

THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—House gowns in figure, and may be stitched onto or worn over the blouse.



Illustrated exemplifies one style and is singularly well adapted to all soft stuffs, such as cashmere, velvet, wool crepons, and the like.

Low Crowns. Although a great variety of shapes are seen in the new hats, some positively eccentric in their blazare outlines, there is little doubt that the model with sweeping circular brim, set on a broad, extremely low crown, has the palm of "grand chic." If you notice such things you become aware that the shape of such a hat is exactly right for showing off the long, curling ostrich feather and the demi-wreath of roses, which are the two conspicuous favorite modes of decorating millinery in the present season. For a mid-season hat choose one with a broad, low crown.

The Check Skirt and Cloth Coat.

There is a revival of the check skirt with the cloth coat. A good many Americans remain faithful to checks, and French people would never consider a wardrobe complete without one traveling or morning frock of check tweed. Some of the best examples seen are a sort of mixed check in dull green and reds, with a coat of a dark shade of leather mixture cloth to tone with it, and even these somewhat severe little coats are softened with a collar of embroidery, silk, panne or oriental satin and sometimes a beautiful Eastern embroidery.

Rings to Suit Persons.

As to rings, they are now chosen to suit the individual, and are far more delicate than formerly. A lady who has long fingers can wear the long, narrow marquise ring with an oval "bezel," but the owner of a small, short hand chooses an all-round ring, the jewels of which are set a joint. The reign of superstition in gems is going out, and a greenish turquoise is no longer adored, while an opal set with small brilliants is among the most popular of rings.

Variety in Coats.

Every possible shape of coat, from the short, tight fit to the long, loose carriage ulster, finds favor in feminine sight. However, the bigger and looser one's broad-tail or Persian lamb wraps may be the smarter it is. Coats, or, more properly speaking, cloaks, that drop nearly to the knees, are the most fashionable shape, and very few cling to the figure.

Girl's Box Reefer.

The box reefer has certain advantages over models of every other sort designed for little girls. The smart May Manton model illustrated combines all the latest features, and is sufficiently shaped to be graceful and trim, at the same time that it allows perfect freedom and falls in the simple lines that are so becoming to uniformed childish figures. As illustrated it is made of tan-colored cloth, with collar of brown velvet and handsome smoked pearl buttons, but covert cloth, dark blue, and red and brown cloth can be substituted. The last is somewhat odd in its effect, and nothing is quite so smart as tan cloth in its various shades.

The Care of Brics-a-brac.

When the inside of vases difficult to get at become coated with deposit from flowers, it may be removed by dipping a piece of cane, beaten out flat, into pumice powder and rubbing the interior of the vase hard with the stick, afterward washing thoroughly. Hydrochloric acid in the proportion of one part to eight parts of water will remove any ordinary deposit. For most kinds of breakages the services of an expert will be required. But small repairs, as of china, which has not been in use, may be done at home. The article to be glued must be perfectly clean, and only a small amount of cement should be used. A good deal of firm pressure is required to keep the parts in place. This may be effected by tying tape around the article being glued and inserting small wooden wedges where special pressure is needed. Sometimes, as in the case of Etruscan ware, after the pieces are glued the deficiencies may be filled with plaster of Paris, mixed with lime water, and the crack tinted with water color of the proper tint. If the filling between the wires of Cloisonne has been loosened and lost the gap may be filled with white sealing wax and afterward tinted to the right hue. Imitation pottery made to look like Cloisonne by the use of inserted wire and wax fillings should never be washed in water hot enough to melt the wax. Tortoise shell combs may be polished by the use of a little violet powder, rubbing it hard with the palm of the hand. Sweet oil and rotten stone may also be used.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



Mantel Draperies Tabooed.

No home with any pretensions of style or delicacy has mantel draperies any more. They never were pretty, and now fashion has recognized this fact and tabooed them entirely.

Sachets for the Linen Closet.

Fragrant sachets for the linen closet, wardrobe and dressing cases which will retain their perfume are filled with the following ingredients, all coarsely powdered: Two ounces of lavender flowers, four grains of musk, one ounce of coriander, one ounce of aromatic cinnamon, one-half dram of rhodium wood, one and one-quarter ouncesorris root and one and one-eighth ounces of rose leaves.

In the Matter of Rugs.

