



**Fruit Trimmed Hats.**  
Cherries in their natural hues are preparing to put in a perennial appearance, and to out for the nonce the plagiarians in black and white so extravagantly affected during the earlier months. It is whispered, moreover, that this fancy in fruit is likely to be followed shortly by prunelles, mignonettes of a delicate mauve tone, together with equally small fruits, while grapes would seem to be always with us as a millinery adjunct. In fact, frankly viewing the prospect, the fruit kingdom is prepared to say a large word in this particular millinery matter.—Chicago Tribune.

**A Difference.**  
Some fashionable fads stand for distinction without a difference. This is not the case, however, with the lace yoke which is either strapped or garnished with lace.  
If only more women would understand these little things!

We have seen a lace yoke in a tailor-made broadcloth costume, which even particular women might have worn on the promenade. It was strapped with the cloth and was eminently fit and trim, with no trace of foolish fussiness.

On the other hand, we have seen plenty of lace yokes—either over satin or the bare skin, which were never intended for anything save house wear. Applique edges, little frills or other fripperies do not enter into the construction of the lace-yoked dress when said dress belongs to the street class.—Philadelphia Record.

**Chinese Proverbs on Women.**  
Respect always a silent woman; great is the wisdom of the woman that holdeth her tongue.

A vain woman is to be feared, for she will sacrifice all for her pride.

A haughty woman stumbles, for she cannot see what may be in her way.

Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart.

The gods honor her who thinketh long before opening her lips.

A woman that respects herself is more beautiful than a single star; more beautiful than many stars at night.

Give heed to her to whom children have come; she walks in the sacred ways and lacks not love.

A mother not spoken well of by her children is an enemy of the state; she should not live within the kingdom's wall.

A woman without children has not yet the most precious of her jewels.

Give heed to the voice of an old woman; sorrow has given her wisdom.

A woman that is not loved is a kite from which the string has been taken; she driveth the wind and cometh to a long fall.—Philadelphia Times.

**The Collecting of Old Silver.**

As interest in old silver has quickened in this country, many of these spurious pieces and much counterfeit Sheffield plate have been sent to be sold as genuine. The ordinary collector who confines himself to colonial or American silver, which in purity of design and quality of workmanship is unrivaled, need not fear the counterfeiter. The old designs are reproduced continually; one firm of silversmiths is manufacturing today pitchers from a pattern that has been standard in this country for more than a century, but I know of no attempt on the part of dealers to manufacture bogus American silver.

The ideal collection of old silver, of course, is the one that has come down as an ancestral legacy with many family traditions clustered around it, but the practice of dividing the family silver among the children has prevailed to such an extent in this country that there are few possessors of enough ancestral silver today to equip a tea table. There are few households, however, that do not boast of some pieces of ancestral silver, though they may be only a few well-worn spoons that belonged to a great-grandmother in the days when silver spoons were a luxury. The interest in collecting antique silver is now so genuine that such gifts at several of the recent fashionable weddings in New York have outnumbered all others.—George Barry Mallon, in Good Housekeeping.

**Women Laundry Menders.**

The competition between the Chinese, steam, and hand laundries has grown so strong that enterprising members of the trade devise all sorts of new modes of attracting custom. One of the latest is the employment of a linen and clothes-mender, who repairs and puts in good order all articles sent in to be washed. She gets a fair salary from the laundry, or else is paid by the piece. A few laundries charge the customer for this work, but most of them do it without extra pay. The mender must be skillful in darning, knitting, crocheting, and needlecraft. She repairs hosiery, the lace upon woman's wear, the buttonholes of men's shirts, collars and cuffs, and rents and tears in garments and household linen.

