

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST ON THE FASHIONS.

Hot Milk for the Complexion—Scarfs for Headdress—Pretty Marriage Custom—Cambric Underwear.

HOT MILK FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Hot milk is the newest panacea for all complexion ills. If the face be wrinkled, sallow, freckled or otherwise afflicted, hot milk, says the enthusiast over this new remedy, will produce a cure. Converts declare that the face, after being washed with milk at night, feels wonderfully refreshed, while the skin soon becomes very white and soft. Some even go so far as to pour a generous quantity of milk into the water for the bath, and claim that it is positively magical in removing fatigue.

SCARFS FOR A HEADRESS.

The wearing of scarfs as a graceful and becoming headdress is likely to become a fashion with slender women who know how to wrap themselves picturesquely in airy folds and draperies. The thinner and softer the material the more beautiful it drapes, and the scarf is fastened to the headdress of the hair, and comes down about the back of the head and throat and over the shoulders, and floats airily down to the hem of the gown. But it is a trying fashion for any woman who has not style and grace in her nature and dress.

PRETTY MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

Carrier pigeons are the newest auxiliaries at fashionable weddings. With dainty packets firmly attached beneath their wings, they are set free as the bridal party leave the altar. The packets, tied with white ribbon, contain an announcement of the wedding, and the birds are dispatched to the friends of the newly wedded couple. This can only be done, of course, in cases where the pigeons came originally from the houses of the friends themselves. This novelty has been successfully introduced at several fashionable weddings.—San Francisco Chronicle.

CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.

French cambric makes very fine lingerie. It washes well and is capable of being made into a self-trimming. A clever bit of lingerie to wear with a house gown is a combination suit in one piece from neck to knee. The waist is gathered into a broad band, into which the lower half of the garment fits. The only trimming is a broad ruffling. This has a band at the head, into which is run a wash ribbon. The treatment of the neck is very simple. A ribbon heads a ruffle, and there is a bow upon each shoulder. The ribbon is put into the neck quite full, so that it has a shirred look. For convenience in the laundry the ruffle is detachable.

DAINTY NEEDLEWORK.

The clover comes again to the front as a motif in decoration, both for embroidery and printing. It certainly is one of the most effective blossoms, and comes up beautifully either on china in painting, or wrought out in delicate silks on fine linen. When used in art needlework they are laid with the long stems overlapping each other, and arranged to form a circle. The leaves and stems are worked in shaded greens, the blossoms in white shading into pinkish purple, pink shading from pale tints to a deep crimson red, pale pink and white, and white with touches of the palest green. Lovely bottles to tea-cloths, centerpieces and doilies decorated with this clever design have a trefle effect, formed by a repetition of three scallops that are conventionalized leaves. This edge is quite in the shape of the edge, in white nun's work, that is called "the clover leaf scallop."

NOVEL WAY TO PAY A CHURCH DEBT.

The women of Marion, Kan., adopted a novel way of paying their church debt. When appealed to by their minister to devise means and ways of raising the mortgage they did not resort to the highway robbery of the church fair. Instead, they rented forty acres of Kansas fertile land, just outside the corporation limits. This they broke up, and then they planted it in corn and through the season cultivated it until it ripened and became ready for the corn knife. Next they cut it and shucked it, and then, after several husking bees, at one of which one lady husked eighty bushels in one day, they hauled their corn to town and cribbed it. Their harvest amounted to over 1200 bushels. They also sold the stalk field to a cattleman for \$8 and contracted seven loads of cobs at \$1 per load. When the corn is shipped, which will be shortly, the mortgage on the Christian Church of Marion will be burned.—New Orleans Picayune.

NOVELTY IN SKIRTS.

A novelty in white skirts for evening wear is made of fine lawn, with two wide, lace-trimmed flounces, set one over the other, and a richer one of silk, which buttons on underneath to give the skirt body and furnish the desired ruffle. Pretty skirts of book muslin are made with a nine-inch ruffle, edged with lace set in at the bottom, a much wider—a full half yard—ruffle sewn on above to meet the lower edge of the narrow one, but still another flounce reaching well above the knees, over all. This has insertions of lace set in and

a frill of lace on the edge. But the inner ruffle has a lace frill, so the effect at the bottom is that of three skirts in one. The fit around the hips is very carefully considered in these days, and the short under petticoat, as well as the long one, should fit very smoothly over the hips, with the fullness well gathered in at the back.—Philadelphia Press.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S FROCK.