One of the artistic home decorator's unwritten laws is always to have one centre rug in the dining-room large enough to hold the chairs comfortably when people are seated at the table. A number of small rugs dispersed at intervals may be permissible in other rooms, but not in the dining-room. Brass balls and sockets now come for fastening rugs to the floor, and these are often used. Strips of lead fastened in an invisible facing underneath is another way of preventing rugs from curling up or slipping on a polished floor.

What Economy in Coal Means.

If the American housewife knew political economy, as indeed many do and all should, she would be conscience-stricken and declare herself a miserable sinner because of the way she wastes fuel. Kitchen fires strong enough to run an engine broil the breakfast chop. The furnace is heaped with coal and forgotten until the house is unbearably heated; then windows and doors are thrown open to cool it off, and no one heeds that energy-producing wealth is being cast to the winds. The same housewife who permits this wrong is sensitive to the fact that by her moral and intellectual acts the future of unborn generations is conditioned. She knows she has it in her power—the power of every individual—to increase or diminish the moral force of humanity. Is it not worth while remembering, too, that she has it in her power to increase or diminish the industrial force?

The greatest single factor of industrial force is coal. The housewife who economizes coal does something more than save her husband's money. She is conserving for all humanity a necessary of life, on which, in the first instance, the bread and butter of present and future generations depend.—Harper's Bazar.

The Organ Grinder's Feelings.

A blind organ grinder, who is well known to the people in the neighborhood of Tompkins Square, said the other day that he preferred that locality, because he found its population very appreciative.

Incidents.

She—"Young Charley Willowsnap has a great idea of you."
He—"What do you mean?"
"He was here the other night and told me what a gay Lothario you were."
"Good gracious! Where did he get any such idea?"
"I don't know, but he had it. He said a plain ordinary girl was as nothing in comparison with you."
"How strange! He must have heard me talking at the club and added on a lot."
"Possibly, but he believes it. He said you could make love better than any man he knew."
"Did he, indeed?"
"Yes, and you could call on a girl, take her hand, kiss her and make her feel as if you were the only man in the whole world, all in one and the same night."
"Well! I hope you didn't believe him!"
"Oh, no! I told him I had known you too long to believe anything like that."—Puck.

Roasted Tomatoes—Remove the core.

Insert a bit of butter, salt and pepper and plug the opening with a piece of bread. Bake in a hot oven for about fifteen minutes, basting frequently with melted butter.

Current Catsup—Stew four pounds of ripe currants and one and one-half pounds of sugar until quite thick; then add one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of salt, ground cloves and pepper, and one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Bottle and seal.

Cranberry Glace—Boil a quart of cranberries and a cup of sugar till the berries are perfectly soft. Put them through a sieve and add two ounces of gelatine that has been soaked half an hour. Let it come to a boil and pour into a mold. When perfectly cold serve with whipped cream.

Curd and Jam—Make two quarts of junket with unseasoned sweet milk. As soon as it sets cut the curd into inch squares with a knife, then place over hot water until it reaches the scalding point; let stand about ten minutes—off the fire—then drain the whey off. When thoroughly drained put a generous spoonful in each individual sauce dish, make a red raspberry curd, and is first seen by the bridegroom at its conclusion.

Old Marriage Customs in the East.

In China, in "good society," the wedding ceremony is elaborate, although the father has offered his daughter to the father of the groom as "an ugly and ill-favored child," and the groom's father, who has accepted her for his son, describes him "as slothful, indigent and weak in intellect." The bride's procession, for which even a mandarin must make way, goes to the bridegroom's house, is carried over his threshold and there the husband holds for the first time the woman he has married. In Japan the lighting of the bridal torches is a beautiful part of the ceremony. The Persian wedding includes a torchlight procession. An Arab wedding lasts seven days, and after the ceremony the husband sees his wife for the first time. A Moorish wedding is also a seven days' feast. In Turkey the bride stands behind a screen during part of the ceremony, and is first seen by the bridegroom at its conclusion.

BREADS OF ALL PEOPLES.

Bulgarians and Germans Need Good Digestion to Survive Their Soggy Food.

It is asserted that no two countries in the world make and eat the same kind of bread. In England and America there is the greatest similarity in this respect, but the Englishman never eats bread hot from the oven as we do, nor does he use biscuits made with shortening, such as delight the true American. In France the bread is baked in rolls about the size of a man's arm and four feet long. In France, Germany, Austria and other civilized countries of Europe, however, the difference is not very noticeable except in the form of the bread.

