

## WOMAN AND HOME.

### UP TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Mirror of Fashion—Some of the latest styles for the season—Some useful hints for the household—Correct notes of the modes.



HE summer girl is still with us, light and airy in sleeves that resemble balloons as much as ever. And man, to his disgust, has learned once more that a woman does not always mean what she says. The big sleeves crowd him to one side, and secretly he is afraid this is a prognostic of what the new woman is going to do. So all spring he has been rejoicing at the rumor of tight sleeves. The tight sleeves have come, but who would recognize them? A tight sleeve in all its native simplicity takes away the broad effect which women have striven so hard to obtain. And after hours of toil with dumb-bells and bicycle and all manner of athletic sports, would any woman wear sleeves that made her look narrow? No, indeed. She puts on those tight sleeves, because Dame Fashion says she must, but she covers them with rows of puffs or ruffles until in size they match those to which she has hidden adieu. The heavy materials must naturally be made into puffs, but in the lighter ma-

terials the stores will be selling them to make way for the coming princess and Louis XVI styles. But for a good year to come skirts and fancy bodices will be worn, and there will not be a time in the next two years when a handsome skirt made with the present fulness cannot be made a good part of a gown. The woman who rushes into a new fashion is much less wise than the woman who hangs on to an old one. In the accompanying picture is shown a skirt that demands a slightly hip outline, but the costume of which it is a part depends for its distinction on its upper portion. Beige crepon is the fabric of the skirt, but the blouse waist is from mauve mousseline de soie, made over a fitted lining of mauve silk. It has a deep, square yoke of beige satin, to which mauve velvet is applied, and which is finished with two frills of the mousseline. The standing collar is finished with big chiffon rosettes and beige satin bows ornament the shoulders. Cream color over pink is quite the most persistent of summer's fancies. The cream color is of all shades, from corn yellow and buff to dull linen or oyster gray, while the pink tends to bright rose.

Queen Victoria Is Called "Mamma." Queen Victoria is a remarkably conservative old lady so far as the routine of life goes. She loves old customs and does not like new things—not even new furniture or new fashions. When a distinguished lady, it is said, sent her children, by her Majesty's request, to Windsor a few years ago she sent them dressed as was and is still the mode, in tucked blouse dresses without sashes. But the Queen considered that no child

## FRESCO ENTERTAINMENTS.

### They Do Not Cost Much and Are Attractive Because Unique.

A tree luncheon is a festivity which has an Arcadian flavor to it, and which depends chiefly for its success upon the village carpenter. The cook is a secondary power. The first requisite is a large, shapely tree, with branches spreading gracefully at quite a distance from the ground. Midway between the ground and that part of the trunk, where the branches begin to spread, a large platform should be built out, supported at the corners opposite the trees by strong beams. It should be surrounded by a rustic fence having a little wicket gate. From the ground to this gate stairs should lead and the stair-rail should be of the same rustic variety as the fence. This platform is capable of many transformations. A hammock swung in it makes it the coolest of lounging places. The children and their toys convert it into an admirable summer nursery. Books and a small writing table make it an outdoor reading room. But it is as a spot for a lunch party that it is most attractive. Four small tables, arranged so as to allow free passage of the servant among them and each seating four, all decorated with outdoor flowers or ferns, make the prettiest possible group. When four times four girls are added, together with dainty viands and a white-capped maid, the effect is complete. The woman who lives on a farm where berries are plentiful, can give the most unique berry teas or luncheons. She must provide her guests with protecting aprons, heavy fingerless calf-skin gloves, sun bonnets and tin palls. With this complete berrying costume they make a tour of the berry patch, each one being assigned a row which he or she picks bare of all its ripe berries. Then on the piazza the fruit is picked over amid much merriment and finally is served in the big farm-house parlor, with its accompaniments of wafers or sandwiches and iced tea. The woman whose summer estate boasts of a big barn, or who can hire one from one of her native neighbors, need never be at a loss for a picturesque means of entertainment. Where is the dancing girl whose heart will not bound at the mention of a barn ball? Even the non-dancing youth is languidly excited by it. Of course, the barn must be cleared out for the purpose. If rushlights and tallow "dips" are the illuminants so much the better. The floor must be in perfect dancing condition. Great sheaves of wheat or bunches of corn stalks tied together should decorate the corners. The rafters must be hung with last year's ears of corn, strings of red peppers and other rustic decorations. If the native fiddlers can be secured to furnish the dance music the triumph of this bucolic ball is assured.

## HE FOUND OUT.

The Policeman Was Kind Enough to Give Him a Practical Illustration. "If you don't object, I'd like to ask you something," said an old man with a cane and satchel, as he stopped a policeman on Monroe avenue.

