

FOR THE FAIR

THE SOCIETY HANDSHAKE.

Everybody shakes hands with somebody, but only people who are doing to every day know the fashionable hand shake.

The day of the high hand shake is past, and a more graceful hand shake is in vogue. The hand is extended from the waist line, but not too far; but, as one authority expresses it, "with a mere suggestion of restraint." When the hands meet there is a gentle movement to the right side of the person who extends the greeting, then back to the original position, the hands unclasp and the ceremony is over. It is much more refined and graceful than the shoulder movement which characterized last season's fashion.—Washington Star.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

Don't say that you haven't time to rest. Take it, and renewed energy thus gained will help you to pick up quickly the dropped stitches in your day's work. A twenty minutes' rest—with sleep if you can get it—every afternoon will do more to prevent wrinkles, and eradicate them, too, than all the lotions and potions in the world. Go to bed early and don't worry. Then your face will lose some of its fine lines, perhaps; at any rate, new ones may have an uneasy feeling, that they are not wanted. Don't think about growing old, or you will certainly add years to your appearance. When a woman reaches the age of forty, fifty or sixty she imagines she looks like others of the same age, who may have had more than their share of trouble and sickness. As surely as she thinks so, she will become so, for thought is creative. Did not Job say, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SUMMER MATERIALS.

White is the color, there are many other colors that are popular, especially in the light shades. In dark shades, too, are seen many charming flowered designs. The thin silk muslins—blue with figures of red, gray with figures of black—are made up over colored linings, which add greatly to the effect. These do not require much trimming, so they are in demand by people who find it necessary to economize in some one direction. The light shades and plain colors in muslin and batiste are very popular, but they require a mass of trimming. There are also some light colored muslins, with small sprigs of flowers, that are made up into founced skirts with a narrow edge of lace on each founce, but with little lace used anywhere else on the gown. Valenciennes lace is used to a great extent on all the muslins, but there are many cheaper grades of lace in the real and imitation that have found favor.—Harper's Bazar.

THE NEW BAGS.

The hand bags are still with us, and the new ones are even daintier than ever. One of the smartest is of gun metal with a fringe of crystal. It swings from the waist or is held in the hand by a string of pearls. A bag the Parisians think particularly chic is made of bright red morocco leather with gold mountings. It is ridiculously large, but is gay and attractive-looking, and holds in a comfortable fashion a quantity of small things, such as handkerchiefs, powder puffs and parcels. On many of the lightest and daintiest parasols are to be found handles of bog wood, both carved and plain, and on the darker ones will be seen exquisitely wrought ivory handles. The old-fashioned carriage parasol of French or thread lace is again very fashionable, and it is quite worth one's while to hunt around in the treasure chest for anything it contains in this line.

Extremely odd and pretty are the long handles of jet and those of steel. Indeed, everything in the parasol kingdom is fascinatingly lovely this year.

FLOWERS ALWAYS SEASONABLE.

It is understood that flowers of a seasonable sort, and especially foliage and fruits—generally much reduced in size—and berries, will be maintained as fashionable trimmings right on through the fall. Still, they have formidable rivals in plumage of different sorts. Birds are already in much demand. As we have seen, birds arranged so as to be quite flat are favorite trimmings for plateaux, the new sailors and other hats which have to be trimmed low, and also for placing underneath or against turned-up brims. Many sorts of birds are treated in this way, including parrots and others with bright-colored plumage, besides white doves and white or pale-gray seabirds. Small tropical birds are also shown. These are used in pairs, frequently to fasten to the sides of rolled toques.

