling amount of care would have averted.

Now if the housekeeper had understood the workings of the water back in the range, the danger from this source would have been self-evident without any hearsay warning on the subject.

A sure way to hunt wild geese is to stalk them at daybreak or just after sunset, when they are resting overnight in the waters of rural lakes, way stations in their migratory flight to the north or south.

The Bed of the Atlantic.

Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the ocean bed deepens very gradually; in fact, for the first 250 miles the gradient is but six feet to the mile.

Which Was First Admitted.

It will never be known which was admitted first—North or South Dakota—says the Detroit Free Press, which makes this explanation: "When the two propositions were presented for the President's signature, somebody raised the question of priority, and the President, finding it hard to decide which to sign first, ordered the documents, which were exactly alike, to be covered down to the blank sheet for his name. They were turned face downward, and rapidly changed about until nobody could tell which was which.

False Teeth Not Chattels.

Judge Kelly, of St. Paul, has decided that a dentist does not have a lien on a set of false teeth on a plate after they have been attached to the mouth and the dentist has parted with the possession thereof.

Showing How Kindness to Others May Bring Incomes.

"In the fall of 1849," said David McCleod, the white-haired pioneer, "I sailed from New Orleans for California by way of Panama with \$300 in my pocket. On my arrival at Panama I took the Chagres fever and had to lie over. I was a carpenter and had brought my tools along. One night as I lay in my tent Spanish thieves broke in, stole all my money and even carried away my tools.