

NEW FALL WAIST IDEAS. olf Red, National Blue and Purple Correct Shades.

The fannel shirt waist promises to be quite as popular as ever this au-tumn, except in the heliotrope shades. This last, for some inexplicable rea-son, is to be adjured as quite passe.

The correct new shades for the flan-nel waist, those that will be worn by the stylish girl, are golf red, national blue, myrtle, Nile and chasseur or hunter's green.

The Persian trimming effects, new his time last year, have disappeared, and this season are no longer consid-ered desirable as garniture.

The very long-waisted effect became so exaggerated that it fell into disfa-vor with particular women. This au-tumn the waist line will be lowered a triffe to give a becoming slenderness, but no more--not the very ugly length-ening way down in front.

Advices affirm that the uncertainty in regard to the waist buttoned in the back is past, and that, notwith-standing its inconvenience, its popu-larity is assured on account of its nov-eity. This fact is especially noticeable among the new silk waists, where the buttoned or hooked back is decidedly in the majority.

Panne applications are among the latest garniture notions for very elab-orate waists. Light green panne ap-pliqued on a blue silk waist is consid-ered very smart.

Rows of bebe ribbon, either velvet or satin, joined by a herring-bone stitch to form bands about three inches wide, are a late trimming effect inches wide, for silk waists.

Sky blue and castor are a fetching combination that will be much favored this fall. Castor alone will be one of the favorite shades for fiannel shirt waists. One reason for its popularity is that it is a shade that will blend be-comingly with any light shade, so ad-mits of a great diversity of stocks and girdles girdles.

On some few of the advanced mod-els of separate walsts there is an ap-parent effort to make the postilion back popular instead of the straight belted back. These postilions are tucked, pleated or square and flat.

Velvet waists, for the most part se Velvet waists, for the most part se-verely plain, as any attempt to tuck them results in a very cumbersome ef-fect, are on view, but are not apt to be generally worn, as milady does not seem to take kindly to them.--Phila-delphia Record. 19

seem to take kindly to them.-Phila-delphia Record. A Hired Girls' Union. The regulation of servants is not as easy in this country and this time as it seems to have sometimes been in some countries, and the American woman who manages a large house, or several houses, without being over-burdened by household cares, is ex-ceptionally lucky. There is never an end to discussing what solution, if any, the great servant question is com-ing to. New and suggestive news touching that comes from Chicago, where some of the hired girls, organ-ized as "The Working Women of America," have laid down rules for the regulation of household labor. These rules stipulate that house-serv-ants who belong to the union shall have two hours off every afternoon, and an entire evening twice a week; they demand toleration of club life (whatever that it), respectful treat-ment of gentlemen friends in the kitchen and back porch, and due al-lowance of time on Monday to visit the bargain counters, and Rule Five declares that all complaints shall be made to the business agent of the union. It seems hardly profitable to discuss

union. It seems hardly profitable to discuss these stipulations until the union which has formulated them shows some evidence of ability to enforce them. House-servants, like other folks, are entitled to make the best bargain they can with their employ-ers as to hours, wages and conditions of service. They don't owe anything to pay for. Nevertheless, the relation petween mistress and servant is usu-ally a very personal relation, and the prospect that it can be regulated by union-made rules does not seem to be good. But a worse thing might hap-pen even to Obicago than a successful hired-girls' union. In that Russian city on the Annur Elver where last year the enthusiastic citizons drowned and the Chinese residents, the great multitude of the drowned included ail the house-servants in the place. They It seems hardly profitable to discus the house-servants in the place. They were all Chinese. Into the river they went. But no more Chinese servants came to take their places, and the householders in that city have made their own beds and cooked their own dinners.-E. S. Martin, in Harper's Wcekly.

