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FASHION FORECAST.

THE PROMISE FOR MATERIALS AND GOWNS FOR EARLY AUTUMN.

Favorite Shapes Are Princess For In doors and Bolere For the Street Stylish Tailor Gowns-The Tournare. As prominent women take time by

the forelock and prepare for fall while summer still lingers, it is well to tell of the march of fashion—of the strides toward autumn that the modistes are making. They are about done with muslins, embroidered lawns and piques and are intent on cheviots and woolens of all descriptions. Materials shown by he New York importers are the smooth faced cloths, the loosely woven Scotch homespun, the smooth, lightweight cheviots and the lightweight tweeds. The tweeds almost invariably show, or a light background in contrasting colors. that looks so like the herringbone stitch Advices from abroad make it appear that the favorite shapes for indoor tot lets will be the princess, and for the



TAILOR MADE TOILETS.

street the bolero or figaro. Felix, Doucet and Laferriere are making these princess dresses in colinnes and bengalines of all soft shades of gray, but the by is making his tailor costumes of shot mohair serge in two shades of dead leaf green and in a golden nut brown that

tone. They are out with the narrow gored skirt and have either the short bolero or the jaunty little jacket trimmed with square pockets and small pearl buttons. For the traveler we are told the sensa tion will be the plaid tailor suit. In New York the tailor gowns are made with great simplicity and the swagger suits are entirely of black proadcloth.

The smooth surfaced cloths also prom-

ise to be favorites for the early autumn coats, many of which will be simply trimmed with strapped seams. It is rumored that the watteau effects in coats will continue. There is promise also of coats with tight fitting backs and loose

The bustle and hoopskirt scare is bout over. It is doubtful, according to best French authorities, if any artificial as light as doughnuts, of a light brown padding or combination of whalebone or steel that might properly be called a ustle appears in the autumn gowns. To be sure, certain indications point to-ward the increasing of the fullness of the skirt at the waist, but as dressmak



GOWN WITH BOLERO BODICE. ing is growing to be more and more an exact science any necessary effect is obthe adjustment of the folds.

Sleeves are undoubtedly smaller, and those large at the top fit closely the arm from the elbow down. Sashes are again in favor for all round bodices. As the eason advances skirts and bodices har nonize more and more, and striking contrasts, we are assured, will soon be thing of the past. ALICE VARNUM

How a Jeweler Cleans Jewels

First have your little box of jeweler' sawdust. To clean the jewels some warm water, castile scap and a soft brush are necessary. A few drops of ammonia in the water will be a help. Scrub them very gently with the brush and a little soap. The brush will re-move the dirt under the stones very easily. Rinse well with hot water, dry in a towel and put in your sawdust till needed. The latter will absorb all moisture that it left, and, when shaken off. will leave the gems very brilliant. Put them into it each time after wearing. They will keep clean for a long time, a the sawdust removes particles of dirt. Castile soap contains less greese than any other kind; hence its use for this

It must be borne in mind that milk, although seemingly a drink, is solid food as soon as it reaches the stomach, so that although it is a fluid and is drunk as such, it does not, and should not, take the place of water, which to children is so necessary. Very young children often suffer severely from thirst, particularly in frosty or hot weather, because their nurses mistaken ly suppose they have had as much drink as they needed when the basin of bread and milk has been disposed of.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

To express distance truthfully and attractively is one of the most difficult branches of landscape sketching. It is impossible for the eye to see objects at different distances with the same clear-ness at the same instant. To prove this, select some small object in the fore-ground of a view. You will see it with distinctness, but those in the background will be blurred. Now look at some object in the background. Immediately the nearer will lose clearness and be-

come indefinite.
Let us suppose these objects are a rail fence with a grassy bank beyond. You look at the fence, and you see its ever detail, while those of the bank are blended and indistinct. Next you consider the bank. At once almost every blade of grass becomes visible, and the fence fades into obscurity.

The question now arises, How car such a complicated effect be rendered? The answer is obvious. The fence is nearer to you, so draw it with all the clearness and distinctness of which it is susceptible. There must be no vacancy, on the one hand, to annoy the eye, and on the other, no sharpness of detail to destroy the true force and value of the foreground object. In view of these considerations Standard Designer gives the

Soften the markings of detail in any distant object, especially when a nearer one is required to project from it. In a subject composed of foliage the leaves of the more distant trees must be partially suppressed as they approach the outline of those nearer the eye, and if one mountain has to appear separated from another the outlines and details of the more distant should be treated with greater delicacy as they approach the edges of the nearer form.