"Ask your question," was the reply. "I live up in Macomb county, and I have a son Bill who comes here party often. The last time he was here he came home with his coat ripped up the back and dead broke, and said a policeman had given him the collar."

"Well?" "Well, what did he get?" "He got the collar, probably, just as he said."

"But what is the collar? That's what I want to ask."

"Why, he was probably half tight and whooping along the street, and an officer took him by the collar—this way—and gave him a shake—that way—and rattled his heels together—just so—and

"Say, hold on!" shouted the old man, as he picked up his satchel and cane and worked himself down into his coat. "What's the matter?" "I've found out all I want to know! If Bill got that kind of a collar and was locked up and fined \$5 to boot, I'll go home and raise his wages \$1 a month and give him every Saturday for a holiday."—Free Press.

## Geneva's Great Fountain.

The fountain that the municipality of Geneva has recently established at the entrance of the port of that city is certainly the largest fountain that exists upon the surface of the globe, since it is no less than 390 feet in height. It may be seen from a great distance in clear weather, detaching itself like a great white sail flapping through the effects of the wind. The city of Geneva possesses a most complete distribution of water under pressure, the motive power for which is obtained from an artificial fall established upon the Rhone at the point of the lake. The water for domestic purposes and for the running of certain motors is raised to a height of 215 feet above the level of the lake. For the distribution of motive force it is raised to a height of 460 feet. The reservoir is an open-air one, and is situated upon the top of Bessingens, at a distance of three miles from the turbine building. A very ingenious regulator, invented by Mr. Turrettini, assures the uniformity of pressure in the piping. The length of the first pipe line is about forty miles, and that of the second about sixty. It is with this latter that the fountain conduit is connected. The latter is set in play only on Sundays. It is sometimes set in operation also on week days, in the evening. Instead of a single jet of great height, several are then utilized that do not rise so high. Powerful electric light projectors, placed in a structure near by, brightly illuminate them with their rays of varied colors, which transform them into a luminous fountain of the most beautiful aspect.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



TURKEYS will soon be in order again, and raisers of these birds should be devoting all of their attention to the work of making them large, fat, plump and juicy in time for Thanksgiving. It should be remembered, says a writer in the American Cultivator, that the best turkeys always bring the greatest profit to the owners, and that in times of a glut in the market they are usually the ones that work off, while the inferior birds are left behind. Try to raise fancy turkeys for Thanksgiving, and you will get your reward. There will be plenty of poor stock from all parts of the country, and the chances are they will sell cheap.

The bronze turkeys usually are the best for raising, as they can be made to produce very tender, sweet meat, while their carcasses when properly fattened are very heavy. In fact, they surpass all other breeds, both in weight and hardness. The young turkeys before this time should be good-sized birds, and those that have gathered up a living on the farm and in the fields and woods during the summer are in excellent condition for fattening for the holidays. As a rule, turkeys can find their living in the woods and fields better than chickens, but they should not be kept without grain feed too long. If they have been accustomed to the fat, juicy worms of summer they are very ready to make a change of diet. But even in the summer time they should be fed night and morning with some good food, such as corn or wheat.

The fattening period for market should cover several weeks. It is better to give them all they will eat for four weeks than to force them to eat more than they want for two weeks. Give them good food only, for everything that they eat now goes to make meat, and if such things as onions, bitter weeds and decayed fruits and vegetables are given to them their meat will have a bad odor and flavor. The food during the fattening period really has much to do in giving the turkeys fine, white, well-flavored meat. Too much exercise is also bad for them, and they should be shut up most of the time. Avoid anything that will bruise the birds. If they are inclined to be quarrelsome they should be separated. Corn is the great fattening food, and if one is so situated that chestnuts are easily obtained, it is well to feed them on these too. They certainly flavor the meat a little and the turkeys are very fond of them. Plenty of pure water and milk help the turkeys at this time. Sweet, rich milk is good for them, and they are very fond of it.

Finally the marketing should be done with the same care and intelligence that the fattening has been performed with. In many cases it pays better to keep the turkeys until after Thanksgiving, as the market is good then, and there are fewer birds for sale. Some years the glut around Thanksgiving time is so great that very poor prices are realized.

## Rapid Growth Desirable.

It is the chick that grows rapidly from the start which pays. Growth is increase of weight, whether the bird is fat or not, and as the large bird can be made fat, the size is an advantage. The breed influences rapid growth. It is well known that a calf of the Short-horn breed not only grows more rapidly but also largely exceeds in weight a calf that is a scrub, in the same period of existence. This increase applies to poultry also. A chick of some large breed will grow rapidly from the start, and in gaining size it will secure weight also. It is what the scales show that gives the value. The large chick may eat more food than one that is smaller, but there is a saving of time. If a chick can be made to reach two pounds when three months old, while another attains but a pound and a half, it is equal to a gain of twenty-five per cent, equivalent to the weight of twenty-five more chicks in a hundred. In hatching early broilers this winter the matter of selecting the large breeds should not be overlooked.—Ex.

