

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR



New York City.—Nothing serves the purpose of an all-round useful wrap more perfectly than the golf cape. It is worn for travelling, driving, walk-



GOLF CAPS.

ing, bad weather, almost every occasion except the game from which it takes its name. On the way to and from the links it may, and often does, serve as well as when the walk or drive have no such end, but for actual play it is impossible and never seen.

The smart May Manton example shown is cut after the latest English model, and is absolutely up-to-date in every detail. The original is made of tan colored cloth with plaid under side, but plain cloths and chevrons are quite as often worn, while light colored broadcloth makes an admirable evening wrap.

The cape is circular and fitted by means of shoulder darts. The hood is simple and carefully shaped, opening slightly at the centre back to give a pointed effect. The storm collar is cut in sections and fits snugly at the throat while it flares freely as it curves upward toward the head. Shoulder straps are arranged on the inner side which support the weight and obviate all strain.

To cut this cape for a woman of medium size two and three-eighths yards of material fifty-six inches wide will be required.

Yoke Blouse Closing at Back.
Fancy blouses that close at the back are and will be much worn both as part of entire costumes for indoor wear and the odd bodices that find such an important place in every complete wardrobe. The dainty and attractive May Mantion design illustrated in the large drawing includes several novel features and is adapted to many materials. The original is made of Nile green louisiana silk, the yoke and sleeves being enriched by applied discs

wild flowers and garden plants. The colors are exquisite. No wonder it is a costly fabric.

The New Elizabethan Ruff.
Although of black, instead of white, there is no question but that the new ruff or neck ruff, innocently wide and stiff, stands out about the head like the ruff of an Elizabethan. At the neck the new ruff rises to meet the hat brim, which this winter is low. You cannot wear the new ruff if your hair is dressed low. The ruff covers the lower part of the face in low extreme in-stinctness. A peculiarity of the immensely wide ruff is its lack of ends. It lies beneath the chin with two narrow black ribbons, which are quite lost to sight beneath the billowing pleats and undulating folds of the huge new ruff.

Baby Cloaks.
Baby cloaks have many of them rather deep caps this year, and a satin erod or piping is an almost universal finish for a plain edge or as the heading of a ruff or lace. The backs of the small cloaks are rather full, some obtaining the fullness from an inverted pleat and others from box pleats.

Sea Green Girdled Fringe.
An old fashion revived is seen to the fringe of double loops of bending, small sea-green glass beads, which hang five inches below the rim of an eucrotellar shade.

A Pretty New Material.
White net dotted all over with tiny jet spots and with a border of black lace applied on the white ground and heavily encrusted with jet is among the most exquisite of the new robe materials.

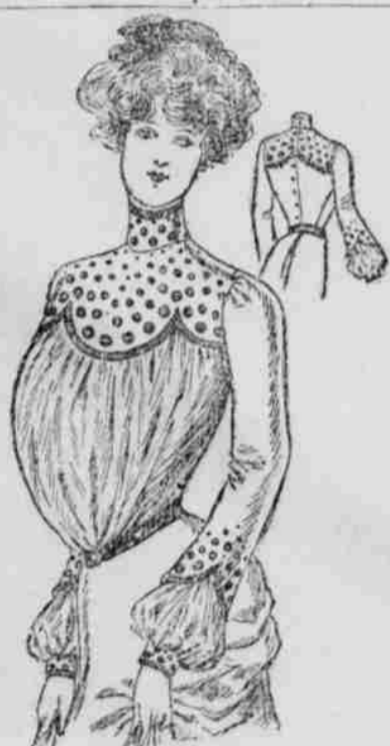
Silver Tissue Much Used.
Silver tissue is being much used as a background for the fine laces and embroideries of the season.

Woman's Tailored Shirt Waist.
Simple severe tailored waists are much worn and suit many materials far better than any other sort. The May Mantion model shown is made of Saxony flannel, woven in Roman stripes of pastel tones, one of the newest and most fashionable waisting materials, and is eminently smart, but is equally desirable for embroidered stripes, the heavier flannels, corduroy, velveteen and all the materials which call for simplicity. The original is made of a fitting lining that renders it peculiarly snug and becoming, but the waist can be made unlined whenever preferred.

