EXCHANGING DRESSES.

PEOPLE WHO SUPPLY EXPENSIVE COSTUMES FOR A SONG.

Where the Four Hundred of New York Sell Their Old Raiment and How Many of the Four Hundred Thousand Secure Beautiful Gowns for a Small Price.

It is pretty generally understood that when a man of fashion has tired of his slightly worn clothing he disposes of it with reckless generosity to his valet or butler, or to any needy friend or relative who will take it out of his way. But what becomes of the gowns the fashionable woman wears once and then discards forever? They are never seen again, but they are utterly useless to the servants, and to bestow upon poor relations the Worth or Felix creations of gauze and brocade would be like giving Dresden china to a man who has nothing to eat.

Sometimes one is tempted to believe that there is a kind of dress heaven to which these wonderful confections which flit before us for a moment are translated without touch of human hands. How many a woman would like to revel in the glories of such a paradise.

But there is a more tangible solution to the question of what the fashionable woman does with her gowns. A novel—scarcely [illegible]—sort of dress exchange gives occupation to many gentlewomen of modest means, behind the veil of most profound gentility. The most flourishing exchange is so managed that the proprietor's own husband never dreams that his clever wife clothes her daughters off the proceeds of buying and selling other people's gowns.

These places are never advertised, for publicity would speedily kill patronage. One woman whispers to another of the wonderful bargains to be found at Mme. B——'s, and one matron suggests to another the advantage of leaving her cast off finery in this market. The woman proprietor is necessarily one of the elect, knowing and known of a large circle of friends.

COSTLY GOWNS CHEAP.

Perhaps her husband has lost his money; perhaps his income will not keep the daughters in Paris gowns and pay the caterer for balls and dinners. The lady begins in a small way to act as mediator between the women who would like to sell a gown and some other friend whom she fancies it will suit, and all for a small premium. But when larger custom is secured she deals in more important affairs. A society woman who goes to many dinners and balls finds at the close of the season a large number of valuable gowns on her hands.

Each has been worn but once, or possibly twice, and cannot be worn again. She sends them by private messenger to the exchange, and they are sold for whatever they will bring, generally about half their value, the seller receiving a commission on the amount she manages to secure for the gowns. Perhaps a lady gets a mauve gown that she cannot wear. That, too, goes quickly to the woman, who perhaps knows some one it will suit and notifies her. A lady going into mourning usually has many gowns, and jewels as well, to be sold, all of which bring a fair price.

Now as to the purchasers. They, too, are ladies either of a different social circle from those who sell from another town, or perhaps of small means, who would never dream of buying gowns in a second hand place, but can find wonderful bargains in these exchanges.

The woman who goes to many dinners to a season very often buys for $100 a dinner gown costing $300, and made of most expensive and elegant material, which can be remodeled into every appearance of a new gown. And women hangers on to the rim of society's bright circle are glad to avail themselves of the gowns for which they would not pay first cost.

One lady has bought almost her entire summer outfit at a brown stone house in the fashionable district where a man in buttons opens the door and the elegantly dressed woman who receives her looks less like a shopkeeper than like a queen.

HOW RICH WOMEN GET MONEY.

Another point. Occasionally the woman who drives in her carriage with servants in livery on the box has less hard cash to call her own than the maid who combs her hair. And such a woman is very glad to sell the old bits of jewelry that perhaps her husband has forgotten that he gave her, or to raise a little money on her diamonds for a time of need. Jewelers in good standing will not purchase a lady's jewels without asking too many uncomfortable questions, consulting the husband, perhaps, or the father, when her comfort and safety depends on the greatest secrecy in the transaction.

It is an interesting, and to the wife an aggravating fact, that many men of wealth, while allowing their wives every luxury of life in amount, give them very little spending money. A woman in sables and diamonds must be in rather desperate circumstances to step down from her carriage and ask to have ten dollars' worth of postage stamps changed, and then asks the clerk to buy the stamps again that she may have the money. Yet this has been actually done by the wife of one of the most prominent men in the city. Consequently it may be readily seen how the dress exchange is patronized by women whose husbands would be furious if they knew of this little resort for ready money.

