

THE REALM OF FASHION.

A Popular Type of Millinery.
This is a hat for a young girl, and it is the latest confection from the establishment of a famous New York



HAT FOR A YOUNG GIRL.
It is made of ecru Yeddo straw, and turned up sailor fashion. It is trimmed with a drapery of black

skirt all ruffled from hip to floor. These ruffles are the only trimming the skirt boasts. They can be of lace or organdie or any other thin material.

The graduation dress is generally to be worn for the girl's "very best" all summer. After graduation it is made gay with ribbons and is often worn over a colored slip of taffeta.

Philippine Cloth.

The world of fashion is under obligations to these Philippine Islanders for that most beautiful of all textiles, the silky cloth known as pineapple, pinas, or Philippine cloth. It is made from the soft but strong fine hairs of the pineapple plant, whose collection, treatment and spinning demand a world of labor. It is woven upon hand looms, excepting in one or two of the smaller cities, where European looms are employed. The cloth has all the brilliancy and luster of silk, but is a little stronger and more rigid. It is woven with rather an open thread, so that it affords ventilation to the body of the wearer, and in this manner makes one of the coolest garments for summer wear which is known.

Card Case to Match Gown.

To keep pace with fashion one must own a card case to match each gown. These cases come of leather in all of the fashionable dyes. If a woman cannot afford the luxury of such va-



TWO FAIR GRADUATES IN THEIR GOWNS OF SOFTEST WHITE.

velvet and a broad contean feather set in the velvet diagonally. It is a beautiful type of the hat that is so extremely popular this season.

Graduation Gowns.

The regulation graduation gown boasts just a little refreshing air of originality this season. Perhaps it is the variety in materials used that gives this impression, for the couturiers all seem impressed with the importance of keeping graduation gowns exceedingly simple.

The chief charm of these gowns is the exquisite needlework, that is simply marvelous on close examination. At one of the shops was shown a large square yoke of tiny tucks and had embroidery done with sheer mull. There were yards of hand-embroidered frills to match—all of it the work of a devoted old aunt who had been working on her niece's graduation gown for years.

Most of the models shown are too fluffy in effect. Organdie was the material most favored, but mousseline de soie, chiffon, veiling, tulle and a number of gauzy materials were in evidence.

Two or three of the gowns were made of silk poplin, and they were fashioned more on the clinging lines than were the others. Simplicity was their most striking characteristics, too; but it was a sort of classic simplicity.

A "Marguerite gown" was exquisitely dainty. It was made of white chiffon over a transparency of white taffeta. The skirt was composed of seven frills of chiffon, brier stitched around the hems with white silk.

Marguerites were embroidered in an irregular, artistic pattern over the ribbon. The sleeves were slightly draped and were mounted by short, full puffs of the chiffon. The lower edge of the puff was held with a band of the embroidered ribbon. Graduating gowns made entirely of accordian-pleated sheer materials are considered by a great many young women the simplest and most tasteful gown to be had.

With their soft long sashes and ribbon bows they certainly boast a juvenile air that is bewitching, and they adapt themselves to all sorts of figures. They soften the lines of angular figures and, strange to say, the roundness of the roly-poly girl is lost in the softness of her gown.

Many girl graduates incline toward ruffles, and for these there is the

riety a green case of rather bright hue is the one which will best suit the greatest number of gowns.

Elaborate Summer Gown.

This lovely dress is to be worn at a garden party—one of the first outdoor affairs of the season. It is of pale heliotrope crepon, trimmed with narrow bands of cream satin. The yoke and collar are tucked satin.

The skirt is a beautiful one of plain cream satin. Over the satin is laid a heavy embroidery in a deeper shade of cream. The flowers in the design stand out as though thrown there and the flowers on the skirt look as lifelike as the lovely silk rosebuds of life.



COSTUME FOR A GARDEN PARTY.

which the flower hat is completely made.



