

INTEREST TO WOMEN

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Sarah Grand says that American women are, for the most part, more thorough, more intelligent, better informed, larger minded and more agreeable to meet than their British sisters. The average Englishwoman is dull, idle, sluggish and incompetent; the average American is busy, bright, energetic and capable.

LATEST PARISIAN IDEA.

Lace as a trimming for cloth dresses has long been in vogue, but the latest Parisian idea is to insert light cloth costumes with tuile worked in little colored flowers embroidered either in ribbon or silk. A cream cloth dress had near the foot of the skirt a tulle key border of such embroidered tuile, and straight rows of it on the pelorine capes of the short coat.

SILK INSTEAD OF METAL.

Some of the new low shoes have eyelets worked in heavy silk instead of being metal bound, says the New York Post. The favorite leathers are patent leather and black Russia for walking shoes, with tan Russia for colored shoes. The high Cuban heel rules. It is well placed at the back of the shoe, and it is not half as trying as the absurd French heel. The widest of silk ties are affected. Inch-wide ribbons are used in place of the usual lace.

A USEFUL HINT.

When roses or other artificial flowers fade, the economical paints them with her water colors. The muslin of which they are composed takes paint readily, and a little patience will rejuvenate an apparently passe hat decoration.

In tinting the flowers, make the petals deeper in shade in toward the base and leave the edges paler. It is surprising how fresh the flowers will look after being recolored, and they will hold the water colors much longer than they do their original coloring.

BIT OF ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't pick out a man for a husband simply because you love him. The most important thing is whether he loves you. A woman who loves her husband better than he does her is a doormat on which he treads. If he loves her better than she does him, he looks up to her as a goddess and spends his life trying to win her favor.

A too adoring wife bore a man with her affection, but no woman ever had enough love given her to satisfy her, and the more affection the man lavishes upon her the stronger the claim he establishes. After marriage a thousand things draw a woman's heart to her husband; a thousand things estrange him from her.—Woman's World.

GOOD OF EXERCISE.

Woman's innate tendency to overdo anything that interests her and run it into the ground militates against her success in physical culture, according to Mme. de Golliere Davenport, who, while confessing to seventy-four years, is said to look not more than forty-five or fifty. Exercise in moderation is good for every woman, she thinks, fencing, swimming and riding being among the most beneficial forms, when properly followed. Clubwomen and fashionable women are strangely enough the principal detractors of physical culture, she thinks, the ambition of the latter leading them to sacrifice themselves, their husbands and children, their home duties, their own stomachs even, to the inordinate craving for social amusement. On the other hand, fashionable women frequently take it up with great enthusiasm and make excellent pupils.

TO WHITEN LACES.

Laces and linens which have become yellow with age, or greatly soiled, can be whitened by folding them carefully and placing them in the sun to soak in a strong solution of borax and water. As the water is absorbed or clouded, add fresh water, and if the water becomes quite cloudy from the loosened dirt, pour in a new solution of borax and water. Turn the lace or linen at least once while it is whitening. In the warm weather the yellow is easily removed, though the soaking may continue two or three days and nights without injuring the most delicate fabrics. Care should be taken, however, in removing the lace, when once it is clean. It should be taken out folded, not squeezed, but unfolded carefully on folded towels, pinned out neatly and left in the sun to dry. If the lace sticks to the towel, let it soak off—don't try to pull it away.

CONVENIENT WORKBAG.

A convenient workbag that can be easily made at home at the cost of a few cents would be something like the following: The size of the bag being decided on—its base should measure at least nine inches square—two pieces of light cardboard should be cut in the shape of an envelope, supposing that its top and bottom flaps were both open. The points might be rounded off a little. Measuring off nine inches in the centre of each piece of cardboard, bend it upon the two lines thus secured. The flap ends will then form sides, when you set the pieces of cardboard one inside the other, crosswise.

You then cover them, before fastening together, with any preferred material, flannel, cambric, denim or cotton, binding the edges with colored braid. Make a bag some inches deeper than this cardboard case, and provided with a drawing string in the top. Glue this inside the case and the workbag is complete.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

Business women are forsaking the cloth skirt and thin shirt-waist for the washable shirt-waist suit; and it is only the size of the laundry bill that prohibits others from also doing so.

Crash and the heavier linen weaves are not so easily crushed, or so likely to gather dust as some other materials. Ecrú, sage green and the soft blue are colors that do not quickly show soil and are at the same time cool to the eye.

If you should desire white get the Russian crash that sells for twelvings. Get it in its palest shade—a soft cream that is almost pure white, but will stand hard wear.

