

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The women of Rhode Island pay taxes on about \$70,000,000.

Carved amber bracelets are seen among late novelties in jewelry.

Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, manages a \$30,000 estate.

Women are taking up silk culture as an occupation in California.

What is called the redingote gown is growing in popular favor.

Queen Victoria was recently made a Colonel in the German army.

Dressy jackets are worn with plain gowns by fashionable girls.

There are evidences of a return of fashionable favor to real laces.

Very few gowns are made with plain bodices and coat sleeves now.

Greens and browns in all shades seem to be the favorite colors this summer.

There is a Woman's Socialists' Club in New York city. The officers are all single young women.

Simultaneous with the attempt to abolish the tonnage is the effort to restore the Empire dress.

George M. Pallman makes it his rule to pay women equal wages with men when they do equal work.

Miss Ames, daughter of the Governor of Massachusetts, is said to look wonderfully like the Princess of Wales.

The latest arrangement in Paris for a wedding at home is a floral umbrella, under which this happy pair stand.

In Finland's system of public schools manual training is universal. Boys learn to sew as well as girls, and girls also learn carpentry.

Jeweled hoops, the Marquise shape and the oblong cross setting, all appear in finger rings along with other well-known styles.

Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, a sister-in-law of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, has been appointed a member of the Chicago School Board.

A Kansas maiden of eighteen years has broken ground and planted forty-five acres of corn this season, which is now growing finely.

Black gaiter fans are now bordered with gold or silver spangles, and painted with butterflies, birds or fancy designs in light rays.

Soft felt hats are very comfortable for traveling wear. When thus utilized their only trimming is a scarf of soft waterproof silk.

White gloves are now worn when paying ceremonial visits. For quiet calls, shopping, etc., suede gloves are still generally favored.

Fashionable walking boots are of dull leather, with various ornamentations of lustrous leather. They may be buttoned or laced in front.

The fashion is creeping in of very short invitations to dinner. To some of the most fashionable London parties guests are invited only one or two days before.

Nearly all waists are made with surplus or diagonal fulness, or with crossed bretelles, while sleeves are given every form except that of the tight coat sleeve so long in vogue.

Beads on some fans are now arranged so that when folded these beads on the edges of the folds make the letters of a name. When unfolded the beads are lost in the general pattern.

Infants are again wearing bead necklaces to a limited extent. One sees now, among other jewelry provided for these little folk, a single strand of guinea gold beads, smooth amber or beads of fine coral.

Colored gems and semi-precious stones of pleasing hues are in great demand as ever. Fine garnets have come to the front, spinels are in favor, and so are yellow topazes, jacinths and aquamarines. The opal is unquestionably gaining in public favor.

The qualities of women as librarians are enthusiastically commended by Mr. Dewey, of Columbia College. Most of the students of the Columbia School of Library Economy are women, and of the candidates for the position between thirty and forty were women and only two were men.

Vegetarians cannot derive much consolation from the death of Anna Kingsford, M. D., of Paris, where she was one of M. Pasteur's most determined opponents, as well as in England. She was a clever woman, but had a 'fad' about not eating meat. As a result, she is dead of consumption under 40.

Says a Boston fashion writer: "Some of the new London jackets are froggy, some doggy and some horsey. That is to say, some have braids enough to satisfy an Austrian hussar, some have very large buttons with a dog's head upon them, and others, what with horsehoof buttons and a jockey cut, look as if they would trot off by themselves."

Nearly all the fashionable of the fair sex in London now wear wrist watches. They are constructed in every form, from the plain leather strap to the magnificent bracelet, where the face of the watch is encircled by precious stones. The same device is also applied to purses, pocket-books, cases and even umbrellas, which are made up with diminutive watches attached.

Miss Helen Blanchard, of Philadelphia, is the possessor of a very large fortune, which she derives from her invention of the "calif" and "over" attachment for sewing machines. She borrowed at the exhibition interest the money necessary to pay for her patent office fees, and now enjoys an income that is exceeded by that of but few women in that city of rich spinsters.

Mme. Demorest is a striking instance of exceptional pluck and success in her way. She came by New York a poor girl, and by her own exertions started and built up the great business she at present controls and which has brought her such wealth that she and her husband now own, besides the business, most of the real estate in the vicinity of their building on Fourteenth street, and large blocks of it, it is said, in other parts of the city.

Eggs Save a Valuable Life. A Bear Brook farmer near Danbury, Conn., is the owner of a herd of pedigree cattle, and a year ago a calf was born of particularly choice stock. For some reason the calf refused to take milk, and could not be taught to drink. An ingenious Danbury man a day or two afterward, learning of the fact, bought the calf for seventy-five cents. He took it home and placed in the calf's mouth an egg, and then with hands on its ears forcibly shut them. This broke the egg and the animal swallowed the contents, excepting the shell, which the owner carefully removed. This course of treatment was kept up for several days and the calf thrived, and after a time learned to drink milk and eat meal. From that time the animal grew, and now, at a little over a year old, is valued at \$30, and even that sum cannot buy it. -New York Sun.

The book reviewer, unlike other literary men, can do his best work when in a critical condition. -Life.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union. The W. C. T. U. meets the 3d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President—Mrs. Eli Holman. Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. A. Howe. Cor. Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Who sent him that gift his neighbor drink, that putted thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15.

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. II, 18.

Where am I going? One summer evening, as the sun was going down, a man was seen trying to make his way through the mud and crooked roads that led to his village home. His untidy way of walking showed that he had been drinking, and although he had lived in that village home more than thirty years, he was now so drunk that it was impossible for him to find his way home.

One who tells to tell where he was, he at last uttered a great oath, and said to a person going by: "I've lost my way. Where am I going?"