Land Plaster on Potatoes.

The first application of Paris green to potatoes to kill the potato beetle should be with land plaster. A tablespoonful to a half bushel of the plaster thoroughly mixed will be strong enough. Not only will the poison kill the potato larvae, but the effect of the plaster will be to make the vines grow stronger and cause more copious dew on the leaves, which will destroy many potato beetles' eggs.

Sprouting Potatoes By the Sun.

The practice of sprouting seed potatoes in sunlight is an old one and ranked by many with the old method of planting "by the light of the moon" as pure superstition, but the fact remains that repeated tests by reliable growers have demonstrated that there is something in the plan, and that at least it is worthy of trial. The idea is to spread out on the floor of the barn, where they will get the full sunlight but not the direct rays of the sun, the seed potatoes, to keep them there until the sprouts are an inch long, then planting at once. The sun-sprouted tubers forced plants through the ground sooner and the stalks are stronger than with seed not so treated. The one great point in favor of the plan is that sun-sprouted potatoes are entirely free from scab. Why this is so must be left to our scientific men to answer, but it would seem as if the exposure to the sun in some way destroys the germs of the disease.

Mottles in Butter.

One of the small troubles dairymen have to meet is known as mottles, and is caused mainly by the use of too cold water in washing the butter and by the manner in which it is introduced into the churn. By the use of water too cold, the outside of the butter granules becomes hardened while the inside is soft and remains so despite working or tempering with salt, leaving the fine thread-like streaks in the butter that are so objectionable. The water should be introduced into the churn slowly and should be tempered to nearly the temperature of the churn. The usual method of introducing cold water into a churn forcibly, through a hose or pipe, is responsible for the large mottles, which are caused by the water striking the granules of butter and causing them to turn too hard to break up. These are comparatively small things, but large enough to frequently spoil the sale of butter or to materially reduce the price obtained.—Atlanta Journal.

Use of Electricity in Agriculture.

Milton Whitney, chief of the division of soils of the department of agriculture, in his annual report to the secretary says: "The electrical method of moisture determination has been still further perfected. Sixteen stations have been equipped with electrical instruments in various parts of the country, and in several important types of soil. Records have been kept at these stations for periods varying from two to four months, and it has been found that the method can be used by any one with ordinary care. As a result of these field records, I feel perfectly satisfied with the operations of the method, and equally satisfied that it will prove of great value in soil investigations, as well as of practical and commercial value. One great value of the method is that the electrodes are permanently buried in the field, at any depth desired, and the field can be cultivated or cropped as usual. The electrical resistance between the electrodes is read from a scale, and this resistance varies according to the square of the water contents. By once thoroughly standardizing the electrodes and, by the use of tables furnished by the division, the moisture contents of the soil can be determined at any time from the electrical resistance of the soil."

Barrel Strawberry Culture.

Probably many readers have heard of the plan of raising strawberries on the outside of a barrel. If one has only a small city or village lot, or "back yard," the experiment is well worth trying. The accompanying illustration shows one or two wrinkles that may help make the experiment a success. First bore the holes all about the barrel, then put inside a drain pipe made of four strips of board, reaching from the top to the bottom. The joints should not be tight. Now fill in earth about the pipe and set out the strawberry plants in all the holes and over the top. Put the barrel on a bit of plank on the bottom of which wide castors have been screwed. The barrel can then be turned about every few days to bring the sun to all the plants. An ordinary flour barrel will answer very well for trying this interesting experiment.—American Agriculturist.

Bedding Out Plants.