In Bulgaria the bread is heavy and black, and mixed with sand—the result of carelessness in handling and milling the wheat. In large towns the "millebrød" of Germany can be obtained, but the peasantry bake their clammy lumps of coarse brown dough in the ashes of their hearth and eat them with morsels of rancid cheese. In Asia the bread is called "emek" and takes the form of flat cakes, or sheets, about two feet in diameter and the thickness of ordinary blotting paper. It is made merely of coarse wheat flour and water, and is best when a few days old. As it advances in age it becomes hard and brittle, and is useful for persons traveling a long distance. It is eaten chiefly with bowls of clarified milk, the bread being rolled into scrolls and one end dipped into the milk.

In Asia Minor the bread is made of finer wheat and flour than the emek, and is rendered light by the addition of leaven. It is baked in little hoops or rings, and the traveler threads a number of these on a string and hangs them on the pommel of his saddle. They become very hard, but can be eaten by holding one end in water until it becomes soft enough to bite, when it will be found sweet and wholesome.

In Persia the bread is called "nuno" and is made of unbaked flour and water. It is baked in flat cakes a foot round and three to four feet long. The baker takes a lump of dough of the proper size and rolls it dexterously into the proper shape and thickness on his bare forearm. He then flips a light shower of water over its surface, and with a masterful toss spreads it over a bed of heated pebbles. These are red hot and quickly convert it into a cake of nicely browned indentations and spongy risings that render it almost as light as if leavened with yeast. This bread should be eaten when quite new, as it soon becomes tough. This bread when baked by the peasantry is somewhat different, their oven being a large upright earthen jar, in which live coals are placed and a cover put on the top. The dough being patted into a cake by the hands, the woman sprinkles it with water, daubs it against the side walls of the jar and then quickly replaces the cover. In a few minutes the cake is nicely baked. The housewives, however, not being noted for their cleanly habits, it is not conducive to good appetite to watch their mode of procedure. They use for fuel "tezek," which corresponds to the "buffalo chips" of the Western plains, and handle it and the dough at the same time with impatience.

In Afghanistan and adjacent districts, garlic and garlic seeds are mixed with the dough and considered a great delicacy.

In Japan and China but very little bread is used, although its consumption is constantly increasing. Rice is the standard article of diet in both countries.—The Bakers' Journal.

The Woman of Most Living Descendants.

Mrs. Catherine Gilbert of Horse Valley, can boast of having the largest number of living descendants of any woman in the community. The total number is nearly 200, six of whom are her children, seventy-six grandchildren and over a hundred great-grandchildren. Mrs. Gilbert is ninety years old, and enjoys good health. She was born in Horse Valley and lived her whole lifetime there, only being out of the valley a few times.

Mrs. Gilbert was married quite young, scarcely seventeen years old, and moved in a house in the upper end of Horse Valley, known since as the old Gilbert place, and belonging to a grandson of hers, where she raised all her children and lived sixty-five years in succession. Miss Gilbert has not been out of the valley at all for thirty-three years. She never saw a train or railroad, yet she is well contented, and would not live in any other place.

Mrs. Gilbert likes to talk about old times, and she makes a pleasant and interesting companion, as she can tell many little stories of the time when she was a girl. She says the girls nowadays don't know anything about work. When she was young girls worked out in the field with the men, and even made shingles, split rails, hewed logs and cut wood. In all these Mrs. Gilbert participated and many other kinds, except mowing, which she could never learn. When asked about this summer's heat, she said: "Perhaps I cannot stand as much heat as I used to, but I actually believe this summer to be the hottest in the last fifty years." Mrs. Gilbert uses no glasses, and she does considerable sewing, and requires no cane to support her when walking.—Chambersburg People's Register.

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RAILROAD MAPS OF AMERICA.

The Department Where the Supremacy of the United States is Marked.

One marked effect of the progress of American arms, the extension of American supremacy in other lands and the expansion of the foreign market for American goods has been a more general demand for maps of foreign countries. Heretofore map making for general and not for technical or topographical requirements has been a feature of the publishing business of the United States, and in cheap, accurate, portable, up-to-date and comprehensible railroad maps the United States has long been at the head of all countries.

The process of railroad map making is not so simple as might at first appear. The map maker takes a flat copper plate and smokes the face by contact with the flame from a gas burner. Then he covers it with a composition of wax and gum. To make the composition even over its surface the plate is heated and it is then ready to receive a transfer of the draughtsman's work on tracing paper. The back of the paper is covered lightly with chalk and this chalked surface is laid upon the wax composition which covers the copper plate. Then the engraver with a steel pencil goes over the lines of drawing. As the steel point moves over the paper the drawing is copied on the composition.

