

WOMAN AND HOME.

CURRENT READING FOR OUR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

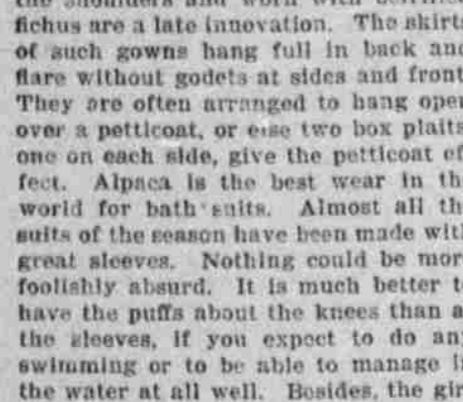
Some Notes of the Modes—Pen and Ink Sketches of the Latest Fashions for Women's Wear—Seasonable Hints for the Household.

SEERSUCKER that is a regular glorification of the ordinary sorts is on the market, the puffed stripes being of silk-like brilliancy and separated from each other by bands of lace-pattern open-work. Dresses made up of this are deliciously cool-looking, though, of course, they are lined all through. India silk is the best lining. Striped goods generally are in high favor and while some are seen in wide stripes, the majority are fine. The beauty of the fabric increases with fineness of the stripes, as a rule, and some of the hair-line striped goods are especially beautiful. A stylish house dress in a material of this sort is sketched here, it being of taffeta, showing fine stripes of blue and white. Its blouse waist has a baggy front, fastened invisibly at the side, and is garnished with a guipure yoke that is cut away in the center and extends down at the sides, thereby imitating a jacket. The back has no trimming, and belt and standing collar are guipure. On the cuffs, the stripes run crosswise. A skirt of such material needs no trimming, and in most cases is much better without any. Princess gowns with sleeve puffs slipped below the shoulders and worn with befrilled fichus are a late innovation. The skirts of such gowns hang full in back and flare without godets at sides and front. They are often arranged to hang open over a petticoat, or else two box platts, one on each side, give the petticoat effect. Alpaca is the best wear in the world for bath suits. Almost all the suits of the season have been made with great sleeves. Nothing could be more foolishly absurd. It is much better to have the puffs about the knees than at the sleeves, if you expect to do any swimming or to be able to manage in the water at all well. Besides, the girl with handsome arms and shoulders ought to be glad of the chance to show such outlines unconcealed by the drapery the usual dress demands. White alpaca is much used for lining blue serge dresses and jackets, and for finishing belt, revers, and cuffs. This material wears well, and keeps clean amazingly, in this respect being far more satisfactory than duck.

Throw Cold Tea Away. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance worker, says that he never received a knock-down till, spying a laborer walking along with the old, familiar black bottle protruding from his pocket, he entered into conversation with him, and pointed out the misery which had resulted from the bottle, and earnestly exhorted the man to flee from its contents. The man was so overcome that he took out the receptacle and emptied the liquor into the road. Sir Wilfrid's face beamed with pleasure and, handing the man sixpence, he said: "Take that; it will buy you something better." The man, to the disgust of Sir Wilfrid, entered a public house and spent the sixpence in beer. The liquor he had thrown away was cold tea.

Trailing Gowns. There is a pleasant prospect of having trailing gowns and soft draperies once more for house wear. Little coats of the directory will be worn as concession to the change of style, but she who likes the short-waisted gown may wear the coat short-waisted and over a softly flowing skirt that falls almost from below the bust line in front, and that lies close and soft about the hips and back. The perky, stiff-skirted gowns never have seemed just the right thing for the hostess, and the tea table is sure to be the more picturesque if a train appear along one side of it.

Tailor-Made Gowns. Tailor-made gowns of white mohair are to be in as great favor for autumn

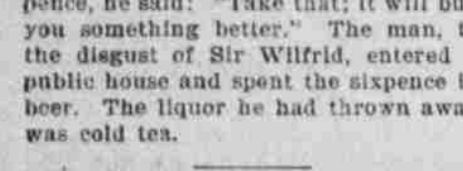


Dame Fashion. The china silk or cashmere Mother Hubbard cloaks for babies in short dresses show new cape collars of chiffon run with numerous rows of narrow white ribbon. A unique material has a loosely woven peacock blue ground, with plain blue circles stamped on it. Radiating lines in gold silk thread surround each circle. The neatest and most refined of any of the bathing suits worn this season are made of black mohair or Botany twilled wool with black stockings and sandals to match. Some white frocks had big baby sashes of Pompadour ribbons. These were sometimes folded about the waist, trying in the back in large butterfly bows, and in other cases they were carried straight about the waist and fastened to the bodice in front with diamond buttons.