She also sews on buttons, prepares tying-strings, patches apparel and inserts new cuff and collarbands upon shirts and shirt-waists. One of these menders, in speaking of her work, said:

"I was formerly a dressmaker and had a fair business. I worked very hard, and for several years did well, but of late there has been a change for the worse, it seems to me, in the business, on account of the great number of poor foreigners who have taken up needlework as a calling. Prices have declined from \$3 and \$2 to \$1 a day and less, and in the past 10 months girls and women have appeared who sell all day for 50 cents and their needles. So I gave up my business and took up laundry mending. I am a rapid seamstress and work by the piece; I labor about eight hours a day, and make a very fair income from my needle. The work is much easier than might be supposed. If the clothing is examined when it goes to the laundry and the repairs are made in time, much trouble and work will be spared the mender. In this field, the old adage of one stitch saving nine applies with great force. A great deal of my sewing is applied to buttonholes. They appear to need more attention than any other part of the garments, masculine or feminine. I use both the needle and the machine, and keep, in addition, several cards of buttons, ranging from the little pearl affairs which old-fashioned men still wear upon their shirts, up to the large, flat horn and bone buttons used upon the aprons and shirtwaists.—New York Post.

**What Not to Buy.**  
To know what not to buy is the first thing a woman must learn if she would be a good shopper. Most every woman knows what to buy, and if she has plenty of money and can buy everything she wants she is fortunate. To the woman with the limited income it is most essential to know what not to buy, and if she does not know she should learn at once.

The first thing before starting on a shopping expedition is to know just exactly what you want and make notes, for in going from one store to another and looking about one is likely to forget. If she can afford to have one good gown it should by all means be black. Crepe de chine, say, at about a dollar a yard, would be the most desirable material; for this, as it wears well, can be worn on all occasions.

It should be made up all in black, with lace trimming, so that at any time, with a touch here and there of ribbon or a sailor collar of cream lace, the gown will look entirely different. The woman who can sew is more fortunate than her sister who cannot, for she can make her own gown, and with the help of a dressmaker can buy herself another gown, say of white dotted swiss, and make it up daintily, trimming it with black insertion.

Four shirtwaists should figure in her season's outfit, and if by making them herself she can increase the number to six, all the better. The lighter fabrics trimmed with laces or embroideries are the most comfortable shirt waists, although the mannish effect looks very smart.

A woman must have at least two hats, one for ordinary wear and one for dress occasions.

A black lace hat trimmed with black silk and velvet flowers and two or three buckles will answer for dress occasions, and for shirtwaist wear almost any color straw, trimmed with ribbon and quills, may be worn. And to change the appearance of the hat a chiffon veil can be draped on it.

In buying a chiffon veil it is always better to buy the best, for the cheaper qualities are very perishable. Underwear can be had for a dollar a garment and even less, and if one prefers a silk undervest there are those of silk and lisle at 35 cents each.

In buying gloves it is always well to select some standard make, as they are cheaper in the long run. There are good standard gloves at \$1.50 a pair.—New York Journal.

**FASHION NOTES**

Pink and blue shot silks are having their innings and are extremely popular.

Red and white silk braid in a showy plaid pattern trims the bodice of new morning frocks of linen.

Woolen lace of white, cream or a color to match the dress fabric is used to trim light wool dresses.

An odd hat of fancy silk tussan braid has for trimming a cluster of cherries above which hover small black larks.

Chain bracelets have pearl, topaz or amethyst settings between the links, in direct imitation of the now long popular neck chain.

Large white felt outing hats are trimmed with a crush band of black velvet, a loop and end of the same falling over the brim at the back.

For the woman who feels she must wear a green veil there is a chiffon veil of dull leaf green that is far better than the more common emerald green cloud.

Black stitches and French knots are very effectively disposed of on gowns of white linen batiste, which, by the way, has quite superseded dimity, pique and gingham.

An odd parasol of deep blue silk is decorated with bias bands of white silk extending from the stick in straight lines across the blue until they meet a deep hemstitched border of the white, the effect being showy and unusual.

**THREE AGES OF WOMAN.**

At fifteen, like an opening bud,  
The maiden fair is seen;  
And she would have the world believe  
That she is full eighteen.

Next, by the time that thirty years  
Their steady course have run,  
She then would have us understand  
She is but twenty-one.