The foundation is fitted with single darts, shoulder and under-arm seams and closes at the centre front, out separately from the outside. The back of the waist is plain and smooth across the shoulders, but drawn under in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are laid in five narrow tucks each that extend from the shoulders and neck to yoke depth, and provide becoming fullness below. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with narrow square-corned cuffs. The neck is finished with a stock of plain silk edged with turn-over portions, and closes fastidiously at the centre back.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and a half yards of material twenty inches wide, three darts, shoulder and under-arm seams and closes at the centre front, out separately from the outside. The back of the waist is plain and smooth across the shoulders, but drawn under in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are laid in five narrow tucks each that extend from the shoulders and neck to yoke depth, and provide becoming fullness below. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with narrow square-corned cuffs. The neck is finished with a stock of plain silk edged with turn-over portions, and closes fastidiously at the centre back.

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YOKE BLOUSE.

of pounce in a deeper shade and edged with a narrow fancy braid, while the undersleeves are of cream chiffon, but all soft silk and wool fabrics are appropriate. The applied discs are entirely new this season, but do not involve any excessive labor while their effect is smart in the extreme.

The lining is smoothly and snugly, but closes with the outside at the centre back. The yoke is applied over the foundation, on indicated lines and is met by the smooth laces and full fronts. The sleeves are cut after the latest model and include full soft under puffs, with slightly bell-shaped over portions, the edges of which are curved to match the yoke. The stock collar is plain and is attached to the neck, closing with the blouse at the centre back.

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Broche Mousseline.
Fairy fingers surely developed the airy fabric known as broche mousseline. Let no one imagine because it is a muslin that it will be low-priced. You can have it by paying \$7.50 for one yard! To be sure, it is double width, a good 46 inches across from selvage to selvage. It displays a double set of patterns. First the surface of the mousseline is flaked over with single flowers or wreaths of sprays of white blossoms, raised up as if embroidered. Over this here and there and on either side are the clusters of field flowers, pink, blue, yellow, blue, red and the green foliage of

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TAILORING SHIRT WAIST.

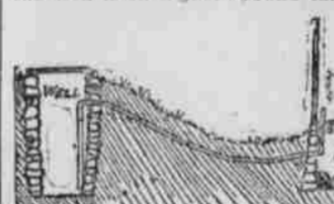
AGRICULTURAL.

Grass For a Permanent Pasture.
For a permanent pasture timothy, red top and orchard grass are generally used, as these grasses seem to hold out as well as any. Other kinds may be added, if preferred, but the three mentioned should never be omitted.

How to Milk a Kicking Cow.
According to the Ohio Homestead the best way to milk a kicking cow is simply to milk her and pay no attention to the kicking. Stand against the shoulder and throw the right arm over the cow; lean forward and milk with the left hand. The cow cannot reach the milker, and if he treats her kindly and pays no attention to the kicking she will soon get over it. The main thing is to stick to the milking until it is done.

Use the Feed Cutter.
All animals on the farm prefer foods that may not be relished by some others. The farmer should take advantage of this fact and utilize all the materials that might be wasted if there were not some animals that would accept them. A judicious use of the feed cutter, mixing a little bran or meal with the cut food, and tempting the animals with a variety, will render serviceable even such food as wheat straw. There are several modes of serving corn fodder that will make it acceptable to dairy animals.

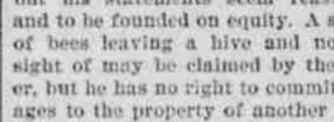
A Syphon From the Well.
Most farm houses should have a pipe from the well to the kitchen sink, saving an enormous amount of work. If the well is on higher ground than the house the water will syphon into the cistern, requiring almost no effort to pump it up the few remaining feet.



It is a shame to carry water year after year from the well to the house when the water will run in itself. It is more important to save labor in house work than elsewhere on the farm, for there is less of strength indoors.—New York Tribune.