The engraver then goes over the chalk lines, cutting out the wax composition, and the next feature of the work is the marking upon it of the names of the cities and stations and the topographical symbols used in map making, such as a circle for the county seat, a circle with a Maltese cross in the center for the State capital, and an asterisk for steamboat connections. These topographical marks are made with ordinary type, which fit into a hand stamp.

The name of each place, in whatever form of type is desired, is stamped upon the soft surface of the composition layer, and when there has been completed by this process a copy of the drawing, a copper electrotype of it is made, from which the map is printed.

There are fully 500 railroad companies in the United States requiring maps of their line or system, as the case may be, for distribution. Some of these maps are for advertisements; some are circulated for the convenience of travelers and contain on one side time tables; some are framed at railroad stations; others are sent to hotels; others are in demand by drummers, shippers and freight agents, and still others are sent abroad.

Compared with the clumsy, expensive, often misleading and always unsatisfactory railroad maps of other countries, and especially those published on the continent of Europe, the supremacy of the American maps is marked.

An Ingenious Student.

There is a certain young "Jeff" student who will be in his second year when the medical college opens this month who is noted among his fellows as a mechanical genius as well as a hard student. He is not in affluent circumstances, and during the college term he turns his ingenuity to good account in paying for his tuition. Most of his studying is done in the early morning, but he confesses that he is naturally averse to early rising. In common with the average run of mortals, he likes his warm, cozy bed on a cold winter morning. Toward the end of last term he put his wits to work and evolved an appliance which he will put into effect during the coming term. From the ceiling is suspended a claw-like thing that is governed by an intricate piece of mechanism which he closely guards. This is adjusted at night, before he goes to bed, and at a certain hour in the morning the machine goes off, a weight falls, and this lifts the bed clothes up to the ceiling. Once the coverings are in this position it is necessary to get up, and by that time one is wide enough awake to resist the temptation to readjust them. He thinks of putting his invention on the market.—Philadelphia Record.

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A BOY OF ENTERPRISE.

He Got the Place and is Likely to Keep It.

He was a freckle-faced, foxy-looking boy of thirteen or fourteen, and not more than about half as big as he ought to be, but he was wiry and his eyes were clear. The proprietor of the store was in his office when the boy entered.

"Do you want a boy here?" asked the youngster, with confidence.

"What do I want with a boy?" replied the proprietor, with an intent to have fun with his visitor.

"I don't know," was the unabashed response. "I guess they have boys around stores sometimes, and I thought you might want one."

"Well, since you have mentioned it, I do."

"What kind of a boy do you want?" The proprietor looked him over with a more or less suspicious eye.

"I want a good boy," he said slowly. "Then I won't do," said the youngster.

"Why won't you do? Are you a bad boy?"

"Um—um—er," hesitated the caller. "I'm just a boy, that's all. There's something wrong with 'em when they're good."

He started out, when the proprietor called him back.

"Hold on," he said. "Maybe you are what I want."

"If you want a good thing, I'm it," said the boy, "and you won't have to push me along, either."

"How much pay do you want?"

"I want a million, but I'll take \$3 a week."

"When can you begin?"

"This very minute, if you'll give me my supper. I haven't had anything to eat for three weeks."

"Nothing to eat for three weeks?" exclaimed the proprietor.

"Nothing fit. I've scraped along as I could, but I haven't had a square meal, with pie on the side."

"All right; you shall have your supper. And where will you sleep?"

"Oh, I won't sleep at all. I'm going to stay awake at nights when I ain't busy, so's I can feel how good it is to have a job and money in my clothes. I'll get away with a piece of lead pipe. Let me crack him once." And the new employe dashed out after the offender.—Washington Star.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

'Tis vain to quarrel with our destiny.—Middletown.

The longest sorrow finds at last relief.—W. Rowley.

When fair occasion calls, 'tis fatal to delay.—Rowe.

'Tis the good reader that makes the good book.—Emerson.

'Tis the taught already that profits by teaching.—R. Browning.

Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour.—Shakespeare.

They are but beggars than can count their worth.—Shakespeare.

A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity.—Goldsmith.

When ingratitude bars the dart of injury, the wound has double danger in it.—Sheridan.

Contentment is happiness. A quiet mind makes one richer than a crown.—Thomas Nelson Page.

Individuals die, but the amount of truth they have taught and the sum of good they have done dies not with them.—Mazzini.