Time rolls around, her girlhood friends  
Are nothing more but names,  
Though she has seen but ninety years,  
A century she claims.  
—New York Times.

**HUMOROUS.**

Wigwag—How did you get along abroad, not knowing any of the languages? Newrich—Oh, money talks.

Tom—If I stole one kiss what would you think of me? May—Not much; I have little sympathy for petty larceny.

Stubb—There goes a man who is full of mystery. Jenn—You don't say! Stubb—Yes, he just ate a bowl of chop suey.

Neil—At any rate, I shall never be disappointed in love. Belle—How do you know? Neil—I'm going to marry for money.

More cruelty—"I make it a rule," he said, "to learn something every day." "My!" she replied. "How fast you must forget!"

Timid Sultor—I wish to ask for your daughter's hand, sir. Father—You might as well take the entire daughter, young man.

Mistress (to newly engaged cook)—And now, what shall we call you? Cook—Well, mum, my name is Bertha, but my friends all call me Birdie.

The youth—I think Bessie Billus is as pretty as she can be. Don't you? The Maiden—Oh, yes; if she could think of any way to make herself prettier you can bet she'd try it.

"His attentions to you have been marked, have they not?" said the young woman's experienced friend. "Oh yes, he has never taken the price tag off any of his presents."

Clara (to her old chum)—And that horrid Jones boy that used to pester you with his love-making—does he worry you as much as ever? Ethel—Well, hardly; you see, we'er married now.

Cassidy—Shtop kickin' about yer hard luck, man! Some mornin' ye'll wake up an' find yersef' famous. Casey—Faith, O'll bet ye whin that mornin' comes 'twill be me luck to overtake meself.

Bizzer—It makes my wife angry when I refuse to let her have the last word in an argument. Buzzer—Why don't you let her have the last word? Bizzer—Well, then she says I am afraid to argue with her.

"Yes, the poor fellow met his death by a stool." "You don't say! Some one hit him over the head with it?" "No; he ate it." "Get out!" "Yes; it was a toaststool, and he thought it was a mushroom."

"Has he been married long?" "Well, I can't quite make out whether he's still in the honeymoon days or he's been married long enough to be well trained. It's one or the other, for I notice he's dreadfully afraid of being late to dinner."

**LAWS OF HEREDITY.**

"Three Generations to Make a Gentleman" is Fact, Not Theory.

Professor Karl Pearson, F. R. S., who has taken a leading part in founding the doctrine of evolution on a statistical basis, explained to a deeply interested audience at the Royal Institution some of the results, says the London Telegraph. Two of these are of special importance. It is shown by examination of large numbers of persons that mental and moral as well as physical qualities are inherited, and to the same extent. Taking school children and examining them minutely with respect to curliness and color of the hair, length, breadth and height of the head, color of the eyes, the cephalic index and height on the one hand; and on the other testing them for intelligence, vivacity, conscientiousness, popularity, temper, self-conscientiousness, shyness and handwriting, the degree of inheritance in the two categories came numerically as close as 521 to 522. Secondly, it is proved that two or three generations will suffice to create a new stock. Statistics of large numbers show that there is more than is often supposed in the saying: "It takes three generations to make a gentleman," and in the expression, "Visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation." Pedigree in humanity, as in the lower animals, is a vital factor. Thus a family or a nation will certainly progress or degenerate as the issue of heredity. It needs but to repress the numbers of the better and higher and to multiply the numbers of the lower and less fit for two or three generations to make national degeneration terribly real. Professor Pearson's tabular results showed the universality of the laws of inheritance, not only in animals like horses and dogs, but in lowly insects and even in plants.

**Income from Endowments.**  
A common note in the financial reports of institutions of all kinds is the regret at the fall in the rates of interest. The basis is now three or three and a half instead of six or seven a dozen years ago. This means that endowments must be doubled in order to keep up the income returns. The lower rate also has a far-reaching effect upon the chances open to the average man of retiring in his age with a competency. He has to save twice as much to secure the income that he desires as in the early seventies.—Boston Watchman.