Two Queens Who Wear No Colors. In Europe Queen Alexandra has made black popular, and Queen Wil-helmina has created a vogue for white. Circumstances have, of course, had all to do with the choice of these au-gust halies, but it might just as truly be said that lovely Alexandra has made mauve and violet shades popu-

Iar as that she has proved how beauti-fully and gracefully black may be worm, for since her first born son's drath she has favored very little else. The young Queen of the Nether lands is quite right to choose white, for nothing is more suitable to one of the richest women in the world, who is also young and charming in appear-ance. Since she took her own draws the Kansas City Star. There are twinkelmin has commanded scars to the standstill the trolley pole on y dress that is not altogether or nearly wholly white. Also the is and still the trolley pole becomes fond of embroideries, and these on many of her dresses take the form of gold and silver threadwork, and of tus rous silks, which, in the hands of the exquisite needlewomen of Holland, are beautifully wrought. beautifully wrought.

The Art of Walking.

The Art of Walking. In correct walking there is the poetry of motion, the delicacy of poise and the scientific adjustment of the weight of the body which the ancients knew so well, but which the moderns slur, if they do not absolutely ignore. The girl who walks correctly is a joy to herself and all who behold her. She has some purpose in life. She is, hine times out of ten, nearly dressed, bright eyed and healthy. Watch her, and you will see that the ball of the weight of the body swings; and that upon the heel and the toes there is an oven balance of the strain, if such it may be called, the heel not being called upon to do more than the toes or the toes more than the heel, while the sole is the medium between the two extremes.

two extrèmes. In correct walking the foot is placed evenly upon the surface, with the pressure first upon the heel, then upon the ball of the foot, and then upon the toes. From the ball of the foot the toes. From the ball of the foot and the toes the impetus and elasticity of the stride originate.—Woman's Life

of the stride originate.-Woman's Life, **Facking Trunks For a Living**. A professional trunk-packer talks as follows about her calling in the Wo-man's Home Companion: "I engaged my sister as my assist-ant, and we earn a good living. I al-ways do the packing, while she sits beside me and jots down in the little book which goes with each key the different articles as I put them in. She tells as nearly as possible, just where each article is to be found, so that the owner will have little trouble in unpacking. I make a point of pack-ing all trunks in as nearly the same hat trunks packed by me will find little difficulty in locating the various articles in any other trunks that I handle for them. "My methods are all my own, and there is one point which I believe has

"My methods are an my own, haw there is one point which I believe has gained and held me more customers than anything else; it is the quantify of pink and white tissue paper that I always use. It gives to the trunks that look of daintiness which every one is so fond of associating with his belongings."

Ostrich Plumes Popular. Long black and white ostrich plumes are very much worn this season, and they are put on the hat to droop not a little at one side, touching the shoulder in some instances.



Silk for infants is tabooed and linen takes its place for every kind of garment.

In India silk there is a pretty little tan walst made with a tucked yoke and two groups of tucking with a band of lace insertion between run-ning around the waist below the yoke. Marg around the waist below the yoke. Narrowly gored skirts or striped slik satin, or other fabric for short, stout women are about the only styles that this season are not decorated in some manner, even for simple morning

wear. Pretty little colored flannel under-petiticoats for women are the most attractive in the French twilled print-ed flannels, in delicate shades and simply made, frequently trimmed with lace.

An attractive white petticoat has the lower part of the flounce made of broad and deep panels of all-over em-broidery set in bands of lace insertion, and finished with a rufile of the lace on the edge.

Lace threaded with black velves ribbon-this fashion has not the leas

Lace threaded with black velvet ribbon-this fashion has not the least abated. It cannot be said to be more fashionable than ever because long ago the force of this poylar, and very effective and becoming, mode could no further go. One way of finishing the neck of a nightdress of cambric is to have a wide binding, perhaps two inches of the material, outlining the neck, and through this is run a wide ribben which shows through slightly, and is tied in a big bow in front. Sash ribbens of gauge stringd with

tied in a big bow in front. Sash ribbons of gauze striped with threads of gold over which is a stamped design in colors are new and effective. Black and colored vel-vet ribbons will continue to be used throughout the secson for many pur-poses. A note of black, be it of velvet, chiffon or tulle, always gives char-acter to the toilet in light colors or white.

ruche.

