SUMMER GOWNS.

NOVEL EFFECTS IN WOMAN'S HOT WEATHER DRESSES,

Using Artificial Flowers For Trimming-Stylish Way of Wearing Sleeves - Pins Our Grandmothers Used.

THE French Cressmakers are using artificial flowers for the entire trimming of some of their loveliest confections, and it will be easily seen what charming effects may be produced in this way For instance, an evening gown made by Doucet has a skirt with a pink satin front hanging in four godets. On each fold is a group of shaded roses at the bottom, with a rose vine of green leaves extending up the skirt about three feet. The short train to this dress is of green and pink flowered moire. The bodice is of pink mousseline de soie, made with a deep, square neck bordered with roses of various shades with a green vine from are many in addition to use and oruaeach rose brought down to the waist, ment, and "She" gives the "pin" to

ing the spezerrinctums and curlicu-rums of their granddaughters, who----as represented by 'She,' in the Picayune, seem to hold the world in a swing just now ... but for the topknot, noth-ing could be better."

Now, it would be a quaint and pretty style, "She" thinks, for our girls to cut their pins from the locust trees during their outings this summer. When one is loitering in country homes, one still seeks for pretty effects to dazzle the eye of the country swains and the city beaux who follow; the "locust pin" would have a fresh "woody" effect, and the dark brown would be really quite ornamental against golden coils. Another thing, it would be a delightful way of passing the dull summer hours fer belles and beaux to go on a "locust pin" hunt, and then one could sit within the shades of the locust tree, and while "He" whittled the pin into "fancy shapes," who knows but "She" might "pin" him forever to her side by her winning ways and gentle ap-preciation. Ob, dear me, the possibilities suggested by the "locust pin"

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

BAUSING CRICZENS.

While under favorable circumstances the hen mother is to be preferred, yet Iy in their growth, some being exthe step mother has some advantages, particularly at certain seasons. It is possible to give the chickens raised in brooders more care and attention and to guard them against wet grass and exposure to cold. They also start in life free from vermin. Whatever method of raising the chickens is adopted, the importance of these two points cannot be overestimated. A large hatch avails nothing unless the rearing is equally good -New York World.

SAND ON TOP OF THE HILL-

In raising melons, squashes and tomatoes on a heavy soil like mine, writes a subscriber in the Massachusetts Ploughman, I find great advantage in using sand on top of the hill, say a couple of inches thick; the sand draws the heat of the sun, which more thoroughly warms up the roots, and when wet quickly absorbs the moisture, which when drying does not crack, which in heavy loomy soil is the case. This cracking is very bad for the growth of the plants, as it breaks off the small roots and lets the drouth into the hill.

GRAPE PESTS.

Grape-destroying insects are the rose beetle, or chaffer; fungi, black rot, downy and powdery mildew. The rose beetle continues to baffle the efforts of scientists, but pyrethrum is the best remedy in use. To prevent rose beetle, black rock and mildew injury, spray (1) with the 25 gallon bordeaux mixture, just before the buds burst ; 2, again with the 25 gallon bordeaux mixture, and paris green one pound to 100 gallons; 3, repeat when the petals fall; 4, spray with bordeaux mixture alone at intervals of two to four weeks until fruit is two-thirds grown, when one or two sprayings of ammoniacal carbonate of copper should be made if the weather is moist and warm. - American Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF DUCKLINGS.

Ducks are the most easily reared of all domestic fowls, when properly treated. Breeding ducks must be kept warm and comfortable through the cold months. Coop by themselves, with no other poultry. In January and February they begin to lay. They lay very early in the morning, and their eggs must be gathered before they become chilled. Keep them, large end down, on wheat bran for warmth. - A thin blanket over them at night will help retain warmth, but it should be removed in the morning. Put the eggs under common hens ; they make better mothers. Keep the ducks laying and the hens setting, for they grow fast and are most profitable on our early market. Incubation requires twenty-eight days. When hatched look after them, for the young ducks are very shy, and the hen does not know how to manage them at first,

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

There is very little difference in the chemical constituents of the different species of clover, but they vary greatceedingly feeble and dwarf in habit, while others are rank growers. White clover is of dwarf growth, more suitable for lawns and sheep pasture than for a fertilizer. The common red clover is the species most generally employed for what is called green manuring or ploughing under in the more Northern States, but in Delaware and Maryland an animal species called searlet clover is the favorite for this purpose. It is sown late in summer and then ploughed under the following spring as soon as it comes into bloom. It takes two seasons to get a good stand of red clover, although on some very rich soils the plants might reach a fair size the first season if the seed is sown in March, but as a rule they are not large enough for turnunder until the second In our opinion, however, ing it would be a waste of time to raise clover to make a compost for violets, because you can secure the same fertilizing materials in one-quarter of the

