

## NEWS FOR THE FAIR

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

**Everybody Wears Coat Tails—A Compliment to a Princess—Trifles That Tell—A Mother Goose Party—Etc., Etc.**

#### EVERYBODY WEARS COAT TAILS.

We will all have to wear coat tails this winter. That fact is indisputable. A coat or a bodice to be correct must be quite short in front and then slope away in long curving lines from the middle to the back, like a man's ordinary cutaway coat, only the tails can be elongated to any desired length.

#### COMPLIMENT TO A PRINCESS.

Newfoundland has just paid the Princess of Wales a pretty compliment by issuing a new three-cent postage stamp which bears a portrait of the graceful woman. As this is the first time the Princess of Wales has ever been portrayed in this way, every collector of stamps in the British Empire will naturally be anxious to secure a specimen of the new stamp. This is the third of a series of royal portraits to appear on the stamps of Newfoundland. The first two, the one-cent with Queen Victoria's portrait, and the two-cent with that of the Prince of Wales, have already been issued.

#### LADIES' WAIST.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This dainty waist is developed in lilac colored silk with the figure of a deeper shade of lilac. The only decoration is the frill of lace at the wrist, the lace and stripes of dark lilac velvet on the full epaulettes. A crushed collar and a girde of the



same color when worn with a skirt of deep velvet makes the suit one of delicate harmony. The waist has a full back and front placed over a fitted lining of the usual seams and pieces. The outside closing at the left side and the lining in the center front. The sleeves have two pieces in the lining; the outside developed in any transparent goods to be worn over silk as an evening or house waist.

Four yards of 30-inch material are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size.

No. 361 is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

#### TRIFLES THAT TELL.

It is the trifles that tell in a woman's makeup, observes Madame Millet, in *The Household*. Be sure and buy good gloves. Suede or undressed gloves make the hand look smaller than a glove kid. When you take off your gloves pull them into shape, straightening each finger, fold them, and lay them in a box. See that your shoes fit nicely and comfortably when you buy them, and keep the buttons sewed on; never be guilty of putting on a boot that has a button off. When your boots are somewhat shabby, apply a boot dressing, or if you can do no better—and it is really the best thing, and preserves the leather better than a liquid dressing—use your husband's, father's, or brother's blacking, only do not strive for quite as high polish as they do. If new boots get muddy and you have to wash them, apply vaselin on a cloth and rub well. Never buy a flimsy, cheap veil. A good net will outwear three or four cheap ones, and nothing looks more shabby than a cheap veil. If you tie it once and then pin it with a long black-headed pin, or one more costly if you have it, it will last longer than to tie it in a double knot, as many do. When you remove it fold it and place in a veil-case, or lay it in a box with your hat.

#### "THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD."

Upon no member of the late Empress of Austria's family has the grief and horror of her assassination fallen with more crushing weight than upon her sister, the Queen of Naples.

Living in the most complete retirement in Paris for the greater part of the year, the name of the Queen of Naples is never seen in connection with any court or social festivities. The luxury of a court has been denied to the Queen, it is true, but not what is for her "the luxury of doing good."

Day after day a large packet of letters is laid before her, and each contains a piteous appeal for aid from some poor Neapolitan. Every letter is read by the Queen herself and every applicant is aided in some way from her own private means, unless it can be clearly proved that the demand for help is a fictitious one.

The quarters where the Neapolitan poor reside are regarded as among the most dangerous in the French metrop-

olis, and would not be entered, even by men, without some justifiable misgivings. Nevertheless, the Queen constantly penetrates fearlessly and unguarded into the most dangerous of these quarters, which even a French policeman would hesitate to enter alone.

One day it will be to visit some poor Neapolitan child dying of consumption—a terrible scourge among these half-starved southerners in the rigorous Paris winters—whom she compels the padrone to let her send home to Italy; or a dying workman, whose wife and children she consoles not less with kind and gracious words of sympathy than with the material help she renders.

