HEMINGFORD HERALD.

THOS. J. O'KEEFFE, Publisher.

HEMINGFORD, ⁂ NEBRASKA.

The weather is one of the things that can please but few people at a time.

Herbert Roller, aged 19, of Paris, Ill., looked into the empty end of a shotgun recently. He is a high Roller now.

Jerry Simpson says he is "going to run for congress again, barefooted, if necessary." This will be an interesting feat, truly.

A husband and wife who were arrested while stealing a lot of silks and a feather boa from a Chicago store pleaded that they were in needy circumstances. Just what aid such articles could be in a case of starvation is not given, unless the young woman considered that there is as much nourishment in the boa as in the ordinary spring chicken at the corner marketa.

A Chicago man attempted suicide a day or two ago because of a lover's quarrel with a Miss Smith of Lawndale avenue. Another man is said to have killed himself a few years ago for love of the same young woman. If all the fair members of the entire Smith family are going to prove so fatal the question of the overpopulation of the world promises to be speedily settled.

It is stated upon eminent authority that the emperor of Germany is negotiating with Denmark for the latter country's possessions in the Antilles, especially St. Thomas. The kaiser wishes more colonial influence and an excuse to increase the navy. It is anticipated, however, that in view of the Monroe doctrine the United States will protest against the sale of the island to Germany.

Prof. Mohr, the location of whose chair is not named, however, has not only seen the sea-serpent, but has made a sketch of him. He and his son caught the big water snake apparently asleep in shallow water near Lynn, Mass., and as four or five minutes elapsed before the animal woke up and betook himself elsewhere, the professor was able to make an excellent picture of him. Hurray, at last. (Nit?)

A New York scientist asks the press to spread broadcast the information that "headaches are due to impoverished blood containing poisonous matter absorbed from badly digested food." We gladly comply with this request, but feel that it is only fair to add that headaches can be caused by other things than those the professor has discovered. Any one who ever has done any municipal decorating understands that fact the morning afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Milkegan of La Grange, Ind., were hopelessly divided on the question of politics. Mr. Milkegan is a Republican and his wife is a Democrat. There is no telling what might have happened had it not been for the appearance on the scene of an accommodating pair of twins. It was decided to name one of the little chaps William McKinley and the other William Jennings Bryan and this proved a happy solution of the difficulty. How many thousands of married couples have been kept together by children!

Many of the Sioux Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies in South Dakota are in a highly prosperous condition—for Indians. In addition to fine furniture, carriages, and carpets, many of them have purchased organs, and it is no uncommon sight when traveling over the reservations to see costly instruments of this character occupying places in log houses whose exteriors present anything but a cheerful or prosperous appearance. Indian families that have invested their surplus wealth in musical instruments are the envy of all their neighbors until the envious ones can themselves purchase organs, and then harmony is restored in the Indian settlements.

The commissioners of indirect taxes have published an interesting return giving the number of bicycles in France. At the time of the exhibition of 1889 it was estimated that they numbered about 50,600, but it was not until 1892 that a tax was levied upon them, and there were then 119,000. The total went up to 132,000 in 1893, while at the end of last year the tax was paid upon nearly 160,000, this being at the rate of four for every 1,000 inhabitants. But the proportion is not, of course, uniform throughout France, and while in Corsica there are only seven bicycles for every 100,000 inhabitants, and only one for every 1,000 inhabitants in several of the mountainous departments, there are nearly 900 to every 100,000 inhabitants in two or three of the departments around Paris, in which there are about 25,000 bicycles. It is stated, too, that about one in 20 (or 8,000 in all) of the bicycles belong to women.

The notoriety-seeking newspapers have now discovered that "Will" Bryan used to be at school with his "Mamie" and their romance goes back to the days when he helped her with her spelling lessons and she tied his cravats for him after the recess games were over. How very touching this is, how interesting, how closely related to the present campaign.

Perhaps Scandinavia's polar explorers would succeed better if they would discard the usual Eskimo dog in favor of the Great Dane.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Costumes for the Girls — Little Chance for Originality — New Bodices and Skirts—Rather Novel — Hints for the Household.

