

Traveling Gowns

Traveling gowns this year will be made of either mohair or pongee; the pongee are the newer. The dark colored pongees are the best, although the natural ecru color, for those women who can wear it, is always smart and attractive. Mohair, with a dot or hair line is much smarter than the plain color, and blue is considered smarter than black. These gowns are made with short skirts, not like rainy day or golf skirts, but distinctly short enough to clear the ground. The jackets are usually quite short, have tails at the back cut off square, and long pointed fronts. They are simply made, and trimmed with bands of taffeta, or oddly enough, with bands of cloth, A long traveling cloak is one of the features of the season to quote the manufacturers. It covers up the entire gown .- Harner's Bazar.

Women Should Not Fuss.

The best-bred women do not fuss They take their gowns and their furniture, their jewels and their children as matters of course. They are unconscious of their veils and their gloves and they expect every one else to be equally so. It they see an intimate friends wearing a handsome gown they refer to it admiringly but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husbands are not aired neither the domestic upheavals caused by the desertion of the cook on wash morning. The repose of well-bred women is not the quiet of weakness, it is the calm of trained facilities balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color but will not bring forth a loud cry, Well-bred women are a boon to the human race. They help the social and professional world to maintain a bigh standard both of morals and hehavior.

The French Heel Popular.

From gloves to shoes is a natural transition after looking in at the window of a fashionable shop where the dress for both extremities are displayed together. 'Tis sad but very true, that the French heel is as firmly fixed in popular esteem as ever. The fluffy girl, and lots of other girls, who ought to reason better, wear heels of abnormal height and of perilous slenderness. The efforts of the shoemakers to establish the Cuban heel have up to this'time met with little encouragement. With nine-tenths of the women it is the French heel or the perfectly flat masculine heel, and what your truly smart woman wears, when shopping or calling, is a pair of thinnest, shiniest Oxford ties, laced with broad black ribbons that tie in flaring bows over her insteps, mounted on Porapadour heels of the most exaggerated type and put on over the most delicate laced hose .- Chicago Record-Herald.

Some Belt Arrangements.

All sorts of full arrangements are to be seen for belts made of the materials of the gowns with which they are worn. In allk gowns there wit be fulled pieces of the silk around the waist. shaped a little in front, with a bone perhaps, and made to form a little point, and wider in front than at the sides, where there is only the material. In the back it is fastened with a couple of frills, which stand out, are boned, and make the belt as wide as in the front. Or the belt is simple, pulled Jown a little in the front, and fastens there with a little shirred frill, one side lapping over the other, sometimes exactly in the .. ntre, and again a little to one side.

There are narrow, stitched, fitted bodice-like belts, though narrow, and some of these are laced through eyelet poles in the back. Or a little soft silk belt will be boned only at the sides being a little wider there than in the back or front, where are the folds of the material only. Similar soft folds of silk finish the necks of some light gowns, simple fulled pieces finished in two frills standing out a little at the back, where the ends are hooked together.-New York Times

Jewels and Baubles.

The favorite design for the little fancy slides for catching up the loose, straggling hairs at the nape of the neck is two small caduceus wings, set with diamonds or pearls.

Buckles of blond tortoise-shell are worn in the hair. They are mounted on a comb. The edge of the buckle, which is long and bent in shape, are powdered with diamond dust.

An ornament for hair or corsage is peacock feather, with an antique cam eo encircled with brilliants, for the eye. The father proper is in transparent enamels, relieving by fine,

sparkling lines of diamonds Lorgnettes are short and delicately fine rather than big and showy as they have been of late. The case into which the glasses fit when the lorgnette is closed, serves as handle as well, and is small and unobtrusive, though of beautiful workmanship.

erfume balls, which are the favorite charms for neckchains or bracelets, are often in the shape of an almond, a pear or an apple, incrusted with dianonds. Some of these "pomanders" are of filigree, others resemble tes halls and are perforated to allow the sponge inside to "exhale" its perfume gh the tiny holes.