The man thus dressed was an earnest Christian. He knew the poor drunkard very well, and pitied him greatly. When he saw all this inquiry, "Where am I going?" in a quiet, soft, solemn way, he answered: "To ruin!"

The poor staggering man stared at him wildly and then turned and disappeared with a groan.

"That's so!" "Come with me," said the other kindly, "and I will take you to your home."

The next day came. The effect of drink had passed away, but those two little words "to ruin" and "to ruin" spoken to him, did not pass from his mind.

"To ruin! to ruin!" he kept whispering to himself. "It is ruin I'm going to ruin!"

His help came from the Lord. He was so drunk that he was unable to do anything. He was so drunk that he was unable to do anything.

By earnest prayer to God, he sought the grace that made him a true Christian. His wife and children were rejoicing in his recovery.

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FAHM AND GARDEN.

Nutritive Values. Z. H. Postels, Matthews Co., Va., asks the American Agriculturist about the comparative nutritive ratio of oats, corn, peas and bran, and their value as food for calves and pigs. Careful scientific analyses of these substances have shown them to contain digestible nutrients as shown below:

Table with 4 columns: Nutrient, Oats, Corn, Peas, Bran. Values range from 8.0 to 12.0.

What Land to Drain. Many farmers take the time between wheat harvest and corn cutting for putting in tile. The question naturally arises, what kind of land will it pay to drain?

It is claimed by some that all lands that are naturally underdrained can be profitably tiled where land is valuable. However this may be, it is certainly a profitable investment to tile drain all low, flat, wet and cold lands, where an outlet can be obtained.

Of the yearly amount of rainfall, a portion immediately runs off into the water and is carried away. Some is taken up again in the atmosphere by evaporation, but a great part of that which falls on uplands sinks into the earth. Of course it must find its way out. It does so by oozing out around the base of the hills at the edges of the low lands, which are usually underlain by a stratum of impervious clay. Flat lands are usually saturated with the water which falls on them and runs directly on them from the surface of the upland, but are kept still more wet and cold for a longer time by cold water, which is constantly soaking them. Such lands are unproductive of anything, except a very poor quality of native grass, and very poor pasturage. They can, by being tiled, be made as valuable as the very best of upland, producing enormous crops of corn, clover, and all cultivated grasses.

Low or marsh lands that are underlain with a thin stratum of clay, through which cold water rises, being forced up by the pressure of the water from the higher level of the surrounding upland, develop the same kind of water, and the surface drainage may be for good the cold and wet all summer, and in many places so soft and miry that it is difficult for stock to get what little sour grass grows on them.

Such land can be made very productive by tile-draining. Very often the first crop of corn will pay the whole expense of tiling.

Frequently, land that has good surface drainage is cold and unproductive. This can generally be made productive by laying lines of tile, three or four feet deep, at intervals through the field.

Unless the land to be drained is very level, a man of observation and judgment can lay out the lines of the tile without the aid of an engineer. The lines must be no depressions in the tile, if you wish a successful, lasting job. -Farm, Field and Stockman.

The Care of Lambs. For ewes which are stubborn in their disposition to disown a lamb small pens should be made. Every sheep farm should have a few of these pens made in frames, that can be taken apart and put away when not in use.

These pens are made of wire, and are made like gates, four feet long and three feet high, the bottom board being high enough for the lamb to creep under. The ends of these frames are fastened together with cross pieces and hooks and staples, or short pieces of small rope to hold them together. A ewe confined in one of these pens will be unable to see the lamb, and the lamb will be able to creep under the pen, and if properly secured cannot drive it away. If she lies down, as some will, to avoid the lamb, two broad boards of sacking should be fastened across the pen from side to side under her belly, which will keep her up.

We never found it pay to raise a lamb by hand. The difference between the milk of a ewe and cow's milk fully explains the reason why a casket lamb should be dwarfed and stunted. The food is not sufficiently rich, and the lamb is half starved, although its belly may be full.

A child may take an orphan lamb and rear it on a bottle as a plaything, but it is not fit for a full-grown shepherd to potter over such a small affair. It is far better that he should give previous attention to feeding his ewes so that there should be milk for all the lambs, twins and triplets, if there should be any, as well as single ones.

As the lambs grow to sufficient age, they should have some of the mixed meal also mentioned as given to the sheep. For the lambs, a small addition of sugar may be made, enough to give the meal a sweet taste, which will make it more nutritious and palatable. To secure freedom from molestation in the enjoyment of this food creeps or pens, into which the lambs are put, the sheep and shepherd should be provided in the field. These may be made of a few poles set in the ground, and narrow bars nailed to them through which the lambs can creep. A trough should be put in this pen, and be supplied daily with a sufficient quantity of the meal.

The lambs will visit the pen several times a day, and take a little of the meal. English shepherds purchase meal of this kind, medicated with a little ginger, salt, caraway seed and sugar, at 2 or 3 cents a pound, and find this so-called "lamb food" profitable. American shepherds may very well follow their example, at less than half the cost, but with quite as much profit.

Lambs should be docked when two weeks old, and the male lambs should be castrated at the same time. These operations are quite simple and easy. It is best to pull up the loose skin of the tail before severing it, so that the skin may be drawn down over the stump to cover it, the wool being doused with tar and drawn and twisted together to cover the wound and produce quick healing. The great secrets in successful castration are to make a long, sweeping cut to the bottom of the scrotum, to scrape the attachments apart and not cut them, and to apply plenty of carbolic vaseline or saltd butter, with a little kerosene oil, to the wound.

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To break a dog of sucking eggs, open an egg at one end, take out part of the contents and insert a teaspoonful of pulverized cayenne pepper through a small funnel. Hold the dog and let him see the egg, then put it in his mouth, shut his jaws and crush the egg. This is speedy and effectual.

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