

## SHIRT WAISTS.

"A THING OF BEAUTY AND A JOY FOREVER."

New and Pretty Forms of the Shirt Waist—Sleeveless Eton Jackets Are Elaborately Decorated—New Form of Bonnet.

SHIRT WAISTS, like Banquo's ghost, will not "down;" they are too much of a joy forever, and may be easily made a thing of beauty. In its newest and prettiest form, says the New York Recorder, it is made of swiveled silk, which is well known to be a combination of silk and cotton, which goes through the laundry in a most satisfactory manner. There is one particular shade which is very attractive, and may be described as raspberry, with tiny seed figures all over its surface in white. This is made up into a short waist with a box-plaited front and yoke back, full sleeves gathered into stiffened cuffs, and is belted beneath the skirt.

The colors of the shirt waists as they are displayed on the counters suggest an old-fashioned garden, with their marigold and primrose yellows, carnation pinks, pea-pod greens, lilac and cornflower blue. Then there is another shade, which our grandmothers knew as "buff." And what a treacherous color, too; for a drop of tea or perspiration invariably results in a black spot, or discoloration, which nothing can remove.

Cotton chevrons in uneven checks is again largely used for shirt waists, but is not as cool for midsummer as percale or linen. A very cool and pretty waist is made of a Madras gingham in the true Creole plaid, combining red and yellow. It is fastened up the front with bright gold buttons half the size of a penny, and has gold studs in the cuffs. A certain Gotham belle has a set of buttons made of out-of-date gold dollars.

usual size stands erect over the forehead. The bonnet is of shot straw, green and black, like a beetle's wing, while a large wired lace bow, secured by a handsome diamond ornament, up-rears on either side.

### A CHARMING CHECKED ALPACA.

This is a girl's frock in checked alpaca with a full bodice and square cape with plaited frill. The collar, cuffs and waistband are of cerise velvet.



GIRL'S FROCK IN CHECKED ALPACA.

Wide strap of the same down the front, with large gold buttons.

### CRINKLED MATERIALS.

The number and variety of crinkled, waved and puckered-surfaced fabrics increase, reports the New York Ledger, like the flowers of spring. When they are not woven, they are machine crimped in such a bewildering, be-

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### DRAWBACKS TO THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

One of the most serious drawbacks to the cheese industry is the vast amount of cheese made which has been robbed of a part of its cream. The consumer buys a small piece, but its poor quality is against it, it is not eaten, goes to waste, and the housewife of economical tendencies does not buy again for months. If only good cheese, from whole milk, were made, the consumption would steadily increase. But the market has been so badly demoralized by the makers of poor cheese, that it will take years to recover its tone, even when poor cheeses are no longer sold—American Agriculturist.

### CULTIVATE THE ORCHARD GROUND.

The most successful fruit growers cultivate the ground under the orchards. But when they wish to check the too-luxuriant product of wood and leaf they sow the land with clover, to take up some of the surplus fertility of the soil, and thus greatly increase the yield and quality of the fruit. And this cultivation of the land under the trees has precisely the same effect as the working of the land under a corn crop. Nature's method with every kind of plant is to grow a great variety together, the strongest getting ahead of the weakest ones, but only making a poor growth at the best; and if we should follow nature's method of supporting the aboriginal man, as much a weed among animals as the weeds of the forest are among the trees.—New York Times.

### ASHES FOR HOGS.

A subscriber writes: If the ground upon which hogs are fed is clay or contains soft rock, which the hogs eat, will it hinder them from growing or fattening? I fed a bunch of hogs upon a clay hillside, which contained soft rock, and I noticed them rooting into the ground and eating the rock quite often. They did not grow or fatten as they should, but seemed very healthy. Was told hogs would not do well on such soil.

If our correspondent had supplied his hogs with ashes or something of that nature he would have found that they would have fattened more than they did, and would not have eaten so much of the soft rock he describes. Hogs have a craving for material of this kind, and it should be catered to by seeing that they always have access to hardwood ashes. When they are being fattened on corn this is especially advisable.