Unique Trolley Car Order in Force in Kanasa City. During a thunder storm at any time of day the lights in the trolley cars of the Metropolitan system are always urned on by order of the company, says the Kansas City Star. There are two reasons for it. One is for the protection of the car and the other for the protection of the passengers. When the lights are on and the car is at a standstill the trolley pole becomes a lighting rod. When a car is in mo-tion the electric current, which leaves the power house and is carried along on the trolley wire, passes through a wire in the trolley pole, into the motors of the car, setting them in mo-tion, and then down through the eurrent returns to the power house. Thus the trolley wrice, the car and the ralls form a complete circuit. When the car is at a standstill the connec-tion between the trolley and the motor is cut off, breaking the car in mo-tion; the standstill the connec-tion is, it complets the circuit. That is the exact reason why the lights are on during a thunder storm. Should lightning strike a trolley wire the flood of current would be inverted in the ralls was to the nearest ear. If this car should be in motion or the lights be turned on so that the extra current of the lightning's rr the lights be turned on so that the circuit with the rails was com-plete there would be a chance that the extra current of the lightning's stroke would pass down the trolley pole and through the car into the rails without doing any harm. The prin-ciple is the same as that of a lightning rod, which carries the electricity of a boil of lightning into the ground. But when there is no connection the cur-rent of a boil of lightning would burn out the motors of the car, and if strong enough would shatter the car and injure the persons who might be riding in it. The Metropolitan Company has had the rule for turning on the lights in trolley cars during a storm in effect for a long time, and it is believed that by this simple fact many serious ac-eldents have been prevented.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

begar above the dignity of a king. Life, without the absolute use of the actual sweet therein, is death, not life.

Great causes are often made to appear as fanaticism through too much talk

talk. He who always complains of the clouds receives little of life's sunshine and deserves less. In this world it is necessary to look at things in their best light. Life is so beautiful and so short!

so nearrier and so short: Slow natures are often, at critica times, most decisive. Right an-wrong stand out to them in distin-tive colors. There is no such thing a self-deception.

It is easier to find an old friend than an old mother. Friendship begins with liking or gratitude-roots that can be pulled up. Mother's love be-gins deeper down.

can be pulled up. Mother's love be-gins deeper down. If a proneness to egotism has been brought about by too narrow a life, the evident remedy is to widen it. To come into frequent contact with many people of different occupations, tastes, options, standards, who look at life and men from utterly different points of view, will do much to unseat the eel'sufficiency which is so displeasing and so often attacked in vain.

self-sufficiency which is so displeasing and so often attacked in vain. To Keep Eggs Fresh. Dr. W. Hanika gives the results of his studies of eggs in a German paper in which he says that he found in the pores of even newly-laid eggs micro-organisms which cause decomposition, and that it is evident from this that methods of preservation which aim only at the exclusion of the atmos-phere must consequently be useless. He proposes in place of the various processes now in use the following novel one which he says attains the desired end completely. The eggs to be preserved, which should be as fresh as póssible, are laid in warm water until they are warm through-out. Every particle of dirt should be removed from the shells. The eggs are then put into a sieve basket and held for five seconds in boiling water and remove thence as quickly as pos-sible into cold water. The eggs, still wet, are laid on a clean cloth and let dry off spontaneously. Under no cir-cumstances are they to be dried with a cloth. As soon as they are quite dry they are packed with slifted wood ashes or wheat bran, which has been dried by heat previously. The five or wheat bran, which has been dried by heat previously. The five on the shell substance and between it and the inner skin, but to cause the coagulation of a thin but all-sufficient layer of albumen lying next the skin, and thus form an impassable barrier. **Regulating a Clock.** It is not, of course, possible to seize

Regulating a Clock. It is not, of course, possible to seize hold of the hands of a clock and push them backward or forward a tenth to a twentieth part of a second, which is about the limit of error that it ... lowed at the Greenwich Observatory. lowed at the Greenwich Observatory, so another method is devised. Near the pendulum a magnet is fixed. If it is found that the pendulum is going either too fast or too slow a current of electricity is switched on, and the little means hearing to will be the metal acter to the tollet in light colors or white. Fink, blue, yellow and white pique dresses are made in a varlety of styles. The simplest have a bolero-ing; the more elaborate are corered with incrustations of yellow guipure and embroldery and are worn over an usder petticcat trimmed high with ruffes of chiffon, each edged with a ruche. AGRICULTURAL.

