

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City. — Simple blouses with deep round collars are among the latest designs shown and are very generally becoming. The smart May



BLOUSE WAIST.

forty-four inches wide will be required with one and a half yards thirty-two inches wide for chemisette and sleeve puffs.

Lace Combination.
It is no longer enough to trim a dress with lace. It must be smoothed in lace of one color and relieved by touches in another. A black Chantilly or Cluny, say, is given great dash if made of deep yellow be discovered here and there. Then, too, a cream-white lace dress will be twice as lovely for trimmings of softly golden lace. These may be scattered appliques, insertions or yokes on skirt or bodice.

Beauty of the Panama.
The beauty of the Panama hat is that when simply trimmed, as it should be this year, it can be rolled into a bundle and packed away into a trunk or bag, and come out as good as new. Instead of the plain band, occasionally a Panama is to be seen with the narrow silk ribbon, but tied in front, or a little at the side, and a quill thrust through it.

Tresses Bound With Flowers.
The flowers and wreaths for evening wear are particularly pretty. One, a semi-wreath of rose petals, finished with one enormous rose and a twist of black tulle; while for a brunette what could be more effective than one of bright-lined poppies with tints of scarlet tulle?

A Most Effective Trimming.
Fancy herring-bone stitching, or feather stitching, as some people call it, is one of the most effective trimmings on linen frocks. It is used with or without the stripplings of the material or silk.

Tea Gowns.
The smartest tea gowns are fitted quite close by half bodices of heavy lace; this idea, with the broad sweep of the pleated skirt, gives a graceful effect.

Misses' Five-Gored Skirt.
The graduated circular flounce is a



GIRL'S ETON COSTUME.

ers of the waist line are staid with a band of material, or the fulness is drawn up by means of tapes inserted in an applied casing.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size four and a quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide will be required when elbow sleeves are used; four and three-quarter yards twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required when elbow sleeves are used; four and three-quarter yards twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, six and one-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide will be required when the

GIRL'S ETON COSTUME.

Young girls are never more charming and attractive than when wearing some variation of the fashionable Eton. This stylish little costume includes all the latest features and can be made simpler or more fanciful as the trimming is varied and the sleeves are plain or made with puffs. The May Manton original from which the large drawing was made is of novelty goods in mixed browns with trimmings of banana yellow taffeta and brown velvet ribbon and full front and sleeve puffs of the banana colored silk, but all dress materials can be used. Serge with a plain skirt, straight bands of black on the jacket, plain sleeves and taffeta full front seems a simple and serviceable school frock. Pretty light colored costumes or simple silks, made as illustrated, are charming for afternoons at home and various combinations might be suggested for street wear.

The front is simply full, finished with a narrow standing collar and closes at the centre back. The Eton includes a seamless bodice with round and flat and an Algon collar and novel fancy sleeves, that are arranged on a plain foundation. The skirt is five-gored with the richness at the back laid in inverted pleats.

To cut this costume for a girl of ten years of age five and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and three-quarter yards



FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

flounce is used; four and three-quarter yards twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide, four and five-eighth yards thirty-two inches wide or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide when the skirt is made plain.

WOMAN'S REALM

THAT CUTTING MAT.

In Its Best Form It Gives a Patterned Touch to the Toilet.

The favoritism shown for the so-called cutting mat is a conspicuous sign of the manifold requirements of a woman's summer outfit at the present day. A few years ago such an article was almost wholly unnecessary with many women, but now that golf, tennis, yachting and bicycle riding are indulged in so freely not only one, but several of these hats prove extremely useful and stylish.

Never before was the cutting mat so truly becoming as it is now. With this, as with the gowns of the season, white is the preferred color both in hat and trimming, although it is frequently touched off with some pretty tint. As for shapes the sailor again holds a prominent place, many of the more fanciful hats being hardly more than modifications of the sailor. Just now hats made of different varieties of grass in natural tints are much in request, as are also the English split straw and Panama braids. An extremely handsome model sailor hat of white English split straw braid has the edge of the brim bound with white gailon and the crown encircled by a band of black velvet ribbon, terminating in a flat bow at the left side. A heavy plume of white coq feathers, flecked with black, is confined on the left side of the brim by a rhinestone buckle, and sweeps around the brim in front to within a few inches of the back. Another extremely simple but unusually picturesque hat to be worn on the beach is on the sailor order, having a medium tall crown and wide, soft brim, slightly dipped in the front. The only trimming is an inch and a half band of black velvet ribbon tied in a bow directly in the back. The bow has long loops falling below the brim of the hat, while the ends hang down slightly below the loops to the wearer's shoulders. This trimming may be modified by making the loops short and the long ends alone to fall over the brim.