And on the other hand, a woman obliged to dress on a small allowance, if she happens to have a friend who is this kind of a dress broker, can secure a Paris gown which has never been worn, perhaps, because its owner went into crape after the season's outfit was secured. One of the gowns hung away in a dress broker's cabinet is a wonderful composition of silk and lace prepared for, but never worn, at the queen's drawing room. There is no more resemblance between these exchanges and the ordinary second hand store than between a Bowery pawnbroker and a Broadway bank, and the ladies who patronize them would no more sell their finery at a second hand store almost as much as to buy it at the same place.—New York Sun.

It is not generally known that the late Marshal von Moltke's wife was an English woman, his sister's stepdaughter. He was many years her senior, but the marriage was extremely happy, and her death was a terrible blow to him. He built a mausoleum for her on his Silesian estate and was devoted to her memory.

Here is a new industry for women. Miss Constance Slaydon, an English girl, who has been raising goats for the last seven years and carrying off all the medals and best ribbons in the New British Goat society, recommends goat raising as a pleasant and profitable occupation.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of California, has under her supervision twenty-five kindergartens, containing altogether over 4,000 pupils. Mrs. Leland Stanford contributes about $20,000 yearly to the support of these schools.

The well known Presbyterian divine, Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, says of the present heresy trials in the churches: "This mental and doctrinal uneasiness is not a matter of denomination. It is a kind of tempest that the whole atmosphere is charged withal, and therefore sweeps across the entire landscape of the thinking world as a storm rolls across a continent. It is in the air, not in the denomination; cosmic, not local."

CUTTING AND CURING HAY.

Directions Given by Professor W. J. Beal for Making the "Best Hay.

Within a few years we have given up the sickle for the scythe, and the scythe for the horse mower. The hay tedder takes the place of several heavy boys in tossing the new mown grass, the horse rake, with a spring seat for the driver, takes the place of the old hand rake. In some places the hay loader is attached to the rear of the wagon and saves much heavy work. Implements are all the while improving, and as instructions are freely given in reference to their use by those who sell them, little need here be said in reference to them. The following directions, however, given by Professor W. J. Beal in his admirable work on "The Grasses of North America," will be read with interest by all beginners.

If the grass is heavy the dew should be nearly off before beginning. If the cutting bar is at one side the driver strikes out with the "off horse" next to the fence. He then turns about, driving over the swath cut last, and goes around as much as he chooses; or if he use a Eureka or other mower where the machine follows the team immediately, he may go back and forth on one side or proceed in some other manner. Before noon, and perhaps after noon also, the hay tedder stirs the grass once or more. Toward night it is raked and put into cocks. If there is much clover the tedder must not be used after the leaves have dried, as it crumbles and wastes the most valuable part of the hay. The leaves of clover will dry a long time before the stems.

If cut late in the afternoon or in the evening, so it does not wilt, no harm will come if a heavy dew falls on the hay. If the day is a fair one it is not good practice to cut grass in the middle of the day and leave it partially cured exposed to dew or rain. The finest hay is made in dry, sunless weather, with little dew and as little handling over as possible. Burning too long in the hot sun renders the hay brittle, and some of it will be lost in handling.

As usually made, the best clover hay is only fairly wilted before it is put in the cock, where it remains from four to seven days. In the meantime the cocks are carefully opened once or more each time two or three piles for an hour or two, then put up again. If not very well cured the hay will keep better in a close mow in the barn than in a loft or in a stack, where it is much exposed to the air. The closer the barn the better for the hay. Early cut forage is superior to the late cut. Hay that has been wet with rain is diminished in value, hence the desirability of hay caps.

How to Cultivate.

After the planting of crops arises the question, "Shall the cultivation be deep or shallow?" The New York World says:

The primary object is the destruction of weeds. For this a frequent shallow skimming, amounting to but little more than a scraping of the surface, would, in general, be sufficient. This leaves the question of what kind of cultivation is best for the growth of the plants undecided, and to be in a large degree determined by the nature and habits of the plants themselves. In general it may be said that any form or depth of cultivation that disturbs the root system of the plants will be more or less injurious. Outside of the young roots a deep cultivation that would loosen the soil and invite their extension further from the stem of the plant could hardly fail to be beneficial.