Ribbon Belts.

With blouses and round waists are worn a variety of belts. When the bel is of ribbon, a huge center bow of ribbon



s often the finish used. Sometimes

extra wide ribbon is swathed round the waist and finished off with a folded and tapering end, which is secured at the left side under a graceful bow of loops and ends to match.

Fritters are a pretty addition to a innoheon table when any visitor elects to arrive unexpectedly. They should be color, and crisp as a cracker. Some bright looking preserve should be select ed as an accompaniment. Use a pint of flour, half a pint of milk, a tablespoonful of salad oil or butter, a teaspoonful salt, 2 eggs. Beat the eggs light. Add the milk and sugar to them. Pour half of this mixture on the flour, and when beaten light and smooth add the re-mainder and the oil. Fry in boiling lard or butter, dropping in a tablespoonful of batter at a time only. Each should look like a puffy ball. Serve on a dish with a spoonful of peach or guava jelly

between each fritter.

A Persillade. Lean cold roast beef is the best for this, and two or three small slices are sufficient. Cut the meat into dice, chop finely a handful of fresh, crisp parsley sprinkle over the beef, which should be put into a shallow china dish. A few minutes before it is required dress the beef as a salad with salt, pepper, and mustard, vinegar and oil, in the proportion of a half teamoonful each of the former, 2 and 4 tablespoonfuls each of the latter in the order named. Stiv lightly and serve with a salad spoon

A Good Peach Custard.

Line the bottom of a pudding dish ties up. Fill these with soft o Make a rich cornstarch custard, stir over peaches. Cover with a thick meringue, which lightly brown. Serve

To Clean Mirrors.

Sponge them perfectly free from all dirt, drying with soft cloths, and when quite dry rub a little powdered blue over the glass, polishing it finally with soft old silk handkerchief.

This. That and the Other Paint can be removed from glass b ubbing it with hot strong vinegar. Celery, olives or radishes are place n flat dishes.

About the proper amount of sugar for ice cream is six ounces to each quart of ream. With less sugar the ice cream is not so smooth, and more is apt to make it too rich, so it will not beat up so well and will melt quicker.

A bag of flaxseed soaked in water for time makes a good wash for varnished paint and keeps the paint bright. A little borax added to the water in which flannel and other woolen goods are washed keeps the texture soft

A little finely grated or chopped lem on peel and a little of the lemon juice are a very nice substitute for capers of parsley in butter sauce, to eat with boiled mutton.

A teaspoonful of the best whisky add ed to a cup of beef tea for an invalid is an excellent way to give a stimulant.

A pinch of powdered sugar and an other of cornstarch beaten in with the yolks of eggs will keep an omelet from collapsing. Beat the whites stiff and then cut them into the yolks.

ne War Dissolting Fowls and Slicing Carving is a desirable accomplishment and ought to be acquired by both exes. It is true that the present style f serving meats and birds is fast banishing the necessity of carving at the



CARVING A LEG OF MUTTON. ats are carved at the table. sharp knife is requisite and a thin, well In carving a turkey cut off the wing

searest you first, then the leg and the second joint; then slice the breast until a rounded, ivory shaped piece appears. Insert the knife between that and the bone and separate them. This part is the nicest bit of the breast. Next comes the "merry thought." After this turn ver the bird a little, and just below the breast you will find the "ovster. which you separate as you did the in-ner breast. The side bone lies beside the rump, and the desired morsel can be taken out without separating the whole bone. Proceed the same way upon the other side. The fork need not An experienced carver will dissect in fowl as easily as you can break an egg or cut a potato. He retains his seat manages his hands and elbows artistically and is perfectly at his ease. There is no difficulty in the matter. It only requires knowledge and practice; and these should be taught in the family, each child taking his or her turn.

Chickens and partridges are carved in the same way. The trail of a wood-cock on a bit of toast is the choicest bit tridge.

