

SUMMER MILLINERY.

Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons That Seem to Be in General Favor.

As the season progresses one notes the increase in the popularity of heliotrope in its many shades. Sometimes the color is so light as to be a pale lavender, and again it is deep enough to be taken for dahlia.

one's self, one's gown and the time and places where it will be worn oftentimes requires quite a good deal of study. The best results is most likely to be achieved with a fine straw of shape and color that is fashionable, though not pronounced; have trimming fine yet simple, arrange it with thought as to the smart effect, and see that it is kept immaculate.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties in Millinery, Toilet Accessories and Children's Costumes.

A good many flat white and black leghorns are shown by the milliners; the white are trimmed with dotte point d'esprit and white feathers.

Small flower bonnets daily grow more popular. A pretty one worn by a girl with very black hair, was of black tulle with a wreath about the edge of small poppies without foliage, and crushed close together.

Stockings this summer will be worn of a shade to match the costume, a new fancy for having every thing match being the expensive tendency this season.

Another heliotrope hat partakes of the turban effect, though the shape is different. The crown is high and rather square, and the rolling brim, which is very high in the back, slopes off from each side to the front, where it becomes quite narrow and does not roll at all.

Parasols have very long handles to allow for the height of the hats worn underneath them, and about half way down the handles is tied, invariably, a large ribbon-loop to match the parasol in color.

From Paris come little handkerchiefs of dark-red silk embroidered with small fine needlework about the edges in white, pale blue or pink.

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Little sailor costumes of white duck, with long trousers flared at the foot in nautical fashion will be very much worn by young men from the age of five to seven. These suits have the sleeves collar and the front edge of the sailor blouse trimmed with narrow bands of blue with blue anchors embroidered in the corner of the deep collars and on the sleeves.

Druggist (to customer)—There you are, sir; a two-cent stamp. Can I do any thing else for you, sir? Customer—Well, or—would you cash a small check? Save me the trouble of going to the bank. Druggist—With pleasure. Any thing else, sir? Customer—I believe I will put one of these almanacs in my pocket, and that's all, I think, this morning.

A Rushing Business.

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Druggist—thanks. Won't you have a glass of soda water with me?—X. F. Sna.

—In Rondout, N. Y., there is a restaurant that displays printed cards which convey to customers information of what may be obtained there. One of the signs reads as follows: "Lamb chops;" another, "oyster stewes;" another, "all kinds of pices;" another, "oyster frieses," etc.

A man walked into the place, and after looking at the signs, blandly asked the clerk for a "piccies of pices."—Chicago Times.

"Man's queer inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn; my mind is for peace." This poetic paraphrase John Marks Poole, a London printer, wrote on a slip of paper as his reason for committing suicide. He cut the blood-vessels in his arm with a pair of scissors and bled slowly to death.

Philadelphia Press.

FOOLISH MR. BOWSER.

His Experience as a Horse-Owner Graphically Described By His Wife.

When Mr. Bowser suggested the idea of buying a horse I opposed it, not because it seemed a useless piece of extravagance, but because I feared that he would be made the victim of sharpers. I didn't put it in that way, of course. I simply remarked: "Why, dear, we are so handy to the street cars, you know, and neither of us cares much about riding out."

"Yes, but horses are bound to go up, and I'm offered a fine beast at a great sacrifice."

"We got a cow at a great sacrifice once."

"Oh, we did, eh? I thought you'd be flinging that up presently! Whose fault was it that we had to sell the cow?"

"Well, but I wouldn't buy a horse now."

"May be you wouldn't. You are not buying a horse, as I understand it. When I don't know enough to run my business I'll turn it over to a woman."

As he was evidently nettled with me, I dropped the subject at once, but I knew from the way he bounced the cuspidor across the room that he had his mind set on a horse. And it was scarcely eight o'clock next morning before five or six strange men were trotting horses up and down the alley to show off their points. I took a seat at a side window to watch them, but Mr. Bowser soon entered the house and called out:

"Mrs. Bowser, if you knew how prominent your red hair was through that window you'd take some other seat!"