Being edged with a gathered puff of white mousseline de sole. The blouse waist has fitted lining and a deep yoke of white guipure, plain in back but plaited in front. The sleeves have large balloon puffs shirred several times at the armholes and then tucked five times. A plain white silk stock collar and a white ribbon belt wound twice around the waist and finishing in a big bow are added.

Roman Punch. Boil one quart of water and one pint of sugar together twenty minutes. Add the juice of six lemons, one orange, and one gill of strong tea. Cool. Boil together for fifteen minutes one gill of sugar and one gill of water then beat it into the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Beat four minutes and cool. Freeze the first mixture for twenty minutes, then add the meringue, one-fourth cup of sherry wine and one-fourth cup of Jamaica rum. Beat this in with a spoon. Cover and set away until serving time. Boil from the time it begins to simmer; stir until sugar is dissolved, and after that do not stir at all. Allow ounce of green tea to a pint of water. Pour freshly-boiled water while boiling over the tea, and let it stand until an infusion is made, or about ten minutes. In boiling the gill of sugar and gill of water, boil slowly. Prepare for freezing as ice cream is prepared.

About Underwear. A lightweight cambric without dressing, and which is known in England



as "long cloth," is greatly liked for underwear, as it is quite as cool as linen and does not tend to give one even the momentary chill which is the peculiarity of linen. This cloth is used for nightdresses, drawers, wash petticoats, and, if they are worn, chemises. These last are seldom seen, the knitted cotton or silk vest being better liked and cooler. The elaborate white petticoat, trimmed with lace, ruffles and insertion, has become such an expensive adjunct to a wardrobe because of the expense in doing it up that most women are wearing petticoats of silk, or of the moreen that is watered and has a look of moire antique. A quite new skirt, sketched and described in 'The Ladies' Home Journal,' is made of white morcen and is to be worn under cotton, silk or any lightweight material that will not stand a stiff lining. It is cut by the godet pattern and has as decoration three box plattings of the white haircloth, the top one having as a finish a thick silk cord. This seems a rather expensive skirt, but it will be found very useful, especially to the woman who likes pretty cotton toilets. The advice of physicians, as well as the teaching of experience, has convinced the average woman that it is wise to wear a woolee skirt the entire summer through. Flannelette, which is in reality a flannel with a large proportion of cotton in it, is shown in what might be called Dresden colors, so faint and delicate are they. They are in stripes, often simple hairlines, and sometimes lines one-quarter of an inch wide are seen. Blue and white, pink and white and brown and white are contrasts seen, while a pale blue ground will have stripes of pink and brown upon it, and a pink one white and blue. These petticoats are invariably made by hand and are trimmed with either a coarse woven or knitted lace. These skirts reach quite to the knees and do not require an outer skirt if one's skirt is lined with silk or if one wishes only to wear a skirt of haircloth. One of these petticoats illustrated by the authority already quoted has a pale pink ground, with hairlines of blue and brown upon it. The edge finish is the Roman crocheted lace, seven colors being blended, the pink being most prominent. The belt is of pink ribbon and the drawing strings are of soft pink ribbon an inch wide. Somewhat heavier flannels than this are in white, blue, pink and gray and are selected when a warmer skirt is required. Such petticoats are usually trimmed with valenciennes lace and ribbon insertion.

