

The Rage For Old Finery.

Any girl finding a bit of antique embroidery, an old brooch or fob, is new the envy of her acquaintances. The fob is worn with the chatelane water, odd brooches are set as belt classes and the embroidery figures as a yoke. V or revers on waist or jacket—no matter how odd the silk, cloth or velvet may be, or where it came from, so long as it is antique. New buttons for ornamental purposes, for buttons are not suppose to be useful nowadays, resemble ancient brooches, and lovely pendants are of the old-fashioned miniatures. Grandmothers who saved such bits are now in high favor, for this season is a dressy one, with bizarre effects softened by good taste and beautiful tints.

Sunning the Hair.

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There is nothing as good for the hair as a sun bath. The Greek maidens of old who sat on the walls of the city and combed their hair owed the beau ty of their tresses to the sun's rays.

When the hair is washed sit beside a lowered window, as the sun shibes stronger through glass, and allow the hair to dry as it is being brushed. No bleach has been found so successful as the sun, which strengthens and beautifies generally.

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When the hair shows a tendency to fall out the very best thing to stop its coming out and promote its growth is the abindant use of genuine olive oil. Saturate the hair thoroughly and keep it saturated for a week, until the dry scalp has absorbed all it will, then wash with pure soap and water. If this operation is repeated every two or three months the effect is said to be maryclous.—Philadelphia Press.

How to Keep Young.

"A genuine love of sport," remarked a social critic recently, "is, in my opinion, more efficacious in keeping either a man or a woman young than anything else I know of. I can plek tout now among my acquaintances at least half a dozen women who should, by reason of their age and honors (two of them being grandmothers), be quite venerable, but bless me! they are as keen to win a game, whether it is golf, bridge or even a child's rough game, as if great things depended upon it. And it is just that, I firmly believe, that keeps them so young in appearance and manner. It is the youthful exercise of body and mind that such things excite which influences the individual. But such a love for pastimes cannot be cultivated or assumed to have the result I speak of. It must be the genuine article. The frailty of advancing years cannot contend against any sham enthuslasmit must be very real indeed, spontaneous, inborn. But to those who possess it it f3 certainly a great boon, enabling tham to put aside the cares of this life and renew their youth under its influence."—Detroit Free Press.

## A Visiting Costume.

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A Smart walking costume, made of a serviceable, yet fairly substantial, material, which can be trimmed prettily on the bodice, is a necessity, and here is a charming and very novel design possessing all these advantages. The material used is faced cloth in a pretty shade of fawn, and the skirt, which is in the very latest fashion, has a shaped band round the hips, which extends to the hem of the skirt in front, and is covered with several rows of machine stitching. The rest of the skirt, which is gored at the top to leave only a little fulness to gather into the shaped band, is lined through with soft silk or satin of a delicate shade of turquoise blue.

The coatee, which can be made like a bodice, with a tight-fitting lining and loose fronts joined in at the shoulder and under-arm seams, has a vest of pale turquoise blue silk, with ceru lace insertions on the yoke, and points of handsome lace are turned out of the edge of the coat fronts. The sleeves are tuched all the way down, except at the elbows, where the material is beloses, and points of creamy lace are seen at the wrists. The drawn waistband is of black panne velvet. The stylish hat which completes this toilet is made of tucked gince silk to match the dress, and is trimmed with turquoise blue rosettes and black and fawn ostrich feathers.

This clararning model could be carried out equally well in cloth of any other color and also in black. It is also, suitable for serges, coatings and other autumm materials.



have full voting rights in Idaho, Wyoming and Utah.

An Indiana woman secured a medal the other day for capturing a burglar. After live years of effort women law-yers hive been admitted to practice in the French courts.

San Diego, Cal., there are a dozen more boat crews composed of ig women, who are said to be very rt in handling the oars or manag-a sailboat.

Emily L. Herndon, of South Farmingham, Mass., was recently nominated by the Governor for chaplain of the Reformatory Prison for Women, at Shelburne, Mass.