Draperies, quilts, wings and fruit vie with one another as decoration for some of the really elaborate shore and country hats. A dainty fancy in trimming one of the heavy new grass braids, of fern tint, is to twist about the low crown a full drapery of white satin meshwork, neatly dotted in black, and over this to drape a plume of white tress feathers, carrying it from the left to the right side.

The skirt waist hat, with its flat, broad crown, extending far even as far as the edge of the brim, and its trimming of full satin or mull, between crown and brim, remind one forcibly of a great piece of lacy cake with rich creamy fillings. On some women, however, this is jaunty and becoming.

The odd device of thrusting the quill through the brim is another feature of the styles of this summer, and there is absolutely no limit to the fantastic angles which the quills are thus made to assume.

The white canvas hat with its decoration of white mull and white coq feathers, is of extremely light weight, and therefore attractive for bicycling, tennis or other active sports, while the short brimmed sailor, with simple band trimming, is always in taste on the water. Walking and mountain hats, too, are worn in the style which has the crown indented on top and sides. These are pretty and appropriate when made in white and ornamented with the fashionable coq feathers.—New York Tribune.

Profits of Dressmaking.

Jokes about dressmakers' bills have been thrashed out by the conical journals time out of mind, but a recent report of profits made in the English newspapers by a well-known Paris establishment, though by no means among the most famous, would seem to justify them all. To be sure it is a report to shareholders, and its publication is in the nature of an advertisement, but the figures given are astonishing. The concern started modestly in Paris over ten years ago, and the profits of the first year were \$100; they jumped in the following four to the following figures: \$19,000, \$32,000, \$164,000, \$224,000. It was then thought best to turn the establishment into a stock company, with limited liability, capitalized at \$2,500,000. The profits of the com-

pany for the last four years were \$204,000, \$290,000, \$327,000 and \$413,000, that is to say \$1,338,000 net profits, or more than half the amount of the nominal capital in four years. One cause for the amount of business is perhaps the practice of giving credit to customers, the books showing an indebtedness to the company of \$878,000. There is no doubt that the business is profitable and the bills proportionately high.—New York Sun.

Golf Croquet the Latest Fad.

One of the latest fads is golf croquet. It was originated by Lieutenant Commander Henry McCrea, of the United States Navy. The balls used are similar to ordinary croquet balls, only made smaller. The mallet is also shaped somewhat like the croquet mallet, but has a longer and more solid handle, like the golf club. One end of the mallet is lifted or cut off on an angle, so that in the first drive, which is made exactly as in a game of golf, the ball is sent a much longer distance than in ordinary croquet. The wickets used in golf croquet are square-topped and are placed irregularly and at irregular distances, so that the ground resembles a miniature golf course with wickets instead of holes. When near a wicket the shot is made with the straight edge of the mallet. The game has the merit of occupying less space than a golf course, is easier played, and requires far less exertion. Complete sets for playing golf croquet complete four or six-man-hand mallets, with hickory shafts and leather grips, six white-walnut balls and nine nickel-plated wickets.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Girl's Outfit for Summer Visits.

When we are to be guests at a friend's house or at an inn we need to transport thither our entire wardrobe. A little planning will indicate the trim, short traveling skirt, the skirt waist and jacket, and the neat sailor hat for the journey; the pretty reception dress, the evening and dinner costume, and the ample supply of fresh waists for everyday wear, with golf or bicycle skirt. A small trunk and a hand-bag will usually contain an outfit for a fortnight's visit, and a cross-suit case tends toward economy to the requirements of three or four days of a week. Experienced travelers cross the Atlantic and spend three months in Europe unencumbered with less baggage than some young women carry to the White Mountains or to the Adirondacks for a single month. For many reasons a trunk is a comfortable adjunct when a person is away from home, but it should not be too large, and it should be judiciously packed.—Margaret E. Sangster, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

An Attractive Coat.

A pretty coat which is simple and yet attractive is made of a cream white canvas cloth and trimmed with conventional designs in stitched bands of white silk. The front of this opens to show the revers applied with lace, and the edge of these revers shows a line of black velvet. There is a full of cream white chiffon reaching half the length of the coat from the neck.

Ideal Summer Frock.

A woman who is an authority says that the ideal simple summer frock is of white serge, a coat and skirt, with a white lawn shirt waist, with tucking, in preference to applied trimming; a black and white foulard tie, and a Panama hat with black ribbons.

Tuckings Popular.

Tuckings are apparently as popular as ever. Some used are fully an inch wide, while others are so tiny that they seem like cordings.