MINES UNDER THE SEA. Visitors Hear the Booming of the Ocean Over Their Heads. There is a striking example of man's boldness in searching for wealth and his skill in securing it at Betalock, near Cape Cornwall. Betalock is a bold headland composed of huge masses of hornblende, masked by walls of slate, against which the Atlantic surges are constantly dashing. The persevering efforts of man have at this point been more powerful than those of nature. The Alaska Mining Record says that the gloomy precipices of slate, which unnumbered ages of sea storms have been unable to displace, are here cut in twain by the miner, whose complicated machinery clings to the cliff at places where it would seem almost impossible for an engine to be fixed. Powerful steam engines, stamp mills, and all heavy machinery required in modern mining are perched on what at first might seem inaccessible situations, so that from a distance they look as if growing out of the crags. All is noise and bustle, which contrasts strangely with the placidity of the seaward view. "Kibbles" descend fathoms beneath the sea, and ascend again with copper or tin ores, which are wheeled away to larger heaps, where women, boys, and girls separate the various qualities with the systematic industry of workers in a factory. Everybody and everything—rocks, platforms and paths—are smeared with the prevailing red hue derived from a slight mixture of iron with copper or tin ores, and then the very muddy stream flowing from the stamp mill to the sea has imparted to the beach, the breakers, and the foam the same rubicund tinge. If ore is coming up plentifully and of good quality, everybody is pleased, and far down in the gloomy depths of the mine, which Cornish legends people with spirits, the news that a new bunch of copper has been struck, or that the old lode is growing richer, fills the workers with professional joy. As the visitor creeps along the passages into which the light of day has never entered, he hears comparatively little, until, having become accustomed to the darkness, barely illuminated by the flicker of lamps, he dimly distinguishes the stalwart gnomes at work. Coming from the upper world amid the din of heavy stamps and measured gush of pumps, the clang of machinery above and the surge of the sea below, the rattle of cars on tramways, and the crowds of men and boys climbing up and down paths which seem to be too steep for a goat, the modified silence of the level strikes some as unnatural.

He Invented the Ghost. J. Henniker Heaton tells an interesting sequel to the most famous Australian ghost story, which came to his knowledge as one of the proprietors of the leading New South Wales weekly, the Town and Country Journal. One of the most famous murder cases in Australia was discovered by the ghost of the murdered man sitting on a rail of a dam (Australian for horsepond), into which his body had been thrown. Numberless people saw it, and the crime was brought home. Years after, a dying man making his confession, said he invented the ghost. He witnessed the crime, but was threatened with death if he divulged it, as he wished to, and the only way he saw out of the impasse was to affect to see the ghost where the body would be found. As soon as he started the story, such is the power of nervousness, that numerous other people began to see it, until its fame reached such dimensions that a search was made and the body found and the murderers brought to justice.

The Prince is Finticky. The prince has always been a moderate eater. He invariably requests that the dinner shall not be prolonged more than an hour, and never permits more than three toasts. Special dishes are always provided for the prince, who brings two bottles of his own champagne and rarely samples the wine provided for other guests. The prince of Wales, according to the same authority, always brings his own cigars with him. These are very large and are manufactured for his own private use from the very best tobacco.

SCIENCE. Ninety-five wage-workers in 100 own less than \$10,000 each, yet they make the wealth of the country. The German government is trying to induce its emigrants to go to Africa instead of the United States. Business men are worried over the possible unsettling of confidence from the exportation of gold. The Standard Oil Company has contracted for 4,000 tons of structural steel, all to go into one building in New York. A Pennsylvania railroad engine made a speed last week for five miles at the rate of 102 miles an hour, the fastest on record. A 60,000 spindle mill will be erected at New Bedford, Mass. An English syndicate are about to erect a mill in Rhode Island. And now comes a scheme to make freight cars out of steel instead of lumber, to carry eighty tons of freight. The Carnegie Co. are doing it. Several railroads are already short of freight cars and car builders are booking orders for new cars as fast as they can take care of them. Work has begun on an electric road between Washington and Baltimore, to cost \$4,000,000 fully equipped. Trains will start every thirty minutes. It will be ready in a year. Glasgow torpedo boat builders have just contracted with the British government to build three torpedo boat destroyers that can go through the water as fast as an express train on land, viz., thirty-six miles an hour.



outing women as they were in the present and earlier months. The advantage of such a gown is that it takes wear in the city so well that it is just the thing to put on for a short run up to town. While lincens, too, are holding their own, and are rather newer than mohair, but are generally made up more elaborately. A very pretty costume in this stuff is shown herewith, the front breadth of its godet skirt

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE comparison of new and standard varieties of wheat begun by the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station in 1890 has been continued through the present season. They were grown under as nearly similar conditions of soil, exposure, fertilizers, drainage, culture, etc., as possible, and the yields reported below are from careful weights of the products of the different plots made at the time of threshing. The plots were one-twentieth acre in size. The land was plowed early in August to a depth of six or seven inches, thoroughly pulverized and firmed. All varieties sown Sept. 1, at the rate of seven pecks per acre. Yield of Wheat Varieties 1895. And the average yield for six years.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Variety, 1895, 1890-95, Grain, Yield. Lists various wheat varieties like Reliable, Fulcaster, Valley, etc., with their yields.