**Screens for Curtains.**  
Japanese screens of finely carved wood are taking the place of curtains. The screens are of the same length and depth as the windows. The designs are of Japanese foliage with the branches in open work, with quaint birds with outspread wings hovering over the flowers.

**A Waterproof Blacking.**  
An excellent waterproof blacking for shoes or other leather articles is made by mixing one part borax with 18 parts of melted beeswax stirred to a stiff jelly. Then mix five parts of asphalt varnish with 66 parts of oil of turpentine in which stir six parts of melted spermaceti. After stirring thoroughly combine this with the first mixture of borax and beeswax. The result will be a nearly colorless waterproof paste.

**Bath Hints.**  
There are a good many things that make the "bath a luxury" at small cost, if one only knows what they are. A little borax softens the water and makes it velvety. A little ammonia removes all odor of perspiration. A handful of sea salt makes the water rather harsh, but is most invigorating. Bath bags are too cheap to mention. If they are home made. A yard of fine cut cheese-cloth will make half a dozen or more. They should be filled with bran, powdered orris root and a few shavings of castile soap. They soften, soap and perfume the water, and, used as a wash cloth, leave a delicious sensation. All soap should be carefully rinsed from the body, especially the face, at the end of the bath. If then the face is rubbed all over with the upward, rotary massage motion, with fingers dipped in cold cream, and then wiped with a soft, fine cloth, it will leave the skin much improved.

**Throw Away Useless Things.**  
Give away what you don't really need in your house. Don't let things accumulate. They will soon fill attic and cellar and overflow into other rooms, where they do no one any good. You are not likely to want them again and it is a nuisance to have them around. Long ago we should have been obliged to get a bigger house for our growing family if I had followed my husband's thrifty plan of "saving things." At first he thought I was extravagant, but now he acknowledges that if other families would likewise rid themselves of "trunk" they are not likely to use again in a 1000 years, housecleaning would be robbed of half its terrors. Thrift is a homely virtue that easily degenerates into miserliness. Some of us hoard old clothes, unused furniture, discarded bric-a-brac and the like, simply because that habit has become so fixed we are too stingy to give such things away to worthy folks who need them. Yet we don't mean to be stingy, and are ashamed to discover that we are so.—Good Housekeeping.



**Fruit Ice Cream.**—Mix equal quantities of fruit, cream, milk and sugar; heat the milk to dissolve the sugar, rub fruit through a strainer, add it to the milk and sugar; pour into the freezer and freeze to a mush, then add one pint of cream and freeze.

**Individual Russian Salad.**—Dip mold in water, dust with minced parsley; line with mayonnaise stiffened with gelatine; fill with cooked, seasoned vegetables cut fine; cover with mayonnaise and chill; dip in warm water, then unmold. A tablespoonful of granulated gelatine dissolved to one-half pint of dressing is allowed.

**Chicken Jelly.**—A young chicken nicely prepared, cut up into small pieces, put in a saucepan with three pints of water, cooked rather slowly, removing the grease from the top continually. Allow it to cook for about five and a half hours, season to taste with salt, pepper, celery and parsley; when finished, stand aside to cool for some hours, then skim the grease off the top and serve either hot or cold.

**White Ginger Cakes.**—Cream one cup of butter with two cups of sugar; add three eggs well beaten and a cup of sour cream. Measure five cups of sifted flour and sift again with half a teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of ginger and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Add this to the other ingredients with the grated rind and juice of an orange. Make into a dough soft enough to roll out easily; cut rather thick and bake in a quick oven. Sprinkle with coarse granulated sugar while hot.

**Date Pudding.**—Half a pound of finely chopped suet, three-quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, quarter of a pound of sifted flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one and one-half pounds of chopped dates, six eggs, one pint of milk, one nutmeg grated, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a cup of any tart fruit juice. Pour the juice over the chopped fruit and let it stand while preparing the other ingredients. Mix the dry materials together, add the beaten eggs and milk and then the fruit, or add the soaked fruit before the eggs and milk. Turn into a greased mold and boil continuously for three hours. Serve with fruit sauce.

**SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**

Sufficient power for the automatic winding of a clock has been obtained from the expansion and contraction of a column of alcohol under the daily variations of temperature.

Many steam-pipe explosions are due to water-hammer action. In a late paper Mr. C. E. Stromeyer showed that a plug of water only six inches long propelled only two feet under a pressure of 15 pounds would exert a pressure of 6490 pounds on being suddenly stopped.

Sweden is about to establish a station for wireless telegraphy, and the recent Diet voted the necessary money therefor. A start has been made already with the preliminary work of establishing this form of telegraphy between the island of Gothland and the mainland.

The Japanese military authorities in Formosa have lately made an interesting experiment by mechanically protecting soldiers from the bites of mosquitos. A whole battalion of soldiers was protected for 161 days and not a single case of fever was observed. During the same time and at the same place 259 cases of malaria occurred in another battalion not so protected. It would seem that the scientific demonstration of the agency of the mosquito in producing malaria was complete.

The popular notion about South Africa is that it is a vast, dry, treeless plain, little suited to crop farming or stock raising, but it is really one of the best regions for sheep. The western half of it is almost rainless, and all but the coast lands along the south and east have a deficient rainfall, so that farming is not possible. But over nearly the whole area nutritious grasses grow, and water can be had for stock simply by sinking wells. It is estimated that before the war 13,000,000 sheep were grazing in the Great Karoo desert in the northern part of Cape Colony, and the flocks of the Transvaal were without number.

In the water supply and irrigation papers of the United States Geology Survey (Nos. 57 and 61) are lists of all wells in the United States deeper than 399 feet. The cables give the depth of each well, its diameter, the yield per minute, etc. References are also given to publications relating to the wells of each particular region. The large product of natural gas in the east and in the west, the enormous output from the oil fields of California, Texas and the east, and the considerable and indispensable water supply furnished by deep wells on the plains and in arid regions make concise information of the sort of great use to all those interested in the economic development of such productive fields, as well as to scientific geologists.

It is well known that many diseases are propagated by vermin. Flies transport tuberculosis, mosquitos yellow fever and malaria, rats the plague. Mr. V. Haazen in the Annales de Pharmacie reports the result of experiments on the destruction of vermin, that are of immediate practical importance. Bedbugs resist exposure for 24 hours to an atmosphere containing six grams of formic aldehyde per cubic metre. With eight grains a certain number died. All perished with nine grains per cubic metre. The gas furnished by the burning of 25 grains of sulphur per cubic metre also destroyed all these pests. Flies and mosquitos are killed by two grains of formic aldehyde per cubic metre of air. Fleas are destroyed by seven grains per cubic metre, or by burning sulphur. Rats and mice are destroyed by 36 hours' exposure to an atmosphere containing 15 grains of formic aldehyde per cubic metre, but the full exposure of 36 hours must be given; 24 hours is not sufficient.

**The Appendix—What It Is.**

People as a rule know nothing regarding the appendix. They talk about appendicitis, but the organ afflicted is to them a profound mystery. Let me endeavor to make plain the nature of this curious vestige in human anatomical history. The digestive system of man, and that of all other animals, is a canal or tube whereof the stomach is simply a dilated part. Now, beyond the stomach we find the intestine (or bowel), which in man averages 26 feet in length. It is divided into the small intestine, measuring about 20 feet, and into the large intestine, which makes up about six feet of the total length. Where the small intestine—which is the part that immediately succeeds the stomach—joins the large we find the caecum. This, as its name indicates, is a cul de sac, a kind of blind alley, lying below the point of junction. Attached to the caecum we find the appendix, a little tube-like vestige, averaging about three inches in length, and of the diameter of a goose quill. If the caecum is a blind alley the appendix is a kind of trap, lying as it does to the back of the caecum. When indigestible things find their way into the appendix—cherry stones, grape seeds and even the hairs of tooth-brushes—they cause irritation, and when this irritation goes the length of inflammation we get the ailment known as "appendicitis." The removal of the appendix is an operation of modern surgery which, under ordinary conditions, is both safe and successful.—London Chronicle.