An exquisite jewel is in the form of swarm of dragon files with outspread rings. The wings are of transparent namel, touched with brilliant colors.

when darting about in the sunlight. The bodies are of green enamel, the eyes are small rubles. The ornament is a half-diadem, to be worn very far forward on the brow. It can be taken apart and the individual flies worn sep arately, makink ravishly pretty brooches or coiffure pins.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

Improvement of English Women.

Lady Jeune contribute: an . teresting article to Ladies' Field on Eng-

lish women abroad. She says: "In former times it used to be said there was no mistaking an English woman abroad, for she we always badly dressed, ugly and illmannered. In short, she was a sort of traveling porcupine,a byword and a laughing stock to all who saw her. It is a relief now to find how completely all this has changed. When ones goes abroad, one has no cause to feel ashamed of English men or women. Very many more travel now than for merly, but the change which has come over them is indescripable. When a tidily dressed, well turned out woman appears, one knows she's English. She's better dressed, in the first instance, than the American woman, be ing more quietly and suitably attired. She is quieter in her manners and talk, and, allowing her and insular prejudice, one may say she is prettier and more ladylke. She doesn't give the impres sion that all creation was made for her instead of her being but an atom in the general scheme. She bears facomparison with French, vorable American, Italian or Austrian women, and the 'style Anglais' is an unmistakable sign."

Lady Jeune ascribes the improve ment in the appearance and manners of the English women one meets traveling to the revival of athletics .-Women's Ben. Two.

Some Points About Lace,

It is well to be up in lace lore, for with the revival of the genteel old time decorations comes a demand for some idea of the characteristics of the different patterns for which one pays such fabulous prices. All real lace is hand made lace, and is easily detected from the machine woven imitation, because the meshes in the genuine are apt to be irregular, while the other is uniform in weave.

The net of lace is called by lace makers the reseau, the pattern is the fleur; and it is in the shape of these meshes that lace distinctions appear. The square or diamond shaped mesh is used in Valenciennes, the six-sided mesh in point d'Alencon, and Chantilly and point de Paris laces have an odd mesh of four-sided big holes, with triangular holes between.

Now the chief difference between the pillow and needle laces-for real laces are made in but two ways, one with the pins and bobbins, the other was the needle-is in the way the fleur or pattern is worked on the net. eedle lace has a distinctiveness of outline in the fleur, because the pattern is outlined by a running thread in and out of the meshes of the reseau. If the outline is to be very much in relief, as in point d'Alencon, the most beautiful of all needle laces, the outline is corded in with horeshair, and then the pattern made by filling in the outlines with a sort of buttonhole stitch, making a rich and heavy effect like embroidery. The reseau in this lace is complicated, too, by twisting the threads of the meshes together here and there to make bigger holes and thus giving a variety of the mesh. This lace is made piece by piece, the pieces joined together by invisible seams. Pillow laces have a flat, smooth pattern and are smooth and soft in outline.



Sailor collars are as good as ever. Wool embroidery shows well on filet

Every sort of crepe is the top of the vogue

Seams are herring-bone stitched together.

Smart little pointed straps are dec-

orative. White linen and pique dresses are

to be features. Ribbon embroidery is one of the pretty "latests."

The smartest linen dresses have parasols to match.

No woman is old enough to wear a bonnet these days.

Cut jet again sparkles on any wear from hats to boots. Cloth or silk appliques adorn the

latests in lace robes. Baroque-headed hat pins make an artistic hat ornament.

Tiny crochet buttons are almost as plenty as French dots. Round pearls figure as berries in a

gilt-adorned shell comb. Paris muslin is a cross between or gandle and finest batiste.

Buttons with dangling pendants are more for ornament than use Little tucks in sun-ray effect are

here and there on fine frocks. Heavily shirred hip parts for skirts are only for the very slender.

Black and ecru lace appliques are stunning feature of some gowns. Black and white hats (just a touch

In case of black footgear the black and white polks dot stocking makes a pleasing link.

One of the cheapest foods that can be grown for stock, and which can be cut and used at almost any stage of growth, may be secured by sowing corn in 10ws (not using too much seed) and cultivating it one way. Should the pasture grass run short the young corn may be cut down daily, in sufficient quantity as required, and fed as green and succulent food, which will be highly relished by stock.