## Poultry and Asparagus Beetle.

It has been found that the best remedy for the ravages of the asparagus beetle is a hen with a brood of young chicks. A diligent search is made for the beetles by them, and instances are known in which a hen and chicks saved the bed from destruction. No damage can be done by the hen, and it is an experiment worthy of a trial. Perhaps it may not be known that a block of turkeys will keep down the tobacco worms in a tobacco field. If a flock is turned in on the field every plant will be carefully searched, and not a worm will escape their keen eye. As the turkeys will not harm the tobacco, and can find a full supply of worms, it is not only an economical mode of raising them, but puts them to good service at the same time.—Ex.

## Packing the Dairy Butter.

Packing butter in the summer time is a common plan among most farmers with a few cows. Good butter can be packed and kept in a very cold room until prices begin to advance in the fall and winter. Poor butter packed at this season of the year will not im-

prove any by packing. The soft butter and the rancid butter will quickly deteriorate in quality and become unfit for use. Those who can not make good butter would do well not to pack it.

In order to make butter for packing the cream should not be kept more than a day or two. The mistake is made on many farms of churning only once or twice a week, and the cream is frequently five days old before churned. The finest butter can not be made from cream kept that length of time. But skillful butter makers have produced very good butter with cream three days old, and probably the line should be drawn at this. Each day that new cream is put into the stone pot the whole mass should be stirred evenly, and this will prevent it from settling in layers.

First dissolve a piece of saltpetre in water, and mix this with the first cream put into the pot. Then by stirring up the whole mass each time additional cream is put in the saltpetre goes into every part of the cream, and helps to preserve it. The stone pot for the cream naturally should be kept in a very cool place, in the ice box if one keeps ice, or in a cold cellar. The night before churning take it out and stand it in an ordinary warm room. In the morning get the temperature of the cream down to 53 or 60 degrees. If handled in this way the butter ought to come in summer in five or ten minutes. When the butter is in small granules, draw off the buttermilk. Wash the butter in the churn until the cold water runs off clear. Work the salt carefully into the butter, and let it stand until next day.

Early in the forenoon of the following day re-work the butter with the hands until the salt is thoroughly dissolved and every drop of the buttermilk is out of it. A little buttermilk left in the butter will be sufficient to taint the whole pot full, and eventually spoil it.

A stone crock is the best thing to pack the butter in, and each churning should be packed firmly into the pot. Dissolve as much salt as possible in water, and into this put one-half ounce of saltpetre to each gallon of brine. Boil this until everything is dissolved. Strain it through a cloth, let it stand for a few hours, then skim off the scum on top, and pour off the liquid carefully, leaving the sediment at the bottom in the pail. The brine will then be clear, and is ready to pour over the butter in the crock. Each time a new quantity of butter is to be packed, pour off the brine, and put the butter down hard, and then pour brine over again. In this way butter can be kept sweet and clean for a long time.—Ex.

American Eggs.—It is strange a country like ours, containing ample territory and exporting 50-cent wheat, does not produce enough eggs for our home consumption. We should convert our material, wheat and corn, and buy and export the finished product instead of furnishing other countries the raw material, wheat and corn, and buy back the finished product—eggs. Perhaps there are enough hens in the United States to produce sufficient eggs for our home consumption. Why did we import \$2,500,000 worth of eggs some years, even under a 5 cents per dozen tariff?—Ex.

Indian Corn for Forage.—By reason of its large yield, great feeding value and the many different climates and conditions under which it can be profitably produced, corn has been, and always will be, the favorite ensilage crop, as it is the great roughage crop of the United States. While all the other forage plants can be made into ensilage, there is more labor and less profit in the work. It is an excellent feed not only during winter, but in summer, when a season of abundance is often followed by a drouth and the pastures are burned up.—Ex.

Cheese Exports.—The cheese export in May was 5,498,977 pounds, valued at \$407,106, and in June the quantity was 7,059,469 pounds, worth \$547,662. In the corresponding months of 1894 the cheese export was 6,207,651 pounds, valued at \$619,598 for May, and in June it was 15,632,647 pounds, valued at \$1,495,848. The cheese export for twelve months, ending June, 1895, was 58,646,936 pounds, worth \$5,332,654. In the corresponding period of 1894 the quantities were 2,102,644 pounds, valued at \$7,016,392.

Saved in the Silo.—As to the superior value of silage over dry food, no one can reasonably have a doubt. Beyond the fact that the crop siloed contains its constituents as nature arranged them, and in that condition is most wholesome, from an economic point of view, there is no comparison. The more plants are exposed to the air, the greater is their loss of organic matter, until, in time, they become valueless. All this loss is saved by using the silo.—Southern Planter.