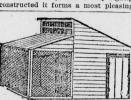
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The Management of Cattle. The Management of Cattle. While the use of the best cows is a very important matter, yet the man-agement of the farm and the cattle have something to do with the produc-tion of milk. There are cows that will give more milk on some farms than on others, due to better varieties of grass, more grain food and more com-fortable quarters. An indifferent farm-er may have good cows from which no profit is derived because of poor management. During long periods of drought the pasture may not provide but a fraction of the grass compared with its capacity early in the season, and it, therefore, becomes more diffi-cult for the animals to supply them-selves. This deficiency the farm re-should observe and supply. The Summer Diet of Chickens.

The Summer Diet of Chickens,

There is no perfect summer or win-ter food for chickens, but with a little ingenuity in mixing their diet we can supply them with what may be called perfect food. A good deal depends upon the nature of the chickens and fowls in regard to the food, and also upon the season of the year. While a fair supply of corn may do for winter feeding, it could hardly be recommended for summer feeding. It is altogether too fattening and heat-ing. On the other hand a little rice is good for the fovls in summer, and totally unsuitable for winter. There is practically no heating elements in rice, and this is what we need for winter for edgs we must consider food from a different standpoint. We need to supply the fowls with egg-produc-ing material, and for the time wo must consider the relative importance of heating and non-heating food much less than formerly. Usually, however foods that make fiels and fat do not contribute to the egg-producing abli-ties of the hens. The foods adapted to the latter are usually in a class by themselves. In addition to them we need consider only such other foods necessary to repair the daily waste and loss of heat and fat. In cold weather the loss of the latter is much greater than in summer, and conse-quently the proportion of these foods must be far larger. Both fowls and chickens indicate what they most need if turned loose. The woje of this natural food they can secure the better will it be for them. Chickens that can forage for a living in summer will always be healthy and robust. But we must not forget that very often they fail to secure enough to keep them in good growing condition. After they have for aged for the day they need addi-tional food. But in the summer this food should not be corn, which as grin, foed-ling them artificial foods. The many think necessary. A little, and a very little at that, will suffice. The evening meal would be much better for the poultry if composed of a great further of seeds, grains, rice, scraps from the table, ground fresh bones, grit, oats, barley

Webster, in American Cultivator. An Excellent Scratching Shed. In winter as well as in summer it is imperative that fowls should be kept busy. They delight always to use their feet, and for this reason no better method of affording them requisite exercise is to be met with when the ground is mantled with snow than supplying the poultry-house in some way with a good, com-modious scratching-shed. Truth to say, the scratching-shed has come to stay, and if only rightly constructed it forms a most pleasing



adjunct to any poultry-house, and especially to the inmates. The idea of

adjunct to any poultry-house, and rs-pecially to the inmates. The idea of what is required can be seen in the accompanying illustration, although this may be varied to accommodate whatever style of house one happens to have. The point of view is to have the shed so situated that when the sun is shining it may derive all the benefit possible from 'its rays. It should therefore occupy the south side of the house, as indicated in the picture-the more so for the reason that it is then out of reach, as near as can be, of the cold northwest winds. Now, to build this form of scratch-ing-shed erect in the first piace a simple, ordinary shed, with a good roof; then, to exclude animais of prey and the like which may be prowing around eren in the daytime, cover the

around even in the daytime, cover the three open sides from the exterior

to the top. This accomplished, con-struct on the inside cotton-cloth screen doors to match the netting, and have them hinged at the top so that they can be turned up to the celling when the weather is suitable. When the weather is very stormy, very cold or exceedingly blustering, the doors may be dropped and the fowis left to enjoy their "gymnasium" with scarcely any inconvenience at all, the cloth admitting light sufficient for them to execute the most "foul" antics imaginable. On warm, sunny days, however, the "curtains" may be raised, as like wise they may in sum-mer, and the poultry have a frolleking place well ventilated and pleasant in every respect. This is of decided ad-vantage where fowls have to be con-fined more or less all the year, as is generally the case in and about vil-lages. One thing more. To realize good