The Potato Reetle. Hand picking the potatoes is a slow process, and if the plot is a large one many of the plants will be injured by the beetles before the work is finished On the appearance of the pests go over the plot and spray with parls green, which destroys them quicker than by any other method: Delay in so doing. even for a day, may result in the vines being so seriously injured as to renimpossible for them to recover their vitality, the yield of the crop being consequently reduced to a certain

Whitewash in the House,

There is more virtue in whitewash for the poultry house than most people are willing to credit. There are two ways to apply whitewash to a poultry house. One is with a brush and the other with a spray pump. These pumps are obtainable almost anywhere now, and are the best impliments for putting on whitewash. The sides and ceiling of the poultry house should be give an application of whitewash. The roosts and nest boxes should not be neglected. The whitewash should be of the consistency of thick cream, and t will be found a good plan to put some kerosene in each pailful. Mites can be killed and lice will not survive where a frequent and thorough application of whitewash is given. One can put on some old allp of a garment, an old hat, and with a spray pump can in a few minutes have a good application of whitewash that will make everything sweet and clean. What falls on the floor will make a good floor itself when mixed with the hard dirt or coal ashes, or of whatever material the floor is made. Make free use of whitewash from now on during the active season of lice and mites, and see how few of them will be found at the close of the season. The fight against vermin must be persistent and continuous. One application will be good as far as it goes, but it is inadequate.—Texas Stockman.

To Cure Egg Enting.

Almost every one has had trouble with hens enting eggs. Any one who has learned much from it will be glad to learn any way to prevent or cure it. A poultryman of experience say:

There is nothing more provoking and more unprofitable than a flock of he is which have acquired the habit of eating their eggs. This is a habit more easily prevented than cured. Give th hens plenty of exercise with a variety of food. Gather the eggs frequently provide sufficient resting places and keep one or more porcelain eggs upon the floor of the house. Dark nests are advisable, and a meat diet is excellent.

To cure the habit provide dark nests and add meat to the food. Remove the ends from several eggs and pour out the contents. Make a mixture of flour ground mustard and red pepper, adding a little water to hold-the material together. Fill the shells and place upon the floor of the henhouse. hens will make a wild scramble for these prepared eggs, will gobble down some of their contents, and wil soon be gasping with open beaks. Follow up this treatment until the hens refuse to touch an egg. It seems and perhaps is somewhat severe, but no permanent ill effects will follow. The hens will soon learn that eggs are not so palatable as they regarded them, and will desist from the bad habit. Positive cures have followed this method.-Tri-State Farmer.

Potato Culture. Experiments with potatoes in different soils and under very different methods of culture would seem to show that there are certain very general rules which one must follow to find success in the work. First, the average yield per acre of potatoes is about one-half what it should be. This of itself is sufficient to condemn many methods of those engaged in potato culture. Yet nearly all soils contain the actual necessary elements to produce a good crop of potatoes. Good tillage, drainage and fertilizing will then do the rest. The first two make available a good deal of the plant food that is in the soil, but not always ready for immediate use by the plants. Early planting of potatoes and frequent tillage of soil to conserve moisture will generally produce the best results. Far too many farmers are too late in the season in planting to secure the best. Early planting necessitates some extra precaution and labor. The blight and beetles are apt to be very damaging to the early crop, and to prevent their ravages there must be vigorous spraying, and it must be done often enough and early enough to keep the vines from serious injury. Unless a farmer is willing to attend to this systematically he cannot expect much more than the average yield, which, as stated above, is about one-half of what it should be.

Solls differ, and some demand more work than others to obtain like results On soils which are apt to be seriously affected by dry weather early planting Those potatoes should also be planted extra deep, and then tillage should be

frequent and on a level. Special preparation of such soils so that the subsoil will be reached should be made very early in the season. On clay loam soil potatoes can be planted in a more shallow way, and slight hilling can be followed with success. If such sons are very heavy, and have no natural drainage, some artificial methods of draining should be resorted to. Harrowing the land immediately after planting, and giving six to seven cultivations, are necessary for the highest success,-C. L. Petters in American Cultivator.