"I changed to another room from which I could see through the closed blind, and presently all the men and horses went away but one. The man had a red nose and a squint-eye, and the horse was a raw-boned, lumbering, gaunt animal of uncertain age and color. I wouldn't have bought such a horse for the plop, but Mr. Bowser seemed to be hard hit.

"Sure he's a Dreadnaught, are you?" he queried as he lifted up the animal's big feet as if he expected to find a trade mark on the hoof.

"Look here, Bowser, old man," replied squint-eye as he combed out the horse's mane with his fingers. "this is to be a square deal. Any man asks you you knows that you are 'up' on horseflesh. Might just as well try to describe a horn jockey as you. He's a Dreadnaught or I don't want a cent."

"A little old," said Mr. Bowser, as he looked into the horse's mouth.

"Well, how old?"

"Past eight."

"I won't deny it, Bowser—no, I won't. What would be the use? That horse is in his ninth year, but that's in his favor. He's settled. He knows what's what. No prancing around to scare your wife when he sees a bit of paper. Ah! Bowser, but you've bought horses before to-day—hundreds of 'em!"

"Just a little off, I see?"

"Just a little dry, and that's the fault of the stable-boy. Two or three poultices will bring 'em out all O. K."

"Isn't exactly my color," said Mr. Bowser, as he stood off and squinted both eyes.

"See here, Bowser, don't take me for a cucumber!" replied red nose. "Don't I know that that is a boss color—dirt and dust-proof—best in the world to stand the sun? And don't you know it, and won't you pay twenty-five dollars extra on account of it?"

Mr. Bowser looked pleased, and after whistling softly to himself for a minute, he said:

"Well, Peters, what's the lowest?"

"Two hundred, Bowser, and not a cent less to any human being."

"Make it \$150."

The squint-eyed man put on an injured look and turned his gaze into a vacant lot.

"Well, say \$175."

"Mr. Bowser," he replied, as he slowly turned about, "don't I know and you know that I'm sacrificing that boss? Isn't he worth \$200 of any man's money just as he stands? And you want to split hairs with a man who is square with you?"

"Oo, well, lead him into the barn and I'll count out the money."

And that's the way the horse changed hands. Mr. Bowser had no sooner tied him up in the stall than he started after him and oats. He was hardly out of sight when I heard an awful thrashing in the barn and went out there to find the beast cribbing and kicking. He pulled back and broke his halter while I was there and as I couldn't do any thing I ran into the house. Not a word was said until after dinner. Mr. Bowser was just bursting to tell me of his purchase, but he managed to hold in until we were clear of the dining-room, then he said:

"I've bought a horse. The doctor had advised me to ride in the saddle for my health."

"What is the matter with your health?"

"Lung trouble."

"Oh! I didn't know it. Well, are you going to ride?"

"Just going to saddle! Watch us as we come down the alley."

I watched. The horse came first and when the dust settled I saw Mr. Bowser lying on his back on the ground. It seemed the horse objected to saddle exercise. I ran out to assist Mr. Bowser, but he got on his feet and waved me off and explained:

"I—I think somebody scared him! Go in and mind the baby."

When a boy brought the horse back Mr. Bowser tied him up and broke the tether over his back, and he looked so down-hearted that crying that I

GRASS VARIETIES.

Advantages of Changing Waste Lands Into Permanent Pastures.

We do not pay sufficient attention to the stocking of permanent pastures. All lands that will produce good grass, but which are too rough or otherwise unsuited to cultivation, should be seeded down to a variety of grasses and kept as permanent pastures.

Varities not suited to one area will retain a foothold in other spaces and prevent any weak spots, the whole in the end forming a dense, compact sod that will furnish early and late pasture and will not be poached by the stock grazing thereon.