To give the proper air or finish to a schoolgirl's frock there must be no ribbons or hangings to tangle or catch, and the entire garment should be fashioned in a way to allow of perfect freedom of movement; while for warmth and protection it must fit well, but not tightly. It is well to make it all in one, so that the weight may come from the shoulder. A very smart school frock may be fashioned of navy blue serge—a small yoke of deep blue silk edged with two rows of black velvet baby ribbon flatly laid on. From this yoke the little bodice falls in box-plaited folds into a wide belt of the silk. The sleeves are given a tiny puff at the shoulder and are well fitted to the arm, with a bit of silk inserted at the wrist. The skirt is just full enough to hang well, and has a narrow puffed insertion of the silk around the bottom. Pockets should never be made in the skirt. They are sure to be filled with schoolgirl trinkets and quickly give a dragged and untidy effect. The Tam O'Shanter hat is very fetching and suits most young faces. It should be properly made on a nice frame of the material to match the frock, and turned up as it best suits the face beneath it. Instead of the conventional one or two quills have a bunch of five. It takes away the bare look and ought to be very stylish and pretty. A sensible coat is the double-breasted reefer, without buttons and having the high storm collar, and beneath the chin there should be a soft liberty sash bow of bright brown or scarlet. From \$8 to \$15 will buy a school dress of this description. The Empire coats which are so fashionable this winter should not be advised for general wear because of their lack of protection.—New York Advertiser.

FASHION NOTES.

Small belts are shown with enamelled buckles. Indeed, buckles are to be seen in all manner of materials, as mother-of-pearl, horn, jet, and gold, from less than half an inch to three and a half inches wide. The new ostrich boas are made short, so that the ends do not hang lower than the waist, and these are not pointed, the same width being maintained throughout. Collarettes, however, are much thicker in the middle. A natty little jacket of seal is close-fitting and has fronts which roll back to show a vest of ermine. The high, rolling collar has an ermine band around the edge, and the entire garment has a margin of the ermine not over two inches wide. The sleeve which was worn in the early part of the century is the latest model shown just at present. It is close fitting around the wrist, where it flares over the hand, to the elbow, and above this is a puff which gathers full into the armhole, edged with yellow lace.

A NEW VIEW OF ALASKA.

A New York Merchant Says It is a Land of Promise. The average citizen of the United States looks upon Alaska as a bleak and barren land, which is valuable only because sealine furs found upon its coast. Mr. Denslow, member of a prominent New York firm, has recently returned from an extensive visit to Alaska, and tells a New York reporter that the popular impression of that country which prevails here is grossly incorrect. In fact, Mr. Denslow seems to consider Alaska a valuable land of promise and grows enthusiastic in speaking of it. He says it is absurd to talk about "frozen Alaska," and he exhibits photographs of workmen standing in a field barefooted and with their coats off. Mr. Denslow says: "Cook Inlet, where I spent most of the summer, faces the Pacific Ocean, and is warmed by the Japanese current, which makes the climate delightful, and the vegetation luxuriant. Flowers of all kinds grow there in great profusion, and with great intensity of color. Red currants, sweet peas, blackberries, strawberries and other fruits grow wild. The grass grows to a great height, and is preferred by the horses to imported hay. There are ninety kinds of edible fish in these waters, including cod, salmon and halibut. The game includes the black bear, moose, white-faced bear, and nearly all the fur-bearing animals. Four days after I arrived there was a catch of fish 130 miles from Homer, the gold company's town, where 100,000 fish were taken. The usual catch ranges from 12,000 to 20,000 fish. The abundance of water fowl is something enormous, including ducks, geese and all sorts of aquatic fowl. The gold fields of Alaska are considered very promising, and have already been developed to a considerable extent. Among the many attractions which Mr. Denslow claims for Alaska is the fact that people rarely catch cold there, because the air is so delightfully dry and clear. If Mr. Denslow were an Alaskan real estate boomer he could hardly glow more over a land which is generally considered desolate.—Atlanta Journal.

