

EMPIRE OF DRESS.

SUMMER STYLES IN WOMEN'S HATS AND FROCKS.

Stiff bows of ribbon are the latest freak in millinery—Fashionable Bonnets—The Floral Blouse.

THE latest freakish rule in millinery cuts away the whole side of the wide brim of a hat and substitutes outspreading, stiff bows of ribbon. These bows, or rather loops, stand out like the spokes of a wheel, and may be bent up and down in any becoming manner. It seems rather a pity to cut the hat up like that, doesn't it? But fashion's chief fancy just now is to cut up one thing that another may be run in to take the place of what is cut away. Bows stand out so jauntily from the hat in the accompanying illustration that they seem to be having pretty much their own way, but the hat brim here is left intact. For that matter the appearance that the bows have of standing wherever they will is all pretence, for all the upper ones are wired into carefully considered positions. Hats of this sort are made of fancy straw, with wide and slightly rolling brims of contrasting color and braid that are taken up in back and fastened against the low crowns with a full bow of ribbon. The same ribbon is then used for the bows in front, and the garniture is completed with bunches of roses placed at random.

Some of the fashionable bonnets are almost make believes. Such are no more than a very narrow band of

lies, who appreciate them for their lightness and convenience.

THE FLORAL BLOUSE.

Nowadays a woman cannot have too many evening blouses, and they can be made so easily from some left-over silks or a few yards of cheap light silk, trimmed with chiffon and flowers,



FLORAL BODICE.

that they have become a genuine economical form of dress. Among the newest bodices is "The Floral," made of satin or merv, with a trimmed waterfall and bertha of violets or other flowers.

STREET GOWNS AND LONG GLOVES.

Nearly all the really stunning street gowns, outside of the strict tailor-mades, are made, according to the New York Advertiser, with elbow sleeves, to be met by long gloves. Some of these sleeves have a tight inch or so below the elbow over which

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

COOKED FOOD FOR HORSES.

At a recent meeting of veterinary surgeons several speakers condemned giving horses cooked feed, while others favored it in moderation. The great objection to it seems to be that horses eat it more rapidly than food which takes a longer time to prepare before it leaves the mouth. The horse "bolts" it and engorgement of the stomach follows.—New York World.

PUTTING DOWN BUTTER.

We churn to granules and wash well with clear water, also brine, the butter which is intended for holding or for the fair. Having previously prepared a tub by scalding (to remove any woody flavor), salt to the depth of two inches is placed in the bottom, then covered with parchment butter paper or cloth; the butter granules are carefully placed in the tub and strong brine is poured over them. Care must be taken that the butter is continually under the brine, which may contain a little saltpeter. When the butter is wanted for use or market, remove from the tub and wash in pure water. Then churn in sweet skim milk which is ice cold (so the butter will not gather), until the butter has acquired a new flavor. Wash with water at 62 degrees Fahrenheit but don't over-wash; salt, work and pack as usual. With proper care May and June butter may be thus kept four or eight months.—American Agriculturist.

APPLE ENEMIES.

Injurious apple fungi are the apple scab and rust. The scab is an almost blank growth attacking the leaf and fruit, causing the leaves to fall and a disfigurement of the fruit. By combining the bordeaux mixture with paris green (one pound to 100 or 200 gallons), the fungi and insects may be destroyed. The season's routine for spraying is as follows: One, spray with the twenty-five gallon bordeaux mixture and paris green (one pound to 100 gallons), just before the leaves unfold; two, just before the petals open use the fifty gallon bordeaux mixture and the same amount of paris green; three, repeat when the petals have fallen; four, in form from two to four weeks spray with the fifty gallon mixture, omitting the paris green, and should the season be moist and warm, repeat in July or August.—American Farmer.

