

HOME NOTES OF SOCIAL GOSSIP

NOTES ON OMAHA SOCIETY

Notable Golden Wedding Marks the Day in Local Annals.

PIONEER COUPLE RENEW TROTH

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown, Who Were Wedded at Nebraska City in 1857, Celebrate Amid Children and Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown celebrated their golden anniversary Friday afternoon and evening by holding a reception at their home, 1424 North Twenty-sixth street, between the hours of 2 and 5 and 8 and 11. Yellow and white were the prevalent shades used in decorating, carried out mostly in yellow and white daisies, except in the living room, which was adorned with American Beauties.

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Provisions Will Be Carried Out Under the Governor's Direction.

HOW WOMEN CAN HELP STATE

Test of Articles Sold for Food May Be Secured and Reports Made So that the Law May Be of Benefit.

Friday the Nebraska pure food law went into effect. The provisions of this law are carried out by a food, dairy and drug commissioner, Governor George L. Sheldon made by its provisions the commissioner, and being required to appoint a deputy commissioner to facilitate him in his duty of executing the law.

Governor Sheldon has appointed J. W. Johnson of Lincoln deputy commissioner. The deputy commissioner is authorized to appoint a stenographer, a chemist, not to exceed two food and drug inspectors and not to exceed four dairy inspectors. These, with the exception of the stenographer, have not yet been appointed, but E. L. Redfern, who has been acting as both deputy food commissioner and state analyst, or chemist, under the old law, will continue to do so until further appointment, which report says will continue in the place.

The inspectors with the deputy are authorized to obtain samples of any and all liquors, beverages, medicines, remedies, and all foods, drugs or substitutes therefor or imitations thereof to be delivered to the state chemist, preserved in the laboratory of the commissioner. If found adulterated proceedings shall at once be commenced against the party keeping for sale such articles. A list of such adulterated articles is supplied twice a year to the county clerk of each county, and said list is at all times subject to public inspection.

Women Will Here. Now here is woman's opportunity to learn what is being done by her state to raise the standard of foods. Any woman's organization, or any woman home-maker who wishes to find out everything possible about the purity of the foods she consumes, can get out the list of the county in which they or she live a list of all foods that have been tested, and found below standard in any manner. If the list is very small or lacking entirely one of several conditions may obtain either the foods being sold in Nebraska are pure, or the food commissioner is not being diligent in investigating conditions or is lax in reporting them to the county clerks. The first list will not be sent to the county clerks until December, however, and until then only such information as can be obtained direct from the commissioner is available. But if every woman's club or church organization or fraternal organization would determine to learn all there is to be learned about this matter of preparing and selling foods and use this knowledge, the world would advance rapidly in better food habits. A similar course could be pursued in regard to the national law, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for reports.

This is not a matter to be left in the hands of the lawmakers and executives and the business men who sell the goods. Women, who largely buy and prepare the foods for their families, have so considered, and taken it for granted that these wise men would provide the best of foods to make strong bodies, but after a few to whom a knowledge of the fact that they were not doing it, but instead were adulterating nearly every article of food that was put upon the market, had worked in every way possible to arouse the people to a sense of the danger, food laws had been passed, both state and national. Women helped to do this by petition and investigation and education of the masses of home-makers. But laws are not always carried out in their full intent. The Mrs. Provosts all over the state of Nebraska should watch and learn whether the Nebraska law is carried out and whether, in this great garden, the finest product of foods in our country, the law of get-rich-quick does not make poisons of foods which nature made perfect.

Noise and Pure Food. What sort of an effect did all the noise and concussion and projection into the atmosphere of powder and smoke and heat of the Fourth have upon humans generally? Children like noise, and the more sudden and explosive the better they like it, after they get large enough to make it "this orange industry is doomed, and eventually the success of the sugarcane industry will be threatened by its presence. All fruit industries will suffer from its presence. As it destroys or drives out all native species of ants, its appearance in the cotton fields is likely to result in increased damage by the boll weevil. The most active enemy which the boll weevil has in Louisiana is the small fire ant, and the latter is likely to be exterminated or driven out of the cotton fields by the New Orleans ant.

Nothing has been done or even proposed as yet, but it is probable that the matter will be called to the attention of the United States bureau of entomology by the Louisiana congressmen.

The experience of the island of Grenada in the West Indies with Formica saccharum, a sugar-eating ant, is recalled. The ant appeared in the island and thrived on the cane. Its ravages were kept up for ten years, until the sugar planters of Grenada became desperate. A reward of \$10,000 was offered for a remedy that would get rid of the ant. Fire, poison and a hundred other remedies were tried, but in vain. Finally, when the situation seemed hopeless, a hurricane swept over the island, destroying such of the cane crop as remained, but destroying the sugar-eating ant also, and it has not since been seen in Grenada.

