

OF INTEREST



WOMEN

Spanish and Maltese Lace.
Spanish lace, in the black and creamy tints, is coming in again for incrustations and flourishes, and is particularly applicable to the silky surface of crystalline. Mixed with coarse guipure it is also effective, the contrast serving to display the good points of the lace. Maltese lace is also being applied to mercerized muslins and linens, and looks well.

Wedding Cake Boxes.

Wedding cake boxes are in any design which the bride is pleased to order, if she gives the instructions long enough in advance. At present, however, there is a tasteful preference for severe shapes, with dependence upon the best materials for distinction. Heavy "white water color" papers are the proper sort for the covering of boxes, on the tops or sides of which the monograms, usually of both bride and bridegroom, are blended in relief, either in white or in gold and silver. Ribbons for tying the boxes are of moire, taffeta or satin.

Apparent Simplicity.

Some beautiful white Irish guipure lace is shown off to great advantage as a wide founce on a gown of white linen so handsomely embroidered that the simple material is almost hidden. A dainty little blouse, all of finely tucked white muslin and lace, with a touch of black at the neck, is for house wear, while for out of doors a charming bolero of guipure lace with a deep double collar and cavalier cuffs of embroidered linen is worn over it. A picturesque white hat looks charming with this pretty gown; it has a wide flat crown of guipure lace and black velvet, the under brim of white ermine straw, and quaintly arranged between the two brims are white ostrich tips, which fall over the edge of the lower brim uplied by a black velvet rosette.

How One Girl Became Original.
"Miss X. is a most original girl, don't you think so?" he remarked.

"Why, no!" returned his companion, somewhat astonished at the adjective. "I think she is extremely nice and intelligent and well informed, but I should hardly call her original. Why, she is just a quiet, everyday sort of girl, and does nothing especially to distinguish herself from any one else."

"That is just why I call her original," answered the other. "Every other girl I know does something—she plays golf very well, another rides beautifully, a third knows all about a boat and sails her own dory; another drives four-in-hand, a fifth is philanthropic and has taken to slumming, a sixth is intellectual and goes in for the higher education, or is artistic and exhibits in the Salon, etc. So I repeat that I find Miss X. original—delightfully so!"—New York Tribune.

Milinery Novelties.

For veiling floral trails is a very fine gossamerlike Chantilly is employed, and is undoubtedly effective, the while it hints at an importance somewhat lacking in tulle. An all-white tulle illusion toque is sweet veiled in this same fine black Chantilly, worn well filled over the eyes with a great jet butterfly serving as a species of cache-peigne at the back. This is the very airiest, fairest piece of millinery conceivable and eminently before the hat decked with many feathers in the affections of the smart woman. Bizarre wings, when found, should be made an immediate possession.

These mostly figure on the best and most exclusive French models accounts for the long price asked for such creations. But now and again—the fates alone know how or why—out of a boxful of mediocrity there may be turned up something out of the ordinary happily passed over by hundreds of unseeing eyes.

Makes Money by Cleaning Jewelry.

In London there is a woman who has made herself famous and invaluable among the wives of wealthy people by taking care of their jewelry. Once a week in the height of the season she makes a round of the jewel boxes, and carries all her cleaning appliances with her. When she gets to work she fastens about her waist a big apron of chamois skin, and then opens half a dozen different bottles and boxes of cleaning fluids and pastes.

With a little instrument she first tests the settings, and then dips the ring or pin repeatedly in a little eau de Cologne. While she works she uses a powerful magnifying glass, and for a stone that has an accumulation of dust or grease or soap on its under side, as often happens with rings, she dips it alternately in soap-suds and eau de Cologne, and occasionally uses a very fine, soft camel's hair brush to reach in delicately between the prongs of the setting. When the stone is thoroughly clean it is buried in a jar of fine sawdust to dry.

Emeralds and other green stones she cleans by soaking weeks of absorbent cotton in pure alcohol and burying the gems therein until all the alcohol has evaporated.