FRILLS FASHION.

Evening gowns for young married women are cut very low back and front and deficiencies are supplied with a drapery of tulle.

Pretty ties have deep-pleated ends of color, soft, pale blue and white. The ties are of good material and well made, and are consequently worth while.

Attractive white ties are finished on the ends with sprays of embroidery of single flowers, daisies, or forget-me-nots, or roses. The ties are of fine lawn.

The fashion for dressing the hair low on the nape of the neck is growing in fame and the front hair slightly waved is parted either in the center or a little to one side.

Among the new materials which are coming in the market is something called curliup in a light gray. It resembles curliup, and to have any style must be tailor made.

The very latest corset is a compromise between the old model and the later one with the exaggerated straight front. The straight line is not confined to the front entirely, but is distributed all around, making the curve at the back more natural.

Ostrich feathers promise to be very conspicuous in military next autumn, and birds' plumage of all sorts, dyed in all sorts of colors, is being made up into breeches, wings and hats, as real as the genuine songsters for winter hat ornaments. Sea gulls and pigeons are very much used now in hats for seaside wear, reformer dyed in hues never seen in the gull family before.

One of the special advantages of the present fashion for this materials is found in its effect on summer mourning, which is more pleasing to look upon and more agreeable to wear than ever before. With the nets, chiffons, veilings, China silks, and crepes de chine in black, there is no need to burden one's self with heavy fabrics. Mourning taffetas and muftins are also very much worn.

Long loose driving coats of white linen of the silky quality are one of the swaggar things of fashion. They are made simply with a piping of colored lines, or more elegantly finished with a deep collar of lace over which a narrow collar of black velvet turns down about the neck. The sleeves are full bishops with wrist bands of velvet and lace, and sometimes there are little covers of tacked white silk edged with black velvet.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



BRIC-A-BRAC.

Suggestions for the Finishing Touches of the Artistic Home.

Sage green is most popular in the cameo vase. This vase must not be confused with Wedgewood, as it is not English at all, and in contradiction is known as cameo vase.

A new shape, low, shallow and decidedly graceful, is observed among the newest finger bowls. The new cuttings in these are very handsome. Others, inlaid with gold are quite attractive too, and still others show delicately tinted green or rose color.

Among the latest showings of Rockwood, just returned from the Paris Exposition, a nasturtium and a chrysanthemum pattern are particularly striking. A lipped pitcher design not unlike an Oriental water-bottle in shape, is most graceful among the shapes.

With pottery of all nations one is bewildered to keep track of each style. The Dutch is possibly the most familiar. Now the Swedish is making its way into popular favor. The effects, colorings and designs are quite characteristic and just what one would suppose would come from that northern land.

Acquired metal, for instance, brass candlesticks lacquered to make them easy to care for, is disdained by artistic house furnishers. The duller the brass the better liked, only never tarnished.

Cut glass handles with silver blades, while still seen, are not nearly so new or favored as a season or two ago.

A quaint jug-like shape is a feature of many of the latest pitchers. This effect is largely produced by the size and shape of the handles.

So-called Pompadour copper and bronze bowls are fashions latest fancy for flower holders. Their odd shapes are modeled after the antique.

The majority of the newest and smartest pieces of cut glass are so much lower than the shapes formerly used as almost to seem squat. This is particularly noticeable in the much shortened stems of goblets, compote dishes, etc.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Fig Compote—Take one dozen large figs, cut in halves or quarters; put them into a saucepan with a packet of gelatine, two ounces of fine sugar and enough water to quite cover them; then simmer slowly for two hours, then pour into a wet mould. When quite set turn out and serve with spoonfuls of whipped cream round.

Blueberry Pudding—Line a pudding dish with thin slices of bread and butter, turn in a quart of blueberries; cover with slices of the bread and butter and pour over the whole a quart of milk, mixed with the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. Bake till the custard is a nice brown, then put in the refrigerator to get ice cold for luncheon. Eat with cream.

Fruit Biscuit—Mix together two cups of flour, one-third teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoons of butter, creamed, add to flour and mix well; add one-half cup sugar and two-thirds cup of milk; add one cup of currants or raisins. Drop from spoon onto bake on greased pans in good oven about twenty-five minutes.

Banana Cream Custard—One pint of milk, one cup sugar, two eggs. When cold, add one pint of cream and six bananas cut in slices (add a little lemon juice, if the bananas lack flavor), sugar to taste. Put in a freezer and pack with ice and salt. When the cream is frozen remove dasher. Stir well and pack down in bottom of can. Let it stand an hour at least, to ripen.