In the meadow it is necessary that the grasses sown should ripen together, or nearly so. Meadow grasses are to be cut and cured into hay. In the pasture the grass should not be allowed to rise to the seed head. In fact, it should be pastured close enough to see that the herbage shall always be tender and succulent. It will be of advantage on every farm if all hilly, rocky, stumpy land be laid down to permanent pasture, the latter at least until the stumps can be easily removed. It is the best possible use to which such lands can be put. To assist in this the following list, with the quantities of seed to be sown, will be worthy of trial. The list is tabulated both for meadow and pasture, the omissions in the meadow column being varieties not adapted to meadows. The list is for good meadow and pasture soils such as our prairie loams are composed of. The totals are pounds of seed per acre:

These quantities of seed may seem large to some. They are not so for pasture, and the best cultivators now sow heavily for hay. It gives a full burden of fine grass quickly, and there are no weak spots. The list gives seven varieties for hay and eleven for pasture. For lands subject to occasional overflow the following list may be tried:

Table with 3 columns: Grass Variety, Seed per Acre (pounds), and Seed per Acre (pounds). Rows include Timothy, Red clover (biennial), Red clover (perennial), Orchard grass, Meadow fescue, Meadow foxtail, Blue grass, Ryegrass, White clover, and Total.

Costly Dresses Recently Made in Paris for a Chicago Heiress.

The wedding gown is of thickly coated gros de Naples. The narrow-plaited court train is over four yards long; near the tournure it is shaped into two small wings, on which the long point of the corsage rests. The heavy train and the front drapery are softened in effect by an underskirt made entirely of Malines illusion thickly quilted at the lower edge, then twisted into bands and bows. In the twists nestle garlands of orange blossoms, and the radiations to the invariable French rule that a wedding dress must be high in the neck, this is cut low in V shape and trimmed with soft illusion quiltings, garnished with orange-blossom buds; elbow sleeves of illusion. Over this toilette will be thrown a veil, made to order, of rare point applique; this will extend to the edge of the train and fall over the bride's face a la Juive. The bridal wreath, made in the form of a diadem, will be of orange blossoms mixed with a few branches of myrtle. It is the style at present to mingle the French and German, emblematic blossoms and leaves.

An elegant reception dress is a combination of faded pink and old gold silk. Two wide panels, which are gathered about the waist; separate in front and reveal wide bands of pink lined with gold and artistically knotted into elongated loops, the last ones resting on the lower flounce of the skirt. The left panel of old gold is heavily covered with sheaves of wheat increased in bands of arabesque embroidery, with gold thread in relief and edged all around with drooping olives of gold; the right panel is of pale pink. The train is made of two detached widths of goods, one of old gold, whose lower edge is heavily fringed, and the other of amber-velvet lined with pink and arranged to look as if turned by accident. The pointed and delicate corsage of pink-silk has amber-velvet bretelles and a plastron of old-gold lace; the sleeves of the same are fastened just above the velvet with bands of velvet. Above, two points of old-gold silk come from the shoulder and form caps over the sleeves. The whole of the bodice is trimmed with drooping olives of gold.

These two dresses were the only ones to which trains were attached. The other gowns looked more girlish in their simplicity and grace. One ball dress was particularly effective. It was of ivory crepe lisse, embroidered in stripes, with paniers; and having black draperies of Louis XVI. ivory watered silk, mingled with narrow stripes of old pink and electric green; the whole thrown over an old pink underdress. The front of the skirt was irregularly draped with crepe lisse, caught up by loose rosettes and long ends of old pink and electric green ribbons. The pointed, low corsage was of Louis XVI. silk; plastrons of tulle with tiny pink and green ribbons run through pink velvet bretelles; short puffed sleeves, strewn with innumerable ends of narrow ribbons.

A pale-blue silk dinner dress has a skirt edged with fluffly flounces of light-blue English crepe shot with small blue pearls. The left side is a mass of irregularly-placed pinked ruffles of blue silk, mingled here and there with puffs of crepe. The light-blue drapery on the other side is panned with a wide band of ivory satin, in which are embroidered flocks of tiny humming-birds of light plumage resting on small garlands of honey-suckles. A black drapery of blue silk forms wings about the tournure. The corsage of blue silk has a pointed plastron of tulle, embroidered with small blue pearls; the bretelles of humming-bird satin are trimmed with pearl fringe. The short sleeves of tulle have appliques of humming-birds on the shoulders.—Paris Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Lightning struck a tree near Nevin, Ind., the other day. Near the tree was a large pond. Soon after the tree was struck the water in the pond began sinking and in a few days the pond was perfectly dry.

CONCERNING BADGERS.