For very hot weather a white Swiss with black dots would be cool.

Ginghams in black or blue and white checks of all descriptions are an economical investment.

If you must be very, very saving why not try cotton crepe, which needs only washing to make it again presentable. We do not advise this for steady business wear, but for one of those prostrating weeks of hot weather or which we expect now and then.



The summer girl is beginning to sit up and take notice.

The girl whose grandmother has bequeathed her a lace collar or caps is very fortunate just now.

A woman wants her husband to do as he wants to, but she wants him to want just what she wants.

Pretty little Japanese card cases are of a soft Japanese leather upon which are printed designs in color.

Another way to prevent low-grade cats from carrying contagion from the alleys is to clean the alleys.

If you don't care whether you are happy or not, be happy for the sake of others. For cheerfulness is as infectious as the measles.

In Paris paraisols this season are rather small and very convex, of geranium or white taffeta material with three rows of lace or embroidery round the edge.

The labor spent on the designs and workmanship of the new ribbons has brought its own reward, for ribbon as a trimming has not played such a part in years as is assigned to it this summer.



Cavalry buff is good with white and gray combinations.

Bands of flowered net furnish a pretty trimming for frocks of plain net.

Taffeta petticoats are supplied with adjustable flounces of white embroidered lawn.

Collarless gowns are most comfortable just now, but they never look well with a hat.

Sequin trimmings, like the poor and the blouse, it seems we are to have all ways with us.

Pointed bodices with a suggestion of basque in the back are more and more in evidence.

Hats this year run to every extreme of sizes and shape without transgressing the laws of fashion.

Tan pongee is the coolest of all the colors in which that fabric comes, and is besides apparently dust-proof.

Many taffeta cloaks are belted in at the waist, but quite as large a number are left loose from the shoulders.

Kid belts, burned and tinted with exquisite autumn leaf designs, are among the most charming innovations.

Pale-colored silks painted with delicate misty flowers make the most charming evening gowns and dressy wraps.

Sleeves are gathered full into the armhole, and as a rule fall only to the elbow, necessitating long gloves or a deep lace cuff.

Parasols follow the fancy for trimming. Many have tucked bands fastened together and show a hemstitched border of contrasting color.

A pronounced feature is being made of lines of ribbon velvet, interesting embroidered trails of sequins, the ground being net, chiffon and crepe de chine.

The newest sleeves have the upper puff separate from the lining, but shirred and wired to stand out. The lower or under sleeve is sewn in above the elbow.

In the more "dressy" examples of white blouses, one still sees the drooping shoulder effect, but squarer shoulders are really more modish and are safer, as the tendency in all garments is in this direction.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—Pretty house jackets are among the comforts of life that no woman should be without. This one is quite novel, inasmuch as it includes



garments of the sort are appropriate for immediate wear, chaille, ribboston and the like for cooler weather. The shaped back gives admirable lines and a yoke collar that extends well over

tight. You cannot draw the crush belt up as you would a plain belt.

Fancy Sleeves.

Fancy sleeves make features of the season too apparent and far too charming to be overlooked. The three shown are all graceful, all smart, yet all simple without and can be utilized both for the new garments and for those of last season, which must be made up to date. The model to the left, in elbow length, is made of white chiffon lousine over cream net and is trimmed with lace applique. Its lines are admirable, and it suits all the soft fashionable materials. The sleeve in the center is full length, with cuff and frills of cream lace, sleeve and under-sleeve of white mercerized batiste, and the sleeve to the right is shown in simple sheer lawn with the frill of net top lace falling in becoming folds, but combinations of many sorts can be made.

The sleeves are all made over fitted foundations on which the full portions are arranged and which serve to keep the puffs in place. In the case of the sleeve to the left the under puff is cut off several inches below the upper edge and the outer sleeve is gathered. The full length sleeve includes a deep cuff, faced onto the lining, under-sleeve and outer sleeve exactly like those already described, except that the latter is tucked, and is finished with double frills. The third and last sleeve is a simple drooping puff that is

A Late Design by May Manton.



the shoulders, and is both simple and attractive. The original, from which the drawing was made, is of white batiste, ring-dotted with blue and trimmed with bands of embroidery, collar and cuffs being of white, but all the pretty washable fabrics used for also an effect of neatness, while the loose fronts are both graceful and comfortable. When liked the box pleats can be omitted and gathers used in their stead.

