

FOR THE LADIES.

HOME-MADE TRAVELLING BAGS.

Travelling bags are made of common linen hand toweling and trimmed with silk dress braid. One a little different from those made with round ends and spined with a straight piece can be made by using extra width toweling, and gathering the ends, finishing them with flat rosettes of braid; make handles of linen bound with braid, and close the openings with buttons and buttonholes. — [New York Journal.

A HANDSOME NEW FABRIC.

Algonia cloth is a new handsome fabric for coats and redingotes. It is soft and fleecy, like fur on the reverse side, and made of it are only silk-lined in the waist portion. A stylish garment made of this material has Directorate fronts, turning back in revers of black astrakhan. The large cloth sleeves have cuffs of the fur, and a large cape collar, pointed at the back, and also made of the astrakhan, rounds on the shoulders and joins the revers on the fronts. — [New York Post.

GIFTS TO BRIDESMAIDS.

It has become quite an English and American custom for the bridegroom to give a souvenir gift to each bridesmaid, and it has become almost a nuisance, for the gifts are often of value. Usually a handkerchief or a small brooch and a bouquet are all that is expected. If the groom belongs to a boating or sporting club or is a horseman, or has any decided fall, he gives a gift bearing his colors or emblem. There are many devices in bridesmaids' jewelry, supposed to be peculiarly suitable to the sentiment of the occasion, among them a bell for the bauble, modelled after a historic bell and covered with inscriptions of good luck and good wishes. — [New York Telegram.

KNICKERBOCKERS SUPERSEDE PETTICOATS.

Winter petticoats are now being in a very great measure superseded by knickerbockers in London, and many ladies when ordering a new walking dress have a pair of knickerbockers of the same material or in fine serge sent with it. They repudiate walking far less fatiguing than the heavy winter petticoats. Each petticoat not only adds to the weight of the dress, but also impedes the movements by constantly pressing against one in the act of walking. That is one reason why girls when walking with their brothers become fatigued so much sooner than boys do. With serge knickerbockers fatigue is avoided without any diminution of warmth. — [New York Tribune.

COOKERY TEACHING IN ENGLAND.

The London News says the number of women who go about the country giving cookery lectures is constantly increasing. In England these teachers are fairly paid. In the county council work the teacher has to drive a considerable distance five days in the week, and back again at night, often in an open conveyance, so that women who are not physically strong would be foolish to undertake the duty. Occasionally three demonstration lessons have to be given in one day, which means about six hours' working and talking. Many of the teachers are quite girls, and it has been remarked that the village mothers to whom they lecture show but little faith in them, resting more confidently upon the assertions of older lecturers. There are many new lights to be thrown upon domestic cookery, and these are apt to be smiled upon with pitying superiority when shown by a girl.

MODISH GOWNS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A very rich shade of tomato-red camel's-hair serge is used in gay gowns for very young women. The newest fancy is to make a round waist, with yoke and enormous sleeves of black or very dark bottle-green velvet. The yoke and sleeves appear to be all in one piece, as the seams on the shoulders which join them are covered with a sort of epaulet finish of very elegant cut jet. A single row of black moss trimming is at the foot of the red-skirt, with five rows of cut-jet gimp above. Other dresses in similar fashion are made of violet cloth, hunter's-green vogue, or Napoleon-blue camel's-hair, brightened by a Breton vest of brilliant taurau-red cloth or Bengalie. Around the bottom of the skirt are set two very narrow bias bands of the red fabric, with an edging each side of purl black gimp of a glittering line of jet. These dresses in every case are lined throughout with black taffeta silk, with a balayouse flounce of the same silk cut bias and scantily gathered and about five inches deep. — [St. Louis Republic.

THE POPULAR SHAPED HAT.

The aggressively superior way in which the brims of a popular shape in felt hats curl up from the face underneath is nothing short of contemptuous and very far from becoming. The straight brims suit almost all faces, and those that droop slightly are even more becoming, but a woman must have deep-rooted confidence in her own good looks before she can with impunity venture on a hat that openly and brazenly disparages them. Unfortunately, many women possess that confidence, which is, however, not shared by their friends and neighbors, and when they purchase one of these intensely superior hats they cannot see themselves as others see them, or they would tear the gibing headgear off and consign it to instant dissection. There are a few faces that can stand the test of these curved-up brims, but they are so few that the pity is to find the fashion becoming general. They are inexpensive and durable, these hats, and

as they are also up to date, women wear them without thinking how hard and uncompromising they are. — [Chicago Herald.