Miss Beatrice Haraden, who slipped from her pony and injured her ankle and foot while on a mountain expe-dition in Norway, is convalescent at her home in London.

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The will of Harriet M. Jennings, late of Springfield, Mass., makes three women's religious and charitable associations in that city the residuary beneficiaries of almost her entire estate.

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Young girls of Berlin are to have a school where they can be instructed in bookkeeping, housekeeping, photography, etc. The school will accommodate 2000 pupils and Emperor William has given as his subscription 50,000 marks.

Mrs. T. Lynn, of Sacramento, Cal., has a rare collection of pitchers, to the number of 1000, many of the specimens being of historic interest. Some are hundreds of years old and have come from almost every country in the world.

Women of Japan have taken up kindergarten work with an enthusiasm very gratifying to the introducers, American missionaries. The blooming plants, the color work and the plays have awakened hearty appreciation, owing to the native artistic instincts of the Japanese.

Miss C. M. Kinney, of Syracuse, stands alone in the novel enterprise of dealing in thoroughbred horses. Miss Kinney's knowledge of horseflesh makes her am expert judge, and her unerring judgment has brought her an enviable clientage. Her profession compels a great deal of traveling, and she is familiar with the markets in all parts of the United States.



Fur hats are not considered in good taste for evening wear.

For evening wear a separate blouse of panne in delicate shades is most desirable.

desirable.

A lace tucker, held up by a ribbon velvet threaded through the top is visible on many gowns.

Anything in dress that suggests the historic costumes of the Napoleonic period is in the very height of vogue.

Veloutine makes very stylish street gowns trimmed with fur, and in the pale colors dotted with black it is very much used for waists.

The lower edge of little corset covers which reach only to the waist line are edged with lace or to match the trimming of the waist.

Hostery to match the dress is the

Hosicry to match the dress is the latest fad, and as if this were not enough it must be inset with little motifs of lace like the trimming on the costume.

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Among colors the rage for red promises not to abate, and there have been new shades of khaki brought out in Paris, which are of tints almost coppery in their reduess.

Old-fashioned collarettes of Honiton and Duchesse lace are revived again, and the woman who has one or more of these stowed away in her treasure box is to be congratulated.

The introduction of gold braid on underskirts is frowned upon by women of good taste. Those who know say that the gold craze has run its course, and will be shortly superseded by silver.

It is predicted by fashionable dressmakers that white cloth frocks and coats will be much worn this winter. But cream cloth, fur trimmed, is equally pretty and may have a larger vogue.

The newest vicuins for traveling

But cream cloth, fur trimmed, is equally pretty and may have a larger vogue.

The nevest vicunas for travelling and walking costumes are wide diagonals of soft fine wool roughly woven in a single color, such as castor brown, faun, or Russian blue, or else in two stades of one color.

Many striking effects produced by pressure and weaving are to be obtained in panne velvet, although Madame la Mode now asserts this stuff is no longer high style, as it has become a popular material.

A startling example of the craze for fur is an Eton of ermine, with sable collar and revers. This audacious jacket is to be worn with a black velvet turban, with ermine heads and white tips as trimming.

The woman who has cameo and various other old-time brooches in her possession is in luck this season, for they are in great devand for the centres- of black bows on fur and lace collarettes, and the cameo brooches make very pretty belt buckles set in silver or gold.

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An extremely smart hat is of twine colored Russian guipure, bordered with black velvet and turned up at the side front, with a large gold buckle and a handsome black ostrich plume sweeping over the left side. The crown has a soft band of black velvet twisted around, with three small gold buckles clasping it at intervals.

Do you know the bishop's puff when you see it? It is simply the bouffaut under-sleeve of cream or white chift fon which issues from the sleeve proper midway between the elbow and the wrist, and is drawn into a tight band there. The bishop's puff is much longer than the space it fills, so it billows over a curves and is extremely full abeve the wrist band, which is often ornamented with a \*-and of passementerie, braiding or velvet ribbon.