In carving beef, mutton, lamb and veal thin, smooth and neat slices are desirable. Cut across the grain, taking care to pass the knife through to the bones of the meat.

In carving a leg of mutton the best slices are obtained from the center by cutting from 1 to 9, and some very good cuts are found on the broad end from 5 to 6. Some epicures prefer slices nearer the knuckle, but they are dry. The cramp bone is a delicacy and is obtained by outting down to the bone at semicircular direction to 8. The fat so esteemed by-many lies on the ridge 5.
When served, it should be ornamented with a frill or cut paper to . conceal the bone of the leg. By turning over the meat some excellent slices are found and can be cut lengthwise. These practical directions are from an illustrated article prepared originally for The

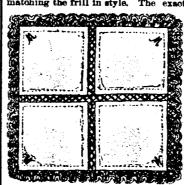
Madam Abroad.

The coat and skirt style is an infinite boon to the traveler who does not wish to be troubled with much baggage, and with trifling additions, many changes can be rung upon one costume. A tailor made coat and skirt of gray or fawn colored serge is the most serviceable costume for traveling. The coat should be made to wear open or closed, and care must be taken that it is not too heavy.

There should be also plenty of pockets in it and the skirt. Two or three usefu blouses and waistocats, with a dark d'hote wear, are all the dresses really cessary, but an extra and smarter one if there should be room for it, is useful Many are the devices for carrying coin in safety, and belts with a multitude of small pockets are convenient, but unbecoming to the figure. Small leather pockets attached to the lower part of the corset will be found the best metho

of carrying money. A Novel Teacloth.

The teacloth suggested today forms pretty change from the ordinary em broidered teacloth which is generally used. This teacloth is made from four linen or cambric handkerchiefs joined together with lace insertion and frilled with lace. Lay your handkerchiefs with pared and halved clear stones, oav- which should be embroidered in the corners with the owner's initials monogram-flat on a table, setting over the fire until quite thick and pour them about 2% inches apart. Then over peaches. Cover with a thick me-tack to them the two long strips of in sertion, as suggested by the sketch. The insertion should be 21/2 inches wide and may be either of torchon or finer lac matching the frill in style. The exac



FIVE O'CLOCK TEACLOTH.

ount of lace and insertion will de pend upon whether you choose handkerchiefs of ladies' or men's size Roughly speaking, however, you will want from 3% yards to 4 yards of lace. The frill looks none the prettier for being too thickly plaited, but ample fullness must be allowed at the corners. The neatest way of joining the insertion to the handkerchiefs is to overcast it, edge to edge, with the cambric, and in the same way the lace frill should be sewed to the border. In putting on this frill you will find that the easiest way to regulate the fullness is to mark th ace at four different portions, pinning each equal portion to the corners. Tea-cloths of this description sell very well

Decline of Croquet—Tennis a Club Game

FASHIONS IN ATHLETICS.

In no department, perhaps, does fashion make its laws more severe than in that of sports. Where a game has once begun to lose favor it follows the downward path swiftly, and no power is great enough to bring it back. Archery is one of the best examples of a dead sport. In its day, which lasted from 1876 into the early eighties, it had s furore almost as great as that of cycling It is not strictly true to say that ore-

quet is entirely out of date, though as far as its old form is concerned this is about the case. From the mild lawn game once so familiar a scientific croquet has been developed, which is much like billiards in the skill which it requires to play it well. Dirt courts leveled until perfectly true, wickets so small as just to admit the bassage of the ball and short handled, long headed mailets are the characteristics of the

Whether lawn tennis has seen its best days is a rather vexed question. There is no doubt that golf has charmed away a few of its friends, but it is also true that in most cases these were the veter-



ins, who were perhaps glad to welcome the new sport as an excuse for dropping find too active. Tennis is now almost courts which used to be seen on country places everywhere having been largely

There is justice in the general claim that cycling has hurt all other sports to some extent, but there is another side of the question not so generally recognized, says the writer of the foregoing in the New York Tribune, who explains as follows: Cycling has brought thousands eroise whatever or interested themselves with other sports through the very fact of being engaged in one. It provides such an easy and pleasant means of getting to the golf course or tennis court or ballfield that in scores of in stances which might be cited it has led its followers to take up those sports as well. One of its greatest advantages is that it need not necessarily interfere with the pursuit of other exercises, but may be and often is combined with

them with the happiest results. In this connection are furnished some imported models of cycling suits that are not only decidedly natty in appearance, but exceedingly convenient, com fortable and well adapted to the wheel