OLD-FASHIONED BEAUTIFIERS.

Chief among the toilet accessories of the Seventeenth Century belle was a pair of chicken-skin gloves, worn at night to keep her hands white and delicate. To keep the complexion peachy and pink the old-time beauties believed there was nothing equal to the juice of straw-berries, either fresh or preserved.

April snow water, bottled and well corked, was used by many a soft-skinned woman for the preservation of her loveliness.

To make the waist slender it was the custom of early English ladies to sleep in stays tightly clasped and corded.

When a society belle of our grand-mother's day happened to be afflicted with a foot too long for beauty she shortened its apparent length by wearing very high heels. Sometimes the heels were so high that dear grand-mamma could scarcely walk upon them.

To remove skin blemishes that were too pronounced to serve as beauty marks the unfortunate old-time beauties used to bind salt pork upon the offensive spots, and sometimes even eel skins and chopped frogs' legs were employed.

Slitting the skin at the outer edge of the eye to give greater size to that orb was not an uncommon thing in the good old days.

If a girl happened to be afflicted with stooping shoulders her devoted mamma would bind a flat piece of board upon her back to keep the erring shoulders straight.

But there were some very dainty things which were employed by grand-mamma and her friends to keep themselves lovely.

For example, grand-mamma dipped her laces in lavender water to make them smell sweet. She sprinkled her locks with oil of rosemary. Her finger tips were touched with rose paste, and so were her lips, while her skin was fragrant with attar of rose, which was poured into her bath. — [St. Louis Republic.

FASHION NOTES.

Engagement cups and saucers continue to be one of the caprices of fashion. Chippendale glass is in tall, slender, angular pieces, with delicate gold tracery.

Winter ulsters appear in a variety of attractive guises.

Bonnets remain small, with close sides and tiny old Dutch crowns.

The skirts, as a rule, are rather full, being fastened and then lightly gathered.

The modiste catches flowers in the majority of her dainty decorations.

The favorite fur and soucha ornamentation has found its way on to the ulster.

Engagement rings are now more frequently set with diamonds than plain.

The large sidewise bows of velvet now seen on hats are fully twelve inches long.

Red flowers now appear on hats and bonnets.

Fur and braiding will remain the most popular trimming for outside coats and wraps.

Short shoulder puffs of velvet are a new feature of many of the imported evening gowns.

Vases of glass bubbles surmounting one another, as delicate and iridescent as soap bubbles, are new.

The wattleau fold invariably looks best on the princess dress and should also fall with a short train.

The newest thing in mid-season hats is the pretty white sailor in felt, with or without trimmings.

Lace remains in fashion as much as ever, and is employed in an innumerable number of ways and styles.

Short jackets are decorated at present in a very plain style, as they are intended principally for outdoor toilet.

Accordion pleating is once more becoming the rage. We see it in dress trains, in yokes, in ruffles, and in hat trimmings.

New bonnets are covered plainly with velvet and overlaid with heavy embroidery.

Wings are very freely used on all shapes; as many as ten trim a broad plateau shape.

Rolls of velvet surround tall crowns, and rosettes of either velvet or ribbon are numerous.

A new crown for a large hat resembles a square put on diamond-wise, edged with fur and one end turned up.

An electric blue model is covered with silver and steel embroidery and has rosettes of velvet from which spring fancy black quills.

English hats are often bound with a double piping of black satin and trimmed with a "Colonel" or stiff brush of osprey.

Deep rich gold is used for the setting of emeralds and sapphires, the white gold being preferable for diamonds, pearls and rubies.

Two fashions rule at present, princess dresses and short jackets, these last being of infinite variety, and made chiefly of lace for indoor toilet.

Attempts are made to popularize dress skirts gathered or pleated slightly around the waist.

