

back. Another black hat has tulle around the crown with black wings at the sides and loops of narrow black velvet ribbon and red and pink cherries are placed under the brim.

The hats shown in the windows of even the smartest shops are remarkable for their extraordinary shapes and colors and color combinations. Certainly no woman can be called a coward who ventures to wear one, and one wonders if they are really ever sold. Season after season the freak products of Europe and of this country are in evidence in shop windows, and yet I do not remember ever seeing one of them, or one closely resembling them, on the head of any woman, certainly not on the head of one with any pretensions to fashion. It is highly probable that the women one sees gathered about these windows are marveling at the ugliness before them, rather than reveling in any imagined beauty of shape or color. Now and then, of course, an attractive model is visible, but, alas! this is so seldom as to emphasize the rule of ugliness.

The early spring models show much less use of feathers and plumes than the later ones, the present being a sort of reaction from the winter's plumed and be-feathered chapcaus.

In straw smooth, plain weaves will be, and are, the smartest. The crinolines are practically on the back shelf, a bit to be deplored, as they are light and let in plenty of air on the coiffure and scalp. French chips, Milan, English split straw, Leghorn, and Tuscan straws will be decidedly in the lead.

There are also fancy braids of various sorts, some of lacy weaves, and these sometimes in two or more colors or shades of the same color.

NOTES ON WOMAN'S DRESS.

Fashion Points to Flounces and Frills This Season.

Dress: White and colored linen gowns, though not the dernier cri, promise to be as much in vogue as ever this summer; they are so universally becoming, and yet withal practical, that it is little wonder they are having such a long run of popularity. Naturally, with the plain linen suit as with the more elaborate gowns, they must be absolutely perfect in cut and finish if they are to be a success. Full pleated skirts or panel skirts with two or three bias stitched bands of linen, will be the most in evidence, although the five-gored skirt with the soutache braid and conventional embroidery design will have also their ardent votaries.

Many of the belts worn with these suits have a pretty fancy insertion of colored linen and at the back. The same color scheme being carried out on the shirt waists, either in conventional embroidery design or as a border to the hemstitched frill or cuffs. Long jabots that can be adjusted to the collar and reach the belt, are seen on all the newest shirtwaists, the finest of handkerchief linen being employed for these dainty accessories. They are made with a narrow box pleat and straight pleated frills. A pretty idea on some of the smart waists is to have a straight frill on one side and the vis-a-vis in deep scallops, fastening with a gold pin at the belt, the round ends left to hang loose.

Fashion points emphatically to flounces as skirt decorations this season, and from the most graceful Spanish flounces down to the thinnest bias ruffles, the up-to-date skirt must lend itself as a foundation. The small flounces are noticeably used in panel effects, tier upon tier, fluffing out until the desired lines are acquired, for all the panels are not of one height. Lace insertings frequently outline these panels, and add greatly to the daintiness of the frock. When the skirts are ruffled, the sleeves invariably carry out the same trimming scheme.

A departure from the usual sombre velvet or silk collar, cuffs or revers, that finish white serge coats of costumes, in the substitution of burnt orange, or pastel shades, which are braided in white soutache, embroidered or an applique of lace.

Dainty in the extreme are the handkerchiefs for the approaching season, and delicate colors run riot through all. Some have plaided lines in single or combination of colors on white grounds, others show a colored ground barred with white or a contrasted shade, and some in color are prettily edged by a tiny white scotop, a white border stripe, an inch or so above, and a monogram embroidered in white, or else initials in the fashionable block lettering. The very sheer white handkerchiefs are embroidered at the edge in color, the monogram corresponding.

As in gay colors there ever lurks the element of coquetry, how irresistible will be the maidens who carry those quaint conceits, the creton or chins parasols.

Newest Curtains.

Very rich and effective in the soft straight lines in which they are invariably hung, are the curtains for drawing rooms of flax lace and Cluny, with fine linen, hand woven and hand embroidered in the most elaborate de-

signs of Italian cut work. The squares of flax and Cluny lace alternate in the deep borders, and the edging lace is Cluny. It is almost needless to say that these altogether beautiful window decorations are suspended with but a suggestion of fulness, so that the loveliness of the embroidery and the lace designs can be fully seen and appreciated.