A Novel Incubator.—Elias Stanton of Kirklavd has discovered a novel incubator in the shape of a manure heap. He heard the peep of the chickens several times without finding the stolen nest. Mrs. Stanton was called to investigate and soon solved the mystery. The eggs had been laid in a place where the heat of the manure was sufficient to hatch several fine motherless chicks.—Utica Herald.

Grooming removes dust and secretions, thereby soothing the animal and enabling the pores of the skin to perform their proper functions. Careful and regular grooming has an important influence on the health of the horse, besides adding greatly to his appearance.

A field of rye wheat will be found quite an advantage in furnishing good pasture to the ewes in the lambing season.

## Wanted No Invidious Comparisons.

One of the new members of Congress in the state from which he hails (says the Washington Star). On one occasion in his court, a lawyer was pleading a case and was making a speech which stirred the jury to its profoundest depths. In the course of his peroration, he said: "And, gentlemen of the jury, as I stand at this bar today, in behalf of a prisoner whose health is such that at any moment he may be called before a greater judge than the judge of this court."

The judge on the bench rapped sharply on the desk, and the lawyer stopped suddenly and looked at him questioning. "The gentleman," said the court with dignity, "will please confine himself to the case before the jury, and not permit himself to indulge in invidious comparisons."

## In this Work-a-Day World

Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of business. Paralysis, wasting of the nervous tissues, a sudden and unforwarned collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the victims of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, worn out and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria.

## Bees in a California Church.

Four swarms of bees have taken possession of the Methodist church in East San Jose, Cal., and it is estimated that there are at least three hundred pounds of honey deposited between the outer and inner walls of the church. It is proposed to hold a honey carnival in the church and in that way secure enough money to pay for the damage done in securing the honey.

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### FOR SEPTEMBER DAYS.

terials her heart reveals. Row after row and ruffle after ruffle may be piled on, until the very breezes of summer are bewitched and play a game of hide and seek through them. The gown in the picture is of straw-colored organdy over green satin. The sleeves finish at the elbow with a band of satin. The green yoke is surmounted by a ruche of organdy. The sleeves proper have three ruffles and an additional two ruffles across the shoulders and meet in a point at the center of the bodice. An old-fashioned ribbon sash of the green is tied in the back and long ends fall to the bottom.

For Shapely Hips. Women with well-formed hips are wearing skirts made full on the belt,



the fullness being smocked into closeness from the belt to well over the hips, and from there falling free. Again, rows of braid are set round and round from belt to below the hips, or the braid is set in spoke-like rows, spreading from the belt, each row ending in a loop just below the hips. In all cases the bodice is elaborate either with smocking or braid corresponding to the skirt. This model is very pretty for any delicate or transparent material that does not adapt itself to shaping, a delightful example being a dress of white gauze, the skirt, full on the band, and drawn close by round-and-round circles of insertion laid over ribbon. The skirt below the circles falls like a single sluice to the instep. It is now time to go in for separate skirts, be-

should be brought to her in other but full dress, and full dress, in her mind, did not exist without the smart sash she had always known. And very courteously but firmly she made objection to the little frocks and asked that the next time the Countess brought her children to her that "she would not forget the sashes."

The Queen still wears the horrible Congress gaiters of thirty years ago, in which her foot shows no sign of Spanish instep. Her children still address her in the way which was fashionable when they were little things. No member of the upper classes ever said "mother" then, and from the eldest to the youngest they still call the Queen "mamma."

## Women in Singular Callings.

Buffalo has a "lady mortuarist." Arizona's best mining expert is a woman.

An expert tea taster in San Francisco is a young girl.

On Sixth avenue, New York, is an expert woman silversmith.

One of the greatest wood engravers is Miss Donley of New York.

In the Cogswell Polytechnic school the best blacksmith is a girl.

New Orleans has the only woman veterinary surgeon in the world.

In Boston a well-educated woman electroplates in gold, silver, and nickel.

Nebraska has a woman who earns her living by operating a steam thrasher.

The finest raisins in California are grown and picked by three women near Fresno.

## Caprices of Fashion.

More novel than one box plait down the front of the skirt is one down each side.

The fashion of wearing white at the throat is not so prevalent as it was in the spring.

It is quite safe to have any silk gown, or a light wool designed for early autumn wear, made with ruffled skirt.

Some very elegant plaid silk blouses are being elevated by fashionable modistes to wear with tailor-made costumes.

Plaids are very fashionable, and will be all the fall. They are made now in cottons and silks and every variety of gauze.

Pretty dresses for afternoon and evening wear at fashionable summer resorts are made of the soft, light pink-apple silks so popular this season.