The milliner is making great use of the choicest exotics in garnishing her smartest bonnets and hats.

Rose-tinted velvet chrysanthemums, yellow and pale pink roses, singly or artistically massed, are used with good effect upon head-gear.

Turbans of magenta, blue, golden-brown and gray velvet are edged with fur and feather trimmed with feather tips and flowers.

Alsation bows of eeri-tinted gupure lace have an edge of narrow dark fur along the selvage side of the loops.

Short tea-gowas are made for youthful wearers in quaint and pretty fashion, the Empire style being a favorite.

The Chester carnation and orchid bouffants have given way to a bunch of half a dozen tiny rosebuds, with a single wisp of green in the center.

India mull, being somewhat more durable and nearly as delicate and airy as chiffon, has in a measure supplanted the latter textile in general favor.

Immense Empire bows with buckles of sparkling Irish diamonds in the center are set upon large round hats of fine French felt.

Rather elaborate braidwork in soucha upon the revers, cuffs and collar is noticed upon many ulsters in plain Devonshire cloth and Irish Melton.

Already ostrich feathers are claiming recognition, and are growing in popularity. They are used largely in conjunction with the fashionable fancies in large hats.

The white felt hat with an indented crown, and at the side a full bow of white velvet, makes a very pretty shopping hat, and serves well for an afternoon promenade.

The Bernhardt-toque, a dainty style of headgear for the fall, makes a very acceptable head dress for driving and visiting.

A SUBLIME SIGHT.

Remarkable Scenes During a Great Meteoric Shower.

Hugh Hays is a remarkable old gentleman, says a Louisville letter to the New York Sun. He has just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, and is fairly entitled to be looked upon as an old settler. He came here from Pittsburgh as a boy when Louisville was nothing more than a village. He is full of anecdotes of the early days. One of his most interesting reminiscences is about the celebrated star shower of 1833.

"I distinctly remember that remarkable scene on the night of November 28, two generations ago," he said. "About 3 o'clock in the morning I was waked by the screams of frantic women and children who were pushing through the streets. My first impression was that the city was on fire, but when I got outside the house such a sight as no pen can describe was presented. It was a bright, clear, and beautiful night with a sky that looked as if prepared for the occasion. Not a cloud was visible, but it seemed as if millions and millions of bright stars were darting with lightning rapidity in all directions above us. The city was as brilliantly lighted as if a moon-day sun shone above."

What added to the terror was the fact that the Millardites had been predicting through the country that the end of the world was at hand. Lorenzo Dow had preached for a month in this city, his subject always being 'The End of Time.' He told his hearers that the day of judgment was close at hand, and that they should be ready to say farewell when the archangel's trumpet sounded, for there was no telling when this might be. No wonder that the people were frightened at the wonderful display going on above their heads. They were sure the stars were falling, and they went wild.

"The starry exhibition lasted one hour and twenty minutes, then ceased as suddenly as if a great black curtain had been thrown across the heavens. As quickly as you could shut off a gas light the meteors disappeared. All was sudden darkness and the scene was over. In the meantime the doors of every house had been thrown open, and the citizens felt that they had been granted a new lease of life. Nobody went back to bed; quite the contrary. All the saloons kept open, and made no charge for drinks. There were more men drunk that night, probably, than were ever seen in that condition in the streets of Louisville at any time before or since. Strange to say, men were intoxicated who had never before been known to touch a drop of liquor. The poor fellows thought it would be their last night on earth, and they would take a long pull and a strong pull before being ushered into eternity. I shall never forget the death-like appearance of the faces of the people that night. Men, women, and children wore horror-stricken expressions, and the bright light made by the shooting stars caused their faces to look blue as indigo. It was a night of fear and sublime grandeur to the inhabitants of the city, but a night of frolicsome delight to those wandering, flaming creatures of the air, who glided through the ballroom of space as if guided by the hand of God."