Law and Bees.
The law in regard to bees is thus laid down by a writer in the Farmer's Tribune, we know not how correctly, but his statements seem reasonable and to be founded on equity. A swarm of bees leaving a hive and not lost sight of may be claimed by the owner, but he has no right to commit damages to the property of another to get them or to cut a tree or even a branch of a tree. A swarm of bees upon a tree, or even seen flying through the air, may be claimed by the finder if the original owner is not known or does not follow them up, but they must be kept in sight by the claimant. A swarm of bees wild in a tree belongs to the finder, if he marks his name on the tree, before it can be cut or in any way damaged to secure the bees or honey, yet the owner of the tree is not supposed to own either bees or honey if they have been previously found and claimed by another party. Thus some friendly agreement is best policy for both parties, lest they get the bees and the lawyers have the honey.

Ingenious Hay Stacker.
A patent has recently been issued to a Montana man which provides a hoisting device to be used as a hay stacker, derrick and the like. The device consists of a base constructed in adjustable sections locked together by a key which is inserted in one of



DERRICK WITH HAY FORK.

three recesses formed in the sections. In sections at the ends of the base sections side sections having ball ends are received. Thus universal joints are produced. The side sections are composed of sliding members, the upper of which are raised by a ratchet drum and rope. Forked guy ropes support the side sections, corresponding members of the forked portions of the guy ropes being connected at the same side to each other. A pulley is suspended between the upper members of the side sections, and over the pulley a hoist rope is carried. The end of the hoist rope, if it be so desired, may be connected with a sling, a platform or with any device necessary in hoisting material of different kinds. The device is described in the Scientific American, from which the illustration is reproduced.

Treatment of Overrich Soil.
Perhaps you are killing your soil with kindness. Old gardens that have been superabundantly fed with manure year after year often behave in an unsatisfactory manner. The soil has become so rich as a manure heap itself, and is apparently in the best condition for the production of maximum crops of any kind of vegetables. Yet the old stand-by will not do as well as they used to, and even skillful cultivation cannot prevent their often turning out complete failures. We have had such complaints frequently, especially by people who

stick," but it is not quite plain what exact condition should be understood by that term. We incline to the belief that the cause of the trouble is to be found in the fact that the soil has become corrupt with fungi, and perhaps insect enemies. The fermentation of organic matter in such soil is unusually favorable to the generation and propagation of lower form of life, the parasitic nature of which will not give much chance for the development of the higher forms on which they feed. So much for theory. What we would do in practice is to give the soil a thorough change in feed and treatment, withhold barnyard manure or any other organic fertilizer entirely, and perhaps change the crops for a few years. To dispose of injurious fungi and insects we would make liberal applications of air-slacked lime, or the refuse of lime kilns, and perhaps try a light sprinkling of sulphate of iron (green copperas) well pulverized. If nitrogenous manure were thought necessary for any crop we would use only nitrate of soda, and in any case would only grow those crops for a year or two that have seemed to be least affected by the unfavorably soil conditions.—The Epitomist.

An Experiment With Winter Lambs.
Much attention is necessary to raise lambs successfully for the winter and early spring trade. In the first place secure a cow of a good lamb producing strain, preferably belonging to one of the mutton breeds. There is some difficulty in having the lambs come at the right time. They should be dropped from the beginning of October to the middle of November. This gives them an opportunity to get a start before very cold weather sets in. The ewes also give milk much more freely than later. If the weather is fine the lambs may be allowed to run in the yard or pasture a few hours every day. If some green feed such as rye, rape or mustard can be provided they will do well. The lambs must not be allowed to remain out in cold or wet weather.

The ewes should be provided with an unlimited supply of good feed, especially when confined to the barn. Silage and clover hay with an occasional feed of shredded cornstalks should comprise the roughage. As a grain ration use a mixture of linseed and cottonseed meal, with whole or cracked corn and bran. Oats are fine feed, but as a rule are too high in price in this part of the country.