The jacket consists of the fronts, joined to a round yoke, backs and side-backs with full sleeves. The yoke-collar is separate and arranged over the whole and there is a choice allowed between a turn-over and a standing collar. At the wrists are shaped cuffs that harmonize with the yoke-collar and are exceedingly effective.

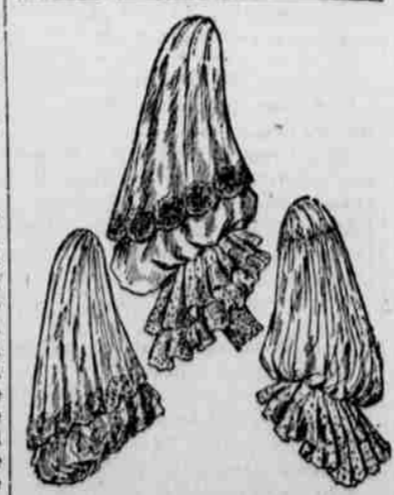
The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with four yards of binding to trim as illustrated.

Sage Green Silk and Voile. Sage green silk and very thin voile were combined in a graceful gown. The skirt was laid in very tiny pleats and was a triple affair. The first skirt ended in a deep hem like a tuck, under which was a band of silk shirred very closely. A second pleating and band of shirred silk and a deep tucked flounce finished the skirt. The bodice was pleated and had a collar and stole of heavy white lace. The silk-shirred bands appeared on the elaborate sleeves, which had cuff bands of the lace. High silk girdle.

About Crush Belts. Many who started in to wear the crush leather belts have ruined one or two already by drawing them too

shirred to fit the upper arm snugly, and is finished with a single shaped frill.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for elbow sleeves one and seven-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, one and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide or five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard eighteen or one-half yard fifteen inches wide for under-sleeves and two and a half yards of applique; for full length sleeves three and five-eighth yards twenty-one, two and a half yards twenty-seven or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over lace, four yards of lace for frills and two and a half yards of applique; for elbow sleeves with frills two and a quarter yards twenty-one, one and seven-



eight yards, twenty-seven or one and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with two yards of lace to make as illustrated.

MADE WORM HOLES.

Shotgun Industry in Front Street Hotel Shop.

A prominent citizen of New York happened to be passing a joiner's shop the other day. The building, which was tumbling down, contained a lot of old furniture and relics, bearing placards upon which their history was scrawled in loose, rambling letters. Having nothing better to do, the prominent citizen wandered into the establishment and mounted a dark, narrow staircase leading to the shop above. Half way up the stairs he heard a shot and hastened on, thinking of murder, suicide and kindred criminal things. Pushing his way through the first doorway he came to, the prominent citizen saw a man standing in the middle of the apartment with a smoking shotgun in his hands. A few yards in front of him was a board, mounted securely on a pair of saw-horses, which seemed to be dotted with black specks.

"Well?" said the man with gun, coolly surveying the intruder.

"I thought something terrible had happened," said the prominent citizen. The man looked out of the window, then up at the ceiling, then down at the floor and finally at his visitor.

"I was merely shooting some worm holes in that board," said the man.—New York Sun.

WISE WORDS.

Little children are the jewels of a home.

Beware the fury of a patient man.—Dryden.

Good manners are made of petty sacrifice.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—Disraeli.

Many a tongue shakes out its master's undoing.—Shakespeare.

National enthusiasm is the great nursery of points.—Tuckerman.

The more we study the more we discover our ignorance.—Shelley.

True religion is to do good, and be good, and seek diligently after truth.—Pierson.

Men satisfy their consciences by feeling their wrong-doing will not come to plague them.

There is often as much independence in not being led as in not being driven.—Tryon Edwards.

He who transgresses the laws of the Great Father injures the interests of the human family.

Humility is eldest-born of virtue, and claims the birthright at the throne of heaven.—Murphy.

Our dissatisfaction with any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality.—Emerson.

When we are out of sympathy with the young, then I think our work in this world is over.—G. Macdonald.

And God is able to make all grace abound towards you; that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work.—2 Corinthians, ix., 8.

Bismarck's Dismissal.

The events leading up to Prince Bismarck's dismissal from the post of imperial chancellor is furnished by the Aargauer Nachrichten, which the Berliner Tageblatt itself regards as not improbable. According to this account, which is published in connection with the death of Dr. Roth, late Swiss minister in Berlin, the Swiss Federal Council in 1890 desired a workmen's conference to be held at Berne, where as the Emperor William II. convened a labor conference at Berlin, to which Prince Bismarck objected. The imperial chancellor thereupon privately visited Dr. Roth and pressed him to insist on Berne as the seat of the conference. The emperor, hearing of Prince Bismarck's visit, himself went to Dr. Roth at dead of night and satisfied himself of the truth of the report. The following day the emperor dismissed Prince Bismarck, and at the same time presented Dr. Roth with a portrait of himself, bearing the autograph inscription, "In memory of March 19, 1890."