At the Wisconsin Experiment station they found that the effect of feeding such material as hardwood ashes and bone meal to hogs receiving a corn ration, resulted in a saving of twenty-eight per cent of the corn required to produce 100 pounds gain. The ashes seem to act as a corrective in some way and facilitates digestion. Hogs will be noticed frequently munching decayed brick, soft stone and other like material, especially if they have not been given ashes. In the three experiments referred to, in feeding ashes, it took 487 pounds of cornmeal to produce 100 pounds of gain, when bone meal was fed, and 929 pounds when these were withheld from the ration and corn fed alone. The strength of the bones of the hogs was more than doubled by feeding bone meal, a fact which has an important bearing on the common trouble experienced by fattening hogs losing the use of their legs owing to weakness.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

### HARNESS HORSES.

The breeding interests of the country demand the most careful consideration at the present time those engaged in it. Speed alone should not be our aim in breeding horses, says a correspondent of the Iowa Turf. You may choose the best speed-producing sire in the country, and you will realize that not over 50 per cent of his colts, at the outside, with the best of handling, will trot in 2:30 or better. Admitting this to be a fact, then, what are you going to do with the other fifty that cannot trot? The country today is overstocked with a class of horses that are not even good enough to make livery horses.

How many of you can go out and within a month pick up a carload of horses that, besides being well-bred, stand sixteen hands, will weigh 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, are sound in wind or limb, having good feet and legs, that are good colors, with stylish carriage of head and tail, and that can pull a road wagon or buggy at a 2:50 clip?

If you do get them you will find that you have paid their owners a good round price for them, notwithstanding the fact that horses are cheap. Breed, if you will, two sires that pro-

duce speed, as speed is a very desirable quality, but before breeding to a certain horse, see that you have a mare that is equally well bred, if possible and one that is stylish, sound and a good individual; then look for the same qualities in the stallion, and the progeny will make an animal which, if it does not make a record breaker, will make one that you can sell at a good figure for road purposes. Unsoundness either in sire or dam is certainly objectionable, and in many cases hereditary, but this fact has in the past, by many breeders, been entirely overlooked. Soundness is always considered very essential by breeders of other kinds of animals.

### THE HOME GARDEN.

In buying flower seeds choose the best variety. They cost more than the inferior sorts, but the results given are so much better than the extra money expended is scarcely worth considering. The following list contains a few of the most useful of annuals that are easy to grow, and not only invaluable for ornamentation, but likewise for cutting purposes. To have a succession of good cut blooms for decorative work in the house is a very important matter to the lover of flowers. The accompanying list would supply flowers admirably adapted for cutting purposes from June to frost. I give the best varieties of each to grow: Asters—Comet, Perfection, Victoria, Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered and Mignon. Stocks—Cut and Come Again and Giant Ten weeks. Poppies—Iceland, Shirley and White Swan. Larkspur—Dwarf Rocket and Emperor. Dianthus—Crown of Perfection and Heddehogli. Chrysanthemum Boronarium fl. pl. Calliopeis—Coronata and Tom Thumb. Candytuft—Empress. Calendula—Meteor and Orange King. Cosmos—Giant. Nicotina—Decurrens, Lobelia—Graefia, if intended for baskets and veranda boxes. Petunias—Giants of California and Fringed White. Mignonette—Maeht and Crimson Queen. Sweet Alyssum, Erench and African marigold, mixed scabiosa, verbena, zinnias, phlox Drummond, silya splendens, single dahlias, Marguerite carnations and sweet peas.

Lobb's nasturtiums have brighter flowers than the more common variety. Prince Bismarck is a good variety trailer. The seeds can be sown in the house in late March, thus securing sturdy little plants to set out in spring.

The most important point in connection with successful seed sowing is to firm the seed well into the ground. After sowing give a copious watering through a fine hose. Shade the seed from the sun by means of a paper or sphagnum moss; germination takes place sooner than when it is exposed to a strong light. Always be careful to remove the shade immediately the plants have come up, otherwise they will become drawn and liable to damp off. Keep the surface moist during germination. After the seed has germinated, and the seed leaves have been well made they should be given all the light possible and plenty of ventilation on bright days to insure stocky, healthy plants.—New York Journal.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Try kerosene emulsion on the cabbage worms.

The digging of potatoes is the hardest and most tiresome work in raising that valuable crop.

See to it that the little chicks do not get damp and chilled. No chicken sound is more dismal than the cheerless peep of a chick doomed to die from cold and damp.