Cultivated Orchards the Best.
A prominent horticulturist says: "It is the habit of the uncultivated orchards to overbear at long intervals when all conditions are favorable, Cultivated orchards, on the other hand, tend to bear more often, but do not have that tendency to overbear."

A Way to Protect Roses.

Here is a method of protecting choice roses that may be worth trying. Take six shingles, or break a clapboard into six desired lengths and insert them in the ground an equal distance apart around each rose bush. Have them about five inches from the base of the plant so the roots will not be injured, and see that they all slant in toward the centre of the plant. Draw up a quantity of soil around the base of the bush, or put on a thick mulch of manure. Fill in between the bush and the shingles with leaves or other coarse material of like substance being careful not to pack it too thick. When enough is put in, get an old tin pan or a wide board and set over the tops of the shingles, placing a stone on this so it won't be blown off. When completed, we have a rain-proof protection, and one that will admit enough air to keep the bush in good condition through the winter. The device 's within the reach of anyone, and will be found very satisfactory.

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Most strawberry growers put a covering of some kind upon their plants as soon as the ground has frozen, and gardeners use it on kale and splnach, yet not many know that it is of as much value on currants, raspberries and other buss, fruits as on strawberries. Nor do s every one seem to understand just what purpose the mulch is expected to serve. We have seen some fields mulched already, although we doubt if the ground has been frozen an inch deep. We like to have it well frozen before anything is put on the plants. The freezing does not hurt such plants, out the object is to prevent too early a start in the spring, that plants may not begin to grow, and then be killed down by a freeze or frost, which may destroy the buds, or at lenst weaken them so as to reduce the crop. And the same parties who mulch too early thereby doing more injury than would be done if they had not mulched at all. It should not be taken off until the plants have made a good growth under it. And many err in putting it on too thickly or using material that will rack too closely, so as to smother the plants, which is worse in its results than no mulching.—American Cultivator.

For Early Plants.

Build against the south side of some

For Early Plants.

Build against the south side of some building the addition shown in the cut, making the sloping portion of green-



A HOTBED FOR EARLY VEGETATION.

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house sash. Cut a door through the side of the building for admittance, Build it now for next spring's use. In it you can raise early chicks, or make a hotbed of it for early vegetables. The sides may be of matched boarding, lined with heavy building paper. The sides can be banked with hay to advantage.—New York Tribune,

paper. The sides can be banked with hay to advantage.—New York Tribune.

To Control the San Jose Scale.
While it may not be possible to exterminate San Jose scale, the insect can be controlled to a degree that damage to our fruit interests will be reduced to a minimum. In all climates similar to that of the Pacific coast, spraying with a solution of unslaked lime, thirty parts, sulphur, twenty parts, and salt fifteen parts, has been found to be very effective. In moister climates, the best spray is made of two pounds of whale oil or fish oil sonp dissolved in a gallon of boiling water. Thoroughly coat the tree with this mixture. Pear and apple trees are sprayed in the winter; peach and plum trees in the spring. This treatment will not injure any tree. Spraying with kerosene oil is effective, but unless the oil is applied with extreme care great injury may result. Precaution should be taken in spraying young trees, with pure kerosene oil, that the oil does not slak in the soil about the roots. This can be prevented by making a mound a few inches high, around the trunk. In the application of any spray that has the strength which kerosene oil possesses, it is wise to trust test it upon some plants that are net valuable, so that the quantity which it is safe to use may be determined.—The Agricultural Epitomist.

Ten years ago it cost \$35 per capital to go from Central Russia to Towak

Ten years ago it cost \$35 per capitr to go from Central Russia to Tomsk iberia; to-day the rate is only \$9.

SAUSAGES BY THE TON.

New York's Supply Great Now and Still Growing.

The sausage is a much-slandered vland. A man who makes sausages told a Sun reporter so, and he ought to know. Moreover, he stoutly insisted that he ate his own sausages, and his wife backed him up in the statement. Surely one could not ask further proof that tradition and the comic papers have been all wrong. The sausage jokes must be laid away with the mossy jests about mothers-in-law and latch keys.