WELL brought up girls in our grandmothers' time were taught that homespun gowns were good enough for them and the dream of the young maiden's fancy was the far-off day when she might be permitted to have a silk dress and wear her gold ring. But that was the time when the markets were not so full of fine stuffs to be bought at possible prices as they are nowadays.

In these days silk can be bought cheaper than so-called homespun, and the tiniest maids are often dressed in it. Even babies in arms have white silk slips that are no more expensive than fine nainsook or mull. And their white faille silk cloaks are quite the ordinary thing.

For summer wear silk is almost as cool as lawn and wash silk is quite as serviceable, even for 10-year-old girls. For girls who are old enough to wear separate waists and skirts, a very serviceable dress can be made with woolen or alpaca skirt, and waist of figured silk.

Skirts for girls in their teens should be stiffened and made to stand out with as much style as those intended for older people.

The waist need not be elaborately trimmed. Ribbon will be found sufficient decoration, if used for collar and belt. In the illustration the ribbon is put on in bretelles with bows on the shoulders and at the waist.

Little Chance for Originality.

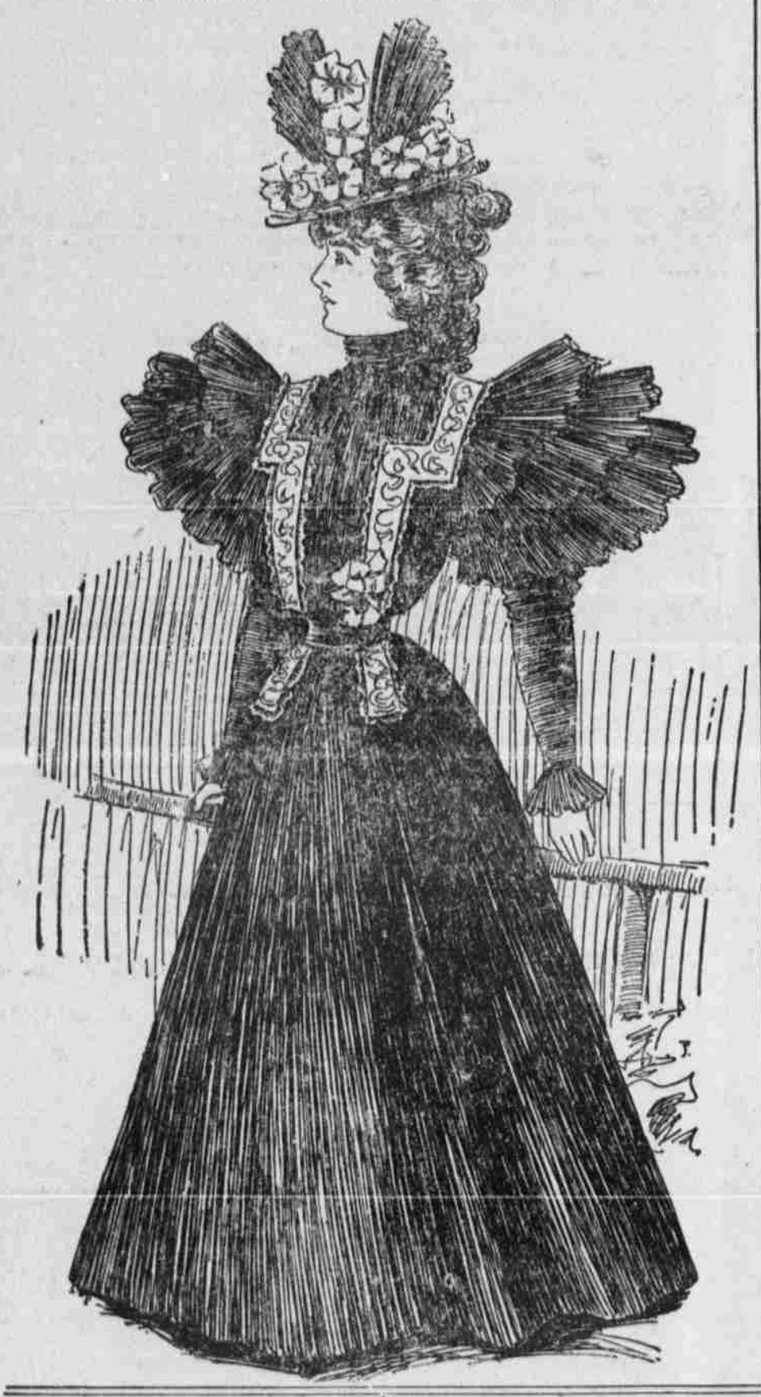
There is no costume for specific occasions that is so difficult to vary as the boating gown. It is nearly always made with a blazer jacket and a V neck, with anchors embroidered on all the available places. There is usually a broad sailor collar, perhaps a chic little pocket, and with it is worn a white sailor hat or a jaunty yachting cap.