Original in the extreme, uniquely practical and charmingly artistic, is a punch bowl of an ice block, decorated around the top edges with bunches of purple hot-house grapes, contrasting with the pale green Malagas, and vines of leaves festooned between the top in a cavity to hold two or three quarts of punch, although Navy punch will be found the most simple and delicious to serve from it. Making Navy punch is an easy task; a half cup of Jamaica rum is poured in at a time, and to this a bottle of lemon soda is added at once, and this process insures a sparkling beverage that cannot grow flat or tasteless through waiting, or weak from melting ice, as the block remains intact for many hours. Under it is a tray, heavily padded with folded towels, which absorbs any moisture, and are concealed by a lace edge linen cover, which in turn is hidden by the grape vine.

Very practical and a most valuable requisite to the dressing table is the adjustable mirror, which gives a full view of the sides, back and top of the coiffure.

It consists of four mirrors mounted upon a tripod of nickel plate, the mirrors being of French plate glass surmounted by oak or mahogany frames. It has the convenience of folding, and by doing so can be carried in an ordinary dress suit case, taking up very little room.

A smart new vanity bag is of snake skin, very small, about eight inches long, three broad, and four deep. It contains, beside a pocket-book and card case, bottles for scents and cosmetics, tiny little pads of paper on whose smooth surface is in one compartment powder and in another soap; and other small pockets in which are hidden beautifiers to hide the ravages made in one's complexion by rough winds and dust.

Two of the saloon men of Lincoln, Elmer Stephenson and Bud Lindsey, are federal office-holders, drawing good pay from the national treasury as collector of internal revenue and custodian of the federal building respectively. The fight on Tuesday has intensified the feeling of surprise in this county because Senator Burkett still keeps these men in office. Both of them are railroad politicians, both are opposed to the policies of the president, and both of them, as hotel saloon keepers, will be found in opposition to the republican candidate for mayor of Lincoln this spring. Their right to bolt Hutton if they want to is conceded. The incomprehensible thing is their continued attachment to the federal treasury in existing circumstances.

THE PRECISE MAN.

Josh Billings: The Precise Man sometimes parts his hair in the middle, and when he dux, he counts the hairs on each side of his head, and splits sum, if it iz necessary, tew make the thing ded even.

If he iz a married man, everything must be jist so—if he iz a bachelor it must be more so.

He alwus sets a hen on 12 eggs, and haz a grate horror for all odd numbers.

He gits up at jist sitch a time in the morning, and goes tew bed at jist sitch a time at night, and would as soon think of taking a dose of striking for the hickups as tew kut oph a dog's tale when the moon iz in the last quarter.

The Precise Man haz but phew branes, and they are az well broke az a setter dog's, for he seldom makes a false point.

He iz a bundle of fakts and figgers, and iz az handy in the naberhood as a pale of platform scales or a red dy rekenor.

He iz invariably an honest man, but often az much from pride az from principle.

He luvz his children, if he haz any, and would rather hav them perfekt in the multiplikashun table than in the Illad of Homer.

His wife iz soon broke tew akt and think az he dux, and she iz known fur and near for the excellence of her soft soap.

The laste thing he alwus dux Saturday night iz tew polish his boots, and the first thing Sunday morning is tew wind up the old klok in the kitchen.

He iz generally respected during during life, and after he iz ded and gone his children keep his fame fresh by pointing out with pride the corner where his kane alwus stood, and the peg where his hat alwus hung.

It is said if you do not blow your own horn no one will blow it for you. Well, they certainly will not blow it if you are blowing it.

In the Name of Sense,
that good common sense
of which all of us have a
share, how can you continue
to buy ordinary soda crackers,
stale and dusty as they must
be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected
from dirt by a package the
very beauty of which makes
you hungry.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

LIVE STOCK

Dehorning.