Once in every season she restrings the necklace of pearls under her care, and when the owner cannot arrange to wear a fine string of these gems at least once in a fortnight the cleaner lays them in a cup of warm flour or

lukewarm fresh milk, just to keep their skins in good condition.—London Answers.

A Comparison in Women.

The women of to-day, in the opinion of Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, are not radically different from those of past generations. In a recent article which the Countess contributes to an English periodical she seeks to rid the mind of the fallacy that outdoor exercise is a special attribute of the women of the present day. Our mothers and grandmothers, she reminds us, could sit a horse, wield a salmon rod and use an oar. We know, too, that Mary Queen of Scots could never keep her health unless she rode twenty or thirty miles a day, and that the ladies of her court accompanied her when she went out hawkling. Both the women and the men of past days led, forcibly, lives which were in the main quieter than ours, locomotion being so much more expensive, fatiguing and difficult.

Many things which formerly were done at home by the mistress of the house and her maid servants are now best accomplished elsewhere. We no longer brew, and do not often bake—at least, for the entire household. The doctor and the druggist of to-day are more reliable than those of the past; therefore, the mother of the family does not find it necessary or even advisable to concoct medicines for those about her.

Certainly the principles and practice of to-day appear to have created a race of fine upstanding young women, many of whom leave their homes, where they have been loved and delicately nurtured, to follow their husbands, enduring all manner of hardships without complaint.—Detroit Free Press.



Sarah Orne Jewett is now a doctor of letters.

At Bates College, Lewiston, Me., this year, sixteen of the twenty-five honors were captured by girl students. Somebody declares that Sarah Bernhardt eats only two solid meals in a day—the first at 1 p. m. and the second at 1 the next morning.

Charlotte Cipriani, a graduate of the University of Chicago, is the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Paris.

Of 4018 homesteaders registered in El Reno, Oklahoma, the other day, 193 were women, and a separate registration booth was established for them.

Women were first permitted to become employes in Government offices in 1862, when Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase appointed six women clerks.

An authority states in a medical journal that the height of a very tall British woman was, fifty years ago, five feet seven inches, while now the height averages five feet six inches to five feet ten inches.

In the performance of her duty Ida Hathaway, a nurse at the Hartford Hospital, contracted ophthalmia from a child patient and became blind. Hartford people have raised a fund of \$5000 for her support.

Elizabeth de Belle, an Atlanta (Ga.) young woman, is making a distinguished name in law practice in Chicago. She recently won a case, according to the Woman's Journal, involving real estate valued at \$100,000.



Traveling gowns of mohair are dressy and serviceable.

Crinkled crepe muslin is one of the novelties in sheer fabrics.

Linon gowns embroidered in cashmere colors, with a glint of gold, are among the novelties.

Poplin barege is one of the late season importations that is much liked for its softness and clinging qualities.

White, cream, castor, beige, cafe au lait, leather, pale blue, rose and light yellow are the tints favored in Paris.

Platinum or gold palettes, or a combination of both, represent the latest development in spangled trimming.

Ribbons of all widths, fabrics and colors play an important part in the devising of smart summer toilets; gold and delicately enameled buttons also.

White lace hose forms one of the striking novelties of the summer. Sometimes a touch of color in a clock or an embroidered flower is preferred to plain white.

A blue linen gown is trimmed with bands of a coarser blue linen embroidered in white silk. This outlines the founce at the top, the edge of the jacket, and sleeves. The neck to this jacket, which has no collar, is cut square in front.

In the millinery line about the prettiest novelty just now is the hanserchief hat. Three shades of straw are employed and the brims—three in number—are of graduated sizes, one turning up against the other, but in such a way that no two points meet.

Simple negligees of muslin are finished in the back with a Watteau pleat, over which falls a broad collar of white, which is carried around to the front, where it broadens and then slopes down to the waist line, finishing with ends which tie pink or blue, or whatever is the color of the gown, on the white fichu or collar, edged with lace.