Another very important object of cultivation is the conservation of the moisture of the soil for the use of the plants in seasons of drought. This can only be done by hindering its evaporation from the surface. In the case of crops like wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, etc., the thickly growing stalks shade the ground and form a kind of standing mulch that can hardly be improved for the purpose. Such crops, therefore, after they are properly planted, are simply to be let alone until the harvest. In the case of corn, potatoes and other hoed crops it is necessary to so cultivate immediately around the plants as well as between them that the minute capillary tubes that bring up moisture from below will be broken at the right point for it to be absorbed by the roots of the plants. This seems to favor a frequent shallow stirring of the soil around the hills and a deeper cultivation between the rows.

Tile Drainage in Relation to Drought.

From observations of the effects of cutting off the forests in Michigan and draining the land with surface ditches and tile drains, and from experiments with reference to the percolation of water through soils, the following conclusions were reached at the experiment station of Michigan Agricultural college:

First—Surface ditching in connection with deforesting may increase floods and contribute to droughts.

Second—The drainage may increase flood at the "break up" in spring when the water accumulated in the surface soil by the joint action of frost and soil capillarity during the winter and the surface accumulations in the form of snow are suddenly set free by a rapid thaw.

Third—During the warm months tile draining tends to mitigate flood by taking up the excessive rainfall and holding it in a capillary form, keeping back the sudden flow that would pass over the surface of the soil, if not absorbed by it, and escape by flood, and mitigating summer drought by increased capacity of the soil to hold water in capillary form, and to draw upon the subsoil water by reason of the increased capillary power of each soil produced by the draining.

The American Girl.

This charming product of the western world has come into great prominence of late years in literature and in foreign life, and has attained a notoriety flattering or otherwise to the national pride. No institution has been better known or more marked on the Continent or in England, not excepting the tramway and the Pullman cars. Her enterprise, her daring, her freedom from conventionality, have been the theme of the novelists and the horror of the dowagers having marriageable daughters. Considered as "stock," the American girl has been quoted high, and the alliances that she has formed with London aristocracies has [illegible] given

The blackened teeth of the Malays and Siamese are not produced, as has been supposed, heretofore, by coating them with a mixture of betel and lime, but by rubbing the teeth with a paste made from charred cocoanut kernels. This is carefully applied to the teeth again and again until a black varnish hides the natural white.

Days That Steamers Sail.

A correspondent asks the following question:

"Can you tell me why it is that with at least ten steamers per week leaving this port for Europe, the only days, so far as I have been able to learn, when mail is taken are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In other words, why is it that all the lines send their vessels on these days, so that there are sometimes five or six steamships leaving the same day and no more till the following Wednesday or Saturday? It would certainly be a great convenience, and it seems very strange that it is not so arranged, to have steamers for Europe leave every day in the week, or at least on Mondays and Tuesdays as well as on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"I hope you can give me some explanation of the present strange arrangement of sailings."

The explanation is briefly as follows: It is the transportation of cargoes which has to be most considered in the arrangement of a steamship schedule. Experience has proved that Wednesdays and Saturdays are the most advantageous days for sailings, a day in the middle of the week and the last day. All large lines now run on a four weeks' schedule. A ship leaving New York on Monday would not be able to receive and stow cargo the day before sailing. Tuesday would give her only one day immediately preceding the sailing for the reception of cargo.

In short, the object is to get the day of sailing on both ends of the line as far away from the previous Sunday as possible, and Wednesdays and Saturdays have been found the best days for sailings. In summer, when the rush of transatlantic trade is at its height, it has been found necessary to have ships sailing on other days in order to accommodate the increased traffic. Thus in one week steamers carrying mails to England left this port on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, only two week days, Monday and Friday, being without a mail steamer for Europe.—New York Tribune.

Our Grandfathers Died Too Young.

Baron Delessert, the founder of the Philanthropic society of Paris, found that the annual death rate in that city during the age of chivalry—the Fourteenth century—was one in sixteen; during the Seventeenth, one in twenty-six, and in 1810, one in thirty-two. Taking all of France together the deaths during 1781 were one in twenty-nine, but in the five years preceding 1829 they were one in thirty-nine. Thus the value of life in France had nearly doubled since "the good old times."