I like a basement barn with a southern exposure for sheep. This can be kept at an even temperature, but must be well ventilated and free from drafts, with a thoroughly dry floor. The floor must be well bedded and kept perfectly clean. The ewes should be divided into small lots of not more than twenty, so they will not crowd at the trough. They should also have plenty of rough and rack room. Those with twins should be placed in a separate enclosure, as they will require more feed than the others.

The lambs should have a separate pen where they can go to feed, and should be given corn, linseed meal, cornmeal and beans, with plenty of good clover hay.

Sheep should always have plenty of water and salt. It is best to have this where they can get at it at any time. Winter lambs require a great deal of attention, and unless this can be given do not attempt to raise them. However, they usually sell for high prices and fully pay for all the effort expended.—Richard Wolley, in New England Homestead.

Improving the Apple Crop.
The American apple crop is rapidly becoming the leading crop of the United States so far as actual returns are concerned, and our exports of these fruits are growing larger and more valuable every year. No grain or other farm product is more generally or more widely cultivated than the apple. This fruit is by all odds our national fruit. It is raised from Maine to Florida now, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is eaten in every American home almost the year round, and England and Germany are rapidly imitating us in the matter of consumption. Our apples sell better in the European markets than any of the continental fruits, and the prices thus obtained help to swell the returns to our farmers on lands where wheat and corn fall through drought, or where these cereals cannot be raised successfully.

The question of improving the quality of our apples, and increasing the yield, is one that more farmers are actually interested in than that of improving corn or wheat. Injury to the apple crop may not cause such ruinous disaster to some few States as corn or wheat, but it will reach a wide number of farmers in the whole country. One of the perplexing questions in apple growing is the dropping off of fruits when very small or half grown. The waste of apples from this cause alone is enormous. Spraying with dust stops the loss, for the cause seems to be deeper than the attacks of insects and blights. There is a theory that the blossoms are not properly fertilized, and that the fruit cannot consequently ever reach maturity. The apples are doomed to fall off when half grown and are wasted. Some experiments have been made recently that help to confirm this theory. In a large orchard where the dropping off was a serious handicap to successful apple raising the attempt was made to prove or disprove this theory. Right in the midst of the orchard, which was of fifty acres, a score of beehives were located. The bees literally swarmed in the orchard at blooming time, and the insects buzzed around the blossoms in swarms. There was little more done to the orchard other than that of ordinary spraying. That year the fruit yield was from ten to twenty per cent. higher than from the second and third year the same practice was kept up, and the increase was even more apparent. In that orchard, at least, the apple trees were apparently helped by the presence of the bees. Whether or not it would prove true in all cases is quite another question. It is a matter, however, that deserves some more extended experiment, for if bees in this total wreck. Trout's drug store, Trout's drug store.

WOMAN'S REALM

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Sandwich Making is a Practical Girl's Specialty.
In an article in the Delinquent on "Girls' Interests and Occupations" the following description is given of a profitable business that has been discovered by a practical girl:

She makes sandwiches for teas, receptions, card parties, stag parties and children's parties, as well as for travelers' luncheon baskets, and makes over twenty-five varieties. At first she thought it may seem a very ordinary matter to make a sandwich, but not so when one must satisfy delicate and fastidious tastes or make up a richly seasoned little article which will either whet the appetite or satisfy its cravings. Skill and refinement, a knowledge of delicious combinations which will please the palate, an eye for pretty effects in shapes, and the neatest and daintiest of methods, are among the secret of success. The use of the very best butter and materials is of importance. Careful packing in paraffine paper is necessary when the sandwiches are being sent to their destination. Fancyful shapes are the diamond and heart for card parties, strips, triangles and circles are favored for teas. Among the various kinds made by this busy girl are the cream cheese, mustard, chopped celery, cucumber, lettuce and olive sandwiches. She never puts a slice of meat in a sandwich. Chicken is pounded and only the breast used, ham is chopped fine and the seasonings are pungent and delightful, or highly flavored foreign cheeses are used for stag parties.