FARM TOPICS

Proper Cleaning of Cows.

The cleaning of cows by using the brush and currycomb on them, as well as giving them a scrubbing and rinsing with a sprayer may appear as a waste of labor to those who have never tried the plan, but if cows were so treated the result would be more milk and butter, as the cows would be more comfortable. It is more important to brush cows than horses, as the dirt from cows easily finds its way into the milk.

A Remedy For Scours.

A new remedy for scours in calves has been discovered, and tests made at the experiment stations verify the claims made in favor of the remedy. It is to give the calf a teaspoonful of dry blood at each meal, care being taken to stir the blood in the milk to prevent its settling to the bottom of the pail. The effect is almost immediate, only two or three feedings making complete cures after all other remedies failed. This remedy is one that costs almost nothing and is harmless.

Spraying Swarms to Help in Living.

In living swarms it often happens that the bees are persistent in taking wing, when they are dumped in front of their new hive, instead of crawling into it. I have had a few swarms go back and cluster on the same limb after they had been carried to the hive two or three times. I recently tried a little spraying on a few swarms to overcome this difficulty and with very good results. While the bees are yet hanging on the tree take a small spray pump or syringe and wet the cluster with one or two quarts of cold water.

Then take your swarm catcher, run it up under the cluster, get them into it and they will cling together while you carry them to the hive. When dumped in front of it they will not readily take wing again, but will run into it. Swarms that have been hived a few hours and seem restless, or cluster mostly on the outside of their hive, can also be made more comfortable by giving them a little spraying. Bees need a great quantity of water during summer, and the beekeeper can supply their needs in a few minutes where it would require hours for the bees to gather it themselves.—F. G. Herzan, in New England Homestead.

Proper Swine Feeding.

Swine feeding should be just as clean and wholesomely intelligent as that of any other farm animal. The quality of the food must indeed be considered. Do not dump great quantities of refuse in the pen, and then if the animals clean it all up rest content with the idea that they have made good pork of food that cost you nothing. Sometimes the pigs will eat a great amount to find a very little nourishment. I have seen such slops turned into a pen where the pigs quickly devoured it all eagerly, but when they had finished I calculated they had about half enough to eat, although they were stuffed full. There was little or no nourishment in the food. Now the pigs do need a good deal in quantity, but there must be some quality also. If we feed them on the husks we must add grain or milk or other good food in fair proportion to give them the nourishment they require. We cannot expect to make good pork or bacon out of leaves and the barnyard raskings. If we could pork would go a good deal lower or than it is to-day, and farmers would be quickly doubling their profits. Yet a little intelligent feeding will enable us to dispose of slops and other cheap foods to advantage. It is all in balancing the ration so we do not cheat ourselves by trying to cheat the swine.—William Conway, in American Cultivator.

For Pulling Down Hay.

Where hay can be pulled down from a big mow, instead of going up with a fork and pitching it down much labor will be saved. The cut shows a hay hook that will be found serviceable in this connection. The pole should be long enough to reach the



A SERVICEABLE HAY HOOK.

highest mow. Small iron rods are bent into the proper shape by a blacksmith, and inserted in the end of the pole as shown. They surmount the pole, so that even in the dusk one can pull down hay without having to see that his hooks are turned in the right direction. Five or six may be used, instead of the four shown. The lower end turns into the pole, and staples and stout wire hold the upper part firmly in place. The tips should be moderately sharp. With such a pole hay can be pulled continuously from narrow scaffolds and from the whole front of deep hay mows.—New York Tribune.

Never judge a man by his coat. He may have borrowed it for the occasion.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Two French physicians have made experiments which led to the conclusion that a nutritious meat diet and absolute bodily rest are the best means of arresting consumption.

Three aluminum electric transmission lines have recently been installed in Italy near Naples. The lines transmit power at 300 volts from three horse-power turbines to the valley of Pompeii, to Sarno, and to Torre Annunziata. The lengths of these lines are two miles, nine miles and two miles, respectively.