BEST RESULTS IN THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Whoever has picked the most luscious wild raspberries and blackberries and has noticed the conditions under which they grew, has seen that a loose soil and abundant moisture are prime essentials to perfection in these berries, says Well Donnell. I have found by experience that the greatest aid the gardener has in securing a light, loose and moist soil, even in the heat of summer, is a heavy coating of the ground with mulch. Applied to the soil, not in a thin coat that soon disappears, but in a very thick one, it keeps down weeds, smothering out that most troublesome of pests, witch grass, and creates beneath it a surprising condition of the soil. If one will take the trouble to draw aside the thick coat of mulch, he will be surprised to find the soil beneath it as light as though the harrow had just passed through it while even in time of drought the soil will be well filled with moisture, drawn up from the regions below. In using mulch care should be taken to avoid that having weed unless the plot of land is to be kept permanently mulched. Rather than go without such a covering in the raspberry rows, if straw or hay were not at hand, I would have evergreen brush cut in the woods and pastures and with this would mulch the land; but straw or hay is better, for it decays and forms a vegetable humus in the soil.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The soil for lettuce cannot be too rich. The early planted peas always do the best. Remember to firm the soil over the seed. Salt will absorb foul odors as readily as milk. A potato masher is a fair substitute for a butter ladle. Quick churning and soft butter nearly always go together. Small potatoes are usually the result of putting too much seed in a hill. It is said that tar applied to scalded and cracked bark will enable it to heal quickly. Freedom from weed seeds is a great advantage possessed by chemical ever stable manures. A sprinkling of plaster over the moisture of stable floors absorbs all odors and holds the escaping ammonia for use as plant food. Keep the hen yards dry, even if you have to drain them. Standing stagnant pools or damp floors, are not conducive to good health in poultry. Sound grain, good hay, pure water and fresh air are worth more in the stables than medicines. With these horses may be kept in good condition and will very seldom require medical treatment. In counting over your early chicks remember that one-half of them will be cockerels, and that you must at once increase your number of broods if you expect plenty of eggs next winter.

MUTTON SHEEP.

The mutton sheep stock of this country is still very inferior, as compared with our hogs and cattle, because it was entirely neglected until recent years; but that we can and do raise some of very good quality is shown by the good foreign demand for our sheep, writes C. D. Bell. The English are the great mutton-eating nation of the world, and their purchase of the American article will do more than aught else to convince the Anglo-manic of its good quality. The demand for our mutton has spread to the Continent, and France is now buying our sheep.

These facts should go far towards reassuring the timid sheep owner, who, alarmed at the present depressed condition of the market, would make matters still worse by rushing off his whole flock. There is certainly no

money in poor sheep, any more than in any other kind of scrub stock; but the man who has good mutton sheep to market will find that his returns are quite as satisfactory as from any other class of stock.

It is absurd to talk of the business being overdone when our home consumption is steadily increasing, and we can readily advance our export trade to a level with that of cattle. But we must supply prime mutton. To grow this necessitates the grading up of our flocks and the disease of the sheep as a scavenger. Improved breeding involves improved care and feeding. Given these three, and the lot of the sheep owner is by no means an unhappy one.

HINTS ABOUT HEN'S NESTS.

Why does the hen that steals her nest not only hatch a larger brood of chickens but healthier ones than if hatched in the ordinary nest of the poultry house? Many explanations of this problem have been made, but the most probable is the difference in the location of the nest and the non-disturbance of the eggs.

When the hen makes her own nest she places it on the damp ground and fashions it of a round shape, the deepest part being in the middle. The design is evident; the heat of the hen's body draws the moisture from the soil and this softens the inner membrane of the eggs. The discovery of this wise provision for the release of the little chick has led to the use of moisture in incubators; but, strange to say, it is entirely ignored by many poultry keepers in making nest for their hens.

The object of the round concave shape of the nest is easily seen. The curve not only keeps the eggs well in the middle preventing them rolling away and getting chilled, but the sloping sides act as a rest for the hen's legs when sitting, while her feet are at the bottom of the nest. It is evident that the best results will be attained by following nature; hence a nest should have not less than six inches of damp soil well beaten down and curved to the shape of the hen's body. It should be quite round, and the size varied according to the sitter, it being plain that a Cochon will require a larger one than a Leghorn. A handful of lime should be scattered over the soil and a little soft, well-broken straw put on top of it. The use of lime is recommended for several reasons, the chief being its check against the increase of vermin, and its power of absorbing the contents of any egg that may be broken, thus permitting the cleaning out of the nest without upsetting it.

Eggs intended for hatching purposes should be handled as little as possible, as for some yet unexplained reason the results are not so good as from those which have remained untouched. This is particularly the case after the hen has commenced to sit. Birds as a rule resent the disturbance of eggs especially if they are handled. Where these points are considered we hear but little of the transient hen and her hardy broods.—New York World.

