Woman's Wear Seasonable Hints for

deliciously cool-looking, though, of



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

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 hairline 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 innevation. 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 ease two box plaits, 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 alpach is much used for lining blue serge dresses and jackets, and for finishing belt, revers, and cuffs. This material wear; well, and keeps clean amazingly, in this respect being far more satisfactory than duck.

Threw Cold Ten Away.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance worker, says that he never received a knock-down till, espying a taborer 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 fiee 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 draperles once more for house wear. Little coats of the directory will be worn as concession to the change of style, but she wno tikes 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.

Tallor-Made Gowns.

Tallor-made gowns of white mohair are to be in as great favor for autumn



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 abort run up to town. While linens, too, are holding mohair, but are generally made up the front breadth of its godet skirt | mond buttons.

being edged with a gathered puff of white mousseline de sole. The blouse waist has fitted lining and a deep yoke of white gulpure, plain in back but plaited in front. The sleeves have large balloon puffs shirred several times at the armholes and then tucked five Some Notes of the Modes Pen and Ink times. A plain white silk stock collar Sketches of the Latest Fashions for and a white ribbon belt wound twice big bow are added.

> Roman Punch. of sugar together twenty minutes. Add gether for fifteen minutes one gill of eggs. Beat four minutes and cool. stand until an infusion is made, or prepared.

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



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 inser- lian ghost story, which came to his tion, has become such an expensive ad- knowledge as one of the proprietors of junct to a wardrobe because of the ex- the leading New South Wales weekly, pense in doing it up that most women the Town and Country Journal. One are wearing petticoats of silk, or of of the most famous murder cases in the moreen that is watered and has a Australia was discovered by the ghost look of moire antique. A quite new of the murdered man sitting on a rall skirt, sketched and described in The of a dam (Australian for horsepond), Ladies' Home Journal, is made of white into which his body had been thrown. moreen and is to be worn under cot- Numberless people saw it, and the ton, slik or any lightweight material crime was brought home. Years after, that will not stand a stiff lining. It is a dying man making his confession, cut by the godet pattern and has as said he invented the ghost. He witdecoration three box plaitings of the nessed the crime, but was threatened white haircloth, the top one having as with death if he divulged it, as he a finish a thick silk cord. This seems wished to, and the only way he saw out a rather expensive skirt, but it will be of the impasse was to affect to see the found very useful, especially to the ghost where the body would be found. woman who likes pretty cotton toilets. As soon as he started the story, such The advice of physicians, as well as is the power of nervousness, that numthe teaching of experience, has con- erous other people began to see it, until vinced the average woman that it is its fame reached such dimensions that wise to wear a woolen skirt the entire a search was made and the body found summer through. Flannelette, which is and the murderers brought to justice, in reality a finanel 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 always provided for the prince, who 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 re-

ribbon insertion.

trimmed with valenciennes lace and

Dame Fashion. The china silk or cashmere Mother chiffon run with numerous rows of narrow white ribbon.

blue circles stamped on it. Radiating Carnegie Co. are doing it. lines in gold silk thread surround each circle.

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 will start every thirty minutes. It will sashes of Pompadour ribbons. These be ready in a year. were sometimes folded about the waist. their own, and are rather newer than | tying in the back in large butterfly bows, and in other cases they were carmore elaborately. A very pretty cos- ried straight about the waist and fast- stroyers that can go through the tume in this stuff is shown herewith, ened to the bodice in front with dia-