Picking and Packing of Peaches. There is almost as much importance in the picking and packing of peaches as in growing them. They must be handled with the greatest of care in order to avoid heavy losses. If they are to be shipped, they must be picked as soon as colored and before they become soft. Handle the fruit as little as possible. It should be placed, when picked, in the receptacle that is to contain it until ready to ship. If peaches are roughly tumbled from one basket to another, they will become bruised and decay rapidly. When packed for shipment the fruit should be carefully graded, according to size, degree of ripeness, etc. Blemished fruit it does not pay to ship, as one or two speckled or knotty specimens will lower the value of an entire basket. The splint baskets holding one peck are the best size. Fruit should be packed carefully and the basket filled up well, as it will settle a little from jolting. Then the cover should be firmly put on. If of splint, tack it firmly, and leave a little space so that the fruit may be seen. Mark the grade of fruit on the top of the basket. If netting is used, put it on tight, and mark the grade on the side of the basket.

Evaporating Poor Apples.—It is said that in Wayne County, N. Y., which is not a very large county, something like a million of bushels of apples were evaporated last year, yielding a product worth \$500,000. As most of this was from fruit that could not very well have been marketed in any other form, and some of it probably was just good enough and large enough to have tempted the growers to try to work it into the barrels if they could not have utilized it as they did, and thereby lessened the market value of the better apples among which it would have been put, we say blessings on the man who invented the evaporator, and hope to see them in more common use in New England soon. They save fruit that would go to waste or to worse than waste, the cider barrel, and improve the quality of the apples sent to market. If those who use them will stop the artificial bleaching of their evaporated apples, the product will soon be more popular. While farmers color their butter and bleach their apples they should not make much outcry about the shoddy goods sent out by manufacturers.—American Cultivator.

Filling in Fruit Trees.—In reply to a query regarding the advisability of filling in an orchard around the trees the Des Moines Register says: If on dry ground the trees will endure the filling up; for three years they will make little growth and bear little if any fruit. But when the nitrogen feeding roots begin to extend upward and roots begin to start from the buried stems, they will begin to grow and bear. In the vicinity of our cities of the west built on uneven ground we have had hundreds of object lessons dating back for twenty-five years in the way of filling up among trees of different ages. The trees on rather wet ground filled up three feet, soon die unless drainage tiles are laid below the roots before filling up. On dry upland with porous subsoil the filled in trees have lived longer and borne more fruit than those standing at ordinary depth.—Ex.

New York's Botanical Garden.—At last it has been decided that New York is to have a botanical garden. The state legislature of 1893 passed a law making it mandatory upon the city to provide 250 acres of park land and to appropriate \$500,000 for the purpose of establishing a botanical garden, provided that within three years the citizens would contribute \$250,000 for the same purpose. The money was raised at a meeting at Columbia College last week. The individual contributions ranged from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

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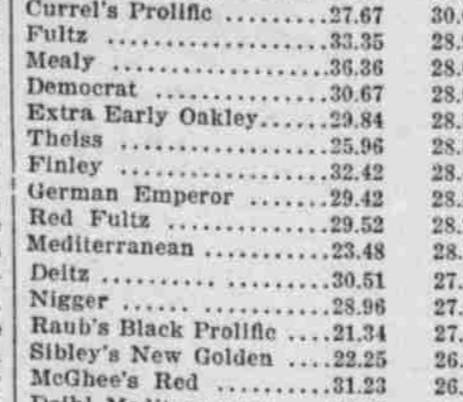
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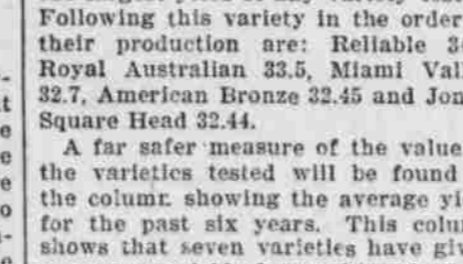
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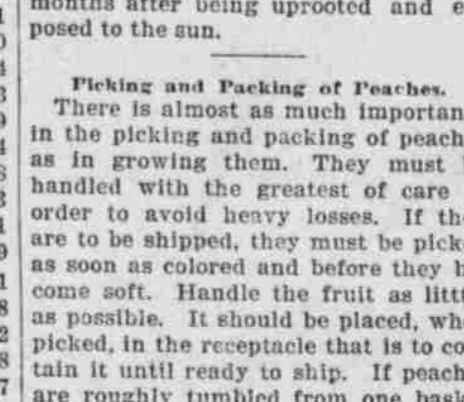
Some Notes of the Modes—Pen and Ink Sketches of the Latest Fashions for Women's Wear—Seasonable Hints for the Household.

SEERSUCKER that is a regular glorification of the ordinary sorts is on the market, the puffed stripes being of silk-like brilliancy and separated from each other by bands of lace-pattern open-work. Dresses made up of this are deliciously cool-looking, though, of course, they are lined all through. India silk is the best lining. Striped goods generally are in high favor and while some are seen in wide stripes, the majority are fine. The beauty of the fabric increases with fineness of the stripes, as a rule, and some of the hair-line striped goods are especially beautiful. A stylish house dress in a material of this sort is sketched here, it being of taffeta, showing fine stripes of blue and white. Its blouse waist has a baggy front, fastened invisibly at the side, and is garnished with a guipure yoke that is cut away in the center and extends down at the sides, thereby imitating a jacket. The back has no trimming, and belt and standing collar are guipure. On the cuffs, the stripes run crosswise. A skirt of such material needs no trimming, and in most cases is much better without any. Princess gowns with sleeve puffs slipped below the shoulders and worn with befrilled fichus are a late innovation. The skirts of such gowns hang full in back and flare without godets at sides and front. They are often arranged to hang open over a petticoat, or else two box platts, one on each side, give the petticoat effect. Alpaca is the best wear in the world for bath suits. Almost all the suits of the season have been made with great sleeves. Nothing could be more foolishly absurd. It is much better to have the puffs about the knees than at the sleeves, if you expect to do any swimming or to be able to manage in the water at all well. Besides, the girl with handsome arms and shoulders ought to be glad of the chance to show such outlines unconcealed by the drapery the usual dress demands. White alpaca is much used for lining blue serge dresses and jackets, and for finishing belt, revers, and cuffs. This material wears well, and keeps clean amazingly, in this respect being far more satisfactory than duck.

Throw Cold Tea Away. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance worker, says that he never received a knock-down till, spying a laborer walking along with the old, familiar black bottle protruding from his pocket, he entered into conversation with him, and pointed out the misery which had resulted from the bottle, and earnestly exhorted the man to flee from its contents. The man was so overcome that he took out the receptacle and emptied the liquor into the road. Sir Wilfrid's face beamed with pleasure and, handing the man sixpence, he said: "Take that; it will buy you something better." The man, to the disgust of Sir Wilfrid, entered a public house and spent the sixpence in beer. The liquor he had thrown away was cold tea.

Trailing Gowns. There is a pleasant prospect of having trailing gowns and soft draperies once more for house wear. Little coats of the directory will be worn as concession to the change of style, but she who likes the short-waisted gown may wear the coat short-waisted and over a softly flowing skirt that falls almost from below the bust line in front, and that lies close and soft about the hips and back. The perky, stiff-skirted gowns never have seemed just the right thing for the hostess, and the tea table is sure to be the more picturesque if a train appear along one side of it.

Tailor-Made Gowns. Tailor-made gowns of white mohair are to be in as great favor for autumn



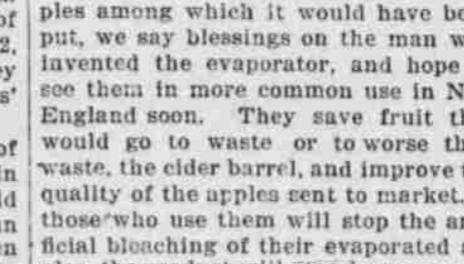
Dame Fashion. The china silk or cashmere Mother Hubbard cloaks for babies in short dresses show new cape collars of chiffon run with numerous rows of narrow white ribbon. A unique material has a loosely woven peacock blue ground, with plain blue circles stamped on it. Radiating lines in gold silk thread surround each circle. The neatest and most refined of any of the bathing suits worn this season are made of black mohair or Botany twilled wool with black stockings and sandals to match. Some white frocks had big baby sashes of Pompadour ribbons. These were sometimes folded about the waist, trying in the back in large butterfly bows, and in other cases they were carried straight about the waist and fastened to the bodice in front with diamond buttons.