Cats and Their Stomachs.

Cats can get along perfectly well without stomachs, according to experiments recorded in the Archives de Physiologie. In one cat, which died forty-eight hours after its stomach had been cut out, the oesophagus was found to have been completely united with the intestine. Another cat, which weighed four pounds when it lost its stomach, was alive and well and weighed four pounds and a half after the operation. It found difficulty in digesting pure milk, but got along nicely when the milk was mixed with yolk of egg and rice, and ate cooked meat and a puree of potatoes. This proves that all the three classes of food, albuminoids, fats and farinaceous substances are digested by the agastric cat. As it had previously been proved that dogs can do without stomachs, the next step would seem to be the production of agastric man. Nine lives for a cat is a small estimate when it is known that a cat can get along very well without a stomach, which is the seat of life.—New Orleans Picayune.

Sea-Gulls on the Thames.

The number of sea-gulls on the Thames has become one of the sights of London. People make a habit of feeding them with bread and biscuits thrown from the bridges of the embankment. Owing to their famishing condition, they have grown quite tame.—Christian Register.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Glass was used in Egypt 3,500 years ago.

The water in the Strait of Gibraltar is 150 fathoms deep.

The newest thing out in London's world of swiftness is a hand-painted shirt front.

A Dundee (Scotland) man is working on a flying machine that is built on the bicycle plan.

The bell bird's note sounds much like a tolling bell. It can be heard a distance of three miles.

A late curiosity gleaner claims that there are 500 open caverns in Elmundson County, Kentucky.

The dome of the Palais de Justice in Brussels is made of papier mache and weighs sixteen tons.

A mother aged ninety-three, and a son aged sixty-eight, both buried on the same day at Rockdale, Ga.

When a man gets drunk down in the Argentine Republic he has to sweep the streets for eight hours.

Instead of an engagement ring, the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash.

Out of every 100 hotels in England eighteen are "White Harts," ten "King's Arms," and eight "Crowns."

According to Muller the total number of words, or rather ideas, expressed by Chinese characters is 43,596.

The oldest coin known is in the mint collection in Philadelphia. It was coined at Aegina in the year 700 B. C.

They tell about a prisoner who went into the Maine state prison weighing 90 pounds and came out weighing 210.

The highest masts of sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

The present Sultan of Morocco is descended from an Irish girl who became a member of the then royal harem more than 100 years ago.

Hebrew guides in Rome never pass under the arch of Titus, but walk around it. The reason is because it commemorated a victory over their race.

"As blind as a mole" is not a sensible comparison, as the mole is possessed of good eyesight, although its eyes are very small—about the size of a mustard seed.

Euphrates Esculapius Eudymion McJimsey is the name of a clerk in the Recorder's office of Maryville, Mo. He signs his name with a rubber stamp.

Ducks swim the world over, but geese do not. In South America a domestic species is found that cannot excel an ordinary hen in aquatic accomplishments. It has lived so long in a country where water is found only in wells, that it has lost its aquatic abilities entirely.

European ladies are often invited to the harems of the rich Moors of Morocco. Some time ago one of the inmates—a beautiful girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand.

Unfortunately the board is not yet clothed with power to buy these woods, but it is hoped that another congress may save these valuable landmarks. It is gratifying to know that the people of the town and vicinity are awakened to the fact that they have a point of national interest in keeping Mr. Wm. Louette, whose house and farm are so well-known to students of the battle, is making what we hope may be a successful effort to arouse local pride and to instruct people in their duties to the general public. If the woods can be saved and the old road opened, particularly the bloody lane, the value of the field to visitors would be greatly enhanced.—John M. Gould, Box 1666, Portland, Me.

Writing on a Pillow. Everyone who has had occasion to write while riding in a train will be interested in the fact that the disagreeable effects of the jarring of the carriage are greatly mitigated by writing on a pillow. The pillow may either be held on the lap or placed on a table. The pad of paper and the arm which guides the pen or pencil should both rest on the pillow. In this manner it will be found possible to write legibly and with comfort in an express train flying at full speed. The explanation depends upon the fact that the pillow tends to equalize the motion of the pen and paper.

