

FOR FEMININE READERS

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS THAT ARE THE VERY LATEST.

Some Fashion Hints—How to Manage a Husband—She Asks the Reason—Dresses at Two Weddings—How She Saved Her Hat.

Come Fashion Hints.

A woman five feet tall, with an average length of waist should not wear a corset over ten inches in length. The longer corsets are for taller women. A corset should be worn large enough to lace up close in the back and fit easily and comfortably. Nothing gives a worse figure than too close lacing, and refined women do not attempt any such subterfuge in these days. It is a bit of poor economy to buy a cheap corset.

A great many ladies are abandoning the chemise, and are wearing only a small silk undervest, or a vest of ribbed Lisle thread or wool. This extends far below the hips and clings in closely to fit the figure. Over this a perfectly fitting corset and corset cover are worn. This dispenses with all thick garters, and leaves no excuse for a misfit in the outside dress. Where the chemise is worn it is of some sheer material like nainsook, which does not add any perceptible bulk in garters at the waist. It is as simple as possible, made without sleeves, with a mere feather-stitched band, edged with tulle, at the neck. The neck may be cut round or square, or pointed in front. A row of beading is often set in the band, through which a row of ribbon is run to confine the garment around the throat.

Do you want to know how the divided skirts of the famous dancers are fashioned? Make your skirt of light crisp silk, some pretty color—scarlet, if you like, or bright blue. Let it come half way between knee and ankle. Just a pair of neat bloomers either basting or holding by elastic about the leg. On each leg sew a row of half way above the knee, a full ruffle, or better still, a knite plaiting that falls to where the bloomers end. If you want to be very particular, you can put another ruffle under this just about the knee of each leg, and falling to the edge of the bloomers. Then sew a skirt, this same length and of the same material, to the end of the bloomers. No matter what happens, no wash or white can suggest exposure. The white articles of wear are safe under the bloomers. No matter how high a reach the step up is, the ruffles on the lifted leg fall in a mass about the leg and down to the other leg, looking as if one's skirt clung kindly.

It is rumored that the present style of dressing the hair low and long is the precursor of that monstrosity of coiffure, the chignon. It is difficult to believe it will ever return with all its horrors. The spectacle, common enough at one time, of woman's head disheveled by a mat measuring ten inches down, usually palpably false, was one to make the gods weep. Its heralded return, even, is alarming.

How to Manage a Husband.

The amount of advice given to women as to the better methods of retaining their husband's love is wearisome in the extreme. The fact that much of this is written by those spinsters who have lovely theories rather than experience as a guide may have made much of this quite impractical. However, I heard a chat between two clever little women the other day upon which I have been pondering ever since. "Yes," says Mrs. A., "I am awfully fond of my husband, and he is a splendid fellow, but do you know he has somewhat acquired the habit of embellishing his little stories, which he tells me in a most delicate fashion. Why, at first I tried to dreadfully over it and wept, not because but little lakes of tears and felt myself one of the most deeply injured of women. Did I chide him or reproach him, or did I tell him that I should never more have faith in him? Not I. I just sat down and gave my best thought to the matter and decided that if I did that it would be simply running to all our happiness; that his pride would be gone and he so deeply humiliated as to no longer strive for my love or admiration. Of course I am not quite an idiot, and a man or woman must needs have a phenomenal memory to be an artistic liar. Now this, fortunately for me, perhaps, my husband does not possess, so when he comes home late with a most interesting account of the supper which he gave to one of the boys who sails for Europe next week I take it that he didn't want to come home, and spared my feelings by this excuse. When he has forgotten this and the supper is really given, and he again stays away, I have so far gained control of myself that I fail to remind him that it is the second compliment paid to the departing friend, and though it isn't a little bit easy, you may be sure that I find it a most satisfactory condition of things. So I have laid it down as one of the cardinal rules of domestic bliss, first, that a woman must always believe implicitly in what her husband tells her; second, that if she cannot believe it she must so school herself as to assume that faith, and thus shall she secure her own comfort and that of her husband by the subtle flattery thus implied."

A Mother's Idea.

There is just one person to whom the enthusiasm of the amateur photographer is to be forgiven, and that is the young mother. There isn't any fun in the world like snapping the youngsters in their unconscious moments—at play, in the bath, asleep or awake. There is a young mother of two strapping boys still under 6, who, through the use of a little camera, has kept a most complete and satisfying record of the life of her children from the first month up to the present. There is young James, just able to balance himself on his fat little legs, holding a small biscuit up from greedy Fido, who is jumping after it. And there is Tommy, with his goat's nose thrust over his shoulder after the bread and butter with which Master Tom had designed to placate his own stomach. There are the two boys in kilts rolling over each other on the floor, and again there are the two in a child's

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

ITEMS OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO THE HUMAN RACE

An Ingenious Invention—Electric Heating—The New Rifle Bullet—Demand for Heavy Engines—Easily Vanquished.