MINES UNDER THE SEA. Visitors Hear the Booming of the Ocean Over Their Heads. There is a striking example of man's boldness in searching for wealth and his skill in securing it at Betalock, near Cape Cornwall. Betalock is a bold headland composed of huge masses of hornblende, masked by walls of slate, against which the Atlantic surges are constantly dashing. The persevering efforts of man have at this point been more powerful than those of nature. The Alaska Mining Record says that the gloomy precipices of slate, which unnumbered ages of sea storms have been unable to displace, are here cut in twain by the miner, whose complicated machinery clings to the cliff at places where it would seem almost impossible for an engine to be fixed. Powerful steam engines, stamp mills, and all heavy machinery required in modern mining are perched on what at first might seem inaccessible situations, so that from a distance they look as if growing out of the crags. All is noise and bustle, which contrasts strangely with the placidity of the seaward view. "Kibbles" descend fathoms beneath the sea, and ascend again with copper or tin ores, which are wheeled away to larger heaps, where women, boys, and girls separate the various qualities with the systematic industry of workers in a factory. Everybody and everything—rocks, platforms and paths—are smeared with the prevailing red hue derived from a slight mixture of iron with copper or tin ores, and then the very muddy stream flowing from the stamp mill to the sea has imparted to the beach, the breakers, and the foam the same rubicund tinge. If ore is coming up plentifully and of good quality, everybody is pleased, and far down in the gloomy depths of the mine, which Cornish legends people with spirits, the news that a new bunch of copper has been struck, or that the old lode is growing richer, fills the workers with professional joy. As the visitor creeps along the passages into which the light of day has never entered, he hears comparatively little, until, having become accustomed to the darkness, barely illuminated by the flicker of lamps, he dimly distinguishes the stalwart gnomes at work. Coming from the upper world amid the din of heavy stamps and measured gush of pumps, the clang of machinery above and the surge of the sea below, the rattle of cars on tramways, and the crowds of men and boys climbing up and down paths which seem to be too steep for a goat, the modified silence of the level strikes some as unnatural.

He Invented the Ghost. J. Henniker Heaton tells an interesting sequel to the most famous Australian ghost story, which came to his knowledge as one of the proprietors of the leading New South Wales weekly, the Town and Country Journal. One of the most famous murder cases in Australia was discovered by the ghost of the murdered man sitting on a rail of a dam (Australian for horsepond), into which his body had been thrown. Numberless people saw it, and the crime was brought home. Years after, a dying man making his confession, said he invented the ghost. He witnessed the crime, but was threatened with death if he divulged it, as he wished to, and the only way he saw out of the impasse was to affect to see the ghost where the body would be found. As soon as he started the story, such is the power of nervousness, that numerous other people began to see it, until its fame reached such dimensions that a search was made and the body found and the murderers brought to justice.

The Prince is Finticky. The prince has always been a moderate eater. He invariably requests that the dinner shall not be prolonged more than an hour, and never permits more than three toasts. Special dishes are always provided for the prince, who brings two bottles of his own champagne and rarely samples the wine provided for other guests. The prince of Wales, according to the same authority, always brings his own cigars with him. These are very large and are manufactured for his own private use from the very best tobacco.

SCIENCE. Ninety-five wage-workers in 100 own less than \$10,000 each, yet they make the wealth of the country. The German government is trying to induce its emigrants to go to Africa instead of the United States. Business men are worried over the possible unsettling of confidence from the exportation of gold. The Standard Oil Company has contracted for 4,000 tons of structural steel, all to go into one building in New York. A Pennsylvania railroad engine made a speed last week for five miles at the rate of 102 miles an hour, the fastest on record. A 60,000 spindle mill will be erected at New Bedford, Mass. An English syndicate are about to erect a mill in Rhode Island. And now comes a scheme to make freight cars out of steel instead of lumber, to carry eighty tons of freight. The Carnegie Co. are doing it. Several railroads are already short of freight cars and car builders are booking orders for new cars as fast as they can take care of them. Work has begun on an electric road between Washington and Baltimore, to cost \$4,000,000 fully equipped. Trains will start every thirty minutes. It will be ready in a year. Glasgow torpedo boat builders have just contracted with the British government to build three torpedo boat destroyers that can go through the water as fast as an express train on land, viz., thirty-six miles an hour.



outing women as they were in the present and earlier months. The advantage of such a gown is that it takes wear in the city so well that it is just the thing to put on for a short run up to town. While lincens, too, are holding their own, and are rather newer than mohair, but are generally made up more elaborately. A very pretty costume in this stuff is shown herewith, the front breadth of its godet skirt

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