Toward the end of May, in an ordinary season, the danger of late frosts is over, and the first real warm days of early summer are at hand. It is well now to get all plants, so far as possible, out of doors rather than keep them in the house. Put all "soft stuff" (the florist's term for all

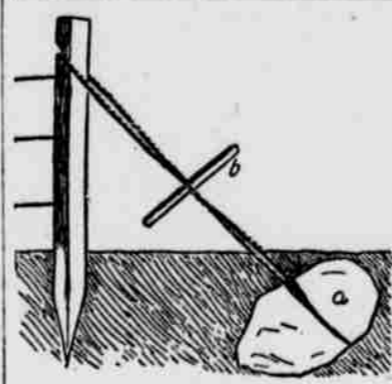
soft-wooded plants, such as geraniums, colenases, salvias, etc.) out of beds or in the border. Carnations and other plants such as are intended to be grown for the following winter's supply of blooms should be given choice places, so that the plants will have an opportunity to get all the strength possible in the short time that they are out.

Chrysanthemums may be plunged in a good location. Large specimen plants, whether in large pots or tubs, do better when either set on the lawn under the trees or partially plunged than if placed on the veranda or porch, where they are apt to dry out too quickly and require such constant watering as to become a wearisome work during the extreme weather. Palms in large pots are especially partial to being plunged.

If possible, keep no plants at all in the house, and much less in the conservatory, for unless given an abundance of water and plenty of air such adverse conditions are not very conducive to the best growth of the plant.

A Post Anchor.

Where temporary wire fences are used to any considerable extent, the corner or end posts may be anchored as shown in the illustration. The large rock, a, is sunk into the ground as deep as the post is placed and the earth is solidly trampled above it. Place the wire around the stone before it is put into the ground, then pass it around the top of the post. By using a stick, b, the wire can be tightened if there is any tendency to become loose. To move the fence, loosen the lower strand from the posts.



ANCHORING A POST.

Begin at one end and make a coil about two feet across. Roll this on the ground, crossing and recrossing the strand of wire with the roll, about every foot of length on the strand. The bars will hold it and keep the roll together. When the roll is as large as is convenient to handle, cut the wire and begin again. When replacing fasten one end to the post where the top wire is to stay and roll along the ground close to the posts. Follow with the second one a little further off and then the third. Experience has proved to me that this is the easiest, quickest and best plan to remove wire fence, as after some practice it can be done quickly.—New England Homestead.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Start the chicks right and keep them growing.

Plant trees and truly you plant blessings.

If the little chickens droop, look out for lice.

Keep lime, grit and charcoal before the chickens.

Fight the lice; they are sure death to profit in poultry.

Make use of every broody hen you can find this month.

Adjusting boards should be used in hives of all weak stocks.

Colonies having defective queens are always the foundation of trouble.

Little wooden troughs holding about a pint of sirup are good for feeding bees.

Colonies selected for breeding should contain a good supply of drone comb.

The supply of drones depends entirely on the amount of drone comb furnished.

Colonies selected for breeders should be pushed by early feeding to their utmost limit.

Have you forgotten the parsnips you left in the ground last fall? The time they were dug.

Do not feed in the morning, as it tends to cause robbing and to make the bees restless.

It is just as necessary to select for the production of drones as for the production of queens.

Bees are not apt to attach comb to cloth, so cloth divisions between frames serve as a guide.

Be sure that the entrances to the hives are kept open. The bees want good, fresh air to breathe.

Pollen is always stored in or near the brood nest, and here is the place where the bees will cluster.

Queen bee cells should never be retained in any colony except one that is in a natural, healthy condition.

If the seed is poor the crop will be poor, no matter how much of an outlay has been incurred in preparing the soil. Plant good seed or none.

Seventeen miles a day is the average record of a Berlin street-car horse.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 5.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Condemned," Matthew xxvii., 11-30—Golden Text: I Tim. i., 15—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stenas.

11. "And Jesus stood before the governor, and the governor asked Him, saying, Art Thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest." He gave the same answer when Judas said, "Master, is it I?" (chapter xxvi., 22). He gave the same answer before the high priest, and in mockery before the high priest, along with Peter's denial and all forsaking Him. He has been brought by the chief priests and elders of the Jews before the Roman governor, on their part determined that He shall be put to death (verses 1, 2). When the wise men came from the east at the time of His birth, their inquiry was, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (chapter ii., 2). And He shall yet be seen by all nations that He is what He confessed before Pilate.