"Poor boy, we cannot save his life," said her Majesty to the writer last winter, speaking of one of her numerous proteges, whom she was thus sending back to Naples—"Poor child, he is going home to die, but," she added, as a light seemed to beam over her face, "he will at least see the sun, and feel the warm air of Naples once again!"—Philadelphia Press.

#### MAN'S DISLIKE OF COSMETICS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the *Woman's Home Companion* discusses "Man's Limitations" when he attempts to discourse on the secrets of beauty. She says:

"To the average man the word 'cosmetics' has the effect of a red rag shaken in the face of a bull. Yet the word does not mean paint or pigment. Trace it back and you will find it signifies a preparation to restore harmony. This is the age of specialists. In days gone by whatever befell the human body the family physician was expected to relieve. Now we have the dentist, the surgeon, the oculist, the aurist, the pedicure, and still others skilled in the treatment of scalp and skin. A good complexion is the background of a woman's beauty. Nature's most beautiful grouping of features is ruined if the background loses its tone or becomes seamed or spotted. To avoid such disaster with the flight of years requires knowledge and patience. There are specialists in this line who are just as expert as the dentist or the oculist. No man is indignant or disgusted if his wife consults the dentist. He does not tell her that a cheerful disposition will preserve her teeth. Yet the complexion feels the ravages of indigestion, time and inheritance quite as much as the teeth or eyes, and needs quite as skillful treatment. Yet the majority of ladies must keep their methods a secret because of the intolerance and unreason of man upon this subject.

ble rouge on her cheeks, powder on her nose, or pencil marks under her eyes, a man has a right to utter a protest and voice his disgust. But he never stops at that. He immediately proceeds to air his ancient theories about a cheerful disposition and soap and water as the only cosmetic proper for a respectable woman to use. Meantime the deadly scented soap-cake has ravaged more complexions than any pigment on the market."

#### GIRL'S BLOUSE COSTUME.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This practical and pretty dress for a girl is developed in a woollen goods, the main color of which is red and the raised threads of dark blue. The collar and vest are made of red broadcloth. The suit is trimmed with dark blue braid and suggests the military effect so popular for children. The suit is formed of a sleeveless waist to



which may be attached the full portion of the skirt. If a very warm dress be required this waist may be made of broadcloth, otherwise only a shield-shaped piece may be used to cover the lining where the opening will reveal it. The blouse consists of a seamless back and front closing through a box plait in the center, the sailor collar and the sleeve having a neat cuff at the wrist. An elastic run through a casing at the bottom of the blouse adjusts the fulness snugly to the figure.

Three and one-eighth yards of 44-inch material are required to make this dress for a miss of ten years.

No. 405 is cut in sizes from six to fourteen years.

#### A MOTHER GOOSE PARTY.

A Mother Goose party for children has endless possibilities. It should be a delight to the few favored grown folks whose good fortune finds them present, and a charming "make-believe" to the happy little ones, from the initial march to the final adieu.

A pleasant illusion is created for the arriving guests if the hostess is costumed as Mother Goose, and keeps

the goose's head on until all the 'tute folks have arrived and the march has been completed. The paper-mache heads can be obtained at any toy-shop, and can easily be ventilated so that they are not too uncomfortable. The Mother Goose costume is made of a very soft white cashmere, with five narrow tucks at the top of the wide hem. A broad sash of the same material is shirred around the waist, and hangs in long bows and ends behind. The waist fits closely to the figure in the back, and hangs in a full blouse effect in front. The sleeves should be made with a fullness falling back of the arms, suggesting the appearance of wings. A very full wide ruche of white organdie stands up to hide the joining of the head with the shoulders, and the grotesque head should be surmounted by a small pointed cap of yellow satin, with a fall of white lace around the edge and broad yellow satin ribbon strings tied under the chin. The web feet of the goose are the finishing touch to the figure. They should be carefully cut out of yellow leather and stitched into the proper shape, fastened to yellow stockings, and drawn up over the low-heeled slippers of the hostess.—Harper's Bazar.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Faille and all varieties of corded silk will be in great vogue during the season before us.

