

## THE HOME DRESSMAKER.

Plans of Information Which Will Be Found of Value in Her Work.

Wrinkles under the arms of a waist show that the armholes need to be cut deeper.

Cheap percale will not endure the strain of a snug fitting lining, but a good quality will. It is poor economy to use inferior linings.

Black kid gloves are worn with evening costumes which are trimmed in black, but they are not as popular nor as dressy as white lace gloves.

Storm suits are usually made of black or blue serge which has been shrank. The newest storm suits are plain in design, with the skirt at least three inches from the ground.

French chalk will remove grease spots. It allowed to remain for 24 hours and then brushed off it will remove all spots from any light silk without injuring the fabric in any way.

For short waists. Your apparent waist length may be added to by the proper underclothing, well boned lining, and shaping the front of the dress two inches longer than the back in a rounding point.

Tiny handkerchiefs six and a half to nine inches square are sold for 20 cents for trimming with Mechlin or Valenciennes lace an inch and a quarter wide. Allow once and a half more of the edging than the space to be covered.

Cooperative goods should have a cut figure matched at the seams even though the pieces have to be moved up or down the material and a lot of it thus wasted. Allowance of at least a yard to a gown should be made for a plait or a figured fabric if it is to be made with matched seams.

Elderly ladies prefer capes, as they are convenient to slip on and off. Such capes are made of black taffeta, smooth over the shoulders, and are made with a bias flounce. They are lined with silk and edged with a thin fringe or mouseline ruching. Pay at least a dollar a yard for the taffeta.

Cotton shirt waists. Even at this early date it is quite safe to make a white pique, lawn and fancy hemstitch goods, also striped percales, Irish linen and Madras. White is to be the favorite next summer, as it was last. Make the sleeves of the shirt waists small, and use tucks of every description.

Habit-back skirts are still much seen, especially among the ready made suits of a moderate price, but a plain habit back does not now mean an ungainly tight fit. Many women permit their skirts to train from four to six inches on the street, but among the really stylish dressers this uncleanly fashion is rapidly vanishing. Demi-trains properly belong to the house and carriage.

The new skirt is made with one box plait down the center back, spreading gradually at the lower edge and laid four inches wide at the top, where it is firmly caught; the remainder of the plait is pressed into shape and caught with loose stitches here and there. Such skirts are made with either three, five or seven gores, measure four yards at the bottom and have a six-inch interfacing on the edge. All trimmings are omitted on skirts made in this way.

A missionary complained to the government, who warned the tribe that if it eats human flesh its land will be taken away. In the meantime the three chiefs are to suffer for their tribe at the hands of the law.

## EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Secretary Wilson, of Agricultural Department, Makes Report on Work Being Done.

Secretary Wilson has sent to Congress his report of the agricultural experimental stations of the country. It is a voluminous document, and will be of great interest to the farmers. Last year at the Illinois station the work included field experiments with corn, with special reference to the effects of detasseling, root pruning at different depths, and previous treatment of land on the cost of products; culture experiments with sugar beets, cow-peas, feeding experiments with pigs and dairy cattle; variety culture, and other experiments with orchards and small fruits and vegetables; studies of bacterial and fungous disease of plants, especially the smuts of maize and broomcorn, pear blight and apple scab; soil studies and chemical investigation. Chemical and microscopic studies are being made with reference to the effect of breeding corn in protein and fat contents.

Observations have been made on the effect of different depths of cultivation on the moisture content of the soil. Mechanical studies of soils from different parts of the state have been made with the aid of the new apparatus, devised at the station for mechanical analysis of the soil. Experiments of different methods of treatment of soil and with drainage are being conducted on peculiar soils in the southern part of the state.

Cooperative experiments have been continued with sugar beets, in which 900 farmers have taken part, analytical work being done at the station. Special experiments on the durability of the different kinds of wood are being carried on by the horticulturists.