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 Betallock, near Cape Cornwall. Batallock is a bold headland composed of huge masses around the waist and finishing in a of hornblende, masked by walls slate, against which Atlantic surges are constantly dashing. The persevering efforts Boil one quart of water and one pint of man have at this point been more powerful than those of nature. The the juice of six lemons, one orange, and | Alaska Mining Record says that the one gill of strong tea. Cool. Boil to- gloomy precipices of slate, which unnumbered ages of sea storms have been sugar and one gill of water then bent it unable to displace, are here cut in into the well-beaten whites of four twain by the miner, whose complicated machinery clings to the cliff at places Freeze the first mixture for twenty where it would seem almost impossible minutes, then add the meringue, one- for an engine to be fixed. Powerful fourth cup of sherry wine and one- steam engines, stamp mills, and all fourth cup of Jamaica rum. Beat this heavy machinery required in modern in with a spoon. Cover and set away mining are perched on what at first until serving time. Boil from the time | might seem inaccessible situations, so it begins to simmer; stir until sugar is that from a distance they look as if dissolved, and after that do not stir at growing out of the crags. All is noise all. Allow ounce of green tea to a pint and bustle, which contrasts strangely of water. Pour freshly-boiled water with the placidity of the seaward view. while boiling over the tea, and let it "Kibbles" descend fathoms beneath the sea, and ascend again with copper or about ten minutes. In boiling the gill tin ores, which are wheeled away to of sugar and gill of water, boll slowly. larger heaps, where women, boys, and Prepare for freezing as ico cream is girls separate the various qualities with the systematic industry of workers in a factory. Everybody and everythingrocks, platforms and paths-are smeared with the prevalling 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 pientifully 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 underwear, as it is quite as cool as linen 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 Austra-

The Prince Is Finicky.

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 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 clears 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 Oll Company has con-

tracted for 4,000 tons of structural steel, quired. Such petticoats are usually 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 Hubbard cloaks for bables in short at New Bedford, Mass. An English dresses show new cape collars of syndicate are about to erect a mill in Rhode Island.

And now comes a scheme to make A unique material has a loosely freight cars out of steel instead of lumwoven peacock blue ground, with plain ber, to carry eighty tons of freight. The

Several railroads are already short of freight cars and car builders are book-The neatest and most refined of any ing orders for new cars as fast as they can take care of them. Work has begun on an electric road between Washinton and Baltimore, to

> cost \$4,000,000 fully equipped. Trains Glasgow torpedo boat builders have just contracted with the British government to build three torpedo boat de-

water as fast as an express train on

land, viz., thirty-six miles an hour.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO ACRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soll and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Flori-



HE 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. 1895, 1890-95. Grain Grain Name of Variety. Yield Yield per A. per A. Reliable34.20 Fulcaster 29.90 Valley 27.80 Ontario Wonder26.19 Wyandotte Red28.13 Deitz Longberry Red....25,45 Currel's Prolific27.67 Fultz33.35 28.90 Mealy36.36 28.64 28.63 Extra Early Oakley.....29.84 28.48 German Emperor29.42 Red Fultz29.52 Mediterranean23.48 Deltz30.51 Nigger 28.96 27.38 Raub's Black Prolific21.34 Sibley's New Golden 22.25 McGhee's Red31.23 26.97 Deihl Mediterranean23.35 Tuscan Island28.51 Improved Rice27.90 24.40 23.97 Miller's Prolific28.29 23.30

Royal Australian33.48 31.09 Canada Wonder26.77 The Pool28.74 Jones' Square Head32.44 American Bronze32.45 29.55 29.50 Miami Valley32.72 30.73 30.63

Egyptian30.63 Oregon29,04 Witter29.00 Wicks27.95 Lebanon25.33 Earliest of All26.82 Tasmanian Red19.07

28.20

28 12

27.19

24.10

Twenty-six of the varieties have been grown side by side for the past six years. Seven of these have been under trial for three consecutive years and the trial with eleven sorts covers two years.

In 1895, the Mealy, a smooth red wheat, produced 36.36 bushels per acre. the largest yield of any variety tested. Following this variety in the order of their production are: Reliable 34.2, Royal Australian 33.5, Miami Valley 32.7, American Bronze 32.45 and Jones' Square Head 32.44.