Quill feathers are likewise in much request, as are also mephisto plumes; but whereas the former are preferred by the best houses in their simple form and plain but dyed in different colors or gaudy tints, to suit the straw shapes they are intended to trim, the mephisto plumes are often of a very fanciful description and frequently only feathers in name, being made of stiffened silk gauze covered with jet or colored sequins. Long-pointed leaves made up in the same way, clustered over with black or pearl sequins, are sometimes introduced in garlands

of natural green foliage. On the other hand, green reeds and leaves shaped accordingly are now and again used as substitutes for contents and mephisto plumes.—Military Trade Review.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

The outdoor girl has always been considered womanly simply because she is so. Both artists and poets have pictured her as a type of young womanhood. There is no reason why the active, athletic girl should be "manly." Occasionally a silly girl in quest of distinctiveness puts on men's ways and apparel—and always to the disgust of the womanly girl and anything but admiration to the opposite sex.

Of course, the outdoor girl has and will ever have her enemies; but, as a rule, the criticism comes from either prudes or from other girls whose artificial make-up would not admit of any violent form of exercise. The prudish people who rise in indignation have no tenable argument to offer, and the latter objectors would gladly follow suit, if they could. So, there is really nothing in the way of opinions for the athletic girl to fear. This she knows, so she goes her hygienic ways, reaping a rich reward physically and mentally for her outdoor exercise and pleasure.

Many of the college trainers are doctors who are elated over the beneficial and ever redounding influence of athletics, and ever admiring influence of athletics, and it develops a girl along normal, beautiful lines; and, unless carried to extremes, which is not often the case, can bring nothing but good results for the girl herself. When the lungs are filled with fresh air and the blood circulates as it should, it is indeed a beneficent means by which such results can be obtained.

From a broad, logical standpoint the athletic girl is the real girl, the type of perfect girlhood and the potential mother of a race physically and mentally sound.—American Queen.

Boydor CHAT.

If the hands are well powdered with talcum before putting on kid gloves during the warm weather, there will be little danger of the gloves being ruined by perspiration.

Mrs. Marcella Sembrich says she does not talk to any one, not even to her husband, on the day of the evening she is to sing. Neither does she eat anything later than 2 p. m., until after the evening performance.

Mrs. A. Lloyd Smith is the President of a company organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, to propagate Eastern oysters in Willata Harbor, Washington. Mrs. Smith has large interests in Mexican rubber plantations and mines.

Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, believes that women are well fitted by nature to become managers of large hotels, and suggests that schools of domestic science extend their courses to prepare educated women for the profession.

Mrs. Graham Frost occupies in one of the first banks of St. Louis, Mo., a position known as that of the "hostess." Her duty is to explain banking methods to the women patrons, thus relieving them of embarrassment and expediting the course of business.

Patty Lyle Collins, a Southern woman, is said to be the best chess player in the world. She is employed by the Postoffice Department at Washington, where she decipheres some of the addresses of letters that would otherwise not reach their destination.

Annie Shingleur, of Jackson, Miss., has been for several years manager for a firm dealing in cotton. She thoroughly understands the business, having worked her way up from the position of bookkeeper. She is as well a devotee of outdoor sports and a woman of literary attainments.

—Pretty Things to Wear.

The long-skirted coat predominates in the linen walking suit.

All plain, dull, soft materials in silks are successful and popular.

The wheel pattern is one of the most liked of the new lace designs.

Fancy stripes and pongee are two of the season's favorites in coaching parasols.

Broad collars, with stole ends, are the popular warm weather neckpieces of the season.

Tassels at the ends and sides are the latest addition to the universally-worn fancy long chain.

The most fashionable leather belt is of black patent leather or a sort of ivory-colored white.

Black mousseline, in such direct contrast to the white craze, has military favor for a fancy gown.

One of the latest ideas for decorating frocks consists of the use of printed silk flowers as appliques.

Adjustable pearl buttons for shirt-waist use are in favor, as a secured button loses its lustre in laundering.

A founce of self-colored taffeta, instead of the usual rosette, is the latest addition to the handle of a coaching parasol.

Fashion arbiters are predicting a successful revival of capes for autumn owing to the prominence of the capelet effect at present.

Stoles still continue a very important fashion feature, and are made of all kinds of material, with an endless variety of trimming.

Very mannish mixtures in both light and dark colorings are among the most desirable of the advance showings of wooleens for autumn walking suits.