Tucking, milliner's folds and rows of galloon or ribbon trim many of the new light-wool gowns for general wear.

The grays are graduated in tone and known as platine, aluminum, nickel and silver, the paler shades being more popular.

Black and white are exceedingly "good" this season. Black hats with white heasts are becoming to almost every one and very stylish.

A shaped flounce decorates the newest long ulster coat. It has a high collar, and in point of color light gray promises to oust tan, which has held its own so long.

Barbaric-looking chains of colored beads are shown among the novelties. Fans and lorgnettes are supposed to be attached to these, and while they cannot supplant the more elegant jeweled chains of gold they are strong and within reach of the many, which means some measure of success.

A stylish dark walking suit has the effect of a long outdoor garment. The coat has a straight front, buttoned the full length with large-rubber buttons, four or five of them, and they are met by buttons of the same kind and size which run the full length of the skirt, which has the effect of an opening.

We are promised the next thing to an inundation of cut jet, steel, and, indeed, beads of all descriptions. Specially elegant are the cut jets, than which no more superb garniture was ever made. It is becoming to almost every one, and when appropriately used is the queen of trimmings for style and effectiveness.

Wool bengaline is a material of richness and refinement that is likely to become very popular this season. It is soft and silky in appearance, and the fabric falls in most graceful folds in its making and draping. It is fine and delicate in effect, while at the same time it is recommended for durability.

Straps of braid terminate, on many costumes, in tiny buckles or fancy buttons, and tailor vests fasten with the latter trimming. The really necessary button is small, but the one for ornament only is rather large. In these, as in gimps and buckles, gold, silver, and jeweled designs outnumber all others.

Patterns for any styles shown in this column (including past and future issues) sent on receipt of ten cents. Up-to-Date Pattern Company, 153 West 23d Street, New York City.

#### Disinfecting Ships.

European medical authorities speak in eulogistic terms of the United States steamship Protector, which is the first vessel in the world to be equipped solely for the purpose of disinfection. On the deck of the vessel, which is about eighty feet long, is a structure fitted for bath rooms. The soldiers, on coming on board, will take a bath and give up their old clothing, receiving new clothes in exchange. After the old clothing has been taken below and thoroughly sterilized, it will be returned to its owner. The sterilizing apparatus consists of a cylinder, a chamber, and an exhauster. The chamber is of iron, and can be hermetically sealed. The air is removed from the chamber by an exhausting steam jet. The generator is a copper cylinder divided vertically into two parts, a steam coil being placed in each part. The clothes to be sterilized are placed in the chamber, and the air is exhausted. Formaline is placed in part of the generator, and steam admitted to the coil. When a sufficient quantity of formaldehyde gas is generated by the heat, it is passed into the chamber. In half an hour ammonia, placed in the other part of the generator and similarly heated, is also admitted. This serves to neutralize the formaldehyde, and the clothes, now thoroughly purified, are removed and taken on deck for restoration to their owners.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### A Candid Opinion.

One knows the sentiments and interests against a war with the mighty English race, England is the refuge of liberty in the universal reactionary movement. A war with England would mean a catastrophe for humanity; it would mean utter ruin to France.—Paris L'Aurore.

## FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

**How to Kill Lice on Hogs—Low Evergreen Branches Dying Out—Green Tomatoes Salable—A Portable Pig House—Honey Crops for Bees—Etc., Etc.**

#### HOW TO KILL LICE ON HOGS.

Hogs will invariably take to the water when given an opportunity, especially when troubled with lice. If the animals have no wallow they should be provided. This is easy to accomplish. Simply dig a hole and fill with water and the hogs will do the rest. When the wallow is formed pour over its surface kerosene oil, varying in amount according to size of wallow. The mud and water thus treated becomes sure death to the lice on hogs.