"Are all sausages clean and above reproach?" asked the reporter, with the degree of sadness appropriate to the passing of an old friend.

The packing-house man grinned.

"Well, there are others," he said jovially, "but you don't get them in any decent market. Good butchers and grocers buy sausage of good firms and you are safe in buying from them; but don't you let any one persuade you to buy cheap sausage. Ugh!"

Evidently a man in the business knows the awful possibilities that lurk in the falling of sausage cases.

The amount of fresh sausages consumed every day in Greater New York would make even a German open his eyes. Every year the demand increases, and the packing houses and private sausage makers turn out more tons of the dysepsia breeder. The country sausage is easily first favorite why it is called country sausage is one of the mysteries hidden in the mazes of nomenclature.

"Why do they call it country sausage-

like eyes. Every year the demand increases, and the packing houses and river essess, and the packing houses and river essess, and the packing houses and river essess and the packing houses of the myster's kidden in the maze of the myster's kidden in the myster's kidden in the myster's kidden in the content of the myster's kidden in the kidden in the myster's kidden in the myster's

pest.—Minneapolis Times.

A Fortune in This Thought.

The success of a dull or average youth and the failure of a brilliant one is a constant surprise in American history. But if the different cases are closely analyzed, we shall find that the explanation lies in the staying power of the seemingly dull boy, the ability to stand firm as a rock under all circumstances, to allow nothing to divert him from his purpose, while the brilliant but erratic boy, lacking the rudder of a firm purpose, neutralizes his power and wastes his energy by dissipating them in several directions.—Success.

Atchison's Sword Swallowers.
People who eat with their knives are now known as sword swallowers. By the way, it is a sad commentary on the slow spread of education when you see people of apparent intelligence who have never heard that eating with the knife is very bad form, and not as efficient as enting with the fork

Should "Go Up."

In Germany it is considered necessary that a child should "go up" before it goes down in the world, so it is carried upstairs as soon as born. In case there are no stairs the nurse mounts a table or chair with the infant.



Four of the dimes were dull and old, But one was shining and new, I'm told; And once the little girl said to a friend, "This new one is almost too pretty to spend."

At last the Christmas shopping was done; The dimes were spent, yes, every one; And annette seemed the happiest girl alive As she hurried home with her parcels five.

A Fox in School.

When a fox is hard pressed it often loses its head before its brush. During a run of the Glamonganshire hounds, which had a long, stern chase over moorland and heather to start with, Reynard was at length brought to hay. Crossing a stream be cleared to hay.

are also many "want to know" letters not pertaining to identifying spectmens.

But even those are not all the inquiries. Frequently the door-bell rings and some neighbor's boy or girl nas a "want to know" and as specimen. "Here is a specimen for you," says little Jeannie Whittaker, as she passes over a bowl covered with a saucer, and adds; "We found it on the outside of our screen-door." Carefully lifting the saucer, I find a live walking stick insect, that reaches up on the edge of the bowl and looks out, reminding us of a dog standing with for paws upon a fence and looking over It is a well-named insect, for surely it looks like a miniature walking-stick that has acquired life and legs. A screen-door is an unusual place for it; the insect must have been on an exploring tour from the fields. While young these insects are green, and feed chiefly on grass or the leaves of shrubs and small plants. Later they go to the trees, preferring chiefly the oak, and change their color so they usually no longer look like the green grass and branches of small plants, but like the small branches of the trees, a gray or brown. It is very difficult to see them, so close is the protective resemblance; but they may be obtained in early summer by "sweeping" the grass and weeds with an insect-net. In late summer or early autumn, shake a branch of an oak over a sheet or inverted unbrella. They are so entirely unlike all other insects that they will be recognized at once, even by boys and girls who see them for the first time after reading this description. While not very plentiful usually, a few may be found in almost any neld or forest by a little careful searching.

HOW TO WALK.

Toes Should Not Be Turned Out - Girls Should Not Be Taught to "March."