The golf sandwich is new. It is cut round with a biscuit cutter and is of brown bread, spread with chopped olives, minced lettuce and water cress, tarragon, paprika, parsley and chives, mixed with mayonnaise. Another delicious kind is of pounded chicken, mixed with the yolk of mashed hard-boiled egg, cream and onion juice; and still another is of anchovy paste mingled with cheese, and mustard. The aesthetic sandwich is an idea imported from England. It is the rose, the violet or the nasturtium by name and is made by shutting fresh, unsalted butter in a tight jar with the flowers for several hours. The butter absorbs the flavor and is spread on bread which has been treated in the same manner. Home made bread, a day old, is used by this busy girl for her little trade. She makes it and bakes it, and it is of delicious quality, cut thin as a wafer for the sandwiches and crusts not used. Jam sandwiches are rolled and are delicious when made of raspberry, orange, guinea or apple crushed currants. The girl who provides all these dainties has placed them on sale at one of the exchanges for women's work and receives plenty of orders, beside supplying many private customers as well.

Women and Handwriting.
If handwriting is an index of character American women are all getting to be exactly alike. Every fashionable woman now writes the angular English hand and others are cultivating it. Good form decrees that paper, ink and wax must be of a certain style, and this, taken in conjunction with the similarity of penmanship, makes one fashionable woman's letter resemble another's almost exactly.

The angular writing possesses one merit, that of being easily distinguishable. Contrasted with the fine, light, slanting Italian handwriting that was the fashion for women thirty or forty years ago, the writing of the modern woman shows a remarkable change. Even ten or fifteen years ago the school girl who wrote with a heavy black stroke of the pen was considered at fault, while extremely light or delicately shaded Spencerian penmanship was commended as perfect. But all this is changed nowadays. The blacker the writing the more character it is supposed to possess, just as the sketches of some artists who are lavish with their India ink are rated as strong. Shading has gone out entirely.

It was quite a fad with women of long ago to cross their four and five-page letters of finely traced writing. Such a letter to-day would be undecipherable to modern eyes. There is no need for the average woman to cross her letters nowadays, as they are as brief as possible. The long soulful outpourings with pen and ink between women friends are no longer indulged in. It has been said that the art of letter writing has completely died out, and that there are no more love letters of the old sort written between betrothed couples. Even among women the telegraph and the telephone have done much to make letter writing as it used to be practiced considered an out-of-date accomplishment.—Chicago News.

New Veilings.
Veilings are taking a stronger and stronger hold on the feminine fancy. They remind one involuntarily of the "something soft and flowing" that is the graphic description usually employed by the masculine novelist in portraying his heroine's gown. Truth to tell, they are so soft and flowy and full and packed in so many places that only the most painstaking scrutinizer could tell one to see just how they are put together. In no other material are the folds so elastic, the seams and hems and tucks so prone to melt away into one nebulous mass.

White veiling is misty and aesthetic to a degree, and as it is mostly affected by youthful women, it is purchased and shired in a mode that is possible only to slender figures. A white nun's veiling has annexed to the gathered skirt a ruff that is laid in minute tucks along the upper part. The ruff, which by means of front tabs, is secured at 7:30.

ered at both edges, and applied to two serpentine rows that cross one another and form a single row of medallions all the way around. The same arrangement of medallions is applied to the bloused waist, running from shoulder to the waist at either side of smooth white vest. The ribbon medallions on the waist are filled in with small lace motifs. A wide girdle is worked into the full waist with shirring threads. The sleeves, which are quite full, are shirred once half way between the shoulder and the elbow, and again are closely shirred all the way from the elbow to the wrist.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Military Coat.
A good model to follow for your cloth gown has the new bodice yelopt the military coat. This is a tight-fitting, double-breasted, three-quarter-length affair. It is only fastened as far as the waist. It has a distinct style of its own, and is strictly tailored finished. Twenty black velvet flattened small buttons are made to appear as if in groups of five on account of the decoration of ornamental stitching. From each of five buttons a line of machine stitching runs to a point on the right side, slightly beyond the middle of the waist. The lines of machine stitching converge at the point, making ornamental triangles of stitching, and in connecting the group of five buttons apparently detach them from the others in line. Below the waist the long skirts of our military coat are edged with a double row of machine stitching. The designs in stitching simulate braiding in soutache, but are considered rather more novel. The patterned rows of stitching decorate the collar, the coat front and the gauntlet upturned cuffs. The cuffs are stitched in rows for almost their entire height.