The Gipsy Boy Marble.

An incident which happened near Brookland a few days ago deserves to be recorded. President and Mrs. Cleveland were driving on the Glenwood road near the woods where several families of wanderers have pitched their tents. This is known to the citizens of the vicinity as "the gipsy camp," and in the road many small, ragged little urchins were playing marbles. As the President's equipage drew near the group the driver, motioning the children to disperse, raised his whip to rush forward at all hazards. The children, treasuring their playthings more than their own lives, shouted frantically: "Oh, mister, mister; please don't run over our marbles. Please don't." This would have been passed unheeded by the driver, but the President quickly rose and ordered the coachman to stop. This was done, and then the children were told to gather up their marbles. All the while they kept looking at the occupants of the carriage with grateful smiles on their dirty faces. Mrs. Cleveland returned the smiles, much to the delight and gratification of the little gipsies. When the marbles had been hurriedly restored to their owners, the President drove on, followed by the earnest shouts: "You're awfully good, mister. You're awfully good, mister." coming from the little fellows with unkempt hair and torn clothing and used to the hardships of a wandering life, who gazed long and eagerly at the receding carriage and the "awfully good mister." Little did they know that it was the President of the United States.—Washington Star.

Caring for Children's Teeth.

Mothers are beginning to realize the importance of taking care of the children's first teeth, in order to insure a good sound "second set." It should be remembered that when a child has twenty teeth, ten upper and ten lower, all that are added belong to the permanent set, which should be carefully preserved. This precaution is very important, as decay in the first double teeth is sometimes allowed to progress, with the idea that these are transient and will be replaced. This is not so, and the very first indications of decay should receive immediate attention. The children should be early taught to wash the teeth after each meal; and if this habit is established while they still have their first teeth there will be very little danger of their neglecting the permanent set.—Home Queen.

Indians at an Exposition.

The promoters of the semi-centennial exposition to be held in Milwaukee in 1898 propose to bring all of the Indians located on reservations in Wisconsin and have them build wigwams and live on the exposition grounds during the five months the affair will be open. There are at least 2,500 Indians in the State. This number of red men would in itself prove a great drawing card, as it is not believed that so many of them have ever been gathered at one time in a big city.—Chicago Tribune.

she desires. She needs to develop her chest and arms, rather than to compress her waist. Systematic physical culture, especially the employment of chest movements, will soon broaden the chest and shoulders, which will, of course, make the waist appear much smaller. Do not lace, no matter what happens.

New Use for Electricity.

Experiments conducted for the last five years at Cornell College, the results of which were made public last June, seem to prove that electricity may be used to stimulate the growth of plants. Agricultural scientists had long recognized the valuable part that atmospheric electricity played in the life of vegetable growths, but the artificial application of it had never before been attempted. In addition to the application of electricity to the seeds of the plants and to the soil, the experimenters at Cornell used the arc light at night. The plants receiving the bright electric rays at night and the sunshine in the daytime were found to grow much faster than those not thus supplied with the artificial stimulant. Lettuce, spinach, radishes and similar vegetables were brought to maturity in almost half the time ordinarily required. By applying the arc light direct to the plants their growth was so accelerated that many ran to seed before the edible leaves were formed. Plants placed within five feet of the lamp died and withered shortly after being taken out of the soil. The effect upon flowering plants, especially upon the daisy, petunia and violet, was equally remarkable. The blooms were hastened in their growth and their number multiplied. The colors were frequently made more brilliant. On the other hand, they faded sooner. A Mr. Rawson, who owns a fancy truck farm near Boston, and has tried similar methods, finds that the girls from one crop of lettuce is sufficient to pay the expense of operating the electric lights during a whole season.—New York Herald.

Curious Pottery.