All the possible varieties in color have been tried. There are gowns of blue, with white trimmings, white with red or yellow, red or blue with gold trimmings, plain white and all the rest, but after all they look very much alike and there is very little chance for originality.

If one wears a dress to go fishing in the best material is English flannel, because it does not shrink, and the blouse waist will be found the most comfortable style for the purpose. It is very easy to make a gown of this kind for oneself. The skirt need not be lined, and may be sewed into a two inch belt, which is fastened over the blouse. The blouse should have a broad sailor collar and a loose chemisette, which may be hooked or pinned in the neck. The sleeves are cut bishop style and gathered into narrow bands, which admit of being drawn up on the arm as far as desired. This is a very ordinary but a very comfortable yachting dress.

For swell yachting trips which are more for the opportunity of showing one's gown the dress shown in the picture is very pretty and, what is more, it is decidedly new, having dispensed with the usual sailor collar and embroidered anchors.—The Latest.

BLACK TULLED GOWN WITH RUFFLED SLEEVES.



New Bodices and Skirts.

The fancy for striking bicycle costumes which has ravaged Paris has penetrated in a milder form to England, and sympathies of it have already appeared here. It is doubtful, however, if really well dressed women will ever "go in" for anything much more striking for the bicycle than for horseback exercise. English women indulge in slashed skirts of gray, dark blue or other dull, staid shades, the slashings exhibiting an underskirt of yellow, red, pink or some other brilliant color, and the hat being trimmed to match.

The new waists are making up in shoulder ruffles what they lack in sleeves, although in some of the most approved models the sleeves are no smaller than heretofore. Ribbons are very beautiful this year, and enter into the composition of many charming bodices. Sometimes there are bands of ribbons alternating with lace insertion, sometimes embroidery or mousseline de soie takes the place of the lace. Usually the stripes are arranged to run lengthwise. Of course a silk lining to match is required. The flowered ribbons, now so popular, lend themselves particularly well to this style.

White petticoats have decidedly returned to favor. They are worn with all kinds of gowns and are appropriately elaborate. They are cut of ample width and are of muslin or lawn, trimmed with multiplied frills, edged with lace or embroidery and perhaps enriched with insertion as well. They are so full that a light summer gown requires no additional support to make it flare properly.

An illustration is given of a costume of taffeta and crepon. The skirt of lavender taffeta has godets at the back and a panel of darker lavender and white crepon at the left side of the tablier. The plastron, collar and close sleeves are also of crepon, the open sleeve puffs, trimmed with guipure applications of taffeta. A scarf drapery of lavender mousseline de soie adorns the bodice and is fastened at the left side of the waist by a gold buckle, from which it falls over the skirt panel in coquilles. The collarette is of lavender velvet and white gauze.

Costume for a Bride's Mother.