time by simply using the common varieties of the garden pea, and more than twenty times the amount on the same area of land. Sow the peas in rows as usual, and when the vines are well filled with green and half-ripened pods pull up and compost between layers of good, rich soil. You can raise several successive crops of the peas in a senson, adding each to your compost heap, and by turning it over once a month, you will secure what you are seeking in one season instead of having to wait two, and then perhaps fail unless the weather is favorable. Peas and clover belong to the same family of plants, and if you will look up the chemical analysis of both, you can see how slight is the difference in their composition. If you want to get the full benefit of the peas for a fertilizer, compost the seeds and all the roots pulled up with the vines. Common garden beans may be utilized in the same way, and are almost equal to peas for green manuring .- New York

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Board is six cents a day in India. Vermont is first in marble output,

A Dunshee (Scotland), man is working on a flying machine built on the bievele plan.

In the Sahara on a summer day it is just about as warm as it is in the hot room of a Turkish bath.

In 1790 Virginia was the most popnlous State in the Union and it held this position for thirty years.

One out of a thousand folks lives to be seventy-five. Not more than one in 6,000 reaches the century mark.

C. B. Corv. of Boston, recently killed a crocodile at Cord Sound, Fin., measuring thirteen feet six inches.

The letter O sounds odd for a name, but there is a distinguished family in Belgium whose name is O, no more and no less,

Pope Leo's triple crown of gold and jewels is too heavy to wear and at solemn functions he uses a papier mache imitation of it.

The British Museum possesses a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates, which show that the practice is very ancient,

An iceboat ran from Macinac Island, Michigan, to Bois Blane Light, a distance of seven miles, in three and a half minutes one day last winter.

Over 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides only.

A Spanish mathematician, figuring out average allowances for sleep, illness and the like, says a man of thirty has really lived only about fourteen

The total duration of bright sunshine for a week in Aberdeen, Scotland, recently amounted to nine hours, and in London but a little over a quarter of an hour.

A Parsee sacred fire, which is burning in a temple at Leigule, Persia, is known to have not been extinguished since the days of Rapiboreth, who lived twelve centuries ago.

A carious burtal custom exists in Assam. All corpaes are lowered from the roofs with ropes, it being contrary to the laws of the country to carry a dead body through a door.

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar in having made for him in Birmingham, England, a silver dessort service which will cost more than \$15,000. He is thirty-three years of age and succeeded his father in 1863. He rules over 600,-000 people.

The Chinese Buy Our "Sang."

"There is quite a trade in ginseng," said the broker. "We export it to Chins, for the people of that country have a profound faith in it efficacy. It seems to be a cure-all with them. It is an old woman's remedy here-no one considers it as of any value, but invented by A. L. Jordan, of this city. the Chinese think differently. That which comes from Mantchooria is es- plicit, it is a skate attachment that

WARTIME TALES RETOLD.

A RAW RECRUIT.

His Experience Following Sherman on the Meridian Raid

In December, 1863, I was a loyal 15-yearold lad suffering from a malignant form of Dixie fever, contracted upon the firing upon Fort Sumter in the spring of 1861; and as an only means of relief folded my fifth reader in the old frame school house standing out on the snow-clad prairie in the little village of

Naples, III., to become a raw restruit in the ranks of Uncle Sam. Then after passing a rigid surgical examin-ation, and a little prevarication on my part concerning the date of my first discovery of America, I was finally accepted as a target for the rebs. Then I saw the old spectacled for the rebs. for the reba. Then I saw the one spectato Surgeon jot down my age at 17, the prefit 17 lever witnessed penned the seal "t transformed me from a schoolboy to a Un soldier.

I went into the ranks of the old 14th Ill.,

future trod Dixie mud and dust with much more comfort. On the third day of October, 1864, I was taken prisonet fit the valley between the Ken-čaw and Allatoona mountains, Georgia, light-ing to save Sherman's base of supplies at Allatoona pass, I was carried to Anderson-ville and couffined there and in other South-ern prisons until the close of hostilities. From the effects of wound, scurvy, and ex-posure, I contracted disease of the spine, that resulted in the entire loss of the use of both lower limbs. For the past 14 years my only means of locomotion has been in a small three-wheeled chariot propelled by an at-tendant.

tendant.

And although my ardent love for the Union And although my ardent love for the Union when an armed boy in blue has cost me a life of suffering. I have never regretted for a single moment that I folded my fifth reader for the last time at 15 to follow the dear old stars and stripes.—Will E. Smith, Lawtey, Fin., in National Tribune.

A NOVEL MACHINE.