Lemon pie made with one crust is prime favorite with some people who frown upon other varieties of that much ssailed article, ple. For this, butter an earthenware dinner plate, line it with a good pie crust and make a little wall an inch high of the paste around the edge. Fill this with a custard composed of 2 cups of boiling water, 2 cups of sugar, 4 eggs, 2 lemons (grated rind and juice), a piece of butter the size of an egg and 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Rub the cornstarch smooth with a little cold water and stir it into the it looks clear. Have ready the sugar and butter rubbed together and pour the holling mixture over them. When near ly cold, add the yolks of the eggs and the white of one and the grated rind slice of bread upon it and press the and the juice of the lemons. Pour this slices firmly together. Trim off the mixture into your cases of pastry and crusts and cut the sandwich into bake for balf an hour. Beat the white of the 3 remaining eggs stiffly with 3 tablespoonfuls of fine white sugar, and when the pie is set spread it over the top, sprinkle it with sugar and return slightly brown.

Digestible Food. One of the biggest mistakes about food which people make is to forget that the true value of food to anybody is the measure of its digestibility. Half nound of cheese is vastly more nour shing, as regards its mere composition, than half a pound of beef, but while the beef will be easily digested and thus be of vast service to us the cheese is pu out of court altogether for ordinary folks by reason of indigestibility. We should bear this rule in mind when we hear people comparing one food with another in respect to their chemical

This is the time of the year to pay particular attention to the cellar. Do not forget that fresh lime absorbs the noisture and will freshen a cellar. It is also said it will prevent malarial troubles. The windows of a cellar should be opened at night and closed in the day time. In that way a cellar will emain dry and healthful for the house

Milk In Hot Weather, The young housekeeper knows wel enough the difficulty of preserving milk sweet in hot weather and will doubtless e glad of a little hint upon the subject To prevent it from becoming sour spoiling the cream scald new milk very terfly bows in ribbon of the two prevailgently, without letting it boil, and set ing colors attach the escu it aside in the pan it has been heated in. rest to the top of the chair.

AT TEETHING TIME.

ing, a firmly attached india rubber ring is the best. Hard substances, such as

coral and ivory, are not good, as they tend to harden the gums, making it

more difficult for the teeth to come through. Some children get into the

troubles and send them to sleep when

nothing else will satisfy. Though some

mothers will not allow the habit, there

harmful in it. If continued when the

child gets older, the practice is easily

put a stop to by painting the offending digit with a little bitter aloes.

know the times and order in which the

temporary, or milk, teeth usually appear in a healthy baby. It is almost im-

possible to make hard and fast rules as

be out, for children vary so in this re-

spect. In some the first incisor come through considerably before the gener

ally accepted period, while in others it may not make its appearance until very much later. It depends chiefly upon the

general health and condition of the in-fant; but, normally speaking, we may take the following from an English au-

thority as a standard from which, as

At the seventh month the two center

each side of these. The eye teeth do not come through until the eighteenth

month, the next to appear being the first double teeth, or molars, from the

minth to the twelfth month. The re-

maining two double tooth make their

appearance about the twenty-fourth

month, completing the set of 20; which

constitute the temporary, or milk, teeth.

Use of the Pedal.

Do not use the pedal in such a man

per as to mix two tones of the melody

A melody is supposed to be sung by an

individual. When two tones of the same melody are sounding together, it imme-

diately suggests that there must be more

the bass tone, sounded by the left hand,

distinctness-upon much the same prin-

little more indistinct, as it generally is in nature. The pedal is also used in

while intervening matter is being play-

Use the pedal whenever you desire

tones to continue sounding after the fin

sounding belong to the same chord, re

continued into a chord to which it does

not belong a dissonance results, which

Salt Mackerel.

Soak a good sized mackerel, skin side

up, for 12 hours in cold water, wash carefully, place in a large, deep frying

pan, cover with cold water, put over the fire and let come to a boil; set on

the back of the range to simmer for half

an hour longer. Remove the fish to a

ful of butter, with pepper and lemon

finely chopped parsley, spread this over the fish and garnish with parsley greens.