A sheep raiser in Guadalupe County, N. M., is shearing his sheep with power furnished by electricity. He has established a camp on the Hook Island extension two miles from Juan Pals and is there shearing 25,000 sheep. The machine secures about three quarters of a pound more wool from each sheep than did the old hand method. One man can shear 200 sheep a day.

The prize of \$200 offered some time ago by the Association des Industrielles of France for the best insulated glove for electricians was won by Mr. Franz Clouth, of Cologne. The prize-winning glove had an electrical resistance of 52,500 megohms and in a break-down test it withstood a pressure of 11,000 volts for three minutes and 12,200 volts for one minute before being penetrated. The glove is of rubber lined with tricel.

Geologists, after a careful study of the question, have given it as their opinion that the new oil belt, which at present is doing so much to boom Texas, extends from Beaumont down the Gulf Coast to the mouth of the Rio Grande and far into Mexico. Should this prove true, that country has before it a period of prosperity such as its people never before dreamed of. American prospectors are already at work, and are sinking pipe-lines in hundreds of places in the State of Chihuahua.

M. Becquerel reports to the French Academy of Sciences that as a result of carrying in his pocket for several months a small bottle of salts of the metal radium his skin under the pocket became considerably burned. M. Curie also reported that exposure of his hand to radio-active material six hours caused a burn which did not heal up for several months. In their power to burn, therefore, as well as in various other characteristics, the radium rays show analogy to the X-rays.

Fiber pipes and conduits, made from wood pulp and treated with a preservative, are now being put in use. After the usual gridding the pulp is washed, screened, passed through a beating engine, then screened again. These operations completed, a thin sheet of the pulp is wound on a core until the desired thickness is secured. After drying the tube is treated with a preservative. Its ends are then finished in a lathe to any desired form. It is claimed that this product possesses the advantages over bored logs of a homogeneous material throughout, free from grain, and thoroughly impregnated with the preservative, thus avoiding variations in hardness, dryness and amounts of resinous matter.

Manila in 1538.

Manila is well planted and inhabited with Spaniards to the number of 600 or 700 persons, which dwell in a town unwall, which hath three or four small block houses, part made of wood and part of stone, being indeed of no great strength; they have one or two small galleys belonging to the town. It is a very rich place, and they have yearly traffic from Acapulco in Nueva Espana, and also twenty or thirty ships (people from Sanga, in Japan), which bring them many sorts of merchandise. The merchants of China and the Sanguelos are part Moors and part heathen people. They bring great store of gold with them, which they traffic and exchange for silver, and give weight for weight. These Sanguelos are men of marvelous capacity in devising and making all manner of things, especially in all handicrafts and sciences; and every one is so expert, perfect, and skilful in his faculty, as few or no Christians are able to go beyond them in that which they take in hand. For drawing and embroidering upon satin, silk, silver, gold, and pearls, they excel.—Cavendish—First Voyage.

Like a Lady.

A little girl from an East End slum was invited with others to a charity dinner given at a great house in the West End of London. In the course of the meal the little maiden started her hostess by propounding the query: "Does your husband drink?" "Why, no," replied the astonished lady of the house.

After a moment's pause the miniature querist proceeded with the equally bewildering questions: "How much coal do you burn? What is your husband's salary? Has he any bad habits?"

By this time the presiding genius of the table felt called upon to ask her humble guest what made her ask such strange questions.

"Well," was the innocent reply, "mother told me to behave like a lady, and when ladies call at our house they always ask mother those questions."—London Spare Moments.

A FISHING SONG.

Fur off from the city—
From the dusty town;
Green bank of a river
An' the cork a-goin' down!

Fish, fish, fish,
An' the line a-goin' 'swish!'
An' the perch is such a beauty
When he's fried and in the dish!

Fur off from the city—
Checks a-tannin' brown;
Ripple on the river
An' the cork a-goin' down!