PORTICULTURAL HINTS.

GROWING ASPARAGUS.

Those who grow asparagus by level culture object to the work of cutting the shoots. The proper way is to hill up the rows about thirty inches high, so as not to be compelled to bend the body low in cutting. If the shoots are cut just as they are appearing through the ground they will be tender from the ends to the butts.

THE STRAWBERRY BED.

Old strawberry beds, if very grassy and weedy, may be renovated by burning the mulch off. If the bed is mulched, this may be safely done should there be a light wind to quickly carry the fire over the bed, as rapid burning will be safer. The space between the old rows can be deeply cultivated and kept clean until the summer starts, then cultivation must cease to allow them to take root. This is a clumsy way of doing what should have been done in the spring, setting a new bed. Do not forget that strawberries want plenty of good fertilizers. Manure will.

WATERING GREENHOUSE PLANT.

Have a step ladder with the top shelf within the benches. A pail of water placed on the top of the step ladder, with a long rubber tube running from it, constitutes a syphon that will save much labor. A cut-off and a nozzle can be put on the end of the tube, so that the water can be controlled at will. Of course there must be some elevation to secure force enough to make a spray, but the water will run in a stream if the pail is just above the height of the benches. The step ladder is mounted on rollers, instead of casters, that it may be rolled over a walk that has spaces between the strips of board.—E. L. Bates, in "The Epitomist."

RAISING RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is one of the first plants of the garden to come into use in the spring, and the stalks make an excellent sauce at a time when apples of the year have become scarce and out of season. It is very easily propagated, and only a few plants are required to furnish a supply for a family. A piece of root separated from an existing plant is quite sure to grow where planted, either in the fall or spring, and this is the best plan for multiplying the number of plants. Early growth may be forced in a greenhouse or cellar, but a less troublesome way is to surround each plant with fermenting stable manure, a part of which may be raked off when the ground grows warm, and a part remain as a fertilizer.

THE BURDOCK.

Like all biennials the burdock is easily destroyed in cultivated fields. It is in by-places, as fence sides, lanes, corners around the buildings, pastures and the borders of woodlands that burdocks give trouble. But even in these they are not difficult to destroy. Farmers who go over their fields twice a year will soon have no burdocks. In cutting them care should be taken to strike below the crown. Every plant cut in this way must die. The cutting may be done at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and it is, of course, much more easily done when the plants are young. While it is not difficult to cut off a small tap root with the knife, it is much more difficult to accomplish the same when the root has attained a diameter of an inch or more. Two or three years of persistent cutting will remove nearly all burdocks from the by-places of farms.

LITTLE PEACH DISEASE.

From many sections come reports of the disease known as "little peach." The foliage of the trees turns dark yellow and curls more or less, while the fruit dries up, and finally falls from the tree. There seems to be no way of combating the disease nor of knowing when or where to expect it. When it appears the only safe remedy is to cut down the tree and burn it, doing the work as soon as possible after the trouble is noticed. While Michigan seems to be afflicted with this disease to a greater extent than other States, it is appearing elsewhere and should be carefully watched for. Experts are at work trying to find the cause of the trouble and a remedy. The hope is, therefore, that before the disease becomes generally known in peach orchards the remedy may be found. In the meantime there should be no compromise when it is discovered, the tree must be cut down and burned.—Indianapolis News.

ROUGH LAND FOR ORCHARDS.

Rough land may sometimes be profitably planted to an orchard, provided the trees are kept thoroughly mulched from the time they are planted to the end of their existence. The mulch should be put on often, and as the trees attain size it should extend until the entire surface of the ground is covered, so that grass and weeds cannot grow. This keeps the ground moist and cool. Sometimes rocky ground that is worthless for most purposes can thus be turned to good account. The growth, however, is so much slower and more uneven when the land is not cultivated, and the mulch is so sure to harbor mice and insects that the plan has decided drawbacks. Land already owned that would otherwise be useless may be made of some productive value in this way. But in starting a commercial orchard, growers, who have tried both ways, say it would be more profitable to buy easily worked land than to use bushy, rocky tracts.—The Cultivator.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

Interests of Every Town Require That It Shall Be Supported.