Professor Henry says in Farmer's Home: "For the market price or cost of production in the great west, Indian corn is beyond all comparison the cheapest single food article for hogs."

One of the most important things to ensure a successful crop is to have the land well prepared, so that the after cultivation and weeding may be done by the latest and most approved methods.

Cover the henhouse floor with fine straw or chaff and make the hens scratch in it for their grain. The exercise will prevent an over abundance of fat, stimulate egg laying, prevent egg eating and feather pulling.

There are few that cannot make it profitable to raise fowls for sale or for home use; and every one should have enough pride to demand good stock, and refuse to handle any other. It costs but little to get a start of fine fowls, and the pleasure of looking at them is worth something, while a flock of badly kept mongrels is an offense to the eye.

## FOR THE OLD SOLDIER.

### THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Some Advice to Comrades Who Think of Emigrating.

Permit me a few words to a host of inquirers in relation to coming to Hawaii. Don't come at present unless you have a very small family and can land in Hilo via sailing vessel direct from San Francisco, with not less than \$1,000 cash in hand, prepared to go into the coffee business. Cost, cabin fair, by sail, from San Francisco to Hilo, \$40. Land can be purchased or leased of Government of easy terms, and after three years one can have a good income from 10 acres of coffee. Good Japanese labor, for cleaning the land, can be got for \$15 per month. Garden truck of all descriptions can be raised on which to live until coffee comes into market, and eggs and poultry always bring a ready sale and good prices—50 cents per dozen for eggs and a dollar each for chickens. Buy your furniture in San Francisco: also everything you need for housekeeping. Lots of rain in Hawaii in coffee lands, some years (92) 17 feet. Board can be had from \$20 up; rent, from \$15 up. Climate, in Honolulu, like a perfect June day in Michigan, only not so warm. Change in temperature, never more than 10 degrees during 24 hours—say from 50 degrees in the morning to 70 degrees at noon. Plenty of cool wind. There are a great many white men out of work, not to mention other nationalities. I cannot, under any circumstances, furnish canceled Hawaiian stamps: a full set of the last issue costs \$18.—W. L. EATON, Adjutant, Geo. W. De Long Post, 45, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

### LANDS TO BE OPENED.

Under the various acts of Congress there are about 75 abandoned Military Reservations throughout the United States, aggregating hundreds of thousands of acres of land. Among those containing over 50,000 acres that have been surveyed and ready for appropriation are Forts Thomas and Verde, Arizona; Fort Dodge, Kansas; Bois Blanc Island, Michigan; Fort Maginnis, Montana; Camp Sherman, Nebraska; Forts Greaves and Cummings, New Mexico; Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota; Fort Mc Dermott, Oregon and Nevada; Forts Cameron, Crittenden and Rush Lake, Utah, and Forts Rios and Bridger, Wyoming.

During this month four Army and two Naval officers will be placed on the Retired List, having reached the age limit. The first to retire will be Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, who completes his active service on the 10th inst. His retirement will create an important vacancy, which will be filled by the President, Col. Craghill, of the Engineers Corps, is said to be slated for the place. The 3d Inf. will lose two officers—Maj. Frederick M. Caudal, on the 12th, and Col. Edwin C. Mason, on the 31st. Vacancies will be filled by promotion, as will that of Col. Judson B. Bingham, Quartermaster's Department, who completed his active service on the 10th. The navy lost Commodore E. E. Porter on the 9th, and Chief of Staff, U. S. Beam on the 27th. Their retirement will cause a number of promotions.

### LOUISVILLE NAVY.

Naval veterans are arranging to do their part in making the next national encampment at Louisville a success. Admiral Francis B. Allen, commanding the National Association, who has just visited Louisville and looked over the ground, reports in his last general orders that he met the chairman of the various citizens' committees having to do with the encampment, and was courteously received and hospitably entertained. He was assured that ample provision would be made for the blue jackets. A large hall, capable of seating 2,000, is to be placed at their disposal for a "Dog Watch" on Monday night, September 3. One of the court rooms will be designated for the convention and decorated to give the heart of the national veteran. Should the usual low stage of water prevail in the Ohio river two or three of the large and commodious passenger packets of the mail line will be moored to the levee for their exclusive use.—Grand Army Journal.