Spice Drops—Cream one-half cup of butter and one cup of molasses, one-half cup of sweet milk, the yolks of three eggs and three cupfuls of flour in which has sifted three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add a salt-spoonful of ground nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon, and flavor with the grated rind of a lemon. Drop in small spoonfuls on a tin lined with buttered paper. Bake in a "quick" oven.

Berry Muffins—Mix two cups of sifted flour, one-half teaspoon salt and two rounded teaspoons baking powder. Cream one-quarter cup butter with one-half cup sugar, add well beaten yolk of egg, one cup milk, the flour and the white of one egg beaten stiff; stir in carefully one heaping cup blueberries, which have been picked over, rinsed, dried and rolled in flour. Bake in muffin pans twenty minutes.

Tomato Ice Salad—Put a quart can of tomatoes in a saucepan over the fire with half an onion, a slice of green pepper, if convenient, three cloves, two bay leaves, a sprig of parsley, a teaspoonful of sugar, and pepper and salt to taste. Cook until the onion is tender, about ten minutes, remove from the fire, press through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. When cold freeze as water-ice and mold; a mellow mould is very pretty for it; pack in salt and ice in the usual way; turn out in a nest of crisp young lettuce and serve with a mayonnaise dressing in a sauceboat.

COURAGE OF SWORFISH.

Will Attack Anything, From a Man Shark to a Ship's Mast.

"They say," said a Commercial street fish dealer, "that New York will buy any kind of fish that is offered for sale. You know people around here, with few exceptions, don't pretend to eat founders, yet immense quantities of them are sold to the New York markets. Yes, it's a great fish town, but I'll tell you one thing that they haven't yet been educated up to. It's eating swordfish. Somehow they can't seem to believe that the fish is good to eat. In Boston, on the other hand, they can't get enough of them during the season, and, in fact, all through Massachusetts and Maine swordfish is considered almost equal to halibut. The fish are usually most plentiful around Block Island and Vineyard Sound, although a good many are taken all along the Maine coast.

"It is an easy matter to locate the sharp-nosed prowler of the sea, for, like the pirate that he is, he carries a warning with him in the shape of a big black fin that rises above the surface of the water as he plows along in search of something upon which to use his sword. He is afraid of nothing, and when enraged will attack anything from a man-eating shark to a whale or the bottom of a big schooner.

"The force of his thrust is terrible. Weighing, as the fish frequently do, 400 to 600 and 700 pounds, and equipped in the head with a sharp sword of bone three feet long, some of these monsters can penetrate the thick planking of vessels. Many such instances are recorded. An English bark arriving at Valparaiso some years ago heaved bodily. They had been started when out a few days from Valparaiso at feeding a sudden shock, as though the vessel had struck on a sunken wreck.

"They found that whatever had struck them clung to the bottom of the ship and shook her so that it was with difficulty she could be steered. After three days of tugging and twisting, the incubus, whatever it was, cleared itself and the ship steered as well as ever. On arrival at Valparaiso the vessel was docked and an examination showed that the gar-board strake, in this case a five-inch oak plank, had been pierced vertically by the sword of a swordfish, with nearly a foot of it inside and about the same or a little more outside. When the sword had run through the space between the bottom timbers it met with resistance from the sister keels on a heavy piece of oak timber about nine inches thick. When striking that the force of the fish was probably spent. The plank, I understand, with the sword still sticking in it, is now on exhibition in the British Museum.

"I could tell you lots of cases of an equally interesting nature. Some of them the fishermen have related to me here at the wharf, and others I have read about. Take it all round, the swordfish is a dangerous sort of thing to play with when he is in his native element. The sword can be polished so they will gleam like ivory and there is always a ready market for them."—Portland (Maine) Express

A NOBLE NAME.

A great responsibility is resting on my head. I worry about it through the day and nights when I'm in bed. Last week a baby boy to darter Idy's household came. An' they've left it to his gran'pap'er y'rick Jim 'Bil' name. I've been a-readin' histories, biographies an' such. To find the names of fellers that were either great or rich; I see they varied quite a bit from first to last; but, still, The most successful of 'em bore the good ol' name of 'Bil'.

New Mandy's hoppin' mad at me, an' a' set her foot down on it. I tell her gran' son's got to have a better name 'n that! I tell her Gower, Hazlett, Allingham an' Chillingworth. Congress, Blackstone an' Shakspere bore the name of Bill from birth. 'T' honored age; while Ayton, Bryant, Chamber an' Danlap. Cartwright an' Caxton, never thought it much of a mishap That they was christened it; an' so, let the boys be as well as will. I'm more an' more determined that I'll call the baby 'Bil'.