Mrs. Goodheart—You have a bad cough, my poor man. Jogging Jerry—Yes, ma'am; durin' the fine weather of last week I made de mistake of takin' off me sanitary woolen flannels, an' now I'm sufferin' de consequences.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Well—if you really liked a young man, what would you do if some day he should kiss you suddenly, against your will? Belle—He couldn't.

SHERIDAN'S LAST RAID.

FIGHTING AT WAYNESBORO.

An Engagement in Which the Cavalry Covered Itself With Glory.

The engagement at Waynesboro, Va., was the scene of one of the many successful charges made by the cavalry. On Feb. 26 Gen. Sheridan began his famous fox-hunt or, in other words, his sixth and last raid reaching Staunton in mud and rain, the remnant of Early and his one proud army was found, but they quickly retreated at Sheridan's advance, although leaving word at Staunton that he (Early) would fight a Waynesboro.

Up to this time the direct course of Sheridan's column was to reach Staunton by the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Grant had suggested a route via Lynchburg and John Sherman, on return to Winchester, as circumstances might direct. But the real line of march was left to Gen. Sheridan to decide as he thought best.

Gen. Sheridan and staff reached Staunton the morning of march 2, and then learning of Early's statement that he should fight at Waynesboro, very quickly decided to go his way.

Accordingly Gen. Merritt, commanding the Cavalry Corps, was directed to send Custer's Division in advance and to follow closely with Devens's Division. Although the raid had been falling for days and the roads were well-nigh impassable and the men were wet and cold, yet Custer started out promptly, himself and staff, well up to the skirmish line.

Soon the enemy's pickets were found, and as quickly pressed back to Custer's skirmish line. Once on the retreat they were not allowed to stop until they came up to Early's line, well posted in and earth-works, with 11 pieces of artillery in position.

Custer did not wait for any help, but threw Pennock's brigade well up on Early's left flank. Dismounting them, he directed Pennock what to do, then with his mounted men and a few dismounted skirmishers he kept Early's attention until Pennock's brigade was in position.

When everything was ready the bugle sounded the charge, and every man in Custer's division sprang to the charge. The enemy threw down their guns and fled in all directions. The 8th N. Y. and 1st Conn. cavalry passed through the enemy's lines, and never stopped until they had crossed South river. Then they turned and formed on the bank of the river and helped rake in the fleeing enemy.

The 1st Vt. were directed against Early's right flank, and came down the river road gathering up the scattering Confederates. Early and his general barely escaped capture in the woods. The combined result was 11 pieces of artillery, 17 battle flags and 16,000 prisoners.

This was the direct work of Gen. Custer and his division, and to him belongs the credit. Gen. Sheridan was not long in reaching the field, and directed the pressing forward of Chapman's Brigade through Rockfish Gap, with orders to camp on the other side of the mountain.

This engagement cleaned out the enemy from the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Sheridan was left to go any way he might wish. The continuation of the raid, although but little engaged, developed a fine strategic move on the part of Gen. Sheridan, which would fill an article in itself.—S. A. CLARA, Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav., Willow Lake, S. D.

ANTIETAM FIELD.

Interesting Facts in Reference to the Work There.

It was my good fortune to visit the Antietam battle-field early in November, three weeks after the Pennsylvania delegation had placed their markers there. These are more strips of rough board, but they serve well for the purpose.

I met by appointment Hon. William M. Robbins, formerly Major, 4th Ala., and now Confederate representative on the Gettysburg Board. We had been in correspondence for a number of years, trying to learn if his regiment opposed the 10th Me. An hour of rambling through the old East Woods, or what is left of them, settled the main fact, and a score of minor questions that four years of letter-writing had left doubtful. Nothing was clearer than the necessity of having many more officers in the Union and Confederate officers upon the field together, if the truthful history of the battle is to be learned.

The Antietam Board is doing effective work. Gen. Carman, 13th N. J., Twelfth Corps, is busily engaged in gathering facts from the participants in the battle. Major James Hotchkiss, formerly Engineer on Stonewall Jackson's staff, is laboriously reconstructing the old Mehlner map, which has so vexed and misled us all by its many errors. These two officers are stationed at Sharpsburg, and make it a point to interview all old soldiers who visit the field, unless, as in the case of the Pennsylvania delegation, the visitors are so many that it is impossible to listen to them all.