Feet of Clay.

The Japanese soldier, says Dr. Matignon, for many years physician to the French Legation in Peking, has one weak point. As far as bodily strength goes he is of iron, but his feet are of clay.

The Japanese foot is less adaptable to Western fashions than the Japanese brain is to Western ideas. European shoes are endured in public as evils inseparable from a higher civilization; but in private the most progressive Japanese hasten to rid themselves of those instruments of torture.

The Japanese recruit, whose foot has never known restraint or encumbrance, is made to wear thick leather boots, which inevitably cause suffering and frequent disablement.

Sulu's Sultan.

When I saw his highness, the Sultan of Sulu, he was attired in tight-fitting, yellow-and-red striped trousers, a jacket of red silk with small white dots, black and white turban and Chinese slippers. From his right hand flashed a large diamond; on his left he wore a beautiful pearl. He had a square nose, blackened teeth, betwixt lips; he was not strong in uncomprehending savagery, but merely repulsive—a mixture of stupidity and viciousness. Weakness and vacillation dominated his expression.—Everybody's Magazine.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

One day while four-year-old Margie was walking with her nurse the latter pointed out a cemetery. Margie was much interested, and upon returning home, said: "Oh, mamma, nurse showed me where the dead folks live."—Chicago News.

AGRICULTURAL.

Individual Peculiarities.

There is one thing that must not be overlooked in the keeping of poultry, and that is that if there are a dozen hens in a yard all may not be strong and in the most favorable condition for producing young. There are twelve different individuals to study, twelve different shapes, sizes, capacities, preferences, peculiarities and twelve methods to learn in management. Though apparently alike, some hens will produce vigorous offspring, while others will not. Nearly all failures may be traced back to the parent stock, for they are the foundations upon which everything rests.

The Tomato Crop.

Tomato plants should be transplanted once or twice before being set in the field. The safe date for setting along the latitude of Boston is in June. Deep soil, thoroughly worked and liberally manured, will suit tomatoes. Cultivation should be thorough and no weeds allowed to grow. Some kinds need the support of a trellis or a bunch of straw to keep the fruit off the ground and prevent rotting, but the stocky kinds, like Dwarf Champion, need no support. When transplanted, the tomatoes should be at least two inches high, but should not be so far forward as to be in blossom.

The Poultry Yard.

The above illustration gives a clear idea of a cheap and comfortable coop for the brood of chicks, just hatched. Lathes serve the purpose well for the coop, and the roosting box may be made of any convenient material. The principal points to consider are



Lightweight Animals.

As a factor incidental to the demands of the market for lightweight animals, Iowa Homestead mentions that young animals may be finished at a much lower cost per 100 pounds than older ones. For example, a steer finished at the age of twenty-four months or thereabout, is much more profitable to his owner than if carried six months or a year longer. The same is also decidedly true in the case of hogs. Men are realizing that they can make a hog weigh close to 300 pounds in nine months, and that this being true, they are able to sell it at a greater profit than if the hogs are carried six months longer.

Corn as Fodder.

Put in a good crop of fodder corn, sown in the row, with rows four feet apart, so as to cultivate it. Do not cut the fodder until the ears begin to glaze, when it may be put in a silo or cut down, cured and stored in the barn. Such fodder should never be stacked in the fields, as its quality will be injured by exposure to sun and rains. The value of fodder is greatly influenced by the period of growth at which it is cut. If cut too soon it will contain a large proportion of water, and if cut too late it will lose its succulence. Experiments indicate that the proper time is when the ears are in the "milky stage," and just beginning to blaze.

Care of Colt's Teeth.

Many of the more common digestive troubles of the horse are directly traceable to some imperfection of the teeth. Neglect of these often leads to imperfect mastication, impoverished condition, irritability, digestive disturbances and eye derangements. When dentition goes on regularly the colt gets sixteen new teeth, eight in each jaw, between its second and third years. Therefore, the mouth should be often and carefully examined at this period, and all irregularities adjusted. If the colt's system seems to be in a languid condition, this will retard dentition and should be remedied by extra feeding, especially of oats.—Prairie Farmer.

Large Flocks.