Raise Beef Cattle.

The high prices now existing for a kinds of meats should induce the ferm ers of this section to consider the ad visability of raising more beef cat tle. The dairy interests are now predominant, but the fact that the east is supplied with meat from the far west is a condition not very creditable to eastern farmers. The butchers in the cities and towns are ready to rebel against the western beef, but the stern fact is apparent that they cannot rely upon our farmers to supply "choice" steers. This condition is due to the utter disregard of the farmer to the use of the beef-producing breeds. In the west, on the ranges, whether the cows are scrubs or grades, the bulls are Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus o: Galloways, and the calves are therefore valued for their rapidity of growth and capacity for producing the largest carcass in the shortest possible period of time.

On the dairy farms of the east the favorite breeds are the Jerseys, H ! steins. Cuernsey. Avrahires, and the grades of these breeds according to the object of the dairymen, some giving special attention to the production of butter, while others sell milk direct to the dealers. Where the great mistake is made is in the keeping of scrub, or half-bred bulls, the calves being sold when but a few days' old, being considered of no value whatever, some times going into market as "bob" veal. If the beef-producing bulls were used even the calves from the calry cows would be much more valuable, and if retained on the farm until marketed would pay a fair profit. The western farmer aims to get his steer into market condition when it is only two years old, and believes in general feeding as well as skill in breeding, and only an animal that is well bred and adapted for the purpose is capable of giving such good results. The western packers make a large profit from the by-products, such as blood, noofs, hair, horns, bides, bones, etc., but such materials can be as easily saved and marketed by our eastern butchers, for they well understand the importance of so doing. The difficulty is that the eastern farmer will not raise choice steers. It is true that thousands of cattle are raised and sold on eastern farms, but only a small proportion are bred for quality, due to the

use of inferior sires. The farmers who have given their attention to the product in of beef cattle do not always secure as large returns for milk and butter, but they get better results in that direction than do many farmers who buy their "fresh' cows, and who keep three cows that do not give as much milk as can be derived from two good ones. The nurebred beef-producing animals, yet they give more milk than grad, or scrub cows, and grade cows, where the bull is a pure-bred animal . one of the beef-producing breeds, will sire valuable calves that will be worth more in two years than the milk that was received from their dams during the pe riod of their growth from birth to the shambles.

There is another factor to be considered-labor. After a calf is weaned it requires but little labor on the part of the farmer. rises early and works well into the night. He must milk his cows, cool his wilk, ship it to market, feed the cows, clean the stalls, and, in order to finish his work in time for the railroad trains, his wife, datig; ters, sons and hired man must assist. Much of this labor of the members of the family is not valued by the farraer as an expense because it does not call for cash outlay, and he therefore bases his profit on the difference between cash received and cash expended, when the fact is that his family is working for nothing, for if he placed a fair estimate up on the value of the labor he would make no profit at al! as it is well known that, even with cheap amily labor, many farmers barely keep out of debt, much of their misfortune. however, being due due to their prein dice against, or wilful disregard of the pure breeds. If the ca'ves were well bred, and raised on the form to a mar reduce the labor required.

ketable age, they would displace onehalf the number of cows and largely Hundreds of dairymen will admit that they do not average \$20 per cow for one year, as clear profit, and a steer should exceed that sum. Not all steers go to market when two years old, but are also kept until they are three and four years old, but they make great gains in weight during the extra year, and are sold just as soon as they cease to rapidly increase in weight. They are well bred, and are weighed every month, every pound of foed supplied them being noted in a book. It is the systematic method that gives the profit and eastern farmers now have an opportunity of making larger profits on cattle than ever before if they care to venture into the production of choice beef. Philadelphia Record.

One Beneficent Result of Marriage.

An Ohio woman who had been dumb or a long time recovered her power of speech the day after her marriage. It will be mightly hard to convince that husband that he had not buen the victim of a bunco game.—Denver PostECIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The experimental underground electric railway of Paris, France, which, although eight and three quarter miles in length, handles 140,000 fares a day, has been so satisfactory that two important branches will be added to it during the current year.