The Icycle Is a Clever Compound of a

Bicycle and a Skate. Icycle is the novel and appropriate name given to a new machine recently This machine is a combination of bl-cycle and skate. Or, to be more exteemed better than ours, but then they can be used on any bloycle for ice riding. The attachment consists of a steel runner about eighteen inches long fastened on a hollow steel frame. This frame is so constructed that it can be easily attached to the fronk fork of a bicycle instead of the front wheel. A steel band for the rear wheel furnished with short spikes completes the contrivance. Mr. Jordan gave his invention its first practical trial last Sunday on the large lake at Forest Park. A short time on the ice convinced him that the new contrivance exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Owing to the density of the crowd he had no opportunity to test its speed, but he is confident that a tremendous velocity can be obtained. He says that the exertion of propelling it is not enough to keep a man warm. This being the case, it will be possible to use a very high gear, perhaps as high as 120. On smooth ice and a straightaway course a rider like Johnson can very likely ride a mile in considerable less than a minute. Johnson has a similar machine of his own, but it is a much clumsler affair than Mr. Jordan's .- St. Louis Ster Sayings.



to the left hip with the trailing vine hanging below, and the sleeves are of the green and pink moire. Another fairy-like robe was of figured organdie, with a blouse corsage all bunched up with different colored chrysanthemums.

The little French gown in the double column illustration is the prettiest and simplest thing imaginable. It is of flowered silk, made with ex-

The fancy for collars and other accessories of eeru grass-linen on summer dress, according to Harper's Bazar, grows rapidly, and each week novelties are shown among them. They are thought far more stylish as a finish to dark dresses of crepon or of mohair than are the collars of heavy lace worn last summer or the velvet evers so long used. The grass-linen of which they are made is known to some as eera linen batiste and to others as grass-cloth. It is sheer and fine linen in the ecru or unbleached tint of flax, a shade not always becoming, and requiring often a bit of yellow lace or a colored neck ribbonviolet or rose--to make it so. It is especially liked in very large collars wrought all over or else merely bordered with open eyeleted English embroidery, which is also known as Madeirn-work. These are for sale in the shops in many stylish shapes-squarecornered or pointed, fiat or godeted, flaring out as epaulettes, and coming down in front in revers or in a single point to the belt. Such a collar trims a black, corn-flower blue, or brown crepon waist as effectively as one of cream white batiste and yellow Valenciennes trims light taffeta silks, or those of embroidered nainsook complete simple frocks of gingham or dim-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

put others in their places at once. The fruit and vegetable garden require richest soils and best culture.

lect. Ashes or other forms of potash and bone meal are good fertilizers for peas

Severe pruning of laterals will not only improve size and quality of fruit

By careful mating the size of the eggs may be increased. The Wyandotte now lays a larger egg than she

or fifteen years.

injury by frost or drouth.

If any plants newly set fail to live,

Of all farm work it pays best for work done, and suffers most from neg-

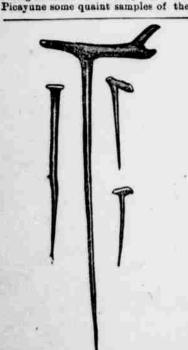
and beans.

but greatly increase the yield.

Sun. Never use lime on land intended for potatoes. Cultivated berries are less liable to

a of cut

THE PINS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS. Colonel John M. Sandidge, now residing in North Louisiana, sends the



PINS OUR GRANDMOTHERS USED

kinds of pins our grandmothers used in early days in this country. Our artist has faithfully reproduced several for the benefit of our readers.

Says Colonel Sandidge : "'She' knows, doubtloss, of the wisencre of ancient times, who declared the glow-ing locks of a woman's head to be her 'glory,' and as our grandmothers of the Revolution ofttimes had nothing better than strings and pins from a thorn bush to keep their locks in place, I beg to offer a sample of the pins so used taken from the locust tree, growing in all parts of the country. My grandmother taught me to whittle them into fancy---if not orna-

Cuffs of embroidered grass-linen are made to match the large collarettes. There are also straight collar bands of this embroidery, and many smaller pieces meant to turn over on a collar band of ribbon.

It is considered good style to have the entire blouse waist of the ecru linen, with dark blue canvas used for the sleeves and skirt. When com-pleted by a stock collar and narrow belt of rosy-violet velvet or estin this is a favorite summer dress with young women and with girls still in their teens. The waist may be of plain linen or eyeleted, but it should have a lage, spreading collar, or else epau-lettes trimmed with embroidery of the same

Embroidered bands of grass-linen, in both close and open designs, but-ton-hole stitched with darker brown, with white, or with the natural linen color, are sold by the yard. Their edges may be plain, so that the band can be inserted, or else both edges are scalloped, so that it can be set on as border.