At a Narragansett wedding the bride wore a dress of white duchesse satin, arranged with Brussels lace. The long train was perfectly plain, and her tulle veil was fastened with natural orange blossoms, and a pearl agraffe. She carried a bouquet of white crotches, with a chatelaine of blooms. There were four bridesmaids dressed in salmon-pink silk crepon costumes, veiled with white chiffon, and large picture hats, with pink and white ostrich feathers. Each carried a posy of pale pink roses, tied with long streamers of salmon-pink ribbon. The bride's traveling dress was of soft woolen material, edged with metallic galon and pink chiffon, with hat to match. At another wedding which took place recently the bride wore a dress of white corded bengaline, trimmed with fine Irish lace, and a tulle veil, with sprays of real orange blossoms, the former being held in place by a diamond star. The bridesmaids wore costumes of cream crepon, with Swiss belt of broadened silk tufts of white ostrich feathers in their hair, and tulle veils. They carried bouquets of white and salmon-colored carnations. The bride went away in a traveling dress of heliotrope crepon with hat to match.

She Asks the Reason.

"I wonder," said a woman, as she looked up from her Summer novel, "why the story writer, when he chooses a charming old maid for heroine, makes her look always like an 'old book of beauty' picture?"

"It is delightful," she said, and she sighed as she said it, for she, like the heroine under discussion, is charming and unmarried, "to read of the elderly hero who returns, constant to his old love, and is not left away by an odious mix in her teens; but his devotion would be at least as probable as the explanation if the lady had made some little attempt to keep up with the times. In real life, if the years had been merciful to her in the matter of hair, she would make the most of that advantage and would assuredly not arrange it in the style of five-and-twenty years ago; if not, she would pay her respects to age with a becoming little cap," and the woman rose and went to the glass and looked at her own soft wavy brown tresses.

WOMAN.

O woman, in our hours of ease You do about just what you please; With red lips and yellow levels, forthwith, Weak man should hasten to be gone. Run, run, Orlando, climb thee up a tree, Fly from the onset of the shopping she! Her rights will make a battery in her breast, And pierce into the cavern of the inside pocket Where he had tucked away the fifteen dollars.

Long kept for sorest need against The evil day.

Her tears will pierce into a marble heart, And she will spread her elbows for more room. Sharper than thankless tooth of serpent child They'll lay on the ribs that guard that heart. O Jane G. Frailty, thy other name is woman! Altho' man's or'er, those shoes were old. And now you want another pair because of the lad For summer occasions is patent leather. With red lips and yellow levels, forthwith, Upon a shoe of green, Scar! get thee to a nursery.—Bob Burdette.

How She Saved Her Hat.

A rare piece of presence of mind delighted the passengers on a surface car one rainy night. It was exhibited by a girl in a lace gown and the tiniest scrap of a hat that ever called Paris home. No girl could have owned that hat and not loved it. That it had a firm hold on the wearer's affections was proved by the sequel. The girl and her escort had evidently been to the theater. They were unembarrassed and apparently on terms of frank friendship. That a cab had been suggested and declined was learned from their merry talk. Finally the young man signaled the conductor to stop, and turned to his charge. "We will make a run for it. I am sorry for your hat," he said. "Wait a minute," she answered. She calmly removed the creation of silver lace and pink roses from her head, tucked it under her wrap, replaced it by her companion's hat, picked up her gown and marched serenely from the car, followed by a murmur of admiration from the passengers and a surprised, bare-headed young man.

The Perfect Woman.

The New York Recorder is an able newspaper and all that, but it carries presumption too far when it informs its readers that a woman five feet three inches tall should weigh 130 pounds and measure twenty-four inches around the chest, eight inches around the forearm and so on. Why should she do all these things? Whence comes this rule? Is it, then, that a woman of five feet three inches, who has a twenty-two inch waist and weighs but 128 pounds, may not be beautiful, healthy, strong and well formed? Shall the lover go round with callipers and tape line to choose a wife? There is a deal of nonsense about this perfect woman. As well attempt to define a perfect rose or a perfect landscape.—Boston Globe.

A Sure Comfort.

He can not be an unhappy man who has the love and smile of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is comparatively a happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who does not take with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.—New York Ledger.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

ITEMS OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO THE HUMAN RACE

An Ingenious Invention—Electric Heating—The New Rifle Bullet—Demand for Heavy Engines—Easily Vanquished.