"Captain Blair Simmons, with his new boat, the Ben Franklin, of the Louisville and Cincinnati line, was caught in the meteoric storm six miles below Madison. He told me he had a hard time in making a safe landing with his boat. The stars were so plentiful and bright above him and their reflections in the water around and in front of the boat were so dazzling that the pilots were blinded. He had a hard time to keep some of his passengers from jumping overboard and drowning. Every one was frightened nearly to lunacy or death, for they thought the end of time had come. Indeed, several deaths were caused by fright in different parts of the country, and one of these deaths occurred here. That was a long time ago, and such a sight may never be witnessed again."

"ENGLISHWOMEN," says an Englishman, "don't club together so much as Americans; they go in less for women as women, and don't expect the men to admire them every instant as American women do. I think that is one reason they are a much greater power in our politics than American women are in this country."

In Mr. Herbert Barry's account of things, as he saw them in Russia during his residence there, he remarks upon the simplicity of the peasant character as it appears in quiet, self-sufficient little villages, whose inhabitants never wander far from the place of their birth, and scarcely know the name of the nearest town. One such village he used to visit on occasional shooting expeditions after bear and elk, which were to be found in the neighboring forests.

I always stayed at the house of one Starosta, a very old man, whose wife was still active and lively at 70 years of age. She used to interest herself vastly in the conversation that passed between me and her husband.

This man, a forester, was a remarkable character. By intelligent industry and perseverance he had raised himself from the station of a common serf to the management of woods greater in extent than many a German principality.

He had given his son a liberal education, and was himself a man of inquiring disposition, anxious to get information on all sorts of subjects. Our long discussions of things in general, and the world's recent history in particular, were highly amusing, if a little perplexing, to the old lady who sat and listened to them.

One morning I was sitting before the stove, talking with the forester about the British Constitution, and happened to mention our gracious Queen. At that moment the old lady broke into the conversation.

"You will excuse me," she said, "that I do not speak English. I hear you always talking about your Queen Victoria; now, I want to know what does she do for our Emperor, because of course she lives at Petersburg?"

"At Petersburg?" I said. "No, she lives in her own country—my country—England."

"What part of Russia is England?" asked the old lady.

"England is not in Russia at all. It is another country by itself."

But I could not convince her of that. She had never heard of any other country that was not Russia, and nothing would make her believe in its existence. She could not get over it for a long time, and continually repeated to her husband:

"Only fancy, his trying to tell me there is another country beside Russia!"

Turning Rats to Good Service.

Of all living things rats seem to be the most repulsive, writes Lord Playfair. And when asked what can be their use? But even they are the subjects of production in the industrial arts. In Paris there is a pound surrounded by walls, into which all dead carcases are thrown. A large colony of rats has been introduced from the catacombs. The rats are most useful in clearing the flesh from the bones, leaving a clean, polished skeleton fitted for the makers of phosphorus. At the base of the wall numerous shallow holes are scooped out, just sufficient to contain the body of the rats, but not their tails. Every three months a great battue takes place, during which the terrified rats run into their holes. Persons go round, and, catching the extending tails, pitch the rats into bags, and they are killed at leisure. Then begins the manufacture. The fur is valuable and finds a ready sale. The skins make a superior glove, and are especially used for the thumbs of kid gloves, because the skin of the rat is strong and elastic. The thigh bones were formerly valued as tooth-picks for clubs, but are now out of fashion, while the tendons and bones are boiled up to make the gelatine wrappers for bonbons.

HOUSEKEEPER'S TIPS.

Don't let aestheticism overwhelm common sense to that degree that your windows are so profusely "got up" as to make ventilation or the washing of them a difficult job. Don't dust your furniture with a feather duster; it's like cleaning an egg-cup by stirring the egg around. Use a cloth. If it is slightly oiled so much the better for the woodwork. Don't be vague in your furnishings and get this and that and the other thing because each by itself is pretty, but take the object of a room first into consideration and live up to it, then take one color as a guide and select all others in harmony with it. Don't put furnishings with big designs in a small room—it will make the room look the smaller. Keep in the rule of proportion. It's like a little woman with a skinny face wearing a big football of a hat, which only accentuates her sharp features the more.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for Quick Flesh Building in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.