Spraying experiments are being made in the orchards outside of the station. The results of these experiments are given in bulletin prepared by the agricultural department.

## CHARGED WITH MAN-EATING.

Three Indians from British Columbia Will Be Tried for Cannibalism.

Three chiefs of the Alberta band of Indians were brought to Vancouver, B. C., from northern British Columbia to be tried for their lives for eating human flesh.

The offense was committed at a potlatch three weeks ago given by Chief Gilhunk.

During the potlatch the ancient death dance was called for. Martyrs were asked to step into the circle.

Two young bucks and an Indian maiden answered the call and stood near fire, naked, while ten painted savages danced around them, darning at their arms and legs and eating the bleeding mortals.

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Rich Quarts Discovered in a Cave Near Town of Butler-Mysteries Indian.

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## BARONESS HIRSCH'S BEQUESTS.

Value of Those Given to New York Institutions Is at Last Made Public.

It is announced that the bequests made by the late Baroness Hirsch in favor of New York institutions are now available for their objects, and that the funds into which they have been converted will reach this city during the month. The chief beneficiaries of these bequests are the Educational Alliance and the United Hebrew Charities. Their total amount is 7,500,000 francs (\$1,500,000). The fact that these institutions were remembered in the will of the baroness was announced at the time of her death, but the value of the bequests, representing the residue of the Hirsch estate, had not until now been legally settled up.

## CHARCOAL AND YELLOW FEVER.

Dealers in charcoal in Havana are said never to have yellow fever, while in lay circles it is advised always to have it about during its prevalence, because of its absorbing properties, it is presumed.

## Sale of a Large Library.

Francoise Sarcey's library is offered for sale in Paris. It contains over 60,000 volumes, many of them presented copies with the authors' autographs.

## Not Partial to Horse Diet.

The Chicago Record says that Cecil Rhodes is going to England to take a good long rest from his horse diet.

## Strange But True.

It is a curious fact that the best way to make both ends meet is to pursue a straight and honorable career.

Chicago Daily News.

## Hebrews in Austrian Army.

The Austrian army, active and reserve, includes over 2,000 Hebrew officers.

## Spring Skirts.

The spring skirts are going to cling about the hips as much as ever and flare more than ever about the foot. Some of the newest accordion or plaited skirts in the thinner fabrics, that are designed for evening wear, have several rows of frillings put on at the bottom, and this makes the skirts flare out in a very billowy fashion. The petticoats have tucked and corded ruffles that hold out the cloth skirts in a fetching way.—St. Louis Republic.

## PITH AND POINT.

"Strawberries can now be enjoyed all the year round," "So can dried apples."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It sometimes happens that while a man is watching his enemies his friends get the best of him.—Chicago Daily News.

Gerald—"I am not worthy to tie your shoes." Geraldine—"I know it, but you'll have to do it after we're married, just the same."—Town Topics.

People simply cannot "keep" secrets, therefore do not run any risks by telling yours. If you can't keep your secrets, how can you expect others to?—Atchison Globe.

"I never but once put my money in one of these ten-per-cent-a-week concerns." "How did you come out?" "I got ten per cent. The concern got 90."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Doctor—"How many glasses of beer do you drink daily?" Patient—"I will tell you frankly, doctor, if you will first go to the door and make sure my wife isn't listening."—Boston Traveler.

"And now that you have made your debut," said the matron, "do you find the world at your feet?" "No," replied the young debutante. "Most of them are hovering around pap's bank."—Philadelphia North American.

Once upon a time two birds, flying over the desert, were fainting with weariness. "Let us pause at yonder oasis!" said one of the birds. "Oasis!" said the other bird. "How do you know it isn't a woman's hat?" The spirit of skepticism, while it doubtless imparts an air of intellectuality, is sometimes the cause of much unhappiness.—Detroit Journal.

## THE DEER JUMPED.

Why One Man Who Tried Jack-lighting in Maine Decided to Quit the Business.