As the bird's restlessness declares him native to the fields and sky, so man's impatience with the limitations of his knowledge declares him native to the infinite inheritance of expansive reason.—John W. Chadwick.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, pure and good without the world being the better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of this goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

Here a man shall be free from the noise and from the hurrying of this life; all states are full of noise and confusion, only the valley of humiliation is that empty and solitary place. Here a man shall not be let and hindered in his contemplations, as in other places he is apt to be. This a valley that nobody walks in but those that love a pilgrim life.—John Bunyan.

Jim and His Horse.

A well-known general in recently reviewing a crack regiment under orders for South Africa suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow and asked abruptly:

"Which is the best horse in the regiment?"

"No, 40, sir."

"What makes you think he is the best horse?"

"Because he is so big a walker, trots and gallops well, and is in his prime."

"And who is the best soldier in the regiment?"

"Jim Nolan, sir."

"Because he is an honorable man, is obedient and tidy, takes good care of his equipment and horse, and does his duty well."

"And who is the rider of the best horse?"

"I am, sir."

The general could not help smiling as he wished him good luck at the front.

LABOR WORLD.

Bridgton (N. J.) packers are paying out about \$8000 a week for labor in the various canneries.

Beginning in 1901, the Government coal mines in Baltimore are to be operated on an eight-hour basis.

German statistics show that 544,283 children below fourteen years of age are engaged in industrial pursuits.

Employment of three non-union men in cigar factories at Tampa, Fla., caused a strike that made 1000 persons idle.

Miners of the Coal Creek Company, Knoxville, Tenn., have been granted higher wages and have returned to work.

The scarcity of female operatives in Swiss manufacturing places has resulted in their being offered better terms.

Pittsburg (Penn.) conductors and morticians are forbidden to indulge in the use of chewing tobacco while on duty.

Louisville had the luxury of two central credits of labor for some years, and now they have concluded to amalgamate.

The Carnegie Company, at Pittsburg, Penn., gave notice to its 15,000 employes that a new wage scale was to be expected for the coming year.

Gross railway earnings continue to show gains over last autumn's heavy business, but net returns point to much of this being used up in increased cost of operating.

The newest labor union in Springfield, Mass., is an organization of the fruit peddlers of the city. They have banded together in order to fight the discrimination of auction sales charged against the wholesale dealers.

The first strike of cotton field hands ever reported in South Carolina has occurred at Eastover, Richland County. They demanded an advance of ten cents a hundred pounds for picking cotton. The demand was refused.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Brooklyn Club has released Pitcher Weighing.

Slow-thinking ball players are dead weight to a club.

Brooklyn has six ball players who have stolen over twenty bases each.

Hartel, of Cincinnati, is undoubtedly the smallest man playing ball.

Young and Robinson, of St. Louis, are the oldest and heaviest battery in the League.

The Brooklyns have won thirteen out of seventeen games from the Boston team this year.

It is said that there will be an upheaval at Boston before another pennant race begins.

Holmes, the old Baltimore player, has a batting average this season in the West of .306.

Beckley, of Cincinnati, has never played more brilliantly nor batted better than he has this year.

Though in last place, the percentage of the New York team exceeds that of last season by many points.

Bernard, recently signed by the New Yorks, is an outfielder of no mean ability and acts like a natural born hitter.

Wagner's great batting, fielding and base running are largely responsible for Pittsburg's high position in the pennant race.

It is claimed that Louisville, Toronto and Toledo are all knocking hard at the door for admission to the American League next season.

It is rumored that John T. Brush will recall Pitcher Hawley and Outfielder Schleich from the New York Club in order to strengthen the Cincinnati for next season.

It has been suggested as a remedy to stop kicking and delay on the part of players that the umpire receive power to call a batsman out who doesn't step to the plate inside of a given time.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE

GRAIN
FLOUR—Extra, Best Pat. 4 75
High Grade Extra 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 75 74
COB—No. 2 White 47 48
Oats—Southern & Penn. 25 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2 52 53
HAY—Choice Timothy 14 50 15 00
Good to Prime 13 50 14 00
FRESH—Rye in ear 11 00 11 50
Wheat 6 50 7 00
Oat 7 00 7 50

CANNED GOODS

TOMATOES—Std. No. 2 70
No. 1 65
PEAS—Standard 1 10 1 40
Beans 80
CORN—Dry Pack 80
Molasses 70

BIRDS

CITY STEERS 8 1/2 @ 10
City Cows 8 1/2 @ 9

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES