

# FOR THE FAIR

## Grace Darling's Tomb.

The tomb of Grace Darling has had as stormy a history as the heroine over whom it was erected. It is sixty years since Grace Darling died, and a handsome monument was placed to her memory in the churchyard of Bamborough, on the wild Northumbrian coast. The grave and monument are plainly to be seen from passing ships. After a few years the effigy, which represented the heroine lying down with an ear on her arm, looking towards the island where she achieved fame, began to decay, and was removed to the interior of the church. Not long after this was done, the roof of the transept fell in upon it, and a great storm laid the tomb outside in ruins. For two years it remained a mass of wreckage, but is now restored, and a new effigy placed.

## Walking in the Rain.

I wonder if many girls among my readers have found out how delightful is a rainy day—when one knows how to enjoy it? Protected by waterproof, short skirt and cape and shoes, with a soft felt hat, and no veil or umbrella—for the rain in your face is the best part of it—you can sally forth into a new world and enjoy the fresh, newly washed air to an extent you have never imagined possible.

If the wind blows, all the better; you can face it gloriously, or have it for an ally at your back, or buffeting you side-wise, all to good advantage. You will return from such a walk refreshed and invigorated beyond belief, carrying new life with you into the house, to those who are too timid to turn out into the storm and take its delightfully magnetic baptism at first hand.—New York News.

## Fashion's Latitude.

The wide latitude in the fashions gives woman an ample opportunity, and she can select her own most becoming style, whether it be the languorous robe of Porto Rico or the snug one of Paris, the long gown of Havana or the short beaded one of Hawaii.

A woman who brings home with her from Europe every year a handsome ornament has this season a rather odd bit which she picked up at an antique sale. It is supposed to have belonged to somebody at some far distant time. And its material is all gems and silver.

It is a great bird, a big silver eagle, looking so much like an American eagle. And it is made with its wings and breast studded with gems. This bird is applied to the gown in such a manner that he faces you with breast all gleaming, and with wings as brilliant as little diamonds and rubies galore can make them.

It is an odd fashion season that permits such a bird to be applied to the waist of a handsome white liberty gown, but the effect is charming.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## How to Sleep Comfortably.

M. A. Farot, a French scientist, has undertaken to teach us how to sleep. He has experimented scientifically in the art of sleeping comfortably.

As a result he advises the abolition of the pillow and the bolster. The only natural position for one to assume while sleeping is the horizontal. First one must get used to sleeping without a bolster. The next step, he says, is to remove the pillow, for not until then will the circulation of the blood be as free as it should be.

In further explanation he says that the pillow and the bolster keep the head and neck at an abnormal angle, and that consequently the sleeper's entire body remains during the night in an uncomfortable position, and one which impedes the free course of the blood through the vessels and organs.

The only remedy, he maintains, is to adopt a horizontal position, since by it alone is absolute rest guaranteed, and this rest is due to the fact that in such a position the ligaments of the neck are not strained or distorted, the lungs easily perform their proper work and the heart beats regularly.

## The Care of Babies' Nails.

The nail should never be cleaned with a steel or sharp instrument; use the end of a small wooden toothpick, or, better still, a bit of pointed ivory. Dip either toothpick or ivory in warm water before cleaning the nails; do not dig in deeply so as to separate the skin from the nail, or the flesh will become sore and harden under the edges of the nail; the surface skin about the base of the nail should be carefully pushed back each day, a soft piece of linen cloth or towel being used for this purpose. Never cut the skin from the base of the nail; this will harden and toughen the skin, which will grow again quickly, and will always give trouble. Carefully rub it back every day, or, if it will not rub back easily, push it back gently with the ivory stick. If this care is persevered in the skin will not adhere to the nails, but will grow smoothly, and there will be no ragged edges or hang-nails; as the child grows older the skin will remain beautifully soft and smooth about the nails, and the nails themselves will also naturally become oval in form and the finger tips tapering.—Harper's Bazar.

## The Duchess's Coiffure.

The coiffure which the Duchess of Manchester wore at a theatre party given in honor of the christening of the Manchester heir was the talk of London society. Attention was particularly centred upon the ornament which

she wore in her hair. This was a shimmering thing of green and pearls, emeralds with a creamy background.

The whole was shaped in oval fashion and hung pendant from a chain, right upon the forehead of the Duchess. Her hair, which was dressed high, was waved in front, and a generous wave was pulled down in the middle. Over this were slipped the chain of gold and the ornament of emeralds.

A woman who is known for her pretty morning toilets dressed her hair quite uniquely the other day. She took a strand of velvet and on the front of it she placed a small bow. This she laid around her head in such a manner that the bows came in their proper places, one in the front and one in the back.

Great bands of embroidery, looking very Oriental, are used to trim the fronts of room dresses, and the great beauty of these is that they can be taken off and cleaned and placed upon another dress some day. They can be done upon satin and upon cloth, while there is a sort of canvas cloth which takes embroidery the best of all.



Of the 1500 registered guides in Maine three are women.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has one of the most artistic and valuable crowns in the world.

A young Austrian woman, twenty-four years of age, has been appointed station master in a village of Tyrol. She has worked under the railway manager and has mastered all the necessary routine.

Miss Amy E. Floyd, of the University of Chicago, has just received a money prize for devising the best "milk cheer" for her university. Most college cheers possess about every attribute except music.

Hundreds of trees have been planted as the result of the effort of the Indianapolis local council of women. The object of the organization from the first has been municipal improvement, especially along sanitary lines.

Queen Amalie of Portugal is credited with being the most energetic queen in Europe. She is devoted to the study of medicine, both practical and theoretical, and has done much to improve the Portuguese hospitals.

Woman is to have a chance in China at last. The Empress Dowager has announced her intention of establishing a girl's school in the palace at Peking. The students will be ten daughters of princes. The immediate object of this move is to provide interpreters for the Empress Dowager.

Mary Coggins, of California, is a successful woman lumber dealer. She has established a box factory, of which one of her sons is general manager, while she signs the checks, pays off the employees and holds the purse strings generally. Mrs. Coggins also helps in the management of two saw-mills and many thousands of acres of timber land.

Mrs. Lela Frazer recently left Morgantown, W. Va., for Columbus, Ohio, to visit some friends in the latter city. She made the journey alone on horseback in a week. When she reached Columbus she sold the horse for a price that covered the expenses of her long horseback ride and her railroad fare home. Mrs. Frazer is, like her husband, a lawyer, and husband and wife recently formed a partnership in law.

Many of the new rough zibelines appear in bordered effects.

White cloth gowns, trimmed with fur, are the sine qua non of smartness.

A leaf effect in two tones is a novelty among the recently exhibited braid trimmings.

Black cloth appliques on satin make an incongruous combination considered very swagger.

Yellow medallions on white cloth make a chic trimming scheme for a dark blue gown.

Fancy French plaid silks are in equal favor just now for silk blouses with Scotch patterns.

The very popular gray squirrel is as much used in the millinery world as it is for coats, muffs or neck pieces.

Embroidered effects in connection with lace are the feature of the latest and most exclusive lingerie. Few edgings are used.

The Norfolk style has even invaded the negligee world, and flannel dressing saques of this shape are among the latest offerings.

Machine embroidered wash shirt waists, which one can hardly tell from the hand embroidered kind, may now be had in very heavy effects.

The shade of pink which is particularly conspicuous this season is known as La France, although it is deeper in hue than the rose after which it is named.

Borders, bands and many similar devices ornament the bottoms of the fashionable skirts, but the greatly reduced flare has eliminated the flounce almost entirely.

Tulips have been effectively used as designs for cuff buttons, sets of gold background are utilized for red tulips, and a bronze background in luster colors, for yellow tulips with red markings.

A dream of daintiness is a pair of Empire corsets of imported batiste, their design being an Empire scroll of yellow silk forming the outline of the pattern, with a delicate rosebud inside the scroll.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



A Sweet That May Be Had in Winter as Well as Summer.

Although the small fruits from which the housekeeper usually makes shortcakes are gone for this season, says the New York Tribune, one woman, whose family is hard to satisfy in the matter of deserts, has originated a plan by which she manages to have fruit shortcakes all the year round.

In the summer fresh fruits are used, but for winter the preserved fruits are found to be equally popular. The latter are not the ordinary canned fruits, jams or other mixtures, but the kinds which by a careful process are preserved whole, and bottled in rich syrup. These may be obtained at any first-class grocery store, and cost from 25 to 50 cents a bottle, depending on the size and brand. Of the domestic brands, a bottle costing 25 cents will be sufficient to make a shortcake for a family of five.

The majority of those who have tried the biscuit crust for the cake part prefer it to the regular layer cake so much used. The winter fruit shortcake is made as follows:

Ingredients, three cups of self-raising flour, one and a half cups of milk, one-third of a cup of powdered sugar, one-third of a teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of lard, one bottle of preserved fruit and one pint of cream, sweetened and flavored.

Sift the flour, add the salt, then rub in the lard until it is thoroughly blended with the flour and there are no lumps. Add the sugar and milk, and stir until it is thoroughly smooth. Pour into a round jelly-cake tin, and bake in a rather brisk oven for twenty minutes. Immediately upon removing the shortcake from the oven split it straight across into two layers, and butter each thoroughly, being careful that the butter is not too salt. When the butter has been absorbed by the shortcake, divide the contents of the bottle of fruit into two parts. Spread the fruit from one part over the lower layers of cake, and pour the syrup over it. Then place the top layer over it, and proceed in the same manner. Sweeten the cream to taste, and flavor with vanilla, then whip until it is stiff enough to hold any shape in which it is placed, and spread it over the top and sides of the shortcake.

The cake should be served within an hour or so of making, and some persons like it hot. The fruits best adapted for this purpose are strawberries, raspberries and peaches. The whipped cream is not absolutely necessary, but it adds to the appearance and flavor of the dessert.

## Brown Bread Sandwiches.

Brown bread sandwiches are no new thing, but those which were constructed for a recent occasion by the original hostess were a little different, and made a palpable hit. The bread was cut extremely thin, of course; and it was cut in odd and fanciful shapes with cookie cutters. Some of the sandwiches had Neufchatel cheese for the "lining," some butter, others lettuce, and in some were chopped olives. Those which had a thin layer of white bread between the brown, and those with brown bread between the white layers, were a decided novelty.—Good Housekeeping.



Cinnamon flavoring is recommended for peach pie.

Soot may be removed from the chimney by burning a piece of zinc in the stove.

Upon every kitchen floor should be an oilcloth. Nothing is more labor-saving.

A little salt dissolved in buttermilk will quickly brighten copper after it is polished.

Nothing makes tins look as though just from the tin shop with as little effort as whitening does.

Old pots and pans can be well cleaned by boiling a few ounces of washing soda in them.

Washing tough meat in vinegar will make it tender. The meat should be thoroughly rinsed before being cooked.

The crust formation on the inside of a tea kettle may be prevented by putting in it a small, well-scrubbed oyster shell.

Skimmed milk gives a new look to old and faded oilcloth, and a bath of this now and then is an excellent thing.

For window draperies in a room in which colonial furniture predominates old-fashioned East Indian cottons, which are to be had in soft dull colorings, are particularly appropriate.

Turnips, boiled like beets, with their jackets on, are of better flavor and less watery. A small bit of sugar added while the vegetable is boiling corrects the bitterness often found in them.

Linen shades may be cleaned by stretching them on a table and rubbing them well with powdered bath brick applied with a piece of flannel. Shades will look almost new when cleaned in this manner.

A piece of camphor is said to serve admirably as a barometer. If, when the camphor is exposed to the air, the gum remains dry, the weather will likewise be dry. On the other hand, if the gum absorb moisture and appears damp, it is an indication of rain.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Of Great Use to Gardeners. The sterilization of the soil is of great use to market gardeners. The continuous use of the soil seems to fill it with matter not good for plants, but sterilizing it kills the germs. I can now grow far better crops under glass than out of doors.—W. W. Rawson, of Massachusetts.

Planting For Autumn Color Effects. Besides the trees so familiar to all, such as oaks, maples, sumac, etc., which are mentioned a few others might be mentioned, though less common, are none the less deserving. The tupelo (Nyssa multiflora) a comparative rare native species, takes on a deep crimson early in the autumn, and while the foliage adheres it is one of the best. The sassafras (Sassafras officinale), seldom seen except in its native haunts, is well worthy of being more generally planted for its brilliant coloring.

The hardy shrubs present some very fine and well marked effects. Viburnum tomentosum, often incorrectly called plicatum, may well be cited as an example. In the spring its pure white flowers borne in graceful panicles, make it one of the best. The fruit, at first red, but later changing to a blackish color, renders the effect quite striking; while as autumn approaches and the fruit falls, the foliage takes on a purplish tinge and adheres tenaciously. It is valuable both for single specimens and for grouping.—G. A. Drew, in American Agriculturist.

## Directions For Spraying Orchards.

As a result of much experimentation in Maryland orchards Professor A. L. Quaintance, State entomologist, informs us that the lime, sulphur and salt mixture referred to as the California wash, has been very successfully used during the past year. Through the efforts of American Agriculturist many leading fruit growers in various parts of the country used this wash early last spring, and the results have been very satisfactory in all cases. In some places it has been shown that the final value of this wash is not apparent early in the spring, but shows itself later in the summer. In addition to its effect on the scale the material remains on the trees in sufficient strength to cause death to a very large percentage of the young insects developing from individuals which were not destroyed by the treatment. The most effective time for applying the material is in spring, just before the buds begin to swell. In some large orchards where the work cannot be conveniently crowded into a few days and winter, while it is not always desirable to do the work in winter, there is no reason why it cannot be done to advantage at any time after the trees are dormant and the weather favorable for its application.

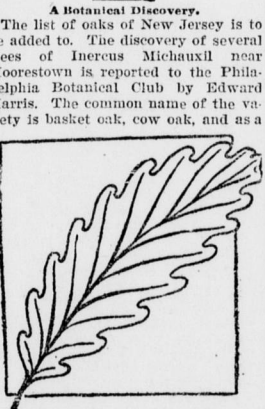
## Training Cucumbers in Greenhouses.

A novel way of training cucumbers is being adopted by a well-known fruit company of Eastern Massachusetts. Instead of setting up V-shaped frames to run lengthwise of the house between each two rows of vines, the latter are planted in rows ten to twelve feet apart, running crosswise of the house. Light wire netting of six by eight inch mesh is set up horizontally over each row, and at a height of from three to five feet, depending on the height of the house and bed, are run wires six inches apart lengthwise of the house. Vines are trained up the wire netting, and then all one way on these horizontal wires.

This method allows of a better circulation of air through the house, and of greater ease and facility in watering as well as in picking the "cukes." In the long houses now in use it is a considerable item to carry the cucumbers out from the ends. By this system as soon as a basket is filled it can be passed out of a side window and picked up with a wagon. Not as many vines can be set in a house where this method is pursued, but the indications are that they will be more fruitful, will produce a larger percentage of first quality "cukes," and that the average yield per house will be full as great, if not greater, than by the old plan of training.

## A Botanical Discovery.

The list of oaks of New Jersey is to be added to. The discovery of several trees of *Inercus Michauxii* near Moorestown is reported to the Philadelphia Botanical Club by Edward Harris. The common name of the variety is basket oak, cow oak, and as a



variety is midway between the swamp white oak and the chestnut oak. The leaves are about five inches long and nearly ovate, rather rigid and hairy beneath. The acorn is long, sweet and edible; the cup shallow and roughish. The tree is large, the bark gray and flaky. The northern limit of this tree hitherto has been Delaware.—Philadelphia Record.

# FOR THE FAIR

## LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Box-pleated waists made with shaped yokes are exceedingly fashionable and have the added merit of being generally becoming.



This stylish May Manton model is of reseda peau de cygne, with yoke of tucked cream mousseline and shaped bands of reseda broadcloth stitched with corticeil silk, and is worn with a skirt of cloth matching the bands; but the design suits both odd waists and entire gowns and all the season's fabrics. The foundation lining fits snugly and is closed at the centre front. On to it is faced the back portion of the yoke and over it are arranged the box-pleated back, fronts of the waist proper and the front portion of the

inches wide, with two and one-fourth yards of all-over lace to trim as illustrated.

**New Lattice Work.** Rather more novel than the usual basket interlacing of broadcloth bands or strips of velvet ribbon is a combination of the two. A cranberry crimson zibeline dress has a blouse with a simulated bolero on the shoulders and breast entirely composed of this new lattice work. The velvet ribbon is black, and the strapping is of crimson zibeline cut in bias folds and covered with machine stitching. Bands are usually more successful when cut of firm broadcloth than of zibeline, which has to be either lined or triple folded to hold it firm. The vertical lines of the lattice come out well in black velvet. There are two or three variations of the basket weaving in these velvet and woolen lattices.

**Short Walking Skirts.** There is no doubt that on all practical frocks the skirts will be much shorter, but the really short skirt to show the ankles should be kept exclusively for country wear. Town frocks are now cut without a train, but touching the ground all around.

**Cameo Portraiture.** The revival of the cameo has brought to life cameo portraiture, which provides pleasure to those who delight in the unique and rare.

**A Quaint Brooch.** Quaint and fetching is a brooch in the form of a ruby-eyed gold fish that holds a perfect little pearl in its mouth.



THEATRE COAT.

yoke, the closing of the waist being effected invisibly beneath the central box pleat and the corresponding tuck in the yoke. The back is smooth and without fulness, but the fronts blouse slightly and stylishly over the belt. The sleeves are box-pleated at their upper portions, form full, soft puffs below the elbows and are gathered into pointed cuffs at the wrists. At the neck is a novel stock in the fashionable clerical cut. The belt is pointed at the front, and is finished with postilion tabs at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of tucking or lace eighteen inches wide for yoke.

## Woman's Theatre Coat.

Loose fitting wraps for theatre, evening and reception wear are among the smart features of the season and become necessities when the fashionable waists, with their big sleeves and filmy materials, are worn. The very satisfactory model shown in the large drawing is adapted to all the uses named and can be made elaborate or simple as the material chosen becomes one or the other. The original is of white broadcloth, with revers and bands of heavy linen lace over white silk and is stitched with corticeil silk, but all cloths, zibeline, cashmere, peau de sole and the many cloaking materials of the season are appropriate with lace, embroidery, fur or plain silk for revers.

The coat is in Russian style and is cut with a loose fitting back and loose fronts that close in double-breasted style or turn back to form the revers. The sleeves are circular in shape and fall in graceful folds at the lower edges. The neck can be finished plain or with the strap collar, as shown in the small sketch, and the coat can be worn open or closed and held by buttons and loops.

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

## Woman's Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Pointed straps as trimming are noticeable features of the latest gowns and waists. This very smart May Manton blouse shows them to advantage and includes, as well, the fashionable princess closing tucks at the shoulders, that give soft folds over the bust, and a model stock collar. As illustrated it is of pale blue peau de cygne, and the straps piped with black panne, and stitched with black corticeil silk, but all waisting materials in silk and wool are appropriate.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front and serves as a foundation for the outside. The blouse consists of a plain back and of fronts that are tucked at their edges and again at the shoulders, where they are so laid as to give the effect of a broad box pleat. Between these tucks, at the centre, and over the shoulder seams are applied the pointed straps that are held by small black buttons. The sleeves are moderately full and are finished with oddly shaped cuffs that match the trimming straps. The stock is in regulation style, with the addition of curved straps cut to give the clerical suggestion.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and five-



eight yards twenty-one inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-fourth yard forty-four inches wide.