"Do you see that man over there by the mill-shed; the one with a cane and the scars on his face? Looks as if he'd run up against a threshing machine not so long ago, eh?" said a wood-guide to a New York man staying at Willimantic, Me., last October, hoping to secure a pair of antlers as a trophy of his week's hunting. "Well, he earned those scars fair enough, and a worse shaking-up that he got at the same time, through trying to jack a deer. We guides are all down on that illegal work which stands in the way of honest hunting, and we knew why that man came limping home one night last week too badly used up almost to get there. But we've agreed among ourselves to say nothing to the wardens about it, for the man got his punishment at the time and the deer wasn't hurt."

"This man, being no great of a hunter, made up his mind that he'd bag a deer without going to the trouble of tramping for him. So he rigged up a dark lantern, and borrowed a shotgun, and after dark on a still night went down to the dead water on Ship Pond stream, where deer were pretty likely to be found between dusk and early morning. He set the lantern in the bow of his boat, and, sitting on the middle seat behind it, worked the craft with his paddle softly along the shore. It wasn't long before he caught the shine of a deer's eyes directly ahead, but thinking they were too far away, he tried to work up closer before he risked a shot.

"Now, as probably you know, there's nothing so deceptive to distance as a light seen in the night, and the shine of a wild critter's eyes is the most deceiving of all. The deer was nearer than he thought, but it stood still, with its eyes fixed on the lantern, until the bow of the boat was just ready to bump against the critter. Then, as any old hunter could tell you would happen, it jumped straight for the light. The lantern didn't stand much in its way, or the man behind it; both went down, while the deer went on, flying. By a miracle, the boat wasn't upset, or the man knocked overboard, but when he was able to sit up again on the seat and help himself over, it was hard work for him to determine where he had been hit the hardest. His face was cut by the deer's hoofs, there wasn't a bone in his body that didn't seem jarred out of place, and he was bruised from head to foot.

"Of course the deer was gone, but as the man turned the boat for the shore he saw the wreck of the lantern lodged in a clump of lily pads. Lame and sore as he was, he picked it up and threw it as far as he could out into the stream.

"Once and out," he said, and groaned with the pain of speaking. "No more jack-lighting for me!"

"Of course the story got out; he couldn't keep from telling it to the boys while we were splitting his firewood for him till he could get about. But we don't give it away, except to strangers. He's had his punishment, as I've said, and there's no use raking up-y-gones with a reformed man."

N. Y. Sun.

## MILITARY TAX IN SWITZERLAND.

To punish a man for nonpayment of a certain tax by forbidding him to enter a restaurant in the village in the canton of Berne. Every man in Switzerland must serve in the Swiss army if he is physically capable, and if he be not physically capable he must pay what is called the military exemption tax. The government says, if a man has money to spend for coffee, beer or liquors, he must also have money enough with which to pay his debt to the state. The law cannot prohibit a person from obtaining liquor through the intervention of a friend, but the privilege of dropping into favorite resorts and hobnobbing with friends—a custom which is dear to every Swiss—must be foregone.

N. Y. Sun.

## CARROT SOUP.

Put two ounces of butter or clarified dripping into a stew-pot with an ounce or two of bacon, two small onions sliced, a stick of celery cut into small pieces;

let the stock boil up, draw the pan to the side of the stove where the contents may simmer until the carrots are tender. When they are ready strain the soup and rub the carrots through a sieve; mix the vegetable puree and the soup, then pour back into the sauce pan, and when it has boiled stir in a tablespoonful of flour smoothly mixed with a little cold milk and let the soup boil for a few minutes. Add a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and serve accompanied with little strips of fried bread.—N. Y. World.

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## Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 23 mars 1900.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

Jours échéanciers: 59,982,013 \$0,81,005,703 C.

Autre temps: 10,449,093 \$0,81,084,285 C.

ETAT HEBDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

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