The Peruvians certainly show great ingenuity in the manufacture of pottery. A favorite form of vessel has a long, slender neck and rather stout, chunky body. The vessels for the most part are made to represent living creatures, and have openings for the eyes, nostrils and mouth. When these vessels are filled with any liquid, the air rushes from these openings with characteristic sounds. A vase representing a mountain cat gives forth sounds like the mew of the living creature. A bird design sings or whistles; a fish with coiled serpents hisses. Other figures squeak or screech, according to the animals they represent. An amusing object is the figure of a very old woman. When water was turned into this jar there were sounds of sobbing and grief, and tears trickled from the eyes and rolled down the cheeks. A peculiar design was a vessel shaped like a double-headed bird. This jar must be filled from the bottom, and yet not a drop would flow out when it was turned over, although if it were slightly inclined the water ran out readily. These people appear to have reduced atmospheric pressure to a science. Their knowledge of this is only equalled by their ability in portraiture. Some of the faces are wonderfully lifelike and expressive, and show a very keen sense of form and an excellent understanding of facial expression.

New Horseless Carriage.

A Michigan inventor has been using a horseless carriage which works with perfect satisfaction on the country roads of that State. The power is a five-horse gasoline motor. The carriage is steered by a lever on the left of the operator, and is managed almost as easily as the front wheel of a bicycle. The speed, stopping and starting are controlled by a second lever placed at the right. The gear is controllable from the very lowest degree of speed up to eighteen miles an hour. The construction of the carriage is very simple. It is almost entirely noiseless, and is considered perfectly safe. The joints have ball-bearings throughout, and the wheels have one-and-a-half-inch cushion tires. There is another carriage of an English make that is said to be almost as practical as the one just described. The wheels are in the regular bicycle shape. The carriage is manageable, goes down hill without a brake, the engine doing its own back pedaling. Of course, it has rubber tires. It is phaeton-built, carries two, with a fold-back seat for a possible third. This carriage costs one hundred and thirty pounds, and is attracting a great deal of attention from its simplicity, ease of management and safety.

Evidence of a Dog.

No discriminating judge would place very much reliance upon the evidence which a dog could furnish in a criminal case, but it is a fact that in the examination of a man arrested for burglary in Brooklyn a prize bulldog was brought into the courtroom for the purpose of seeing how he would act in the presence of the prisoner. Whoever the real burglar is, he had a tussle with the dog when he attempted to enter the house of Wm. B. Gosman. As the man who was arrested, Henry W. Johnson, had on one of his legs what appeared to be the marks of a dog's teeth, it was thought to be a good idea to give the animal a sight of the fellow in the hope that there would be a recognition. Such proved to be the case. As the prisoner was being escorted to the bar the dog made a jump for him and had to be dragged off. Taken in connection with other suspicious circumstances, the incident was regarded as of sufficient importance to justify holding the man for the action of the Grand Jury. The difficulty about testimony of this nature is that the chances are that, if any other man in shabby clothes had been brought into the courtroom in charge of an officer and with a battery of critical eyes up-

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

AFFINITY.

They're wed—'s marvellous to note
Our destiny's strange humors—
The long-haired youth in the large frock
coat
And the short-haired girl in bloomers.

WARM.

"My wife is cold to me," said the young man.
"What shall I do? What shall I do?"
"You might buy her a sealskin sack," said the older man.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

"Prof. Glacier's lecture lasted until midnight."
"That's the time mine usually commences."
A NEW BREED.
Dog fancier—"Yes, madame, I have all kinds of dogs here. Is there any particular breed you wish?"
Old Lady (who reads the papers)—"Oh, anything that's fashionable. Lemme see an ocean grayhound."

DECEITFUL APPEARANCES.

"Miss Goldie has become quite a regular churchgoer. What a peculiar case she carries her prayerbook in."
"That isn't her prayerbook. That's her bicycle kit."

TIN WEDDING.

Lady—I wish to get a birthday present for my husband.
Shopman—How long married?
Lady—Ten years.
Shopman—All the bargains are on the right, madam.

NOTHING LOST TO THE DEALER.

