

# The St. Tammany Farmer

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
COVINGTON, : : LOUISIANA

It's better to occupy a thatched cottage than a marble mausoleum.

The man who isn't satisfied until he is married isn't always satisfied then.

Hope has been described as a "life preserver with most of the cork out of it."

The only thing wrong with money is that there isn't enough of it to go round.

Few of us have shoulders that will not droop under the weight of imaginary troubles.

A craze for aeroplanes is developing. But that is a business which is liable to frequent drops.

Iceland is eager for home rule. In other words, its people want to be their own ice-men.

Who was it that said the new feminine hat wasn't to be bigger and more unbecoming than ever?

Every time Alfred Austin bursts into song a series of critical explosions occurs all over the world.

The proper study of mankind is man, but the most talked of one just at present is tuberculosis.

About this time paterfamilias gets stalled with questions from Young Hopeful on school subjects.

Maybe the airship will out the warship, but it will have to take several foods of gas or gasoline first.

The man who prides himself on always saying what he thinks seldom succeeds in saying anything any one else wants to hear.

Aeroplane of the Wright pattern are to be on the market soon at about \$4,000 each. Take a few home to amuse the children.

The Bococtawanankes Canoe club was recently organized at Pawtuxet, R. I. Imagine a girl trying to work that name onto a sofa pillow!

Now that it has been discovered that sweet potatoes make an excellent brain food some philanthropist should work to have the price reduced.

A whistling buoy adrift is scaring mariners on the wide Atlantic. But if it only refrains from "The Merry Widow," et al., all may yet be well.

And now some one claims that a girl knows two weeks before a man even admits to himself that she is rather attractive what hour he will propose.

Though it is foretold by aeroplane manufacturers that the battleships are doomed, the scuttling of those impressive vessels will be postponed awhile.

It is easier now for stranded Britishers in this country to write home for money. The same happy condition applies to stranded Americans in England.

Will the broken-down English nobleman who marries a poor girl at home instead of an American heiress be given an annuity from the Carnegie hero fund?

Emperor Franz Joseph still enjoys his favorite pastime of hunting at Ischl, and in spite of his 78 years climbed 5,000 feet the other day and shot four stags.

Andrew Carnegie has now established a hero fund of \$1,250,000 for Scotland, with listening to bagpipe music barred as a reason for getting in the money.

The navy wants an airship which will float as well as fly. Naval experts understand that it is entirely possible to be in the air and in deep water at one and the same time.

King Edward, though a gracious sovereign, is a busy man, and probably never will find time to make a lord out of our distinguished ex-countryman, William Waldorf Astor.

The Wright brothers between them have established the fact that flight like a bird is possible, but also that it is very difficult. It requires no merely good flying machine, but a good operator. However, says the Brooklyn Eagle, once a man learns how to fly with freedom, he will have thousands of rivals. The human part of the problem is easy, and on its mechanical side it is approaching solution.

Two-thirds of the habitual inebriates under some form of public care in Great Britain are mentally defective, according to the recent report of the royal commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded. This conclusion conforms to that drawn by many thoughtful persons in America. The man who permits himself to become incapacitated through the gratification of any appetite is deficient, either mentally or morally.

With passage paid for and trunks aboard, a family of nine stayed on the wharf in New York and saw their ship sail away for France, because the wife and mother had a premonition that the ship was going down. The ship did not go down; but if it had, how eagerly that foolish premonition would have been seized upon by the superstitious to find cause and effect in what is merely coincidence! Fortunately, most of the things that our vague apprehension foresees are not there when we come to them.

The navy department has asked permission to use the Washington monument as a telegraph pole—not a communication or string-disseminating variety of pole or straggling wires on, but as a station for temporary experiments with wireless telegraphy. It is believed that its top, 555 feet in the air, messages can be sent to warships 3,000 miles away. If this is found possible, an iron tower of the same height will be erected in Washington for a permanent wireless station. The French government is using the Eiffel tower in this way.

# FARMER AND PLANTER

COMMERCIAL GROWING OF SWEET POTATOES.