Infet more of less int the year, as me generally the case in and about vil-lages. One thing more. To realize good results from such a shed a quantity of straw, hay or the like should occupy it (this to be replaced with fresh every once in a while), and each morn-ing some grain, such as rye, oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat or even grass seed, be sprinkled among it. Thus will the fowls be encouraged to work, so that the lazlest among them will obtain a proper amount of exer-cise and lay in return more eggs-eggs of a much better quality, too.-New York Tribune.

Shrinkage on the Farm

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Shrinkage on the Farm. The loss of corn and fodder by shrinkage varies according to climate and the conditions of the atmosphere. Experiments have been made in dif-ferent sections, and the results show that there is a wide difference in the shrinkage of corn, wheat and other grains, and that sometimes the loss by shrinkage is such as to render the crop unprofitable. The Michigan Agri-cultural Experiment Station has given the results of several years' work in solving the problem, and also published facts from other sources. Referring to the relative weights of cars, leaves and statiks, it was found that on Au-gust 24 about 24.3 per cent. of the total weight of the corn plant above ground was in the ear. This per cent. of the total weight of the plant was in the ear. At harvest 46.3 per cent. of the dry matter of the plant was found that about 47 per cent. of the total dry matter of the plant was found that about 47 per cent. of the total dry matter of the plant was found that about 47 per cent. of dry matter, the stallss 21.53 per cent. and the leaves 27.27 per cent. the cars, therefore, not being relatively as dry as the leaves and stalks. It may be claimed, by way of convenience, therefore, that the amount of dry mat-ter in the ears is about equal to that of the whole plant. Ensilage corn, cut at different dates, showing a loss from shrinkage of over 1253 bushels, or about 7% per cent. In one experiment 7000 pounds or corn shrank 400 pounds between October 19 and January 19. At the end of the stage known as dead ripe. There is not only a loss by shelling when the grain becomes over-ripe, but a given area, kept in the ordinary manner, will weight elss if the grain is allowed to be-come overripe. Wheat will shrink if the climate is dry, but wen the wheat is taken from an intensely dry climate to a comparatively damp one the gain to as in a absolutely dry atmosphere the loss in air-dried wheat was 6.2 per cent.; ats, 9.3 per cent. In a very ripo field tha when grain is kept dry, but loss from shrinkage does not occur in all places with uniformity, as a gain in weight may result during damp periods,-Phil-adelphia Record.

The egg and poultry erop of Mis-souri dragged nearly \$13,000,000 into the State last year, while nule sales, even under the stimulated demand dne to the South African war, amounted to only \$9,000.000.

More than eleven per cent. (11.6) of the inhabitants of Switzerland (302,-000) are foreigners. In France the with good wire netting, extending it proportion of foreigners is three per from the ground or base boards clear cent., and Germany only one per cent.

ODE TO AN OLD DOLLAR SILL

O, ragged, faded thing, Thy odor is not remining

O, ragged, faded thing. Thy odor is not reminiscent of the rose; i How linp thou art! Unto thy edegs along Ten billion deadly microbes, I suppose-And yet there's independence in these, too, And courage-yea, and strength! There's Which in the out of the second strength. There's then in the which makes rad fare To pass a thousand daggers every day--There's these! Where then art there Hope builds her nest and frightens doubt away!