#### LOW EVERGREEN BRANCHES DYING OUT.

Where any of our native or foreign evergreens are planted in yards or lawns complaint is made that their branches die out after the trees acquire a height of ten or fifteen feet. This destroys their symmetry, and to some extent injures their effectiveness as windbreaks. All our evergreens, if left to grow as they will in the forest, will make large trees. What the lawn maker complains of as a defect is an advantage in the forest tree. If the row of evergreens is used as a windbreak plant younger evergreens in a row behind the first, and thus keep off the cold winds from houses or other buildings.

#### GREEN TOMATOES SALABLE.

The tomato differs from other vegetables in the fact that while early in the season only well ripened fruit will sell, yet later, when frost has cut the vines, there is always a sharp demand for green tomatoes for pickling use. It is, therefore, no loss to have some late ripening vines, which will not be ready for the early market. There are, besides, on all vines that have borne an early crop some tomatoes that are yet green and can be sold for pickles. What money the farmer gets for these is so much clear gain, as in most cases the vines have more than paid for all the labor given them by profits from previous sales.

#### A PORTABLE PIG HOUSE.

Experienced hog raisers are decidedly against the use of large buildings erected with the idea of sheltering the entire herd under one roof. These men are inclined to the use of smaller houses, some so small that they may be properly termed portable houses. The main objection to the large house is the time necessary to keep it in good sanitary condition and the almost certain destruction of the entire herd should disease once get among them. The small house has much to commend it. Build it six feet square, with either a shed roof or a sharp peak roof. For the sills use 2x6 stuff, and for the rafters 2x4 material; cut the latter five feet long, and put three on a side for a pitched roof. All the other lumber used should be of light weight, and joined tightly to keep out cold and wet. Planks may be used for the roof, covered with roofing paper. The door may be made to swing both ways, but if the house is set so that the opening for the door does not face the wind, a heavy bag stretched across it will answer for a door except in extreme weather. In cold climates corn stalks may be laid on the roof and against the sides for additional warmth. On high, dry ground no floor will be needed, but when one is necessary, make it of a size that can be moved readily. Do not fasten it to the building.

#### WATERING TREES AT TRANSPLANTING.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower says: "I have planted, perhaps, a million of trees in my life time. I have met with but few failures, and cannot remember having watered any of these trees. If the soil is made thoroughly fine before planting; if the soil about the roots is pressed in very firm, as firm as a fence post; if the soil is left loose on the top, and kept continuously loose by cultivation, the trees will live even though the season may be dry."

In connection with this paragraph it may be noted that, on one occasion within the experience of the writer, a large number of trees that had been planted in the spring, and had grown tolerably well, showed signs during the following dry summer of wilting their leaves for want of water. An examination seemed to show that although the trees had been well planted in the common acceptance of the term, yet the earth in many cases was not packed closely about the roots. It was not convenient to water them. The owner was recommended to pound the earth around the trees with a heavy paving rammer. This was done. It is almost impossible to convey an idea of the force used on this occasion. A force was exerted by regular rammers in paving the street. The earth being very dry was reduced to fine powder by this process, and moisture drawn up by capillary attraction. In a couple of days afterwards there was not the slightest sign of wilting, although no water had been applied, and they continued to grow without any evidence of suffering for want of water until the next rain came.

Had not the soil been heavily beaten in this way their death would have been absolutely certain.

#### HONEY CROP FOR BEES.

It is safe to say that many of the failures in bee culture are due to the careless manner with which the bees are supplied with material for making honey. Relying too much on the pollen furnished by the blossoms of whatever trees, shrubs and plants there may be in the neighborhood is far from intelligent bee culture. Bees travel several miles in search of honey-yielding plants, hence the need of such plants on one's own grounds is not apparent until the time comes when the blooming season of most plants in the neighborhood is over. There are so many trees and plants of value in addition to their use for bees that there is no excuse for being short of bee food.