A Crop Easy to Produce—Methods of Planting and Cultivating.

Sweet potatoes thrive on a moderately fertile sandy loam which does not contain an excess of organic matter. They are frequently grown upon almost pure sand, especially where the subsoil is a yellow clay. Soils containing considerable calcium or underlain with limestone are well adapted to the growing of the crop. The sweet potato is exceptional in that a fairly good crop can be grown upon soils that are too poor for the production of the majority of farm crops. Sweet potatoes yield a fair crop on the "wornout" tobacco and cotton lands of the South, especially when used in a rotation including some leguminous crop for increasing the humus in the soil. Like many other crops, the sweet potato thrives on newly cleared land, but the crop should not be planted continuously in the same place. With the sweet potato, as with other crops, rotation is the keynote of success.

After plowing and fitting the land it is generally allowed to lie several days before being put in shape for planting. If level culture is to be practiced, the only thing necessary

will be to run the harrow over the soil once and then mark in both directions at the desired distances for planting. The marking is generally done with either a one-horse plow, a flat-soled marker or a disk marker. This disk marker is well adapted to this work, as it throws up a slight ridge which furnishes fresh earth in which to plant. Some growers who practice level culture mark the ground with a small one-horse plow and throw up a slight ridge upon which to plant; behind the plow a roller is used to compress this ridge to a low, flat elevation.

Where the more universal ridge method of planting is employed the soil is thrown up by means of a turning plow or a disk machine. The ridges should be made at least one week before planting, in order that the soil may become settled and compact. The majority of sweet-potato growers make the ridges whenever the land is in good condition to work and then either roll or drag the tops just ahead of the planters. By using a roller similar to that shown in the figure 8 the ridges at one operation can be rolled and marked the proper distances for planting. A drag suitable for smoothing the tops of the ridges can be easily constructed by cleating together three pieces of 2 by 4 inch scantling.

When planting for level culture the location of the plants will be indicated

by cross marks, but for planting upon ridges it is necessary to provide some means of indicating the distances. This may be accomplished in several ways, but a roller of the type shown in figure 8 having cleats nailed at equal distances around its surface is desirable and serves the purpose of both rolling and marking the ridges. Another device is constructed along lines similar to those of the ordinary wheelbarrow, pegs being placed upon the rim of the wheel to mark the planting distances. In using the wheelbarrow marker it is simply pushed along the top of the ridge.

Another device of this class is constructed by placing three or four wheels upon a long axle and drawing it with a horse, the wheels being so arranged that they can be set at any point on the axle to provide for change in width of row.

A very cheap and efficient marker can be constructed of 1 by 3 inch laths, as shown in figure 9. This

The Clairmont ranch, near Englewood, in Clark county, Kansas, consists of 21,000 acres of fine land, will be cut up into small farms and sold on easy terms.

A grist mill built at Denmark, Oxford county, Michigan, 100 years ago is still in a good state of preservation and doing business at the old stand.

Put your coops of young chicks on as high ground as possible, and on fresh ground not used for chicks the year before if you can.

Roup is caused by cold. When the eyes begin to swell and look inflamed mix a little quinine with the feed and also spray the throat and nostrils with burnt alum and dissolved in camphorated oil.

Adopt the plan of making the poultry nests and roosts movable. They are then easily taken out and cleaned when necessary.

To stop hens from eating eggs put a little vinegar or something sour in their food.

marker can be used to indicate planting distances along one row, or by dragging it across the ridges the entire field can be marked before beginning to plant. The machine trans-planters are provided with a spacing device which indicates the distance between plants; also with a row marker to show the location of the next row.