### A MEMORIAL ROLL CALL.

The National Tribune is now engaged in a work of national interest and value. It is carrying the roster of the surviving veterans of the war for the Union, with their regiments rank, and present addresses. It is trying to do this through the medium of the G. A. R., and has solicited the assistance of the veterans of each Post. This work is of the highest importance in many ways, and Adjutant will understand this, and make an effort to help us by giving us at his earliest opportunity a correct list as possible of all the comrades of his post. It will be a grand thing to have in the office of the National Tribune, at the Capital of the Nation, a complete record of all the men who fought for the Nation, with complete information as to their present whereabouts.

## NO NATIONAL STRIKE.

Miners Deem It Unwise to Suspend at This Time.

The National miners' convention, at Columbus, with 62 delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, met Wednesday, President Penna in the chair and Patrick McBryde secretary. President Penna made a speech reviewing the situation since last June. The convention, by a vote of 133 to 39, adopted the following report by the committee on resolutions: "Whereas, we now recognize the fact that 20 cents per ton is the price established in the Pittsburgh field, and with the number of men now working it would be impossible at this time to again get them to suspend; and, "Whereas, we also recognize the fact that the miners of Indiana, both block and bituminous, have agreed by contract to work—the bituminous miners until July 15, 1895, and the block and coal miners to May 1, 1896; and, "Whereas, we believe the position of Illinois, the northern part of which is under contract for one year, and a considerable part of West Virginia, is such that they could not, or would not, suspend at this time, even if called upon to do so by this convention, therefore, be it resolved, That we deem it unwise that an interstate suspension be ordered at this time."

### Living Pictures in Church.

Rev. John Morrow, of Pittsburg, Pa., has established in Omaha, a sort of church, or gospel class, whose methods of worship, said to be in some of its aspects immodest, is the subject of public comment. Rev. Charles W. Savigde, pastor of the People's Church, has written a letter to the "World-Herald" about it. Morrow visits Omaha frequently. During one of these visits some months ago he established this church. It is his claim that the Bible advocates this doctrine in several places, especially in St. John, where it says Christ cast out of his garments, when at worship. The class he has established is small yet, but is composed of men, women and children. Morrow teaches that those who are really saved are not sensitive to lust or passion at worship, and that they simply obey the custom of the bible. The exposure will create a big sensation.

Lewis Hall, of Marshalltown, Ia., killed his wife in mistake for a burglar.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

### Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

FRIDAY.—For a second time an attempt to apportion the state been defeated by this house. This afternoon the Quay Republicans, solely by the aid of twenty Democrats, were able to call up and kill the congressional, senatorial and legislative apportionment bills. The new combine cut up a game fight, and had not its enemy made an alliance with the minority party, Senator Quay would have been whipped. The only way for Governor Hastings to get an apportionment is to call an extra session of the legislature. The appellate court bill passed finally tonight in the house by a vote of 140 to 30. Mr. Merrick, the leading orator of the farmers, made a strong fight against the measure, but was beaten at every turn. He precipitated a long debate by a motion to go into committee of the whole to amend the bill by fixing the salary of the judges at \$5,000 a year instead of \$7,500. The discussion was suddenly brought to a close by Mr. Littley of Philadelphia, moving the previous question. This was agreed to, after which the vote was taken on the question of going into committee of the whole. The motion was defeated and then the bill passed finally.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Shah of Persia will not remain at a table on which salmon or lobster is placed. Hon. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, saved fifteen thousand dollars while in Congress.

The golden jubilee of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was celebrated there in a magnificent manner.

"Mark Twain" is said to have lost the greater part of his fortune in injudicious business investments.

Lord Rosebery's physicians think every week he remains Prime Minister of England takes a year of his life.

Gladius has written a letter commending the movement for a reunion of the Scottish and other Presbyterian churches.

Private Secretary Thurber is said to be one of the cleverest narrators of dialect stories ever known in Washington.

The Mikado has instituted an "Imperial Order of the Rite," to be a sort of Japanese equivalent of the British Victoria Cross.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, has ordered that the American flag shall float over the City Hall whenever he is in the building.

The Marquis of Londonderry, with the view of encouraging his tenantry, has decided to establish an agricultural show for their special benefit.

The Parkhurst memorial subscription, opened in New York City to commemorate the reformer's success, was closed, the total being \$25,537.