The tailored skirt accompanying the military coat has been made up on a circular foundation, finished with a dust ruffle. The feature is the graduated flounce rising high in the back. Above the flounce are nine rows of machine stitching sweeping upward toward the back. This serves as a heading for the ornamental stitching on the flounce, a design of triangles resting on the broad base.

An Original Style of Entertaining.
A woman with an inventive turn of mind gave a tourist party for her summer guests. When they came down stairs, dressed in all sorts of weird costumes, the hall and porch had been converted into a big waiting room. There was a ticket window presided over by an urbane ticket man—the merry jester of the party. The usual number of hard settees and time cards, mailed about completed the setting. Inventive genius had here its opportunity. There was the director of a personally conducted tour, who had his people and their routes hopelessly mixed; there was the woman who lost her pass; the man with a half-grown child who insisted that she go free; the lost boy and the giggling school girl. After all sorts of amusing conversations, adventures and misadventures, the party had tickets and an improvised game, and, passing through to the lawn, finished the evening with dancing and supper.—Collier's Weekly.

The Southern Woman's Voice.
I think the reason Southern women have such deliciously soft voices may be traced to the deference of the men. Southern men look upon their women as angels. When a Southern man's wife or daughter begins to talk she doesn't have to yell for the purpose of attracting his attention or getting him to stop his story and give her a chance. When a Southern woman speaks the Southern man is silent and attentive. He listens to her words as if they were honey dripping to his lips. This attitude of respect upon the part of the man for the woman, which seems to be universal through the South, makes the Southern woman the gentle, sweet-voiced creature that she is.—J. Whitcomb Riley in an Interview.

FRILLS IN FASHION.
The Russian blouse is the favorite this season.

Black and white vies in favor with delicate colors in the new shirt waists and fancy blouses.

Ribbon in fancy designs is to be used extensively for gown and hat trimming during the season.

Fortral silk in the form of appliqued scrolls and other designs is used for trimming crepon and similar materials.

Turbans of cloth to match the costume, stitched and trimmed with quills, are the newest rainy day hats.

Heavy, thick-soled shoes and natty spats matching the short skirt or ulster, are worn with the modish rainy day or pedestrian costume.

Pompadour silk is extensively used for belts and trimming purposes. A novelty in trimmings is twine colored net, sprinkled with black dots.

Among the prettiest of coral chains are those which tie at the ends instead of fastening with a clasp. These have long tassels of the coral, one at each end, with little caps of gold filigree work.

Black and white are still to the fore in neckwear, and are to be found in the new fall styles. White is dotted with black in many shapes and sizes of dots. Bright-colored silk ties have some of them a border of white at the ends dotted with fine black dots.

The mirror charm, intended to be worn on a long neck-chain, is a novelty likely to interest the trinket lover. It consists of two parts, which slide open, revealing a tiny mirror. The front of the charm is encased in some effective floral or figure design, and the reverse side left plain for the owner's monogram.

It is not necessary nowadays to have one's ears pierced in order to wear earrings. One of the latest designs shows a large pearl on a mounting of gold that is almost invisible. A narrow gold wire curves around from the pearl setting to the back of the ear, and is secured to the bone of the ear.

ed at both edges, and applied to two serpentine rows that cross one another and form a single row of medallions all the way around. The same arrangement of medallions is applied to the bloused waist, running from shoulder to the waist at either side of smooth white vest. The ribbon medallions on the waist are filled in with small lace motifs. A wide girdle is worked into the full waist with shirring threads. The sleeves, which are quite full, are shirred once half way between the shoulder and the elbow, and again are closely shirred all the way from the elbow to the wrist.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Heavy, thick-soled shoes and natty spats matching the short skirt or ulster, are worn with the modish rainy day or pedestrian costume.