A thornless rosebush blooms in the gardens of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild at Acton. It is named the Zepherin Droulla.



New York City.—Short, jaunty jackets of taffeta, peau de sole and moire are much worn by young girls this season, and have a youthful appear-



**PLEATED JACKET WITH SAILOR COLLAR.**

ance that is very pleasing. The illustration shows an attractive mode developed in black taffeta stitched with white silk.  
It is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams. The back and front are pleated at the shoulder and neck. The stitching on the pleats ceases near the lower edge, where the jacket flares prettily.  
The garment is straight across the back and under the arm. In the front it extends in a deep point that reaches below the waist line.  
A broad lace collar completes the

Bands of green velvet ribbon fasten under rosettes at the back of the caps and finish the yoke, giving a decided touch of color to the gown.

The skirt is made in one piece, with a plain space in front that simulates a panel. The box pleats extend from each side of the front all around the belt. They are narrow at the top, and grow wider toward the lower edge. The stitching terminates about half way down, and a band of lace is applied to fasten the pleats tightly at the knees.

From this point the skirt flares widely, and has a graceful sweep at the floor. Skirts in this style are apt to increase the size of the figure around the hips, but this fault may be remedied if the pleats are stitched on the edges.

To make the waist in the medium size will require one and a quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material, with one yard of all-over lace and three-quarter yards of contrasting material for puff.

**Stylish Little Costume.**

Rose pink mercerized gingham is used for this stylish little costume, with saffron lace and black velvet ribbons for trimming.

The blouse is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams only. The box pleats extend from neck to belt in the back. The fronts close in slightly double-breasted style, the right side fastening invisibly on the left.

The neck is completed with a broad sailor collar that is round at the neck and forms pointed revers in front. It is edged with a narrow ruffle surmounted by a band of lace.



**FANCY WAIST AND BOX PLEATED SKIRT.**

neck and is drawn together by a black and white satin cravat. The sleeves are pleated to correspond with the fronts. They fit the upper arm closely, and flare widely at the lower edge in bell effect. Small pearl buttons are applied on each pleat where the stitching ends.

Some of these jackets are lined throughout with white satin; others are made up without any lining, and are ideal garments for summer wear. The collars often show beautiful specimens of the wearer's own needlework, and are a charming addition.

White lace is preferable to the ecru or saffron shades, as it makes a more decided contrast.

To make the jacket for a miss fourteen years will require three and seven-eighths yards of twenty-two-inch material, with one-half yard of all-over lace.

**A Popular Mode.**

Embroidered barege in the palest shade of gray is tastefully combined in the costume shown in the large drawing with silver trimmings and white mousseline de soie.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the centre front. The back is faced with contrasting material to a round yoke depth. The full backs are box pleated from shoulder to belt, and a smooth adjustment maintained under the arms.

The plastron is permanently attached to the right lining and closes invisibly on the left. Two box pleats are arranged at each side of the plastron, and the fronts blouse stylishly over the narrow belt.

The quaint-looking sleeve is a special feature in this waist, and gives a picturesque effect to the garment. The full under sleeve is gathered and arranged at the lower edge of a tight-fitting cap. It droops gracefully over a narrow lace wristband from which depends a frill of lace that partially covers the hand.



**GIRL'S BLOUSE DRESS.**

The shawl is made of linen trimmed with bands of velvet ribbon. It fastens in the back, and is completed with a plain collar.

The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, fit the upper arm closely and are adjusted on pointed cuffs, the fullness in the sleeves being arranged at the back of the cuffs, over which they droop prettily. Bands of velvet ribbon trim the cuffs and belt.

The skirt is shaped in two pieces. A box pleat is arranged at each side of the centre back seam. The pleats are the same width at the belt as those in the blouse and flare prettily at the lower edge.



To make the dress for a girl eight years will require three and a half yards of twenty-seven-inch material.