Filberts, where they can be raised, supply pollen in February and March, Rape, sunner and autumn sown, yields pollen for brood rearing. Small fruits, and most of orchard fruits, yield pollen in their blossoms from April till July. Clover blossoms from April to July, and furnish pollen in June and July, as do the blossoms of the chestnut, Linden and Catalpa. In the west, Alfalfa furnishes a vast amount of honey in June and July. Cucumbers, squashes, melons and pumpkins furnish honey in July and August. Then there is the always valuable buckwheat, blooming a month or so after seeding and making the best of honey. Plan to have some honey-producing plant in bloom all summer and the hives will show the gain.

#### EWES IN THE WINTER.

A vigorous, healthy condition at breeding time, usually in October and November, is favorable to a large percentage of lambs, and the ewes are much more liable to remain free from disease during the winter and early spring. It is certain that the ewes can be gotten into this position much more cheaply and easily in early fall than at any time later. As the ewes will naturally be thin as the breeding season approaches, it is advisable to give about half a pound clear oats per head daily.

Keep some fresh pasturage for late fall feeding. Exercise in fall is productive of thrift in winter and spring. Professor J. A. Craig thinks that in northern climates sheep are housed too much. (Farmers' Bulletin 49.) The ewes may obtain more food than would be supposed from a field of fresh blue grass pasture that has been in part retained for them. Most shepherds do not advise putting ewes in clover aftermath, as they are more difficult to get with lamb, and in addition the sheep may float on it. The best plan is to save the second crop of clover for the lambs. To prevent bloat in the lambs, pasture them part of the day on blue grass pasture, and after their appetites have been satisfied to some extent, change them to the clover.

During the winter give sufficient food to keep the ewes in first class condition, but do not allow them to become very fat. Bright corn stover is an excellent rough feed. Clover hay, timothy, bean straw, are all good. Try to make oats a part of the grain ration, and give some succulent feed, as turnips. In shedding the animals the animals avoid crowding and rough handling at any time. Each animal requires ten to fifteen square feet of space, and one and one-third feet at the feeding rack. A one hundred and fifty pound ewe requires about one-half pound grain, two pounds of succulent food and the same weight of such dry fodder as clover, hay, or cut corn fodder. As lambing time approaches give twice the above amount of grain.—New England Homestead.

#### THE GRAIN WEEVIL.

Numerous inquiries have recently come to the Experiment Station concerning a small insect which is described as doing great damage to the wheat in granaries. With one exception no specimens have accompanied the letters, but from the descriptions given it is very evident the insect is one of the grain weevils which commonly infest wheat stored in bins.

One of the most common of these little beetles is *Calandria Granaria*, a small, dark reddish snout beetle which deposits its eggs upon the grain. These eggs soon hatch into small, footless little larvae, that eat out the substance of the kernels, and become full grown in a few weeks. Then they change to pupae and soon after again transform to adult beetles. There are several broods each season, so they may be found at almost any time during the summer and autumn.

While there are several species of these grain weevils, the same remedy will do for all. As these insects penetrate all through the entire bulk of grain, it is necessary to apply some substance that is equally penetrating in its nature. This is found in carbon bisulphide, which may be had at any drug store. The vapor of this substance is very poisonous and will destroy all insect life with which it comes in contact. This material is also very explosive when brought in contact with fire. Keeping these two points in mind it may be handled with perfect safety. In applying the material it is well to keep in mind the fact that it is very volatile and quickly passes into vapor, which diffuses itself throughout the entire mass of grain, and as the vapor is heavier than air it will have a tendency to settle. But in order to secure perfect results it is best to introduce the material well down towards the middle of the mass of grain by means of a

gas pipe with a screen over the lower end, which will prevent the wheat filling the pipe, and through which the poison may be poured. The pipe is then withdrawn.

One pound of the bisulphide is sufficient for fifty bushels of grain. One application will be sufficient unless the grain is to be kept over winter, when a second application may be necessary. The material does no harm to the grain in any way, as the poisonous fumes pass away as soon as brought in contact with the air outside.—Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### PURSUED BY BILLOWS OF WHEAT.