Bill Sherman done good fightin', an' Bill Everts soared in speech; I reckon Bill Lloyd, Garrison was some-thing of a power; Bill Howells done fine writin', but the only books fer me Are those turned out feel some ago by I cannot help but feel, someone, that name has got a charm— I've worn it sixty years myself, it ain't bitter pill. So, though to Mandy it may be a mighty bitter pill. The little chap at Idy's house I'm g'ing to christen 'Bil'.

—Roy Farrell Greene, in Puck.

Jingles and Jest

Where there's a will, there's a way for lawyers to break it.—Boston Transcript.

There was a man in our town who was a wondrous smart. He never tried to get there till he had a first-class start. —Detroit Free Press.

Miss Passay—"I dread to think of my fortieth birthday." Miss Pert—"Why? Did something unpleasant happen then?"—Tit-Bits.

"Pa, what is a philosopher?" "A philosopher, Jimmie, is a man who thinks he has got through being a fool."—Detroit Free Press.

Some room we may wake for our slum-And find, in this wonderful age, That the automobile's a back number. And that flying machines are the rage. —Washington Star.

Sunday-school Teacher—"Now, Tommy, you may give your conception of the 'future state.'" Tommy—"Please, ma'am, it's a Territory."—Philadelphia Record.

School Teacher—"What have the numerous expeditions to the North Pole accomplished?" Scholar—"Made geography lesson harder."—Town and Country.

Charley Lilevate—"I've got a deuce of a headache, don't yer know." Sarcastic Friend—"That so? Must be one of these 'aching voids' we sometimes read about."—Judge.

Willie—"Oh, ma, I have such a pain in my stomach." Fond Mother—"Willie, you have been eating something!" Willie—"No, ma'am, I didn't eat a thing but eight green apples."—Ohio State Journal.

"Whim would you do if you had a million dollars?" said one plain everyday man. "Oh," replied the other. "I suppose I'd put in most of my time comparing myself with some one who had a billion and feeling discontented."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Nooxy—"I think it's the most ridiculous thing to call that man in the bank a 'teller.'" Mrs. Chummy—"Why?" Mrs. Nooxy—"Because they simply won't tell at all. I asked one day how much my husband had on deposit there, and he just laughed."—Philadelphia Press.

Ginseng Farms in Wisconsin.

Before the days of the triumph of the buzz saw in Wisconsin, the woods abounded in ginseng, but with the cutting away of the forest the source of the supply diminished. Not only is this true in Wisconsin, but in all other States as well. In order to meet the increasing demand which has come with the decreasing supply several ginseng farms have been established in Wisconsin, the most celebrated of which is that of Emanuel Lewis, at Hemlock, as well as those of H. S. Seymour, at Richland Centre, and W. G. Palmer, of Boynton. Mr. Lewis was the first man in the State to conceive the idea of propagating the root and now has over 30,000 healthy plants. The product brings over four dollars a pound at the present time. There are others who desire to engage in the ginseng culture, but find it difficult to obtain either the plants or seed at a reasonable price. The unabated demand for the root in the Orient keeps the price at such a mark that it would be unprofitable to use the roots in starting a farm, and the seeds are so scarce that they sell for one dollar per ounce. The root is almost exclusively used by the Chinese for nearly every ailment.—New York Sun.

The Life of a Gum Gatherer.

The life of the gum gatherer in the Maine woods is necessarily a hard one. It is also terribly lonesome. All winter the man with the gum pack sits like a shadow from tree to tree, silently gathering gum, and having no company other than the wild things in the forest, except perhaps at times when he goes out to some settlement, walking twenty or thirty or forty miles on snowshoes, to get provisions and perhaps get his mail from the little woodsman's postoffice. But he sticks to it, does the gum man, and in the spring he "knuffs" down to Bangor, there to market his gum, and perhaps indulge in a few of the fading joys of town.

Such is the story of gum, the kind of gum that makes the Yankee feel like going back home whenever he smells it or takes a chew of it; the kind that puts to shame the sweetened confections made by machinery; in fact, the real spruce gum, that is so much a part of the resources of Maine as ice, or lumber, or granite, or pretty girls.

A Vast Gum Region.

There is a vast territory in Northern Maine from which gum comes, a region larger than the State of Massachusetts, covered by deep spruce forests, broken only by lakes and streams. Out of this region in the spring come many men bearing their packs of gum on their backs. Some have devoted their whole time for the winter to gathering gum. Others have combined with this work trapping fur-bearing animals. A number of guides, who in the fishing and hunting season traverse the woods with parties of sportsmen, devote their winters to gathering gum.