12. "And when He was accused of the chief priests and elders, He answered nothing." There was nothing to answer for there was no truth in their accusations, and He knew that they were determined to kill Him and that the time had come for Him to let them.

13. "And He answered him to never a word, inasmuch that the governor marvelled greatly." Pilate saw that he had a most extraordinary prisoner. He had never met one like this, and he knew not what to think of Him. Pilate had strange work on hand that day, and no man before or since ever had just such an opportunity. Looking at Jesus we see how we should act when unjustly treated and falsely accused, for He left us an example of patience and endurance of wrong that is unparalleled (I Pet. ii., 20, 21).

14. "Now, at that feast the governor was wont to release unto the people a prisoner whom they would." Pilate gave the release, but the people chose the man. Consider Him who stood dumb before Pilate as living up to that time released millions of prisoners from the power of Satan, and millions of slaves by His going to prison and to death for us. He still lives to free the prisoners free, and whosoever will accept Him is forever free. He might have set Himself free, for they could not take His life unless He willed it (John x., 18). But He could not free Himself and us too. He died that we might live.

15. "Whom will ye that I release unto you, Barabbas or Jesus, which is called Christ?" Our lesson says that this man was a notable prisoner. In Luke xxiii., 19, it is said that he was in prison for sedition and murder. Fancy people asked to choose between a red-headed murderer and the spotless Lamb of God, between one of the greatest of sinners and the only Saviour of sinners, Barabbas or Christ! The choice is made between the most notable of all prisoners (see Rev. xx., 1, 2), the father of lies and a murderer from the beginning (John viii., 44), and this same Jesus who sakes—wait, lo, so beseeching for our sakes—built our choice.

16. "For he knew that for envy they had delivered him." It is written in Prov. xxvii., 4 "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous, but who is able to stand before envy?" Stephen said in his sermon that "the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt" (Acts vii., 9).

17. "Have thou nothing to do with that man, for I have suffered many things on his behalf, and he has delivered me up to the judgment seat. Good was it for her if she never suffered but in a dream because of Him. She knew the right to be righteous man, but we have no evidence that she received Him as the Son of God. Multitudes even yet call Him a good man, but will not accept Him as God their Saviour.

18. "The chief priests and elders put them up to this, for they were bound to destroy Jesus. There are many in places of authority who influence others to do wrong—many false teachers who teach error.

19. "Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do, then, with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let Him be crucified. So they decided that they would have none of Him. He must be killed—the creature hating the Creator, man attempting to do away with God who made him. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. They said, "This is the heir. Come let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance." And they caught him and cast him out of the vineyard and slew him (John i., 11, 12; Math. xxi., 38, 39). How He had told all to them over and over again, for He knew it all from the beginning! But their hearts were hardened and their eyes were blinded.

20. "But what about Pilate's question? for there is none like it. Ever since He has ever heard of Christ must ask it of His own soul, "What shall I do with Jesus?" He is before each one for acceptance or rejection.

21. "I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it." Persuaded of His innocence, vainly seeking to release Him, yet afraid to do right because of the people, Pilate washes his hands before them all, and proclaims his innocence in this affair. But it won't wash off, Pilate, as easy as that, as you have found ere this. It is easy to say, "I am innocent." But what does God think of it? In Mark xv., 15, the record is that Pilate was willing to content the people, but he certainly was not willing to do right at any cost.

22. "Then answered all the people and said, His blood be on us and on our children. They might have accepted this precious opportunity and built surely upon it for a time and eternity, but they chose to have it fall upon them and crush them (Math. xxi., 42, 44). They might have been as safe under this passover blood as were their fathers in Egypt, but they preferred to trample it underfoot. Fearful was the curse they pronounced upon themselves, and it continues to this day.