Should Not Be Taught to "March."
On analysis all methods of walking will be found to correspond to three main types. The first of these is the flexion or bent-knee gait, which is used by all uncivilized, sandailed, or mocasined nations, and also by all persons who are obliged to walk long distances in the shortest possible time over uneven ground. This gait has recently been officially adopted in some European armies on account of its convenience for prolonged marching. In this mode of walking the bedy always leans forward to a considerable degree, the knees are always held slightly flexed, and the whole sole of the foot comes down to the ground at the same instant. This oblique position of the body, this clasticity of the bent knee and this perfect play of the arch of the foot make propulsion easier, the expenditure of energy becomes less in consequence, and the endurance of the walker is enhanced in proportion. Yet, this flexion gait is not graceful, and not adapted for women except on long walking tours.

The second type of walking is the straight-leg gait of the soldier on parade. In this walk the body is held erect, the forward foot is fully extended and strikes the ground with the heel first, the ball of the foot coming down next, the other foot swinging in perfect endence in front of the first, the heel again striking the ground first, etc. There is no question that this gait, however admirable is may be from a military point of view, does not conform to the standard of womaning gain perfect endence in front of the first, when he again striking the ground first, etc. There is no question that this gait, however admirable is may be from a military point of view, does not conform to the standard of womaning down next, the other foot swinging in perfect endence in front of the first, when he are all jerky motion, I would discourage the teaching of marching in girls schools and colleges. As a rule, the result is very ungraceful, the lines of thumping, shoulder-shruugging girls walking at a swinging cadence t

Record.

An Obstacle to Portrait Painting.

"I'm painting a face," said a portrait painter, while conversing on some of the difficulties of his art. "There is one thing which I have found absolutely insurmountable. That is deafness. A sitter may be restless, self-conscious, unable to assume a natural expression, expressionless—there may be a hundred and one difficulties, but all of them except deafness you can gupprise your subject into animetical make him smile, catch him in all series of ways unawares, and by putting this and that together at last get a characteristic likeness. Deafness alone is fatal. You tell one of your best ancedotes, one which you have used brillantly time and time again, and your subject looks black and says, 'Beg pardon?' You go over to shout the pleasantry into his ear, and by the time you get back to your place again you've forgotten what fleeting lock you were trying to catch or else your subjects. Deafness alone is the one thing which destroys the mutual sympathy of siter and painter, and the imfinediate for and painter, and the imfinediate Deatness afone is the one thing we destroys the mutual sympathy witer and painter, and the immerizations of expression to the way, without which a really good trait is impossible."—New York S

Trait is supossible."—New York Sun.

A Woman's Bank Account.

"Do you know, I have begun to save money," said a young woman to her companion on a train on the Eric Railroad the other evening. "My husband increased my allowance \$5 a week, and I am saving every penny of it—putting it in a savings bank and getting interest on it. The country bank where we live would not allow me any interest, so I take it in to New York just as soon as Harry gives me the money. I have \$20 in bank now."

"How much interest do you get?" asked her companion.

"Three per ceni," was the reply.

"That will be sixty cents in a year," continued her companion, "and you have made four trips to New York to make your deposit. That is forty cents each time for railroad fare, ten cents for car fare, and possibly fifty cents for lunch, so it costs you \$4 to make your deposits."

"You talk just like a man," was the

cents for lunch, so it costs you \$4 to make your deposits."

"You talk just like a man," was the depositor's indignant comment. "You don't count the pleasure of walking up to the bank clerk and laying down your deposit just like a business man. That is worth a dollar,"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Electric Automobile Bell,
A new electric automobile bell has been devised. The magnet incloses a coil, and the hammer is a steel rod, which has a reciprocating motion through the ax's of the magnet. The latter is inclined at a slight angle, which causes one end of the rod to strike one peal, the other end on its return striking the opposite bell. As they are differently tuned, the tone produced is harmonious. The bell can be controlled by pushes on the ends of the controlling lever.