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Hood's Sarsaparilla. Ailments now perfectly cured. I feel well, strong and am in perfect health. Instead of weighing less than 100 lbs. and being a picture of misery, I now weigh 142 lbs. MRS. ELIZABETH MESSEK, 19 East Barney St., Baltimore, Md. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

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COUNTRIES... allowed their forest lands to be eventually... such recklessness involves... penalties. This appears to be... in certain parts of Russia, when... droughts cause great distress... These droughts are ascribed... gradual depreciation of the... along the principal rivers and... removal of obstacles in the riv... Both these factors combine in... the rain water and the melted... pass off more rapidly and the lo... level of the rivers therefore... abnormally and permanently l... remedy this ponds are to be dug... in the sources from which th... up fed, and on the plains lo... are to be raised, against whic... drifts will be formed. The su... accumulated will melt more slow... the thinner masses elsewhere, ... form a valuable supplement to... supply at the period of the y... the droughts have hitherto c... This is simply a wholesale adap... practice that has long been a... to the provident Russian peas... are in the habit of using plank... intercept the snow. The ban... formed are said frequently to... the family water supply up to t... of August.

The average of European fo... below that of England and th... Prince Schwartzberg, the rich... in Austria, with 170 square... territory, was said to have left... 100 when he died a few ye... There are two or three nobles... Germany who own over 100... miles, but the largest German i... Herr Krupp's, of \$1,000,500... next, a little smaller, is the... the Berlin Rothschild. The... family is said to have a fortune... 600,000. If the Orleans were... the chance of seeing one of them... throne would be better. The... Galliera, a Franco Italian sailw... mate, left \$35,000,000 in Fran... \$35,000,000 in Italy in the past... and this is by far the largest... fortune mentioned in Latin Euro... years ago M. Leroy Beaulieu, an... authority, estimated that in Par... is 2,300,000 people, only 8,000... spent over \$10,000 a year. T... probably thrice this number.

A LIFE insurance company w... vice, under the circumstances... taken as a sincere, tells its cli... the golden rule in cold weat... keep the extremities warm, a... and most important rule for the... of this idea is never to let... shed. Boots or shoes that fit... prevent the free circulation of... pressure; but when, on the c... they do not embrace the foot to... the space left between the shoe... stocking has a good supply of... The second rule is never to sit... shoes. It is often supposed the... shoes are positively wet it is un... to change them while the feet... rest. This is a great fallacy, fo... the least dampness is absorbed... sole, in its evaporation it abs... heat from the foot, and thus pre... is dangerously checked. This c... be proved by trying the experie... neglecting the rule. The feet... found cold and damp after a sho... although on taking off the shoe... animating it, it will appear to... dry.

The seamen of the new navy... the sailors the men of the nav... must were. The modern wars... almost totally mastless and sail... tions. The masts are not used... the few sails, but coils of var... which are bullet-proof shelters, i... are located the machine guns... death-dealing deck-rakers whic... barbed with the crew of an enem... fighting gun is in use on our wa... for fighting from aloft. These... which can discharge, when r... 1,300 shots a minute, are intende... able or kill the enemy's crew... fire guns are not of this class. T... used to defend battle ships fr... rapidly-moving torpedo boats. T... armor penetrating gun is a n... and the development of this app... fare has progressed so far that th... of these pieces is six inches in... fired with 38 pounds of powder... jetile weighing 100 pounds and... rate of five aimed shots a minute.

To all budding and aspiring... may be commended the statis... cerning novels given in a late... publication. During the last... 1,600 novels have been publish... have succeeded so far that th... asked for at the libraries. Al... same number were published wh... not asked for and failed. The... books were written by 922 pe... whom 50 form a company far in... of the rest, so far as popularity... cerned, and 70 form a company... mind the first; 120 make up a ba... have so far succeeded, as to... small demand for their work... others have reaped neither p... advantage nor fame. Which... summed up in figures, indicat... of those who write one's chance... who succeed is 1-70, and his c... remaining in obscurity and ne... represented by the fraction... which is rather a discouraging c...

It is announced that the Fre... way and street cars are to be fre... out fire. There are various ways... to chemistry, by which heat... generated without what is co... known as fire. The practical ap... of this knowledge, however, h... been utilized, unless those Fran... lists have now been published... explained that the... voice the ph...