As the black rot (Ceratocystis fimbriata) is widely distributed and destructive, it is perhaps the only disease that will cause great difficulty. The black-rot may be easily detected upon the young plants either in the form of a blackened and shriveled condition of the terminal buds or as small black spots on the main portion of the root. On the potatoes this disease first appears as brown patches upon the surface. These patches are generally quite irregular in outline and spread rapidly until the entire surface is covered. As the patches enlarge, the central portion becomes darker, often almost black. The presence of the black-rot upon the potatoes can usually be detected at digging time, or more likely until the entire surface is covered. As the patches enlarge, the central portion becomes darker, often almost black. The presence of the black-rot upon the potatoes can usually be detected at digging time, or more likely until the entire surface is covered. As the patches enlarge, the central portion becomes darker, often almost black. The presence of the black-rot upon the potatoes can usually be detected at digging time, or more likely until the entire surface is covered.

A disease known as stem-rot causes the stem of the plant to begin to die at the surface of the ground. This decay gradually extends downward to the potatoes and frequently kills the entire plant.

The disease known as soft-rot, dry-rot and white-rot are all similar in their method of attack to the black-rot. One form, known as soft-rot, causes the loss of the crop while it is in the field. Each of these diseases is caused by a particular fungus, but has received the common name suggested by its general appearance or some marked characteristic. Any one of the diseases of the sweet potato may be present without causing severe loss provided conditions are favorable to its development, and growers should be constantly on their guard to prevent the spread and development of diseases.

Prevention and Control of Sweet Potato Disease.

The diseases of the sweet potato have been under observation for many years, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station having published a bulletin upon the subject in 1890, and this work has been supplemented by the results gained by numerous observers. The diseases of the sweet potato are now widely disseminated, and one or more of them may at any time prove destructive.

A system of crop rotation by which the land will not be planted to sweet potatoes oftener than every four or five years is the first step toward disease control. Care in the selection and keeping of potatoes intended for propagation is of importance, while clean cultivation and proper handling at the time of harvesting are essential. Diseases will generally make their first appearance upon cut, broken, or bruised potatoes, and all that are in any respect injured should be stored separately from the seed and perfect stock. The storage house should be cleaned and fumigated with sulphur or formalin before storing begins, and all crates or baskets used for handling the crop should be in the house during the fumigation. Potatoes that show evidence of the presence of disease should not be used for propagation, and the hotbed should be cleaned and supplied with fresh soil each season.

It is very apparent that some varieties are more subject to the attacks of diseases than others. The Big-Stem Jersey and the Jersey group generally are especially subject to disease, while varieties of the Hayman group, such as Southern Queen, are seldom affected.

J. P. Morgan belongs to four times as many clubs as does the king of England. His royal highness is a member of 12, while Mr. Morgan has his name on the lists of at least 50. Some of the clubs of which he is a member he has never visited, but once a member he never resigns.

In spite of the fact that Professor Milton Whitney says that there is enough land east of the Missouri river to sustain the population for the next fifty years, a Texas drainage system is expected to reclaim 10,000,000 acres which lie along the coast.

If a man would feed only one out of every ten hogs he could not expect the entire drove to thrive. Then, if he throws his manure on his land in big chunks, how can he expect the whole to receive the benefit? Get a manure spreader.

The Missouri law requiring railroads to give free passes to shippers and care-takers of live stock, both to market and back home again, has been declared unconstitutional.

It is said that J. P. Morgan is heading a \$1,000,000 company to fight the banana trust on the Pacific coast. A fleet of steamers will run between the coast and Mexican ports.

One species of mollycoddle is the man who takes no interest in public schools, good roads or politics.

# A Prophet Scorned

Jeremiah Warneth the Jews in Egypt.

BY THE "HIGHWAY AND BYWAY" PREACHER

(Copyright, 1908, by the Author, W. S. Edson.)

Outline of the Prophecies of Jeremiah.—The natural grouping of the prophecies as suggested by Hanson and Ewald is that which is marked by the recurrence of the formula, "The word of the Lord came to Jeremiah," and is as follows: Chapter 1—Introduction. Chapters 2-21—Probably the roll written by Baruch (26:22) after the roll read in the ears of Jehoiakim had been burnt by him. Chapters 22-34—Shorter prophecies delivered against the kings of Judah and false prophets. Chapters 35-38—Two great prophecies of the fall of Jerusalem. Chapter 39-45—The message of comfort for the exiles in Babylon. Chapters 46-51—History of the last two years before the capture of Jerusalem. Chapters 52-54—Prophecies against foreign nations, ending with the great predictions against Babylon. Chapter 55—Supplementary narrative, which is also a preface to Lamentations, which book is an appendix to the book of Jeremiah in the shape of an ode full of pathetic tenderness. The genuineness of the book of Jeremiah has never been seriously questioned, neither can the date be doubted.