23. "Then released he Barabbas unto them, and when he had scourged Jesus he delivered Him to be crucified." The murderer goes free, and the innocent is scourged and crucified. What about this blood, Pilate? On what ground do you scourge an innocent man? But O, my soul, leave Pilate to God and behold for thyself God manifest in the flesh receiving those stripes on your behalf, for it is written that He was wounded for our transgressions. He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed (Isa. liii., 5). Hear Him say: "This I bore for thee. What hast thou done for Me?" May such love constrain us to meekly endure all things for His sake!—Lesson Helper.

24. "The Ship was Safe." Preachers are supposed to bring bad luck to a ship. The late Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, told this story of an ocean voyage: "There were several priests on board, and every moment it was believed that the ship would go down in a terrific storm that arose. The priests in a body called on the captain and informed him of the panic among the cabin passengers. The captain replied: 'Go forward to the fore-castle and see if the crew are swearing.' The brethren were shocked as they peeped into the fore-castle quarters by round after round of the most fearful oaths, and when this was reported to the captain he said: 'Go back to the cabin and have nothing to fear: there is absolutely no danger to the ship. When the crew get to praying I will let you know.'

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

HIS FOOT SEVERED.

Lightning Maims a Boy and Kills a Dog. Woman Rendered Unconscious.

Lightning striking the house of George Waddie, at Liberty, Lycoming County, tore off the shoe of his 7-year-old son last week, and the boy's foot was almost severed from the leg. The bolt also struck the stove, shattering it and killing a dog close by. It passed out through the side of the house, setting the building on fire. At Sterling Run, Mrs. Thomas Moore was sitting near a telegraph instrument, when she was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious for ten hours.

The following pensions were granted last week: Abnegato Womer, Phillipsburg, Center, \$6; Samuel Mardus, Saxton, Bedford, \$5; Levi H. Lary, Brookville, \$8; W. M. Gill, Franklin, \$6; W. Cameron, Ohioville, \$8; Samuel Shank, Salex, Cambria, \$2; Samuel C. Weaver, Waynesboro, \$5; John A. Neal, DuBois, \$6 to \$8; Wesley Stephens, Strongstown, Indiana, \$8 to \$12; James W. Shaffer, Irons, Clearfield, \$10 to \$12; W. H. Robinson, Pittsburgh, \$10 to \$12; George B. Dutrow, Altoona, \$16 to \$14; Thomas Rank, Watsonville, \$12 to \$10; Frederick Heil, Allegheny, \$8; Mary Conley, Johnstown, \$8; Catherine Ann Steiner, Pittsburgh, \$5; minor well Amader, Banker, Routlet, Potter, \$10; Mary Long, Altoona, \$8; Jennimah Walser, Mackeyville, Clinton, \$8; Mary T. Fox, Bellefonte, \$8; Annie M. Campbell, Allegheny, \$8; minors of Mathias C. Giver, W. B. Gifford, Bradford, \$12; Sarah E. Horning, Horatio, Jefferson, \$12; Eli G. Fitch, Athens, \$10; John D. Clark, Mercer, \$6; Thomas H. McConnell, Johnstown, \$8; Thomas Cartwright, Patton, \$8; Lester Steindman, Bradford, \$17; James W. Daniel, W. D. Wess, \$8; Henry Schwenk, Austinville, \$30; Philip Showalter, Everett, \$12; Lemuel Sterling, Harlanburg, \$5; Joseph Smith, Milan, \$17; James Bradlock, Pittsburgh, \$8; John J. Collier, New Bedford, \$17; James W. Daniel, Meadville, \$10; Kate M. Caldwell, North East, \$8; William H. Boyer, Bellwood, \$6; Henry Bloomfield, Altoona, \$12; Jacob Gwinner, Harrisburg, \$8; Josephus Ross, Washington, \$6; Isaac Wolf, Youngstown, \$8; Isaac Thomas, Bellefonte, \$8; Jacob Shull, Shippensburg, Clarion, \$6; Pulaski B. Broughton, Bradford, \$6; John B. Cramer, Berwindale, Clearfield, \$8; Archibald Croyle, Johnstown, \$8; Robert McKnight, Bradford, \$6; Martin V. Orrer, Altoona, \$2; James W. Shaffer, Irons, \$10 to \$12; Samuel Zimmerman, Milesburg, Center, \$6 to \$8; James S. Neil, Indiana, \$6 to \$8.