It was next found that in the prisons of England, which were already experiencing the good effects of greater cleanliness, better food and other reforms, introduced through the efforts of Howard and his coadjutors, the health of the prisoners was so much benefited and their lives so much prolonged that, as Mr. Fischer said, "people might sigh for a location in some good salubrious prison." So great were the advances on all sides that Sir Edwin Chadwick, the father of sanitation, so far as it can be defined, became persuaded that there is a potential longevity in men of one hundred years, and that death at a period less than that should be counted premature.

He was born in 1800 and died July 5, 1890, and if it is true, as many statisticians assert, that the period of human life has lengthened nine years since this century began we can see that his belief was not altogether the dream of an enthusiast; for, in spite of the great advances made in the science of sanitation and in the art of living so as to insure the highest health, he felt that only a beginning had been made and that the coming century is to be the one in which the seeds planted in this are to attain their growth and bear their full fruitage.—Mrs. H. M. Plunkett in Popular Science Monthly.

A Diamond Stealing Hen.

Some time ago the household of a gentleman well known in commercial circles of Gananoque, Ont., was very much upset by the loss of a valuable diamond ring belonging to a guest, a lady from New York.

Suspicion at once fell on a servant who was employed as housemaid, but upon her continued and earnest denial of the theft she was retained, as the gentleman, from a sense of justice, did not wish to discharge her on mere suspicion. A few days after the ring disappeared it was found under the lady's window, with the solitaire stone, however, missing, having been pried out of the setting.

It was supposed that the thief had removed the diamond to keep it from being identified. The mystery was solved, however, recently in a most unexpected manner, for in cleaning a chicken for dinner the cook discovered a small, round object in its craw, which on being cleaned was found to be the missing diamond.

The supposition now is that the ring fell from the lady's hand while she was in bed, and the clothes being shaken next morning it fell from them into the yard, where it was found by the hen, which, pecking the stone from the setting, swallowed it.—St. Paul Globe.

Emperor Wilhelm's Body Guard.

The personal body guard of the emperor of Germany, members of which accompany him on his rides and excursions, consists of fifteen stalwart young foresters, all of whom have been trained under-officials in the royal forests. After serving their three years in the army they are "picked" by a court martial and personally presented to the emperor, who selects those that seem fitted to be his personal attendants.

The rule is that after a term of service from nine to twelve years they are allowed to retire, when a position as forester is given them in the royal forests. The yoke of service rests lightly on the body guards, for they are on duty only every fifth day.—Washington Post.

Eager to Help His Friends.

He had obtained a place in a real estate office, and was doing everything he could for the interests of his employers. The other evening he was at a social gathering and was asked to sing. He responded with "Home, Sweet Home." His friends were a little surprised at the selection, but he was heartily applauded. Stepping forward, he said: "I am glad you liked the song. There is nothing like 'Home, Sweet Home,' and let me say that the company I represent is selling homes on terms to suit within twelve minutes' ride of the city. Everybody ought to have a home. If you don't want to live there, it's the chance of your life for an investment."—Washington Post.

Labouchere's Bad Handwriting.

I write a detestable hand, says Mr. Labouchere, of London Truth. But I would advise even those who do not make an illegible scrawl for their signatures to adopt my plan. It is to have my name printed with my address at the top of my letters. I am sure that I spend an hour every week trying to decipher signatures, and all those who receive many letters must do the same.

She Makes Chairs and Things.

A South Atchison woman has a full set of carpenter's tools which she uses with remarkable skill in making useful and ornamental articles for her home, a full set of chairs being among the productions of her mechanical genius.—Atchison Globe.

Love Without Money.

"George, don't you think it's very wrong to marry for money?"

"Yes, of course; but it's just as wrong to fall in love with one who has none."—Life.

Scrofula

Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck, or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, have yielded to the powerful effects of this medicine. It thoroughly removes every trace of impurity from the blood and builds up the weakened system.

The Worst Type.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Today he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Illiopolis, Ill.

Scrofula

Is most especially from any other hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of fetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a potent remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels every trace of the disease and gives to the blood the quality and color of health. Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Entirely Cured My Boy

"When my boy was two years old he was attacked and suffered a long time with scrofula sores. The physician at length told us to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we did. Two bottles cured him. He is now 10 years old and has not had any sign of scrofula since. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all our friends." MRS. E. C. CLIFFORD, 8 Ridder St., Cleveland, O.

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