Among the instruments invented for the preservation of life at sea that will be experimented with before the board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels in Washington September 28 will be an oil projectile and distributor. It is an apparatus for spreading oil on stormy waters, and is the invention of Mr. Everett D. Moore, of Baltimore, and has just been patented by the American Oil Projectile company, of which ex-Governor Groom is president and Col. Washington Bowie secretary and treasurer. From private experiments made the projectile seems to be destined to be the apparatus that has long been wanted for discharging oil on the sea from the decks of storm-ridden ships, and from the beach to stranded vessels. The projectile is a simple contrivance, and is operated by being fired from a cannon. An operating rope is attached to a rod at the side of the projectile, and by this means when it strikes the water it is handled from the point where it was fired from by being hauled through the water back to the ship or beach. As the projectile travels back the water goes into one end. The oil thus spreads out over the surface and makes a smooth road over the agitated waters. At Bay Ridge recently the projectile and distributor were tested with good results. From a small cannon the instrument was fired about five hundred yards off shore. The water was in a state of moderate violence, the waves being white-capped. From the point where the projectile dropped back to the beach a smooth road was left over the route the oil was discharged on, and the white-caps disappeared entirely. With but three quarts of oil in the distributor, a smooth surface wide enough to pass a boat, two steamers to pass abreast. If the projectile stands official tests it will be an invaluable aid in the preservation of the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships.—Baltimore Sun.

Economical Production of Carbonic Acid for Industrial Purposes.

The utilization of waste products is the order of the day. An interesting article on this subject, in relation to breweries, in the Brewers' Guardian, calls attention to the utilization of the carbonic acid gas produced in the fermentation of sugar. "On an average, English beer may be said to contain 5 per cent of alcohol, and as, in the fermentation of sugar, the weight of carbonic acid produced is almost the same as that of alcohol, the exact proportions being 48.9 of carbonic acid to 51.1 of alcohol, there must have been 500,000,000 lbs of carbonic acid produced in our breweries. The specific gravity of carbonic acid is 0.1524, and therefore a simple calculation shows that the above weight is equal to 25,000,000 gallons—a volume it is almost impossible to realize; such a volume would require a space one mile square and forty yards high to contain it. It is now proposed to utilize the greater portion of this large quantity of carbonic acid. The process by which this is to be done has been tried for some little time past in St. James's Gate Guinness's Brewery, Dublin; and Sir Charles A. Cameron has reported favorably on it. The following are the conclusions at which he arrives after a most careful examination of the process: 1. An immense quantity of carbonic acid is produced in breweries, and it is at present wasted; 2. A large portion of this gas could be condensed to liquid at a cost not exceeding 1/2d. per pound, but probably less than 1/4d. per pound; 3. The process of liquefying the gas is successfully carried on at Guinness's Brewery Dublin; 4. The liquefied gas prepared at Guinness's Brewery is perfectly free from any peculiarity of flavor or odor; 5. The carbonic acid produced at soda-water works costs about 4d. per pound; 6. It is safer and in every way more desirable to use in beverages carbonic acid derived from a food substance, such as grain, than from mineral sources; 7. The uses of liquid carbonic acid are numerous, important, and increasing.

Electric Heating.

Electric heating is promised as one of the new uses of electricity. A Chicago company has already, in fact, a system of electric heating which it is introducing with fair prospects of success. The heating of railroad cars, it seems, the feat to which the new system has chiefly addressed itself, though it is also applied to domestic purposes. In the parlor, living-rooms dining-room and kitchen a No. 16 copper wire is to take the place of the odious stove and range, with their smoke, soot, coal, dust and dirt. There is to be no heat when it is not wanted, as is the case after dinner in summer. With electricity for the heater the burden of the coal scuttle will be a memory. By the simple act of turning a switch the chill of the air is dispelled, water boiled, a steak broiled and all the other functions of the stove, furnace and range will be performed. Steam, hot water and hot air have been tried with various degrees of success. Each has its disadvantages. There is something of cumbersome about them all. But with the new system it will be enough to bring a single wire into the house and connect it properly with non-invasive and artistic radiators. Where water power can be used to operate the dynamo and generate the electricity the expense of heating by electricity will be trifling. With coal, oil or gas motors it may be more costly than the present means of heating but the increased convenience and manageableness of the installation will cause it to be preferred in many cases.

The New Rifle Bullet.