Fish, fish, fish,
An' you realize yer wish;
An' ain't the perch a beauty
When he's fried and in the dish!
—Atlanta Constitution.



"Doctor, I feel stupid all the time. Laidn't I better do something about it?" "Oh, no; you can't improve on nature."—Indianapolis News.

Clara—"Is Hetty happy in her married life?" Esther—"She ought to be. No less than three girls in town were after her Charley."—Boston Transcript.

The poet sighed, as poets do,
"If all my dreams would but come true!"
"T'would be a sorry lot, no doubt,
Unless late out the nines mares out."
—Washington Star.

"This," said the funny man, "is the tale of a dog with hydrophobia."
"What a mad wag!" murmured the quiet man in the corner.—Philadelphia Record.

A little girl said to her mother one day: "Mother, I feel nervous." "Nervous!" said the mother; "what is nervous?" "Why, it's being in a hurry all over."—Tit-Bits.

"What did you say the sinking fund was for?" asked the new director of the treasurer. "To meet the floating debt," replied the latter.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"If you die first," said Mrs. Drear, "You'll wait for me, I know."
"Oh, yes; I've always had to, dear, 'Most everywhere we go."
—Philadelphia Press.

"Oh, you cruel boy, to take those eggs out of the nest! Think of the poor mother bird when she comes—"
"The mother bird's dead, miss." "How do you know that?" "I see it in your hat!"—Punch.

"Is it true that Mr. Poindexter has committed suicide?" asked Miss Fosdick. "Yes, it's true," replied Hunker. "I was an intimate acquaintance, and—"
"Was there no other reason for the deed?" interrupted the girl.—Harlem Life.

Miss Prism—"Don't let your dog bite me, little boy." Little Boy—"He won't bite, ma'am." Miss Prism—"But he is showing his teeth." Boy (with pride)—"Certainly he is ma'am; and if you had as good teeth as he has you'd show 'em, too."—Tit Bits.

Time—100 years hence. Scene—Liverpool—Aged British Inhabitant (pointing to liner steaming out of harbor)—"That boat, sir, is one of the most remarkable vessels in this country." Stranger—"Indeed! How is that?" British Inhabitant—"It's the only British steamship that doesn't belong to an American syndicate."—Fun.

"Huh!" exclaimed Mr. Rox, after reading his morning mail; "our boy's college education is making him too blamed smart." "What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Rox. "I wrote him the other day that I thought it would be kinder for me not to remit the check he asked for. Now he writes: 'Dear father, I shall never forget your unremitting kindness.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Wu's Autograph on the Flag.

At the conclusion of Wu Ting-Fang's address at the Fourth of July celebration in Independence Square, there was a pretty little ceremony not down on the programme. One of the young women seated on the platform passed a small American flag to the distinguished Chinese diplomat, with the request that he write his autograph on one of the white bars. A fountain pen was forthcoming, and Minister Wu graciously complied. The incident was witnessed by others and in a short time a perfect avalanche of small flags poured down upon him, with similar requests from their owners. Wu took it good naturedly and for quite a while was kept busy inscribing his autograph.—Philadelphia Record.

Negro Lived 115 Years.

Osborn West, colored, aged 115, died on Willey Brothers' plantation at Heckatoe, Lincoln County, Ark., the other day. West was probably the oldest citizen of South Arkansas. He came from South Carolina when a boy and distinctly remembered the first time cotton was brought to Arkansas. West lived almost continuously on the Arkansas River in the vicinity in which he died, and his health was excellent up to several days before his death. He was highly respected by white people in the neighborhood, as well as by his own color.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Johnstown Flood Waif Just Found.

John Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, has found a son whom he supposed lost in the Johnstown flood twelve years ago. Smith, his wife and a three-year-old son resided in Johnstown at the time of the flood, and the father supposed the boy was lost with his mother. A few weeks ago he heard that his son survived and the search resulted most satisfactorily when young Smith, now a sturdy youth of fifteen, met his father. The boy was adopted by Rufus Price, a farmer near Youngstown, Ohio, and a visit furnished the clue which led to the reunion.—Pittsburgh Post.