A far safer measure of the value of the varieties tested will be found in the column showing the average yield for the past six years. This column shows that seven varieties have given an average yield of over thirty bushels per acre, viz., Reliable 33.6 bushels, Fulcaster 30.9, Valley 20.7, Ontario Wonder 30.2, Wyandotte Red 30.1, Deltz Longberry Red 30.1, Currel's Prolific 30, It will be observed that Mealy, the variety giving the largest yield this year is not included in the seven most productive sorts, which forcibly illusment of the value of a variety from the results of a single season.

Cotton in Spain.

In Spain more men are employed in the cotton industry than in any other. except agriculture. This fact is brought out in a report on the Spanish cotton industry recently made to the state department by Consul Bowen of Barcelona. It appears that in thread alone there are 3,000,000 spindles, \$40,-000,000 capital invested, 34,868 workmen. In white woven cotton goods there are large exports from Barcelong. Ten thousand workmen are employed in cotton thread lace manufactures near Barcelona, and 38,000 are at work in other parts of Spain. In dyed and stamped cotton factories there are 10,634 looms and 32,000 workmen employed, producing 48,800,000 meters of cloth. Cuba and Puerto Rico received the most of this. The total number of spindles in Spain employed in cotton works is 2,614,500, and the number of looms is 68,300, with a thread workmen are paid by the piece, as are also the weavers. The average wages paid per week are as follows: Directors and superintendents, from \$12 to \$25; major-domes, \$8 to \$10; machinists, \$4 to \$16; firemen, \$3 to \$6; thread workers and weavers, \$4.75 to \$6; carpenters, \$4.75 to \$6; ordinary workmen, \$3 to \$4. The average work-

FARM AND GARDEN, of the cotton that comes to Spain is from the United States, and amounts to about \$15,000,000 each year. Considerable cotton, however, also comes from Egypt. While Spain is poor, the consul says, the province of Barcelona is rich.

Curious Trees.

The largest orange tree in the south is a gigantic specimen which grows out of the rich soil in Terre Bonne parish, Louislana. It is fifty feet high and fifteen feet in circumference at the base, Its yield has often been ten thousand oranges per season.

The "tallow tree" of China has a pith from one inch to two feet in diameter, according to the size of the tree, which is composed of a greasy wax which is so highly volatile that it often catches fire spontaneously, consuming the tree to the very ends of its roots.

The largest oak tree now left standing in England is "Cowthorp's oak," which is seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. The oldest tree in Britain is "Parliamentary oak," in Clipstone park, London, which is known to be fifteen hundred years old.

The largest apple tree in New York state is said to be one standing near. the town of Wilson. It was planted in the year of 1815, and it is on record that it once yielded thirty-three barrels of apples in a single season.

There are four hundred and thirteen species of trees found growing within the limits of the United States. The curiosity of the whole lot is the black ironwood of Florida, which is thirty per cent heavier than water. Well dried black ironwood will sink in water almost as quickly as will a bar of lead.

The "life tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of wood growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

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 specked 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 29.23 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 25.96 not a very large county, something like 25.11 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 outery 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 trates the danger of forming a judg- 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, prototal capital of \$60,000,000. Cotton vided that within three years the citizeng 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.

The "witch tree" of Nevada and southern California exudes or exhales a phosphorescent substance which makes man's wages in Barcelona and vicinity every branch, leaf and section of itr are less than 70 cents a day. The most | bark visible on the darkest night.

Reep Your Weather Eye Open. Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's stomah bitters, the great American family remedy for chil's and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, billiousness, nervousnels, neuralgia, rheumatism and kleiney disorder. These limitations are usually flery local bitters full of high wines. Lock out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

A Soap for Cleaning Silk.

A soap for this purpose is made by heating one pound of cocoanut oil to 96 degrees F., adding half pound caustic soda and mixing thoroughly. Then heat half pound white Venetian turpentine, add to the soap and again mix thoroughly. The mixture is covered and left four hours, then heated again and one pound of ox gall is added to it and well stirred. Next pulverize some perfectly dry curd soap and add it to the gall soap in sufficient quantity to make it solid—one or two pounds of curd soap will be needed. When cold the mass should be pressed into cakes.

What was real estate worth in Sodom?

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