Prominent Characteristics of These Interesting and Plucky Creatures.

Badgers have never been familiar to people in the Eastern States, but are common in the Northwest. Their habits of life are suited to an open country, with a dry soil, such as lies along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. In the "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" there is given a good and entertaining account of these creatures. Badgers are more commonly found round prairie-dog towns than anywhere else, and they get their chief food by digging up the prairie-dogs and gophers with their strong forearms and long, stout claws. They are not often found wandering away from their homes in the daytime, but if so caught, are easily run down and killed. A badger is a most desperate fighter, and an overmatch for a coyote, his hide being very thick, and his form so squat and strong that it is hard to break his back and legs, while his sharp teeth grip like a steel trap. A very few seconds allow him to dig a hole in the ground, into which he can back all except his head; and when thus placed, with his rear and flanks protected, he can beat off a dog many times his own size. A young badger one night came up round the ranch-house, and began gnawing at some bones left near the door. Hearing the noise, one of my men took a lantern and went outside. The glare of the light seemed to make the badger stupid, for after looking at the lantern a few moments, it coolly turned and went on eating the scraps of flesh on the bones, and was knocked on the head without attempting to escape.—Youth's Companion.

—"Young Prophet" writes: "Our club, the Junior Americans, has just made a series of forecasts on the Presidential nominations for 1888. Shall I send them to you?" No, no, young man, don't send them; bring them; we can then get at you more easily. We got a forecast at one of you fellows last week, and he was heard to say, as they loaded him into the ambulance, "What will be the good of elections after the world is destroyed?"—Bar-dette.

Notes on the Principal Points to be Considered in Seed Selection.

We firmly believe that the matter of color is of no importance, economically considered, hence do not discuss it. The matter of prime importance is to secure the largest possible yield of shelled corn, and to this all other points are subordinate. It is of much importance that the ears be true to type, have even diameters, good length, well-shaped kernels, and all the kernels be hard and well glazed. We consider it practically impossible to press the first point too far, as nature is not likely to permit the percent of shelled corn to become so great as injuriously to affect the cob. At present seventy percent of ears, or fifty-six pounds of shelled corn, is customarily taken as a bushel. This allows twenty per cent for cob, yet we have grown corn which on accurate test gave less than twelve per cent of cob to every bushel of shelled corn.

This much-to-be-desired point of large per cent of shelled corn can be truly said to be the culmination of the lesser points. For without securing a true, well-bred type of ear there is no certainty that the results obtained one year will be realized the next. Evenness of diameters at butt and tip, and being well filled over at these points, are of great importance. The rows should be straight, and selected with a view of eliminating the prominent furrow between the rows, which is so often noticed.

The shape of kernel is also important. To meet our ideal, it should be square or nearly so on the outer end, and wedge-shaped below. This shape of kernel is usually closely packed on the cob, which is to be desired. The kernel should be well glazed over at the top. The absence of this, or what is sometimes called hackberry corn, indicates that the corneous matter has not extended upward from the base of the kernel far enough to maintain its full shape, hence it crinkles at the outer end. Besides being rough to handle, there is an actual deficiency of the valuable portion of the kernel. This corneous matter can

be easily distinguished by making a cross section of the kernel, the starchy matter being much whiter than it. In flint corn it extends clear over the end of the kernel, hence their full oval appearance.

On the presence or absence of the corneous matter depends the hardness of the kernel, and also, to some extent, the specific gravity, as evidenced by the soft corns, of which we will speak later.

The matter of actual dimensions of ear must be suited to the locality where grown and the habits of the variety. Some of the small-eared sorts are very late, and some of those with quite large ears are reasonably early. One year ago we made a very extensive examination of forty-four varieties of dent corn, grown side by side, to learn what we might about the typical ear for this latitude.

The average of these varieties are well expressed in the following tables:

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Average (English) in inches. Rows include various corn varieties like Golden Wonder, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Average number of rows. Rows include various corn varieties like Golden Wonder, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Average yield in bushels. Rows include various corn varieties like Golden Wonder, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Average weight of cob to bushel of shelled corn. Rows include various corn varieties like Golden Wonder, etc.

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