Dr. von Stephan, the genial and clever head of the German postal service, has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as Postmaster-General.

T. B. Aldrich, the poet and writer, is an alert, active man of fifty. He is always fashionably dressed and wears his mustache waxed in French fashion.

Admiral Meade, whose name was connected with an interview criticizing the Administration's foreign policy, is a first cousin of General George Meade, the hero of Gettysburg.

As soon as it was announced that Henry George had been named in the will of a wealthy English manufacturer he was besieged by callers asking aid and by begging letters.

General Grant's grandson, Algernon Sartoris, is a youth nearly six feet tall and fair of complexion. He was born in England, but is said to prefer his mother's country to his native land.

Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President, is gray-haired and has a pleasant face. She is rather stout, but her taste in dress is excellent and she is invariably attired according to the latest fashions.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has a fine collection of Indian relics at his home in Omaha, and one that time will render each year of increasing value, for our Indians and their way will soon be things of a past generation.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, is an action fiend. He attends all the rug sales, art sales and auctions of fine braca-braca, and often picks up some article of vertu. His taste and judgment in such things is said to be infallible.

James Whitcomb Riley writes very slowly and with painstaking care. "Bill" Nye, his old associate and friend, says that he digs his pencil into the paper so hard that the several sheets below form manifold copies of the original.

General William Mahone seems to have become a permanent member of the Southern colony in Washington. His political prestige is only a memory, and he is not the rich man he was a few years ago. But he dresses as neatly as ever, keeps up his spirits and tells entertaining stories at his favorite hotel.

Probably no master mariner has saved so many lives as Captain Hans Dokrud, the commander of the Red Star steamship Switzerland, trading between Philadelphia and Antwerp. He has saved the lives of eighty-three persons, who were rescued from nine sinking vessels. Four gold medals have been awarded him.

Major Heros von Boreke, who died recently in Berlin, was one of the most trusted members of the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader. Von Boreke was a giant in stature, and his cavalry sword, which he presented to the State of Virginia at the close of the war, is an immense weapon which the ordinary man can handle only with difficulty.

Neway Gleannings.—New York State has now thirty-seven chiefs. The Cherokee Indians may move to Mexico. England is watching America's silver content.

French troops in Madagascar are suffering from fever. California summer-resort tourists are being held up by bandits. The Chicago Woman's Club has decided to admit colored women.

The Rothschilds are reported to be buying gold direct from the mines. Chile and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the trolley record is 109 killed and more than 500 maimed. The silver convention, in session in Salt Lake, Utah, formed the Bimetallite Union.

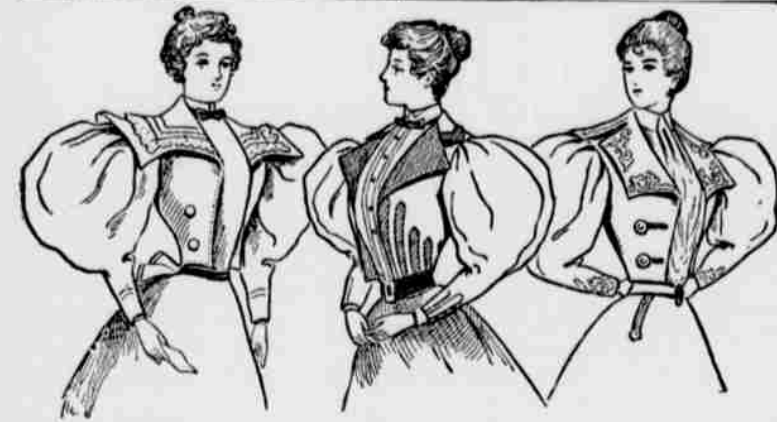
The strawberry crop of Southern Illinois is probably one-third blasted by the late frosts. The first colored Catholic church in the South has been dedicated at New Orleans, La.

Considerable damage has been done to wheat in Indiana and Illinois by the Hessian fly.

The receipts from the new Baltic Canal are figured at nearly \$1,000,000 annually, half profit. A committee of the British House of Commons reported against the right of Peers to sit in that body.