It is to the interest of every town to support a good newspaper, not through local pride alone, but for practical business reasons. A newspaper is constantly doing ten times as much for its town as it could ever hope to get pay for—more than it could charge for, if it would.

The more prosperous a paper is the more it is able to do. Show us a good weekly paper, full of live local ads, with a general circulation throughout the county, and we will show you an up-to-date, prosperous, progressive community.

Show us a community that persistently proceeds on the idea that the editor of the home paper can live on the "lip" that accumulates in the office, whose official bodies think it a waste of public money to throw him a bit of public printing occasionally at living prices, whose citizens have come to regard it as one of their inalienable rights to work him for long-winded obituary notices and "in memoriams," with three inches of hymn book poetry at the end, to say nothing about an occasional notice of a lost cow or some cotton seed for sale, and we will show you a community that is living from hand to mouth and is always on the ragged edge of adversity.

People ought to stop to think about these things. It is an important matter. It is their own good that is involved, the welfare and progress of their community, therefore of themselves.

A local newspaper is absolutely necessary to any community. No merchant spends every year all it can afford with the home paper, whether that expenditure is actually necessary or not, makes a wiser, more profitable investment.

They are not "giving" the home paper something. On the contrary, it is earning every cent it gets, and more, provided it is a paper that is worth picking up in the road.

And if it isn't that sort of paper it is usually the fault of the town in which it is published.—Atlanta Constitution.

WISE WORDS.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man.—Sæd.

We first make our habits and then our habits make us.—Emmons.

The retrospect of life swarms with lost opportunities.—Sir H. Taylor.

To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness.—Fitch.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.—Rousseau.

When a person is down in the world an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—Butler.

No man ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Home.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Thomas Scott.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of man.—Addison.

Hope is always liberal, and they that trust her promises make little scruple of revealing to-day on the profits of to-morrow.—Johnson.

The way to avoid the imputation of impudence is not to be ashamed of what we do, but never to do what we ought to be ashamed of.—Dryden.

The Cold Air Fallacy.

Here are some sensible remarks for a hygienic work on the prevailing superstition regarding the danger of cold air and "catching cold":

"It is a very significant comment on the cold-air fallacy, that people of all ages, sexes, occupations and social positions, and in all conditions of general health, catch cold, say to-day from the slightest exposures. Often, indeed, they are totally at a loss to account for them, except upon one surmise or another, like that of the old lady who 'caught her death of cold' taking gravel out of a damp basin; while next month, or next week, perhaps, the same individuals endure the most extreme exposures, as, for example, riding for hours in face of a driving rain or snow storm, until wet and chilled through and through; or, perhaps, being turned out at night in bitter cold, half clad, to find their way from their burning dwelling to a distant neighbor's—in short, they may suffer the most taxing exposures and yet 'catch' nothing more than a good appetite for a warm dinner or a cheery fire-side."—Los Angeles Times.

The Boots Were Mrs. Smith's.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Brown were once the bosomest of bosom friends. In fact, Miss Brown was a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Smith. She was staying with her as a guest one bitter cold frosty morning, and the two were going for a walk.

Miss Brown, ready first, stood warming herself by the dining-room fire.

"Dearst," called Mrs. Smith from upstairs, "has Jane put my boots to warm at the dining-room fire?"

"No, darling," Miss Brown replied, "yours are not here, but your husband's are."

Presently Mrs. Smith entered the room, evidently not in the sweetest of tempers.

She viciously picked up the boots from the fender, and left the room tossing her head.

Then it dawned upon Miss Brown that she had made an awful blunder, and that the boots belonged to her hostess.—Answers.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Eton jackets are becoming to almost all women and are much in favor because of that fact. This one includes the fashionable stole



ETON JACKET.

with sleeves that are both novel and satisfactory to the wearer. The original, by May Manton, is made of the Sicilian mohair, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid, and makes part of a costume, but the jacket is equally well suited to other suiting materials and to the odd wrap as well as to the coat which matches the skirt. The position is optional, and can be used or omitted, as preferred.