At Chipmunk, N. Y., last week, a gusher was struck that promises to eclipse any well struck in the Bradford field in recent years. The well is the property of the Seneca Oil Company, and is located on the reservation, about 500 feet northeast of South Vandalia station on the W. N. Y. & P. railroad. The Chipmunk sand was tapped at 3:15 p. m., and oil, once gushed from the casing and was ignited by the fire in the boiler. Driller Andrew Cauffman and Tool-dresser James Hogan made a run for their lives. The well has continued flowing without a break ever since and conservative estimate places its production at 100 barrels an hour. Many oil men who have visited the well are confident that it is flowing 150 barrels. Bolders have been placed near the well and an effort will be made tomorrow to extinguish the fire with steam, but its owners are not very hopeful.

Harry Trimble, the young man who was shot by Herschell Merritt, a non-union mill worker, at Scottsdale, a few days ago, was taken to the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh. Merritt was released on \$1,500 bail. The chances of Trimble's recovery are not known. The parties involved in the trouble and in recent attacks on the non-union men were not connected with the strikers. The non-union men say that they have not been molested by the strikers for months, but by outside parties, and that they propose to defend themselves against these attacks. Officials have no fear of further trouble.

William H. Woodring, a hatter, at Allentown, was arrested the other day and committed to jail, charged with attempting to burn the store. The night watchman found the stove in the store overheated and goods on a counter close to the stove saturated with oil. Woodring was formerly a prominent Easton lawyer, and a member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Northampton county in 1893.

Peter Guth, a millwright at Marshall's foundry, Pittsburgh, was constructing a scaffold near one of the furnaces the other morning had his clothing caught on a rapidly revolving shaft. He was whirled around a number of times and fell to the floor, dead, as soon as the machinery was stopped. The left arm was torn off and the body was mutilated. Guth was 34 years old and married.

Ineasily jealous of his wife, William Barton, of Shamokin, a few days ago dragged her from bed and with a rock murderously struck her on the head several times. Although dazed and weakened, Mrs. Barton managed to escape to the street, help arrived and Barton was overpowered and lodged in jail. His victim is in a critical condition.

The Evangelical church in Pymatuning township was broken into by vandals recently who amused themselves by defacing the walls, breaking down the seats and using the Bibles as a door mat. The organ was overturned and several windows broken. Young men in the neighborhood are suspected.

The will of James A. Wiley, filed at Washington, Pa., leaves \$2,000 to the First Presbyterian church of Washington, and at the death of his sister a \$25,000 mansion to be built. About \$50,000 is divided among relatives.

Thomas Robinson, former superintendent of public printing, has sued the Pennsylvania railroad for \$25,000 damages for injuries received November 27, 1897, when struck by a train at Harrisburg.

The county commissioners at Butte offered \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Adam Kammerer. Mr. Kammerer has offered an additional \$500.

E. K. Bennett, a constable, shot Calvin Himes of Marietta, in the neck making a serious wound. Himes was arrested for suspicious action at Mount Joy and was trying to escape.

The Columbia and Montour Telephone Company, with headquarters at Danville, has been chartered to do business, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Ensign Charles Fischer, of Sharon, graduate of Annapolis, has been ordered to report to the captain of the cruiser Montgomery.

Governor Hastings has accepted an invitation to make an address at the commencement of Bucknell University, Lewisburg.