II. Ah, thou are clammy to the touch-But, yeaterday, mayhap, thou didst release

Bit vesteday, mayhap, thou did:t relatives and the second secon

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"How many servants have the Wrigleys?" "Two; a deaf cook and a dumb waiter."-Philadelpida Bulletia. Sunny Scuth-"De world owes every man a living." Dreak O'Day-"Yes; but it costs more ter collect it dan wot it's worth."-Puck. Own letter antware, is ensed the

it's worth."-Puck. Our latest submarine is named the Adder. Her business will be to sub-tract from the members of the enemy. -Boston Transcript. "Blackwood has bitter the dust," caid Deedlex. "Well, he always did want the earth," commented Fosdick, -Detroit Free Press. -Detroit Free Press.

-Detroit Free Press. "Man wants but little here below," remarked the landlady. "And here is the piece to get it," continued the facetious boarder.-Tit-Bits. He-"I hear that Jack Dashaway is blowing a lot of money nowadays." She-"You ought to try and get to lea-ward of him."-Drocklyn Life. Low herded howing the performance

ward of him."-Drooklyn Life. Love laughed loudly a ta man, Laughed until he fairly cried. "Why so merry?" I froqured. "He's a locksmith," love replied. -Philadelphia Record. Traveler.-"I cay, your raco?'s pull-fug most confoundedly!" Local Tor-turer-"Be it, zur? Wull, 'old on tight to the chair, au' we'll get it off zum-mow!"-Punch. First Caddie-"Wot hev yer got dot breastplate an' muzzle on fer?" Sec-

First Caante-wor her yet get and breastplate an' muzzle on fer?" Sec-ond Caddle-"De wimern oir gola' ter play terday an' I ain't takin' any chances."-Ohio State Journal.

chances."-Ohio State Journal. "I had a good job on hand last night," said the first burgiar, "but I was stopped by an open-faced watch." "Get out?" "Fact. It was a buildog in the yard."-Philadelphia Record. Gaid the old Oak Tree to the Noisy Dog: "Be still; it will do yon good." And the Noisy Dog replicat. "If I had A bark like yours I would." -Judge.

"How did the bearded woman take "How did the bearded woman take fit when the manager discharged her?" "She faced it like a man till she went in the dressing-room, and got her false whiskers off, then she broke down and cried like a woman."--Philadelphia Bulletin.

cried like a woman."--Philadelphia Bulletin. Village Doctor--"How is your hus-band to-day, Mrs. Brown?" Mrs. Brown-"Oh, ever so much better, doctor, thank you kindly, These last few days he's been uncommon cross, but this morning his temper is quite normal."--Punch. Of course it was all the result of her business training. "Be mine." he urged, and started to plead his case. "My dear sir," she replied, "put your proposal in writing and submit it by mail. I have no time to listen to oral arguments."--Chicago Post.

Given the Right of Way.

Given the Hight of Way. European automobile manufacturers spent prodigious amounts in insuring their entries against delays in the re-cent Paris-Berlin contest. One firm alone spent upward of \$100,000. Me-chanles on bicycles were posted along the entire route; small reservoirs of gasoline were established at many vil-ages and towns; duplicate parts were sent to various points on the route, with squads of machinists on hand to make necessary changes quickly. The the manufacturers established sta-tions in almost every town; spare tires of every size were provided in abund-ance, not only at the villages and towns, bu' between them. To guard ugainst accidents the Duke of Meck-lendurg had the roads guarded by pickcts during the transit of the accers across his domains.

The "Old Mnn" Plant. In nearly every old-fashioned g n the north of Europe, says Me donthly, a plant of womened In the horn of Europe, says Meenan & Monthly, a plant of wormwood is re-garded as essential. The leaves dried, reduced to powder, mixed with bread into a pill, is an infallible remedy as a vermifuge. It is also called "old man"-but why is not on record. Singularly, on the Pacific, Artemisia California is also called "old man." The Indians believe they can foreigh the weather. If before the rainy sea-ton comes, the roots are not more than The Indians believe they can foreiell the weather. If before the rainy sea-son comes, the roots are not more than fix inches long, there will be plenty of rain—if over a foot, there will be a dry season. It is supposed that the plant knows beforehand that thero will be little rain, and so seeds its roots deep, in order to prepare for the drought at the surface.