A laborer at Allershot became the unwilling subject of an interesting but

painful experiment a few weeks ago, when he was shot, accidentally through the thigh by a soldier, who was practicing the new Lee-Metford magazine rifle. The bullet passed clean through the thigh, but the wound healed so rapidly that the patient was up and on a meat diet in eleven days. In twenty-four days he was discharged well, with his leg in as good condition as ever. Soon after this the unlucky man caught cold and died of bronchitis, and the army surgeons promptly seized the opportunity of making a post-mortem examination. They found that all internal traces of the wound had vanished. From this fact they draw the conclusion that, whatever may be the power of the new rifle in disabling a much larger number of men in a given time than the older weapons, the severity of individual wounds inflicted will be much less. In place of large apertures and tracks, where there always was considerable destruction of tissue, they inflict much smaller wounds, with such trifling damage to the soft tissues through which the ball passes that the destruction of substance resulting is almost inappreciable. The size and severity of the wound will be further decreased by the sheathing of hard metal encasing the bullet, which prevent the lead from breaking up on contact.

The Cable Speed of Electricity.

The experiments now in progress at McGill College, Montreal, under the auspices of the British and Canadian governments to ascertain the longitude of Montreal by direct observations from Greenwich, led to the accomplishment of a remarkable telegraphic feat. The first thing to determine was the length of time it took a telegraphic signal to cross the Atlantic. An automatic contrivance whereby the land line could work into the cable was provided and a duplex circuit was arranged so that the signal sent from Montreal would go over the land lines to Casco, thence over the cable to Waterville, Ireland, and return to Montreal again. Attached to the sending and receiving apparatus was a chronograph which measured the time. Out of two hundred signals sent it was found that the average time taken to cross the Atlantic and back again—a distance of 8,000 miles—occupied a trifle over one second, the exact time being one second and five-hundredths.—Scientific American.

Demand for Heavy Engines.

At no time in history of railroads have the efforts to improve the work of engines received more attention than at present. Mechanics are attempting to determine the most perfect combinations of speed and strength, and at the same time economize in the use of fuel. Each year the standard of locomotives in this country is raised higher, and the engines of the present time are a great improvement on those of even ten years ago. Some master mechanics are of the opinion that the heaviest locomotive now built is as heavy as it is practicable to build one, while others predict that still heavier passenger and freight engines will be built and the roadbeds of the country so improved as to admit of high speed with safety, even if an engine weighs one-third more than the ten-wheel passenger engines now in use. What the future of mechanism will bring forth to increase the speed and power of engines is a problem of interest to others than mechanics.—Indianapolis Journal.

How Natural Gas Goes.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: "Further disclosures are made as to the diminution of the supply of natural gas in the Indiana field. The present supply for the city of Indianapolis is obtained from a new set of wells, and it is necessary continually to open new ones. Experience has proved, according to the published figures, that the average life of a well, when drawn upon continually is about three years. In the beginning the supply was obtained at a point in the field twenty miles distant from Indianapolis. Now it is necessary to bring the gas a distance of nearly forty miles, and the wells are now within a few miles of the heart of the field. "These facts are disclosed to enforce economy in the use of the fuel, and to secure the introduction of the meter system, instead of permitting consumers to burn all the gas they want for a fixed yearly charge. There is great waste in the manufactories."

Easily Vanquished.

A novel mode of modern warfare was recently tested on the ship Alice Minot while bound from Guam to San Francisco, which proved a complete success. During the early part of the passage she was driven out of her course by a monsoon, and the Marshall Islands suddenly appeared in sight, and at the same time 200 naked South Sea Island savages came alongside from canoes and boarded the vessel. They had never before seen a white man and could not speak a word of English. They took possession of the ship and remained until the captain thought that they were staying there to gain time, murder all hands and take possession of the ship at night. No persuasion could get them ashore, and as a last resort steam was gotten up in the boiler and the warm water thrown with a hose over them. In less than five minutes they were all overboard, swimming away for dear life to the shore.—Philadelphia Record.

Left it to the Court.

A short time ago an old colored man was up before Judge Guerry, of Dawson, charged with some trivial offense. "Haven't you a lawyer, old man?" inquired the judge. "No, sah." "Can't you get one?" "No, sah." "Don't you want me to appoint one to defend you?" "No, sah. I jes' tho't I'd leab de case to de ignance ob de co't."

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The Weekly Monitor: The signs of the times point to a terrific conflict in the future adjusting of economic questions, which are destined to forever settle some of the questions that underlie the primary rights of the American people. The legislation for the past has been solely in the interests of a class of people whose ancestors have since the time of Adam, sought to live at the expense of the industrial classes by means of class legal enactments, which favor an unjust distribution of the products of labor. Not only are the capitalists of this country interested in the unjust distribution of wealth, but the foreign capitalists as well, and have dictated the financial legislation of our congress. It is probably safe to state that English capitalists take as much profit of labor from this country as do our home capitalists. If this is true, then there can be no doubt that the capitalists of both countries are associated together for the purpose of living at the expense of American farmers and laborers.

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