The costume worn by the bride's mother at the wedding ceremony should be as elegant as she can afford and should not be black. Even if the mother is in mourning she should lay it aside for this occasion. The colors employed vary according to the age and figure of the wearer, but green, violet in all tones from pale to dark, bright chestnut and tobacco brown, wood color and gray are all liked for the purpose. Broche or striped silks and plain satin duchess are the materials usually chosen. The trimming consists of fine lace or beaded passementerie. The skirt ought to have a train of moderate length.

Skirts are now gathered at the top of the back instead of being laid in plaits. Fashion still favors light bodices different from the skirt. They are of mousseline, gauze, surah, batiste or foulard and are ornamented with a yoke of guipure or other lace, large square collars or arrangements of Valenciennes lace. Embroidery, passementerie and beaded trimmings are also much employed for adorning bodices. Belts in all forms are very greatly worn. High, narrow, straight, draped, ornamented, plain, they are seen everywhere. They may be fastened by buckles, buttons, clasps, bows or choux. Skirts remain comparatively simple as a set-off to the much-trimmed bodices now worn. The more beautiful the material the plainer the skirt. Not that decoration is not fashionably employed upon them, however, for applications of embroidery and lace, ruffles and ruches are all seen and are very suitable for thin gowns of wash or other materials.

The illustration given shows a bodice of ecru guipure embroidered with white. It is close fitting and is made over a lining of pink silk. The short basque is rippled. The draped sleeves are of pink and green striped silk, with cuffs of guipure. The collar and vest are of plaited pink silk gauze, the collar points and epaulets of guipure. A belt of green satin, with paste diamonds and a buckle, defines the waist.

Rather Novel.

Jeweled insects—butterflies and dragon flies in particular—ornament many fashionable articles of headgear. Sometimes these artificial flies, particularly the dragon flies, are wonderfully good imitations of nature. The French nation excel in mimicking insect life, in both genuine and imitation gems and metals, and the most perfect specimens of the art are seldom seen on this side of the Atlantic.

Hints for the Household.

In a sick room where there is a fever patient the temperature may be lowered quickly by hanging up sheets wrung out of ice or very cold water and fastening them to the doors and walls.

Any stain from fruit on table linen should be looked after before the linen is put to soak in water which there is any soap. Hold the stained places over a vessel and pour boiling water through it. This is better than soaking in water, as it prevents the stain from spreading.

Clover blossom tea is said to be an excellent thing to purify the blood and improve the complexion. Clover is now in full bloom, and if the blossoms are not wanted for use now gather them and place them in paper bags, tie the bags to keep out the dust and hang in a dry place.

Red clover blossoms are excellent to use for stuffing and making sweet pillows or mixing with sweet clover, rose leaves, lemon shrub, or any fragrant shrubs or blossoms that you may gather. Make a muslin pillow cover and fill it very full with the blossoms, putting just a sprinkling of salt in with them, and also a very few ground spices. Sew up the cover and keep it in a dry place until the blossoms are dried. Then with the hands knead the pillow to make the blossoms fine and cover with some pretty, thin material. Such a pillow will retain its fragrance for a long time.

The Best Laid Plans, Etc.

"You look all broke up this morning. What is the matter?"

"You know I bought a folding bed because my wife's mother was to visit us?"

"Yes?"

"She came last night."

"And?"

"My wife put me in the room with the folding bed."—Truth.

New and Old.

The Newly Married Man (on his first night off, sadly)—"I wonder what my wife will say when I get home?"

The Other—"When you've been married as long as I have, old man, you'll know beforehand."—Truth.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof —Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE Cornell Experiment Station thus summarizes its tests with tomatoes:

1. Frequent transplanting of the young plant, and good tillage, are necessary to best results in tomato culture.

2. Plants started under glass about ten weeks before transplanting into fields gave fruits from a week to ten days earlier than those started two or three weeks later, while there was a much greater difference when the plants were started six weeks later. Productiveness was greatly increased by the early planting.

3. Liberal and even manuring, during the present season, gave great increase in yield over no fertilizing, although the common notion is quite to the contrary. Heavy manuring does not appear, therefore, to produce vine at the expense of fruit.