"Goodness!" exclaimed Mrs. Grumpy. "I bought a number of little things downtown and lost them on my way home."
"Never mind, dear," said Grumpy, with a cold-blooded sneer. "I'll find them in the bill."

SILENCED.

Mr. Fussy—I don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them.
Mrs. Fussy—Do you fill your silk hat?

HE KNEW IT.

"There is poetry in everything," mused the editor. "Now, there is yonder waste basket." And he laughed, as he sometimes did when he was all alone.

REALIZED HIS DREAMS.

She (ironically, as her steady company opens the door after a lingering session)—Is it light out, George?
He—No, but that's what it would be if the governor should happen on the scene about now.

HIS POSITION.

She—My brother Tom played with your football team, didn't he?
He—Yes, he did.
She—And was he a full back or half back?
He—Neither. He was a drawback.

PAIR BETTER.

Grocer—Is there any butter in the tub there for Mrs. Styles?
Grocer's Boy—Only one pound, sir.
"That's too bad."
"O, I don't know; I guess it's as good as you ever send them."

LITERARY PROFITS.

Fuddy—Yes, I know, but has Flogger really written anything of value?
Duddy—Of value? Decidedly yes. He showed me one article alone upon which he had spent at least \$5 in postage.

WANTED—AN INSTANCE.

Marie—Proposals should never be made by letter, anyhow.
Nettie—Did you ever hear of one that was declined simply on that account?

FREDDY'S PARADOX.

She—How was Freddy when you heard from him last?
He—He wrote me he was so ill that he could neither sit nor stand.
She—Then if he tells the truth he must lie.

A RADICAL REMEDY.

"Here's a mother writes for information how to keep her 16-year-old son in at night," said the "Answers to Correspondents" man to the managing editor. "Tell her to cut his hair herself instead of sending him to a barber," replied the editor.

NO CATCH.

"I might be considered a pretty soft thing, but I'm not so easily taken in as that."
The elderdown bed quilt flapped lustily in the wind as the red-faced washerwoman tugged fiercely on the line.

A THOROUGH EXPERT.

Dulby—Old Gen. Hapsalgh says he never says cash. Credit, so he claims, is the proper method for a gentleman.
Wigwag—He was famous for that principle even in the heat of battle.
"Yes, in what way?"
"Whenever he took a battery he charged it."

HIS REASONS.

She—Why are you so much in love with yourself?
He—For two reasons.
She—Two reasons? What are they?
He—Well, one reason is I think it is a good idea to be in love with a worthy person, and the other is that I think it a good idea to have a worthy person in love with me.

THE SOLUTION.

It was an hour past midnight, and Mr. Binns was fumbling about in the hall and mumbled angrily to himself.
"What's the matter?" called out Mrs. Binns from the floor above.
"There's two hats back here," he answered, "an' I don't know which one to hang my hat on."
"You've got two hats, haven't you?" rejoined Mrs. Binns. "Hang them on both."

ITS ONE DEFECT.

The girl in the box coat noticed the lit flower girl eyeing her closely, and she finally asked in a patronizing way what it was that called for so much attention.
"Dat coat," was the prompt reply.
"Ah, yes," said the girl in the box coat. "It is a handsome coat, isn't it?"
"Sure ting," answered the flower girl. "Too bad it doesn't fit yer, ain't it?"

FRANCE HAS SET ON FOOT A MOVEMENT TO DENOTE TIME BY THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

The Lord Mayor of London wears a badge of office containing 482,000 worth of diamonds.

Some New Post Offices.