Butter the bread lightly, spread over

one slice a thick layer of clives cut in

small please with a little meroppeles

dressing spread over. Lay the other

Cushioned Chair.

may be rendered attractive with ename

ing and the addition of cushions. Cove

the rush set with a shaped cushion

A chair of rustic wood foundation

try, cretonne or silk outlined with

a ribbon which heads a frill in pongee

silk. Loops of ribbon invisibly secure i

to the back and front legs. Large but-

ing colors attach the escutcheon head

or embellishment.

rule, there is not much deviation?

Young mothers may be interested to

Suitable Substance For Baby to Bite-Or ART FITMENTS WHICH CONCEAL With regard to the most suitable sub-STRUCTURAL DEFECTS. stance for the baby to bite while teeth-

> doors - Archway For a Narrow Hall. Overdoors Increase Apparent Height Woods Employed Must Harmoniae.

habit of sucking their thumbs at this time, and those who do so have the best Archways and overdoors are simple itments very much used and inde comforter and "gumetick" of all. It is almost necessary to many of the prevail just the right consistency, always to be found and will often soothe their little fully helpful in hiding structural defects. An archway fixed between two



rooms in place of folding doors will take away the ugly squareness of the opening and make quite a pretty addition. Then, again, in a long narrow hall, what better treatment can we devise than to erect a handsome archway about four feet from the entrance door ly disguise the passagelike appearance which it must otherwise have? Or, should the staircase go up at the end of the hall, a double archway across both stairs and passage, as shown in the the lustration below, gives quite a picturesque effect and hides its ungainly pro-portions. With all eastern decorations archways play a most important part, and they are frequently fixed in a window recess to form a sort of lounge.

than one person singing, and that one of them must be singing wrong. The most common use of the pedal is to hold Wherever they are these fitments must naturally be in keeping with the until the chord belonging to it is heard with it, explains a writer in Music, who furniture, and, if possible, should be of also mentions another use of the redal. the same wood. All and every kind of Schumann and other modern writers wood may be employed for them, oak, walnut, chippendale, mahogany, paintoften use the pedal to secure blending in the treble and base, and a certain ined wood and even the modest bamboo, and each may be made to look well ciple as painters sometimes smear with when appropriately applied.
Oak and walnut figure generally in the thumb the lines where two contrasting colors join, in order to leave it a

the dining room, hall and library. Chippendale, mahogany and painted wood belong more to the drawing room, while bamboo may be found useful in a bed room or ordinary sitting room.

The overdoor, while being a most inexpensive erection in comparison with



ABCHWAT AND SCREEN FOR HALL. its importance, is an immense improve ment in almost any room or hall. It lends importance to the entrance and increases the apparent height. It is readily fixed without any cutting away of existing woodwork and can be elaborate or simple in design, according to the requirements of the situation. These are usually made in the same wood as the door itself, although this is not a hard and fast rule. In this, as in most things connected with decorations re must be guided to some extent by individual taste.

A Word About Glove The white and light colored kid, with black stitchings, is still much worn, but has certainly lost ground for spe-cial wear. A fine kid, with plain back, is decidedly good form, as is also a gen-nine dogskin, with heavy stitching, for morning wear, while the delicate and fine quality suede, in black or colors, still remains the glove of gloves for the a little fanciful lately in the matter of fastenings for her particular hand cov erings. The ordinary button is out of favor, and we have instead to draw our gloves together with some dainty bead of pearl, coral or even paste, and in such trifles does our lady of modes show her growing love for the costly and

Ladies' Boots.

There is a disposition to wear the try and hard wear the public is taking to cork soles, which are introduced above the leather ones. Not content with white shoes and white boots, women are now wearing boots with black fronts and white uppers. Boots with brown tops and a black golosh are also in order

Claret Punch.

One bottle of claret, one-fourth the uantity of ice water, 2 lemons sliced and one-half oup of powdered sugar. Cover the sliced lemon with sugar and let it stand ten minutes. Add the water. pounded ice in each glass before filling

CHEMINS DE FER.

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ont so, vis on route.

JOHN KILKENY, Div. Pace. Ages.

C.P. ATMORE, G.P. A., Louisville, Ky.

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