4. The tests indicate that poor soil may tend to render fruits more angular.

5. Varieties of tomatoes run out, and ten years may perhaps be considered the average life of a variety.

6. The particular points at present in demand in tomatoes are these: Regularity in shape, solidity, large size, productiveness of plant.

7. The ideal tomato would probably conform closely to the following scale of points: Vigor of plant, 5; earliness, 10; color of fruit, 5; solidity of fruit 20; shape of fruit, 20; size, 10; flavor, 5; cooking qualities, 5; productiveness, 20.

8. Solidity of fruit cannot be accurately measured either by weight or keeeping qualities.

9. Cooking qualities appear to be largely individual rather than varietal keeping qualities.

10. The following varieties appear, from the seanson's work, to be among the best market tomatoes: Ignotum Beauty, Mikado, Perfection, Favorite, Potato Leaf.

11. The following recent introductions appear to possess merits for market: Bay State, Atlantic, Brandywine, Jubilee, Matchless, and, perhaps, Lorillard, Prelude and Salzer.

12. The following recent introductions are particularly valuable for amateur cultivation: Dwarf Champion, Lorillard, Peach, Prelude.

A Telephone in His Orchard.

An incident of commercial importance happened yesterday showing that Texas is making rapid strides to keep up with the pace. Mr. Lang of the Galveston Fruit company, was called to the telephone yesterday morning.

"Hello, is that Lang?" came a distinct voice over the telephone.

"Hello, Falkner. I didn't know you were in town. Where are you now?"

"I am in my orchard. I have had a long distance telephone put in."

"Isn't it rather expensive?"

"Yes; but I had to have it to keep up with the progress of the world. Any time you want anything just call me up."

After some business talk they rang off. The orchard man is Mr. C. Falkner, who owns quite an orchard about three miles out of Waco, 230 miles by wire from Galveston. He is an exceptionally intelligent fruit grower who came to Texas from the east and is working his place on business principles.—Galveston News.

Fruit Failure in Oregon.

Mr. S. A. Clarke, of Salem, writing under date of May 31 in the Oregonian, says the failure of fruit in the state will be the worst ever known. He had just gone over 50 acres of hill orchard and found no fruit on 2,000 Italian prune trees; not enough to call a crop on 600 French prunes; not a plum on 250 Washingtons, nor on 150 Bradshaws, save a few near a heavy fir grove; on 500 Peach plums a half crop; on 1,000 two-year peach trees no fruit to speak of; on 500 Bartlett trees, 15 to 20 years old, not a pear, a few protected trees excepted; on 250 cherry trees not a tenth of a good yield, except on 20 Black Republicans; on 1,000 six-year pears nothing to speak of. At the foot of the hill, in an orchard of apples, plums and cherries over 40 years old, mostly apples, no fruit; even the apple blooms had blighted. In an adjoining 16-year-old orchard some Bartletts and Fall Butters are heavily loaded. On Mr. Clarke's home orchard the entire yield will be about one-eighth. There is no reason to suppose that other orchards of the valley will do any better.

Do Varieties of Peas Run Out?

Bulletin 131, Michigan Experiment Station: It is apparent to any one who has had much to do with peas that varieties run out, or at least lose their original characteristics. In all cases, running out does not mean deterioration. Sometimes it is simply changing of characters. In our work with peas, accurate descriptions, often illustrated with drawings, are kept of the varieties grown. From these biographical records of the varieties it is easy to see that varieties change from year to year, even the old standard sorts, the characters of which are supposed to be firmly fixed. Studies of the question have been made, too, by growing the same varieties from different seedsmen, and if seedsmen really sell the same thing under a given name, varieties of peas vary greatly in the course of their history. It may be said that in the cases to be cited the variations were due to a change made in the seed by a careless or unscrupulous person, but such is hardly the case, because some of the characters appear well marked and distinctive of that variety throughout all the samples. It is especially noticeable that the foliage and habit of the plant is less variable than the peas, they being generally the object of selection.