The new cutting of diamonds, just introduced, does away with the flat table of the brilliant and increasing number of facets from 58 to 80. This cutting gives the diamond a form so scientifically accurate that it scintillates equally from every point of view The beauty of the stone is heightened to an extent never known before

Whether Hertzian waves reach us from the sun is a question that as tronomers are about to investigate Reasons are found for believing that the sun must emit such waves, and M. Charles Nordmann shows that the emissions must be particularly intense during violent eruptions and at peri ods of maximum sun-spots. This view is made to explain the form of the solar corona and the spectra of com

Both Regnier and Didsbury advo cate the use of D'Arsonval's high-fre quency electric currents for purpose of painless dentistry. The current may be applied through a mould of the part to be anaesthetized. The inte rior of the mould is covered with a me tallic powder and a layer of tin foil To absorb the heat a layer of asbestor is used. In fifteen cases described in a recent issue of the Arch. d'Elect, Medicale there were thirteen of complete anaesthesia. A nervous patient will sometimes make a gesture of defense, but usually admits afterward that there was no pain.

Professor Thurston of Cornell, who is an expert on the steam engine, has been making experiments with steam pressur of 1000 pounds to the square inch and thinks that these can safely be doubled in the course of time. These would greatly increase the efficiency of the steam engine, which is now well known to be very wasteful, even in its most economic forms. Hgih pressures are produced by superheating the steam after it is general ed, thus increasing its expansive power. In some of the steam automobiles the presssures go as high as 500 pounds. In the common steam boiler as it is easy to see, a large fraction of the heat is lost in raising the water to the boiling point, and it is only the heat which the steam absorbs above that point that counts, all the res being wasted.

In the Journal of the British Astronomical association Gavin J. Burns describes a method employed by him to determine the intensity of the light received from the sky on a clear, moonless night. Te says: "The results obtained were discordant, but indicated that the total light derived from one hemisphere is roughly equal to that given by 1000 stars of the first magnitude." As has already been stated in these columns, Profession Simon Newcomb and J. E. Gore have each recently dealt with the same problem. The former reached the conclusion that the light of all the stars combined, visible and invisible to the naked eye, equaled that of 600 or possibly 800 stars of the zero magnitude. while the latter fixed the light more definitely as that of 589 stars of zero magnitude. A star of this magnitude is two and a half times as bright as one of first magnitude. Mr. Burns estimate-400 stars of zero magnitude for each hemisphere-is in very close accord with that of Professor Newcomb. He thinks it probable, how ever, that this sky light does not all come from stars, but may be partly solar light, reflected from particles of neteoric dust.

Contributions of Science. "The operation of having one's nose pored out seems to have become a fashionable fad," remarked a prominent New Yorker recently. ferred to the surgical operation of renoving a turbinated bone from the postril. That this operation is become very common there is no doubt. One specialist of the nose and throat in New York City has operated on over 3000 cases of this kind. The operation consists of sawing or cutting from inside the nostril a piece of protruding bone that interferes with the free use of the nose in breathing. An application of cocaine deaders the pain, and another recent discovery, that of a part of a sheep, properly prepared and applied, prevents the low of blood. But for these two discoveries this operation would be impracticable, and thus it is that so many people are now seeking this form of relief from serious trouble with their breathing apparatus, whereas a few years ago such a thing was not thought of. Imstead of being u "fad," therefore, it is in fact one of the great contributions of science for the relief of disease and pain,

Snow as a Purifier of the Air.

It has long been a familiar fact of meteorological science that snow and rain help to clear the air of impurities, besides performing other useful offices in the economy of nature. But it has remained for a scientific health commissioner of Chicago, the quarter whence so many valuable discoveries are now coming, to demonstrate in figures just how many deadly microbes are gathered from the atmosphere by a fall of snow. He did it by testing the purity of the air in the city just before a snow storm and immediately afterward.—Leslie's Week-



est fancies is the shirt waist that is embroidered in front. One of the prettiest waists of this kind is shown here,

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

developed in white madras, worked with the most delicate shade of blue. The back is drawn tightly across the shoulders and displays slight fulness at the waist, arranged in small pleats. It is faced with materials to a pointed voke depth. The fronts are fastened with turquoise buttons and button-holes worked through the centre box-pleat. Deep pleats extend from the shoulder to belt, and are stitched their entire length, simulating a broad shield that s embroidered.