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The ant is not only injurious in itself but, like all other species of ants, facilitates the increase of other injurious insects which take up their homes with it. So serious has the situation become that the Louisiana State Pest commission warned the planters in its report issued a few days ago: "Unless measures are found for the con-

course, border the wide everleaves. A button-holed scallop edge with an embroidered pastille in the center of each large scallop is another surplice finish which will give smartness without demanding an extravagant amount of handwork. Whole overbodices on surplice lines are made of fine cuny lace or of darned flannel that is cut upon the edges with folds of Liberty satin. These are worn over blouses or chignon or net, with skirts of voile or silk which the lace is dyed to match.

Hand Work Effects. and in the popular narrow cuny lace there has been pronounced scarcity. Narrow baby Irish lace, too, is hard to find. Some bit of aggressive color is to be found on almost every French frock of neutral tone or in the favored black and white, and in it often lies the individuality and success of the frock.

Surplice line frocks of silk are legion and when well handled make very attractive little morning frocks or girlish afternoon frocks, but the y cut overbodice is getting sadly common among the cheap models and needs some very distinctive note if it is to be really chic.

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and white pepper. Underneath every other one of the pieces of meat I put a bit of ground coriander and a bit of the white meat and others consider it an addition. The scraps left I chopped next day in the meat chopper, then I made a batter of two eggs beaten well, a cup of milk, and a cup of flour; beat until light and smooth, then add a cup of the chopped meat, salt and pepper, turn into hot greased pans and bake about fifteen minutes. The bits of fat left from the roast were tried out in a little water and made excellent fat for frying, more nutritious than pork fat and having a little the flavor of the roast.

"A Roquefort cheese dried out too much to be just savory and so I put it through the food chopper, mixed it with cream, added a little at a time and working it in, then adding some paprika, made it into a mound and served it with trisulphite, toasted and buttered just before serving."

Cream Cheese Dumplings: Moisten a cream cheese or a cup of cottage cheese with cream, form in balls or little pyramids on a salad plate, make a hole in the center of each ball or pyramid and put in a bit of Barle-Duc or current jam, or guava jelly. If preferred, these can be prepared on individual plates and a cracker or cream finger served with them. An extra dish of the preserve can be passed if desired.

Cherry Pudding: Butter a very thin slice of bread and lay it in the bottom of a baking dish; spread over it a layer of seeded cherries well sweetened; then another layer of buttered bread and of cherries, having the last bread. Put in a steamer and cook for an hour, then brown in the oven or under the broiler. Boil a cup of sugar and a cup of water and add a cup of mashed cherries ten minutes, and serve as a sauce can be served hot or cold.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

One Kind Goes and Another Comes, and Prices Keep Well Up in Figures.

The strawberry season is over and, with the exception of a few small shipments that may be expected from Colorado next week, the local market has seen the last of them. The home crop is entirely gone and it was estimated that there were not half a dozen cases all told in Omaha. The only few that were in the grocers had a few strawberries at all and then only a few boxes of inferior quality. The Colorado berries will probably sell from \$3 to \$3.50 a case.

Pineapples are also past for a time. The sudden conclusion of the season after the abundant shipments of last week and the week before has been a surprise to all and caught many with little or no fruit put in. The heat is responsible for the cessation in the shipment. There will be another chance at the Florida pineapples, however, as a later crop comes in September.

Red and black raspberries are plentiful just now and so are the blackberries. Most of them are shipped from Missouri and they are of fine quality. The raspberries sell at 15 cents a scant pint box and the blackberries for 15 cents a scant quart box. The home-grown crop will come in the next part of next week and will be the best of the season. They will be cheaper, too, of course. Home-grown cherries, gooseberries and currants are plentiful and sell for 15 cents a box. A shipment of Hood River, Ore., cherries came in this week and they are selling for 40 cents a pound.

A few grape fruit were in market Friday morning, selling from 25 to 30 cents each. California fruit is coming in more plentifully and is a little cheaper than last week. A few little oranges are being sold just now at 20 cents a dozen. They are scarcely larger than eggs, but are sweet and will do for some purposes.

The warm weather has brought the predicted rise in the lemon market, an increase of \$1 a case having come since last week. Commission men predict that the larger cases will bring \$10 before the close of the warm weather season along in September.