Stratagem was grown from three seedsmen. In all, the characteristic dark green foliage, stalky, angular veins, and exceedingly short nodes of the Stratagem were apparent and varied but little. But the pods, though irregular and varying in each sample, yet taken as a whole were distinctly different. In two of the samples the pods were fairly uniform, but in the third they were so irregular, probably reversions to one of the parents, that the peas were almost worthless. It is a matter of common observation that seed peas of the same variety, especially the wrinkled peas, differ in color when sold by different seedsmen. In several cases peas grown on the station grounds and described four years ago have changed the color of the seed.

Ideal Pastures.

In the park country or in the forest region there need be no real difficulty in having an ideal pasture if the work is done right, says Northwestern Farmer. In clearing the land, trees can be left here and there, and the land sown even at the outset with two or three or more kinds of grasses, such as will grow with us. One of these should be orchard grass. Another should be white clover. A third should be blue grass, and a fourth should be timothy. Such a mixture should grow well for several years, until the stumps at least have rotted. It could then be renovated by plowing it up and sowing with grasses again. A nurse crop could be used, and under such conditions it had better be cut for fodder as it will not fill well when growing under the trees. It would only need to be thus cropped one year, when it could be again devoted to pasturing. Such pastures are very fine, more especially when they grow orchard grass, for orchard grass would grow in them quite freely because of the shade. They also furnish a landscape that is beautiful to look upon. There are many regions in this northwest that could thus be made to furnish the best of pastures and for successive years. Some of the trees would die occasionally, but could be provided for by leaving an ample supply of trees at the first.

Experiments with Flax.

A bulletin has been issued from the Central Experimental farm at Ottawa, by Dr. Saunders, dealing with the cultivation of flax. It is stated that the dry western climate is not favorable for growing flax for fiber, as the latter is reduced both in quantity and quality, as compared with the article grown in the eastern part of the continent. In the east flax is grown largely for the fiber. One of the claims put forth for flax is, that it can be grown on breaking the first year, thus giving the farmer a crop the first season. Tests were made at the Manitoba experimental farm as to the quantity of seed to be sown per acre. From 40 pounds of seed per acre, 19 bushels and 26 pounds were obtained; from 70 pounds per acre 20 bushels per acre were obtained; and from 90 pounds of seed per acre, 20 bushels 50 pounds of seed were obtained. Dr. Saunders does not think that flax is much more exhaustive to the soil than a good crop of wheat or oats, and in a rich soil the difference would be scarcely perceptible.—American Elevator and Grain Trade.

Work for Wide Tires.

Our friends should not forget to speak a word now and then for the wide tire. It is difficult to have permanent roads without it. We too frequently see where some man with a narrow tired wagon has driven onto a lawn and defaced it. Unfortunately, the one that does the damage is seldom the owner of the lawn. The narrow tire damages the dirt road, while the wide tire improves it by packing down the dirt instead of cutting into it. Who has not been on a country road just after the mud had dried out and found the ruts so deep and the clods so numerous and hard that it was with the greatest difficulty that one could drive over it at all. If the wide tire makes a rut at all it is so broad and smooth that it makes an easy track for driving, and leaves less hubbles.

Preparing for Wheat.—Good soil is the prime requisite; and it is not always that the farmer has it, or the fertilizers to make it so; in such case he should look ahead a little, and set aside a piece of ground, and endeavor to bring it into condition for a crop as soon as it may be done. This in most respects can be best or cheapest done by sowing the ground to clover or rye. One or two crops of these put under will insure a fairly good crop of wheat. Plow the clover under in the fall when fully matured, then early in the spring sow clover again, or, if preferred, a crop of peas may follow; and whatever the crop, the last one should be turned under just before the time for sowing the wheat. If fertilizers can be supplied they should be lightly harrowed in the surface soil, if not put in with the drill.—Ex.

A Hit at Oleo.—The latest thing the English dairy journals have found out about oleomargarine is that it is made out of the marrow of the bones of human skeletons, as well as out of other bones! This is, we believe, the toughest accusation that has been put forth against the mixture.—Ex.