United States Secret Service officers have discovered an extensive fur-smuggling conspiracy in Canada. Nine on a Raft.—A private shipping firm of San Francisco received a telegram from Guatemala that the steamer Barracouta, which has been cruising about the scene of the Colima wreck, is in search of survivors, has picked up a raft with nine passengers from Colima, Patras among the number.

Edward Edwards and Willis Baxter mistook each other in the park at Monroe, La., for a man they were trying to arrest and shot each other. Edwards is dead and Baxter will die.



SHIRT WAISTS AND SLEEVELESS ETON JACKETS.

Sheer grass linen is, no doubt, the material for the ultra fashionable shirt waist; sometimes it shows a centre box plait, with tiny tucks in clusters on each side, all edged with narrow Valenciennes, which may be either in white or the fashionable suede tint, and then the lingerie collars and cuffs will be of white linen lawn hemstitched. These are never starched, but allowed to fall soft and limp.

The shirt waist and Eton jacket ever seem to go hand in hand, as one appears to be so dependent upon the other, until the heated term comes to separate them. The Eton may match the skirt or not, as the wearer's taste may dictate, and in its present form it is made without a centre seam at the back, very broad lapels and drooping sleeves. Frequently it is sleeveless, as the sketches in the double column illustration show, and elaborately decorated with braid or braiding. Large ornamental buttons, either in cut steel, enamel or paste diamonds, are added to the fronts, generally two at each side. These sleeveless Etons are becoming worn over the pretty new waists of dimity. They are in the very daintiest of colorings and patterns.

The dimity waists are delightfully cool and pretty. They show mostly old fashioned patterns, such as tiny posies scattered about, and again have hair lines of color, with tiny sprigs between. These waists are made generally with plaits in front and a yoke at the back, and when the coloring will admit, the waist is belted with bright scarlet, closing with a silver buckle in Indian hand work.

### A NEW FORM OF BONNET.

This hat is moulded on the idea of a Dutch peasant's head dress, the jet forming wing-like appendages starting



LIKE A DUTCH PEASANT'S HEAD-DESS.

from the middle toward the side, where they meet a large and beautiful mauve orchid; a rich osprey of un-

witching way that they capture the fancy at once, regardless of the fact that they are not worth a rap for durability, and will scarcely bear the process of making up without becoming limp, bedraggled and actually good for nothing. It is one of the unfortunate features of the high novelty trade that immediately an elegant fabric is put on the market, some imitation is thrown out to catch and deceive the public eye.

There are on the counters of some of the stores crinkled materials that absolutely mislead the unwary purchaser. There are alternate puff and plain stripes, deep-crinkled waves, and apparently close and firm shirings that are made entirely by pressure between hot dies. The light touch that one is supposed to bestow upon such goods fails to warn the buyer of the utter worthlessness of it in the item of durability. Every one who desires to investigate crinkled things should take the material between the thumb and finger of each hand and gently and firmly pull it. If it straightens out into perfectly smooth-surfaced material, its possibilities of wear are clearly apparent. Of course, if one merely wants a fabric for ornament this is immaterial, but it is almost always the case that the buyer wants to get what she pays for, and when she buys crinkled goods, it is scarcely comforting to discover that a few hours' use will entirely destroy its beauty.

### COMBINATIONS IN CAPES.

Some of the new capes are made in very narrow sections that continue up to the neck to form the collar, the entire length of the garment, collar and all, being in one piece. This is a pretty and becoming style if one can be satisfied to leave the cordings and pipings out of it. A cape of ruby velvet recently made to fill an order had heavy cordings of lemon-yellow between each section. Yellow is the caprice of the moment, and every woman who can wear it thinks herself quite the mode for the time being. Yellow is a beautiful color properly used, but, like all fashionable fancies, is liable to the greatest misuses, and women who are simply hideous in yellow cover themselves with it from head to feet. In all shades it prevails, from orange to cream. A special view of elegant costumes recently imported showed yellow in some of its variations in nine-tenths of the garments, and in millinery it appears in almost every bit of headgear on exhibition.

### SUMMER CREPONS.

The cotton goods likely to be in most demand for costumes and dresses are zephyr crepons, generally some sort of striped patterns; plaid and checked zephyrs, batiste, printed and woven, in trou trou; plumetis with plaid and other figured grounds and colored and figured pique reps. Among the last, stripes of two colors and little brocaded dottings on pale tinted grounds will be the favorites.