HORTICULTURE

The Care of Trees.

The growing of trees, whether for fruit or shade, is growing a crop, and the trees deserve rich soil, care and fertilizer. If trees die or become diseased there is a cause, which should be discovered and some remedy applied.

Training Strawberry Runners.

While the matted row system for strawberries is preferred by the majority of growers, yet it will be an advantage to train the first runners to grow in the rows, and not have the rows very wide, by cutting off the late runners that appear.

Growing Good Pansies.

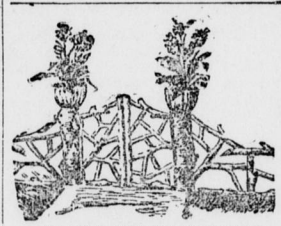
In most parts of the North pansies are in their full glory. Of course, it should be understood that they favor shade and never a too bold exposure to the sun's direct rays. There is no flower that pays better for careful attention to its habits. Great results have been attained by cultivation. J. C. Vaughan, who is his of authority in horticulture, has his rules for growing fine pansies. The following: "The soil to grow good pansies in can hardly be too rich, using cow dung in preference to any other, and a liberal sprinkling of bone dust from time to time. The strains of pansies that are grown now will well repay for good cultivation, and they require it, as no such slowly culture as is often met with will grow good pansies, no matter how choice the strains of seed."—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Transplanting the Evergreen.

It is recognized among planters that more risk attends the transplanting of evergreens than deciduous trees. This applies with more force to those of a broad-leaved character, such as the holly, evergreen magnolia and man-holia are examples of. Why this should be is a surprise to many, yet the cause is not far to seek. When deciduous trees are planted it is either spring or autumn, when they are bereft of foliage. At such times the calls on the roots are not so important as they are when foliage is to be supplied. The evergreen is never without foliage; and it is because of this so much more care is required in transplanting it. There is no reason why so much care should be taken to preserve the leaves, when, by reducing their number, the safety of the tree would be so much advanced.

Beautifuling the Farm Home.

The illustration shows a simple yet most attractive rustic fence, which may be easily built and will be an added attraction to any farm home, used either as a dividing fence between the house lawn and the farm proper or as a line fence bordering the



AN ATTRACTIVE RUSTIC FENCE.

road. It will not be necessary to make the entire sketch of fence of this rustic wood unless desired; a section or two will answer, and is especially attractive when used in connection with a hedge. The artist has drawn the illustration from a section of fence which separated the lawn from an orchard. "The length of rustic fence on either side of the gate was but ten feet, and beyond that consisted of a well-kept hedge of California privet. The posts in this case were parts of the trunk of a cherry tree which was destroyed in a storm. The tubs on each gatepost were small tobacco pails cut in half and covered with bark from the woods. In them each spring was planted roots of dwarf ceanots, which in the fall were taken out and stored in the cellar. Such gates and fences can be made at a trifling expense, and are handsome enough to surround any home."—New York Tribune.

Single and Double Flowers.

Florists invariably look with disfavor upon single flowers, for they neither handle well nor appear attractive to their patrons. The petals of a single flower fall sooner, as a rule, than those of a double flower, which may be accounted for in the fact that the inner petals of the latter are transformed stamens, and these are more firmly attached than single petals.

The objection to single flowers is generally confined to those used for cut-flower purposes. No one will deny the beauty and fine form of a well-grown single peony, and even a good single rose reaches the height of many persons before a double one. Single hollyhocks, too, are attractive and less formal than the double.

Many persons will not appreciate the reference to the single peonies, for, strange to say, they are very uncommon. A single tree-peony is even more rare. The writer considered it a treat to see a number of the latter recently. Fully expanded, the flowers measured seven inches in diameter—the color, a royal purple.—Mechan's Monthly.