The collar is plain, a bow of white tulle is fastened by a turquoise heart. The shirt walst sleeves have slight arms closely. They are finished with underarm seams, if preferred.

New York City .- One of fashion's lat- | ranged in an underlying pleat at each

side of the centre closing. The skirt is box piented and arranged at the lower edge of the yoke. The pleats are stitched flatly for a few inches, and pressed their entire length. They flare widely around the bottom. Machine stitching on the yoke and bem provides a tailor finish. Linen, plque, duck, mercerized ginghams and other heavy wash fabrics are used for

suits in this style. To make the waist in the medium size will require three and three-eighth yards of twenty-seven-inch material. To make the skirt in the medium size will require twelve yards of twenty

seven-inch materia! A Novel Combination.

A novel combination of materials is seen in a new shirt. The sleeves and the body are of ecrue-tinted cotton crepe, while the cuffs and bosom are of figure pique,

A Handsome Coat.

A handsome cost for an older girl is of dark blue cloth, and the broad collar is of white moire, with a wide edge of Irish lace.

Popular With Little Girls. Although it seems odd to see little girls in shirt waists and skirts, these suits are very popular and will be much worn during the summer. some cases the skirt and waist are made of the same fabric.

The suit illustrated is developed in pale green and black polks dot percale. with linen lace for trimming.

The shirt waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the front. This may, however, be omitted, and fulness on the shoulders and fit the the waist adjusted with shoulder and



GIBSON SHIRT WAIST AND PEDESTRIAN SKIRT

chiffon, batiste and lace motifs, or an pleat. elaborate design worked with jet and steel bends.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two yards of thirtysix-inch material.

Sensible Outing Costume. For several seasons we have had out ing suits made of lightweight cloth intended especially for summer wear, but those developed in wash fabrics finished in tailor style, are entirely new. The shirt waists in these suits are severely plain, and the skirts reach to the ankles, giving the freedom that is desirable when long walks or outing

excursions are anticipated. The costume illustrated in the large drawing is made of light green galatea

stitched in black. Two deep pleats extend from shoulder to belt in the back. The waist is smoothly adjusted between these pleats and under the arms.

The waist closes in front with pearl buttons and button-holes worked through the centre box pleat. Three deep pleats are arranged on the shoul ders; the front one is stitched all the way, and the stitching in the others terminates half way down, providing fulness that forms a stylish blcuse over the belt.

The sleeves are shaped with insid seams only. At the lower edge they are plain in front and fall at the back where they droop gracefully over point ed cuffs. A plain collar completes the vet stock.

The upper portion of the skirt is a plain yoke, fitted smoothly around the waist and over the hips with small darts. The fulness in the back is ar-

The back has a pointed yoke facing. effectively developed in heavy taf- The fronts are full at the neck and feta, peau de crepe, moire or French blouse over the black velvet belt. The flannel. When these materials are closing is made with buttons and butused the fronts are decorated with ton-holes, worked through a centre box

A plain collar completes the neck.

The bishop sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, and adjusted on cuffs that are shallow in the back and pointed at the seam. The cuffs and collar are of lace. The full skirt is gathered at the up-

per edge and arranged on a narrow belt. A band of lace is applied at the top of the hem.

The shirt waist may be made up as a separate garment and worn with any skirt. The suit is also stylishly developed in challie, serge, covert, ging-



GIRL'S SHIRT WAIST COSTUME.

ham, liner, pique or cotton madras. neck, and is trimmed with black yel- The collar and cuffs of white lines make a pleasing contrast.

To make the costume for a girl of eight years will require two and threequarter yards of thirty-six-luch ma-