It requires plenty of capital to enter largely into the poultry business, but when the start is made with a few the capital increases every year through the increase of the flock. When a small flock is kept, there is no expense charged for labor, but the item of labor is the most costly of all when large flocks are managed. No one can enter the poultry business and make a success of the venture who delegates the important duties to another. There are too many risks to incur. The successful man must begin at the bottom, and as the business grows he must grow with it, by having a thorough knowledge of all detail, which he may gain by being in daily contact through the several years of work and observation.

Transplanting.

Young plants should not be moved

until the seed leaves give place to the true leaves, which is usually when the plant is about two inches high. They should be then moved where they will have more room without crowding. Transplant to the field after the weather becomes settled, and in the case of tender plants, when there is no danger of frost. Cloudy or rainy weather is preferred when transplanting. The field where the plants are to be set should be thoroughly prepared in advance and the rows marked. One man goes ahead and distributes the plants and another follows and sets them, pressing down the soil firmly upon the roots. If the plants are rather large, the soil dry and no rain falling, the leaves of the young plants should be clipped back about one-half.

Feeding Corn to Hogs.

While the majority of farmers who have a range for their hogs during the summer cut off the corn supply almost entirely, it is questionable if this is the best plan. On the other hand, it will not do to feed corn entirely. In feeding corn, to pig the best results come when given to them once a day, or if they have skim milk or middlings once a day.

Gluten meal may take the place of the middlings if desired; it will do quite as much good and is cheaper. There is no question about the value of corn at the fattening period, but mistakes are sometimes made here in feeding the hog too long; that is, after it has reached about the top notch for market. Corn fed beyond that period is simply wasted.

Marks of a Good Cow.

While there are many fine points in the makeup of a good dairy cow which are not mentioned here, says the Indianapolis News, the following may be considered as being the points most easily distinguishable and which, if they exist in a cow, are probably associated with the other good points not so readily seen. A good dairy cow should have a broad mouth, thin lips; broad, open nostrils, space short from nose to eye, but broad between the eyes; large eyes and long from eyes to horn and narrow between horns; a good, round, full barrel, large teats and loose skin on the udder. These points in a cow indicate an animal of good disposition with sound organs, good nerves and a capacity for turning the food given her into good, rich milk. Look over the herd and see how they average up to this description.

The Busy Bee.

If the bees swarm out more than once, and continue to swarm out and go back, and repeat this performance for a day or two, the probabilities are that the queen is unable to fly. During this period the bees are only wasting their time and gathering little or no honey.

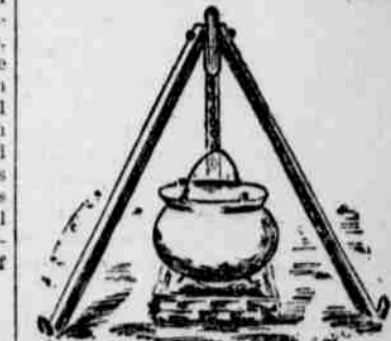
We suggest swarming them artificially at once, by shaking nearly all the bees and the queen from the combs into an empty hive. This will accomplish the same end as if the swarm had clustered on a tree and then been carried to the hive. You will, no doubt, find several queen cells in the combs of brood, which will furnish the new colony with a laying queen.

The swarm should occupy the old stand and a super of section boxes be placed on the hive. Since the swarm contains all the field bees, and has no brood to care for at the start, it is able to store a good quantity of honey in the sections.

If you wish to know if a colony is preparing to swarm, by building queen cells, or if you wish to cut out cells from a colony that has swarmed, instead of taking out each frame, set the hive up on end, and kneel down in front of it. Most of the cells are on the bottom of the combs.

A Handy Fire Pot.

Next to having an old stove in an old outbuilding for the purpose of heating water or cooking food, the fire pot shown in the illustration is the best thing of the kind that can be put in operation at small expense. Don't bother your wife by making the kitchen stove to heat water, but have a fire-place of your own. Obtain three heavy poles, set them as shown and bind together at the top with a bolt. To the middle pole fasten, with a bolt, an old clevis, to which the chains holding



FIRE POT ARRANGEMENT.

the pot can be hooked. To accomplish this easily have the hooks of good size with long necks, so that they are not likely to slip off.

These poles may be erected for permanent use, or they may be set up and when not in use taken down, folded up, the pot detached and the whole thing taken away. To obtain the best results a firebox should be built of bricks. It need not be more than eight or nine inches square, but the size is governed by the size of the pot used. The advantage of this firebox is that the fire may be more readily built in it than on the open ground; it may be kept together and the heat will be thrown up directly under the pot. Try this simple fire arrangement and see how handy it is.