Pompadour silk is extensively used for belts and trimming purposes. A novelty in trimmings is twine colored net, sprinkled with black dots.

Among the prettiest of coral chains are those which tie at the ends instead of fastening with a clasp. These have long tassels of the coral, one at each end, with little caps of gold filigree work.

Black and white are still to the fore in neckwear, and are to be found in the new fall styles. White is dotted with black in many shapes and sizes of dots. Bright-colored silk ties have some of them a border of white at the ends dotted with fine black dots.

The mirror charm, intended to be worn on a long neck-chain, is a novelty likely to interest the trinket lover. It consists of two parts, which slide open, revealing a tiny mirror. The front of the charm is encased in some effective floral or figure design, and the reverse side left plain for the owner's monogram.

It is not necessary nowadays to have one's ears pierced in order to wear earrings. One of the latest designs shows a large pearl on a mounting of gold that is almost invisible. A narrow gold wire curves around from the pearl setting to the back of the ear, and is secured to the bone of the ear.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS:

REFINING ONE'S HOUSE.
A Chatty Chapter on the Subject of Furnishings.
Large and medium sized bowls are coming more and more to the front as a house decorative adjunct. Those of copper or brass are in high favor, while quaint Japanese ones, of the ware that shades from unglazed green to lightest gray, are, also, much liked as receptacles for flowers, for powdered orris to make the air fragrant, etc.

Woodwork and floors painted green in combination with delicately flowered walls and big blossomed chintz or cretonne upholstery and curtains are the favored bedroom decorative scheme of the hour.

Cut glass knobs are considered much smarter on Colonial furniture, just at present, than even the perfectly plain brass trimmings.

Women would do well to give much thought to color harmony and circumstances rather than style when choosing house furnishings. Upon the harmonious blending of wall and floor covering, together with the woodwork, depends much of the success of the room, yet some women, hearing that red walls "are the style," and seeing how effective a soft shade of it is with the pure black Flemish oak, straightway has it put on her walls to combine with yellow oak. How much better a gobelin blue burial or carriage paper would be? Then, too, often the mistake is made of having everything of one color to match, thereby causing monotony. Artistic decorators advocate old rose in rugs and hangings as a relieving contrasting but to gobelin blue walls, and yellow oak woodwork.

To have a valance wherever there is an excuse for one is to be in the latest mode. The most desirable bed is a Colonial mulligan four poster, with a valance around a tester, and all around the frame to the door. The correct fashion of hanging over draperies now is to have a straight breadth hanging each side of the window or doorway, with a valance all across the top. The openings of bay windows are also decorated with a valance now.

Softly tinted colored shades are better style at present for light fixtures than pure white ones, yet not the startling tints too often found in the ordinary shade. Artistic shades are rather difficult to find in inexpensive kinds. The perforated shades of copper and brass made by the arts and crafts societies are very smart and quite prominent among the latest interiors developed by exclusive decorators.

Copper nails with huge heads are the latest for holding down center floor coverings. They are especially effective on green or blue tery.

Curtains of English muslin in figured effect are becoming quite popular for dining room use. Their designs and colorings are really very effective, too. One especially attractive one, noted lately, had a large design in yellow, deep orange and green. By the way, yellow, whether true yellow, saffron, bronze yellow or orange, is very prominent for many and varied house decorative schemes just now.—Philadelphia Record.

To Clean Paint.
Squeeze a clean cloth out of hot water, dip it in whiting, and with this rub the paint till all dirt is removed. Rinse well with clean water, dry with a soft cloth and polish with a chamois leather. Paint cleaned in this way looks like new, and the whiting will not injure even the most delicate colors.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Cherry Cheese.—Put red cherries and chop them fine. To each pound of fruit add half a pound of white sugar and simmer slowly till a smooth, jelly-like mass. Seal in glasses like jelly, and when wanted use for filling layer cake, sandwiches or tarts. It is delicious served with whipped cream.

Jelled Apples.—Peel, halve and core six large apples. Make a syrup by boiling a pound of sugar and a pint of water. Let boil up once, then put in the apples