Here are the names of some of the recently established post offices: A. B. C. Tenn.; Accident, Md.; Adieu, Texas; American Flag, Texas; Bachelor's Hall, Va.; Bird in Hand, Penn.; Bumble Bee, Arizona; Calf Kiler, Tenn.; Chat, Cal.; Chromo, Colo.; Comical Corners, N. J.; Dead Horse, Neb. (afterward changed to Live Horse, then to Rose Dale); Dinie, La.; Doctor Town, Ga.; Doorway, Ky.; Dull, Tenn.; Flins, Texas; Funny Louis, La.; Grubguleh, Cal.; Hard Times, La.; Leap Year, Tenn.; Lamba, Tenn. (Weakley County); Looking Glass, Neb.; and Ore; Looneyville, N. Y.; Moral, O. T.; New Design, Ill.; New Moon, Ark.; Nine Times, S. C.; Not, Mo.; O. K., Ky., Miss., and South Carolina; Only, Tenn.; Overalls, Penn.; Pay Up, Ga.; Plano, Ky.; Quick, Neb.; Quote, Mo.; Rabbit Hash, Ky.; Rapture, Kan.; Shoo Fly, Iowa; Shortly, Del.; Short Off, N. C.; Sleepy Eye, N. C.; Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Sober, Penn.; Squirejinn, W. Va.; Sub Rosa, Ark.; Sweet Home, Ark.; Tin Cup, Colo.; Tombstone, Arizona; Toonigh, Ga.; Total Wreck, Arizona; Trim Belle, Wis.; U. Bet, Tenn.; Useful, Mo.; Useless, Wash.; Vimbville, Miss.; Wake-up, Ohio; Walkchalk, Pa.; Waterproof, La.; Why Not, N. C.; Yellowville, Arizona.

A Fearless Preacher.

One of Germany's great men has lately passed away, Emil Frommel, perhaps her most beloved minister of the Gospel. The old man had a singular fascination over men. He was as fearless as a lion, and the most exalted rank of the sinner never deterred him from rebuking the sin. An exchange tells this story in point: "Having learned that a set of officers had begun regular gambling at the house of one of their number, he made a call there late one night. The servant was overawed and knew not what to do with the pastor. Brushing past the frightened man, Dr. Frommel strode toward the room from which there came sounds of revelry. Throwing suddenly the door wide open, there he saw a table surrounded by a brilliant company of officers engaged with wine and their cards. Without other greeting he stepped to the table and said: "Gentlemen, I have heard of the gambling here. I have not come to preach to you of its sin and the misery it brings. If your eyes do not behold the wrong, and your hearts have not been softened by the ruin it has caused, my words will not avail." He laid his hand upon the pile of gold. "Here, I take this with me; I will spend it for the poor," and he vanished as he came. But his brave faithfulness aroused admiration in this circle. They gave up gambling and sought his friendship."

Interesting Historical Document.

In the Treasury Department at Washington has recently been found the original warrant, dated 1825, which directs the Treasurer of the United States to pay to General Lafayette the sum of \$200,000 for his services in the Revolutionary War. The document is badly torn, as well as much faded, and bears the indorsement: "Received Payment, Jan. 11, 1825, Lafayette." The warrant is drawn as follows: "To Thomas Tudor Tupper, Treasurer of the United States, greeting: "Pay to Gen. Lafayette, or order, \$200,000, being the amount allowed him in consideration of his services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution, pursuant to an act of Congress concerning him, approved 28th of December, 1824, agreeably to a certificate of the Controller of the Treasury, dated January 8, 1825, recorded by the register, copy whereof is filed in my office. For so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of the treasury, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of independence the forty-ninth.

"WILLIAM A CRAWFORD," "Secretary of the Treasury."

"Bar" and "Keow" the Watchwords.

"Many people are unaware," said Representative Curtis of Kansas, yesterday, "that Kansas had a shibboleth in border State times. In 1854, when the first tide of New England settlers began to drift into the Southwest, it is related that the Missourians tied a cow at each crossing of the Missouri River. When an emigrant arrived at the crossing he was certain to make some remark about the animal. If he said 'cow' he was suffered to cross, but if he said 'keow' he was hustled out of the country as a bloody-minded abolitionist. In retaliation for this the Kansans tied a bear on their side of the river, and when an emigrant crossed who called it 'bear' he was welcomed with open arms, but if he pronounced it 'bar' he was scooted back into Missouri as an unwelcome slavery advocate."—Washington Post.

To Teach Sugar Culture.

The Louisiana University is offering a novel course of instruction to its students. In its Audubon Sugar School the institution gives practical and scientific instruction in sugar culture. The course extends over four years, and has become popular with students from Cuba.—Philadelphia Record.

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