Out of 29,000 students matriculated whittle them into fancy...if not orna-mental....shapes, but none of them, I suppose could be put to use to arrang-est number on record.

Each hen should be placed in a house end yard by herself. Feed at first boiled eggs and corn-meal bread, and always keep water by them in shallow dishes. As they mature feed coarser food, boiled potatoes and more water, and some green stuff, such as kale or turnips, also fresh meat and but little grain. Do not let them get wet in a heavy rain. Wallowing in swamp mud is better than letting them go to ponds or streams. - American Agriculturist.

BULES FOR ROTATION.

Enough has been stated to show the necessity of a change of crops, and the following are found to be the best rules to observe in practice :

1. Crops of the same species and even of the same natural order, should not succeed each other.

2. Plants with perpendicular roots should succeed those with spreading and artificial roots, and vice versa.

3. Crops which occupy the soil for several years (like asparagus, rhubarb, etc.,) should be followed by those of short duration.

4. To crops alike favorable to the growth of weeds should not occupy the soil in succession.

5. Crops taking largely from the soil the sulphates, phosphates and nitrogeneous principles should not follow each other immediately, but be succeeded by those which draw less from the soil and more from the atmosphere. These exhausting crops should be followed by those which bear and will profit by heavy manuring.

6. Plants grown from their roots or bulbs should not follow those grown for the same purpose ; and still less should plants grown for their seeds follow each other directly in succession.

did when first introduced.

Most fruit gardens are deficient in potash. An application of wood ashes will supply this want and is especially valuable for light sandy soils.

Cultivate often. It warms the soils in early spring. It allows even light rains to penetrate the soil and retains the moisture for use in summer.

Frequent cultivation stimulates an early, vigorous growth. The roots strike deep into the mellow soil, and the ordinary drouth is harmless.

In pruning the raspberry and blackberry, cut off the long slender laterals, forming an even, well rounded bush. Remove all small weak canes from the hill.

The secret of easy cultivation is in stirring the soil as soon as it will work after each rain, killing the weeds before they are visible and preventing erust from forming.

Remove the winter mulch from strawberries. Cultivate between the rows. Stir the ground around each plant, replace the mulch and large berries, and lots of them may be expected.

The best time to fight chicken lice is before they appear. The truth of the old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is nowhere more apparent than in the poultry house.

It is generally considered a good rule to retain about ten per cent of the best ewe lambs, and to sell that proportion of the oldest sheep each year. This keeps off the infusion of young blood and steadily enhances the value of the flock.

Columbus, Ohio, is the wheelmen's paradise. It has 121 miles of asphalt pavement and everybody rides.

take all we send gladly enough. No European nation sends any.

"The crop begins to arrive in June and keeps on coming till frost destroys the tops. We use the roots, and I believe they say the more forked they are the better. The last crop consisted of about a quarter of a million pounds.

"Yes, it is growing scarce, for in the search the 'sang diggers' are exterminating it. Since I have been in the business-say in twenty yearsthe price has risen from eighty cents per pound to \$4. The plant grows in moist woods-in leaf mold-in every every State cast of the Rocky Mountains. You have read a good deal about the 'sang diggers' of the North Carolina Mountains, but there are people just like them at work within a hundred miles of the city-men, women and children, who find their work materially helps in getting a liv-

ing. "A man up in Onandaga county in this State has begun cultivating it, but at present he is giving his attention more to producing seed and urging others to cultivate it than producing

the roots for market. He is an enthusiast on the subject."-New York Press.

Vowels and L's.

"M. J. C.," a Republic reader of Wheeling, W. Va., writes as follows: "That 'name oddities' in the Republic reminds me of something equally as curious. Dr. Rubert, of Greenbrier county, this State, is the father of fifteen children whose names all begin with the letter L and end with a vowel. The children's names are Ledona, Lavira, Livigna, Lorena, Lycena, Lunizo, Leaney, Lucells, Ladurs, Leonida Launa, Lydaho, Lomeg , Lonida, and Leslie."- St. Louis Republic.

Must Reckon with Gladstone Again. Mr. Gladstone may pretty certainly be reckoned upon as an active political force in what remains of the present session, and probably in the general election which will follow it. He is said to have expressed his conviction that the real feeling of the country is in favor of the policy of the present Cabinet, and he is not likely to lose any opportunity of making it favorable. If, a year ago, his health had been what it is now, he would certainly be at this moment Prime Minister of England. In one form or another, the Unionist party may make up their minds to the fact that they will have to reckon with him in the House of Commons, and at the polling booths .-- London World.

She-"I think there is considerable room for improvement in ladles' dress-He-"Well, in the es nowadays." sleeves especially, I should say there was room enough for almost any-thing."-Yonkers Statesman.