**Workmen Chased Out of a Warehouse by a Flood of Grain.**

Six thousand bushels of unsacked wheat got loose and went on a tear. It happened in the warehouse of the F. C. Ayers Mercantile Company at Denver, Col. The scenes that followed were something similar to those described by Victor Hugo when a cannon got loose from its fastenings on board ship and rolled and reared from one end of the gun deck to another until the ship was disabled and a number of its crew killed. Only nobody was killed by the wheat.

In the rear of the Ayers warehouse are four great bins, built up from the ground floor and capable of holding twenty-five carloads of wheat at a time. They are substantial affairs, and once a grain of wheat gets into them it is pretty likely to stay there, safe from rats and thieves, until its owners get ready to shovel it out again.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the company's bookkeeper, sitting in his office at the front of the building, 190 feet or more from the bins, heard a terrific ripping, tearing, splintering sound, as if the whole end of the warehouse was being torn out by a monster hand. Before he had time to jump out of his chair this sound was succeeded by another, a rumbling, grumbling, roaring, moving noise, like the coming down of the cataract at Ledore, or the approach of a hurricane. He rushed from the little box of an office out into the main floor of the warehouse. He paused, gasped for breath and threw up his hands.

What he saw was a giant wave of wheat flowing towards him, looking at the very heels of a dozen laborers who had been at work near the bins and who were now feeling for their lives. The wave flowed high, a foam of wheat snapping from its crest now and then and falling in a great spray on the heads of the pursued. Afterwards the men ran whisk brooms down their backs to brush the tickly wheat out.

The ocean of wheat moved onward for a score of feet or more and then then calmed down as suddenly as if a barrel of oil had been spread on its troubled waves. The bookkeeper yelled to the laboring men to stop running, pulled his hands down to their accustomed pockets, took a deep breath and whistled.

By and by the cloud of dust that had arisen drifted away and the bookkeeper and the laboring men could see what had happened. It didn't take long. One of the stout beams had grown weak from the burden on its back and snapped in two. A hundred other stout beams had followed suit. There was nothing left for the imprisoned wheat to do but to make a rush for a less confined resting place. There were 6,000 bushels of it in the bin, and it was no wonder that its moving caused consternation.

After the dozen laboring men had recovered their wits and gone to work again the little bookkeeper in the front office said the damage done would not exceed \$50. All that was necessary to do to save the wheat was to sweep it up off the floor and put it in sacks.

#### A Famous Battle.

A traveler in England asked a certain waiter if he could direct him to the field where the great Tewksbury battle was fought.

"Certainly, sir," said the waiter, "and as business is slack I will show you myself."

As they crossed the bridge the visitor expressed his surprise and pleasure to find his companion so familiar with such a battle, "for," said he, "the battle was fought four hundred years ago."

"Four hundred years ago, sir," said the waiter, "Bless you, no! I don't believe it's ten."

"I think you'll find I'm right," said the traveler.

"I reckon I ought to know, for I was there," was the reply.

"You were there?"

"Yes, sir, I were! There's only one battle of Tewksbury as ever I heard on, and that's the great fight between Conky Jim and Porky Pete!"—Detroit Free Press.

#### Historic House a Restaurant.

The house in which Cornelle was born (at Rouen on June 6, 1606), wrote his best plays, an entertained Moliere and Pascal, which has been recently used as a small restaurant, is now for sale, and will probably be brought by the authorities of Paris and set apart as a literary shrine. The only thing which marked it as the birthplace of Cornelle was a bust of the poet over the entrance.

#### A Rich Church Corporation.

The Trinity Church corporation in New York City has been 201 years in existence. It maintains nine churches and a hospital, and contributes liberally to many Episcopal institutions. It possesses real estate, valued at \$15,000,000, and its annual income is about \$600,000.