It is painful to note the destruction of the two beautiful groves, now called East Woods and West Woods, which formed such important features of the battlefield. There are yet a great many trees left in East Woods, but we learned that the owner intends to cut them down this spring. All of West Woods has been cut away except on the acre around Dunker Church. The northern spur of the West Woods, where Gibbon's Brigade fought, are still standing, and also the woods around the old toll-gate.

Unfortunately the board is not yet clothed with power to buy these woods, but it is hoped that another congress may save these valuable landmarks. It is gratifying to know that the people of the town and vicinity are awakened to the fact that they have a point of national interest in keeping Mr. Wm. Louette, whose house and farm are so well-known to students of the battle, is making what we hope may be a successful effort to arouse local pride and to instruct people in their duties to the general public. If the woods can be saved and the old road opened, particularly the bloody lane, the value of the field to visitors would be greatly enhanced.—John M. Gould, Box 1666, Portland, Me.

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MUSLIN FROCKS.

curved and jeweled ribbon that snaps about the top of the head, midway between the forehead and the round of the head at the back. A little fluttery close bow, a tiny flower and a flash of jewel is at each end of this band, and standing up jauntily, a little at one side as if it were gayly making its way down the pretty slope of the head, is a cockade of stiffened lace. A little way off the head appears to be ornamented by this little cockade only, and the observer must guess how the

the long glove is drawn and to it the very tip of the glove is fastened. Every one knows how annoying it is to have the tops of these gloves slipping all the time, as they do; but, again, when does a woman's arm look so well as when she stretches it, but, while with the other hand she pulls up that horrid glove. Indeed, these gloves take the place of the lorgnette, the fan or the scarf. It has always been essential that the woman of fashion shall have something about her costume that she may prance and prink. The graceful scarf gives her every chance for pretty movement of the handsome shoulders, for delicate waving of the head and bending of the neck and for graceful swaying of the body to meet the lingering folds.

The lorgnette is not nearly so good a "property" as the scarf, but it serves. The hand, wrist and arm may grace themselves with a thousand pretty tricks in the use of this weapon; and there is such a chance to bend the head prettily on the neck. The eye-brows get their chance, too, so decidedly the lorgnette has its uses further than as something to look through; but just now the long gloves are favored over both these accessories.

Sleeves that demand just such gloves are put into the dress to-day, and the whole is a very swagger outdoor outfit. Made princess from mixed tan coaching cloth, the skirt portion has a plaited panel, and the bodice is plain, save for a trimming of silk folds set off with enameled buttons. Similar bands outline the armholes and a bias fold of the cloth comes around the waist, ending at the silk bands.

BLACK FABRICS.

Black fabrics are specially liked for street wear. A silk wrap Priestley Clairette is made with a plain skirt, a full blouse waist and very large leg-of-mutton sleeves. The collar and belt are of the finest cut-jet embroidery, and from the belt fall ends of ribbon covered with jet embroidery to match. This is an ideal dress for summer, as the material is not affected either by dampness or even a severe wetting. The jet embroidery is done on fine satin, and is proof against all weathers.

HANDSOME DRESSES.

A handsome dress has the skirt trimmed with medallions set on to form patterns. These medallions are about as large as a silver dollar. Some of them are perfectly plain and flat. Others have tassels falling from the middle. One dress has the front of the waist, the yoke and the upper part of the skirt ornamented with this garniture.



HAT WITH RIBBON BOWS.

thing sticks on. It should be needless to suggest that only a very pretty woman with crinkly hair or one with faultlessly smooth, glossy locks, should risk this kind of head-dress.

WHITE PARASOLS.

White parasols prevail, one of plain, rich silk, without trimmings, being seen in almost every carriage on a sunny day. The chiffon parasols are reserved for midsummer and for piazza use, where the sun is less fierce. Others in white and black stripes in row after row around the centre are of very thick silks, and are in best style when quite plain.

For those who object to the glare that comes through these pretty white canopies are changeable silk covers of two very rich and rather showy colors, while ladies just returned from abroad have brought home coaching parasols of large gay Scotch plaids, with a thick polished stick and faceted crystal knob. The small old-time sunshades that may be turned down on one side are again used by elderly la-