The jacket is made of fronts and back and is finished with a belt that passes under the elongated fronts, at the darts, and is closed beneath them. The sleeves are snug above the elbows, but large enough below to allow of wearing over those of the gown with comfort and ease. The stole is a notable feature, and is shaped to fit exactly, its edges meeting below the bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and seven-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide, or



TASTEFUL AND BECOMING HOUSE GOWN.

one and three-fourths yards fifty-two inches wide.

Woman's House Gown.

House gowns that are comfortable at the same time that they are tasteful and becoming are always in demand. The one by May Manton, shown in the large engraving, fulfills all the requirements and is suited to a variety of materials. The bertha with stole ends is a feature and a most stylish one, but if a plainer garment is desired it can be omitted, as shown in the small drawing. The model is made of flowered dimity with the yoke and bertha of white, banded with pale green batiste and is unlined, but wooden fabrics are more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The gown consists of the lining, the fronts, back, under-arm gores, yoke, bertha and sleeves. The lining is fitted, but the gown is gathered to the yoke and falls in long, unbroken lines to the floor. The bertha is shaped to form extensions over the shoulders and to give the fashionable stole effect at the front. The sleeves are made to fit snugly at their upper portions, but form full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourths yards for yoke and bertha.

A Shamrock Green Parasol.

Out of compliment to the Erin and the gallant Sir Thomas Lipton, one sees and hears of shamrock green in ribbons, scarves, cravats and veilings.

Green and white make a cool-looking summer toilet, and it requires little persuasion to prejudice good Americans in favor of shamrock color. At any rate a great deal of it is now seen

along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast.

Shamrock green silk parasols make very acceptable sunshades. The true shamrock parasol has a teakwood or ivory handle with the pretty little emblems of the shamrock carved on the flattened handle. This is much easier to hold than a perfectly smooth, round handle, which is apt to slip through the fingers on occasions.

The Yard-and-a-Half Veil.

"Yard and a half" measurement obtains in veiling for automobiling women. A shorter veil may be long enough for other occupations, but it will scarcely do for motor car touring, when the wind created by rapid motion draws the thin tissue away from its moorings, snugly tied at the back of the neck. The "yard-and-a-half" veil permits the chiffon scarf to be drawn around the hat and face, and then be again brought forward under the chin, and firmly knotted or tied in a bow knot. Nothing less than a scarf of such dimensions will answer the purpose.

Dark Shades in Muslins.

Dark shades in thin silk muslins are considered very stylish for developing morning gowns. Many charming flowered effects, blue figured in red, gray with black, are seen among them. To add to the novel effect they are often made up over a colored silk lining.

Materials Most Favored.

Soft silk, crepe de chine, sheer voile or delicate muslin are the materials most favored for dinner gowns for formal occasions.

Woman's Coffee Coat.

Tasteful house coats, or breakfast jackets, are among the essentials of a satisfactory wardrobe and are offered in many materials and designs. This pretty and graceful one, designed by May Manton, is made of ring-dotted



COFFEE COAT.

lawn, with trimming of lace that forms a stole, edged with beading threaded with narrow ribbon and deep frills, but the model is suited to the entire range of available materials. Cotton and linen fabrics are charming for warm days, such wools as albatross, challis, cashmere and French flannel for cooler weather.

The coat is made with fronts and back that are gathered at their upper edges and joined to the stole, the shaping being accomplished by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Over the shoulders, meeting the neck portion of the stole, is a frill that gives a snape effect and is exceedingly becoming. The sleeves are snug, with deep frills that are graduated in width and form points that fall over the forearms.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, two yards forty-four



COFFEE COAT.

inches wide, with one yard of all-over lace for stole, and four and one-half yards of lace nine inches wide for frills.