Dehorning has been in practice since about 1885. Illinois is credited with being the first state to advocate it. Since then dehorning has been practiced quite generally. In its early history there were many lawsuits, which were brought under the plea of cruelty to animals, but, so far as the writer knows, no case has been successfully carried to the higher courts. Dehorning can be done with a dehorner or with a saw, or it can be done with fluids that are applied to the horn button. Whenever the fluid is used it should be applied to the calves at as early an age as possible. There is not much preference between using the clippers and using the saw. Personally, the writer prefers using the saw; however, some prefer the use of the clippers. Good work can be done with either instrument. Care should be taken that the animal does not bleed to death from the operation. When a fluid is used in young calves it is satisfactory to use caustic potash, the application of which causes but little pain and does not involve much trouble. It should be applied when the horn begins to grow, and it will then effectually prevent the growth of the horn. It is best applied when the calf is a few days old. With a pair of scissors clip the hair above the horn so that the potash can come in contact with the parts that you wish to prevent from growing. Then oil the surface around the horn so that the potash will do no unnecessary injury. The stick of potash should be wrapped with cloth or paper to protect the fingers, leaving only one end exposed. Then apply the exposed end of the potash for a few seconds to the parts of the horn that have been previously moistened. If a thorough application is made it is not necessary to repeat it a second time.

Ox Warble.

When one examines the backs of cattle one may notice a number of lumps, usually about the size of a hazelnut. These are found in winter and spring. These lumps have a hole in the center, through which the grub may be seen and extracted.

The fly lays its eggs on the back of the animal, attaching them to the hair. The egg hatches out and, as is claimed by one author, the embryo is licked off by the animal and swallowed or lodged in the back part of the mouth or gullet. The saliva quickly dissolves the shell of the egg and the already completely formed larva is set at liberty in the mouth. It soon finds its way down the gullet, bores through its walls, and wanders about in the tissues until some few find themselves on the back of the host, where they form the well known warbles or swellings. After the warble has located itself it bores a hole through the skin and remains there in a sack until it reaches a certain size.

During its later stages of progress it causes greenish, slimy discoloration of the flesh, which butchers call "licked beef." It finally squeezes through the hole, falls to the ground, buries itself, changes to the pupa stage and later becomes a fly. The direct and indirect losses which this fly annually causes are enormous. A Chicago newspaper in 1889 made an investigation of the amount of damage caused by this fly to the cattle marketed in Chicago alone during that year. The result of the estimate reached the enormous sum of \$3,337,565. For the whole country the loss must have been at least twenty times as much.

Treatment—The best treatment is to examine all the cattle in spring, lance the tumors, squeeze out and destroy the grubs found in their back. Some ranchmen inject a few drops of turpentine or kerosene by means of a small oil can. They claim that it kills the warble in a day or two. It is not uncommon to find that cows will return to their feed within twenty to thirty-six hours after the warbles have been removed. The squeezing out and destroying of the grub cuts off the supply of flies for the coming year and this practice universally followed might be expected to kill them out.

Pneumonia in Hogs.

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung substance. We have three forms of this disease: (1) that involving the lobes of the lung, (2) that of the lobules of the lung, and (3) that of the connective tissue of the lungs. We find these stages in the hog to be practically the same as in cattle, horses, and other domestic animals. We find that the symptoms are about the same. The hogs show a chill, and hide under corncribs, haystacks, and the like. This is usually followed by what is known as the hot stage, during which there is an increased and labored breathing and a dry cough. The animal becomes easily exhausted and after fever continues for a few days they rapidly lose in flesh, become hollow in the flanks and prostrated.

The causes of pneumonia are many. Climatic conditions play the most important part. During the early spring, when hogs are not properly housed, it is not uncommon for them to die from this trouble. It is usually brought on when they are allowed to lie around haystacks, where they will pile up, become heated, and then are severely chilled, or it results from their being allowed to be out in a cold, drizzly rain.

Treatment. The treatment for this form of pneumonia should in the first place be prevention by removing the cause, which may be due to one or more of the conditions above mentioned. If treatment is necessary, first it is well to bleed the animal. This can be done by selecting the inside of the ear or tail or by opening the brachial