Scripture Authority—Jeremiah, chapter 44.

## SERMONETTE.

Disloyal to their God in their own land, the Jews felt easy victims to the influences with which they found themselves surrounded in Egypt, and it was not long before they were indulging in all the idolatrous practices of the Egyptians, burning incense to the queen of heaven and pouring out drink offerings unto her.

Then the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah concerning all of the Jews that dwell in Egypt.

Note two things:

First. The mercy and long-suffering kindness of God in seeking to turn his people from their evil ways. Despite their wicked refusal to listen to his voice and not go down into Egypt, he goes after the wandering sheep there and strives to bring them back to himself. God never gives up a soul until the utmost effort on his part has been exhausted to win it back to the paths of righteousness. Remember that.

Second. Johanan's evil purpose in dragging Jeremiah off to Egypt turns to the bringing about of good. Jeremiah in Egypt will not be silent, and there amidst the wickedness of the Jews he will raise his voice against their idolatrous practices, and warns them of the awful evils that are to come upon them because of their wrong doing.

Notice, also, as you read this forty-fourth chapter, the reply which the people make to Jeremiah, betokening the depths spiritually to which they had fallen. Before they had come into Egypt they had spoken of "our God," and had excused their refusal to obey the words of Jeremiah by declaring that he, the prophet, had spoken falsely. But now, after perhaps a year's sojourn in Egypt, they go many lengths farther and blasphemously declare that blessing came not from God, but from the queen of heaven. Thus repudiating God, they step over the line, where it only remains for God to bring final judgment upon them.

It is a solemn fact that there does come a time in God's dealings with every heart when the Spirit of God speaks its final word of entreaty. When such a time comes, then nothing remains for that soul but the day of judgment and the condemnation of God, as he shall say: "Depart from me."

## THE STORY.

JEREMIAH had hoped when he was carried down into Egypt with the people under Johanan that there would be a turning of the people back to God and a longing for rest. But when he was forced to abandon such thought after a few months' sojourn in the land of the Pharaohs. On every hand he saw evidences of the utter abandonment of the Jews to the Egyptian influences. Partly to ingratiate themselves into the favorable consideration of the Egyptians and partly to gratify an intensely religious nature which demanded some form of worship, the Jews seemingly vied with each other in seeing how completely they could do homage to the gods of the Egyptians and they became regular devotees at the altars of these gods, burning incense and pouring out drink offerings before the queen of heaven.

At Migdol, and at Tahpanhes, and at Noph, and in the country of Pathros, where the Jews had settled, the same conditions prevailed, as Jeremiah the prophet discovered as he passed from place to place and beheld the idolatrous practices of the Jews.

It seemed as though the heart of the prophet would break with its burden of sorrow at the sights which he beheld—God seemingly was utterly forgotten, and only the names of the gods of the Egyptians were upon the lips of the Jews.

"Perhaps we shall yet be able to turn them from their evil ways and bring them back to the worship of the true God," he urged wistfully to himself one day as he pondered over the situation. "After all, I am glad that Johanan laid violent hands upon me and dragged me thither, for I alone remain faithful to God. Oh, that He would give me his message to speak!"

"But of what use is it to speak?" came a voice from within.

"Ye, I know it seems futile," he admitted dejectedly, "but that is no reason why I should not speak. It is not for me to withhold because the ground into which the seed falls is

hard and unproductive. Woe is me if I cry not out against the iniquities of my people. Oh, God, give me thy message."

The heart that feels the overburdening desire to know God's word and to speak it, never fails of receiving Divine enlightenment, and the opportunity of becoming the mouthpiece of God. So it was with Jeremiah. God's message came to him, and he went forth to speak it.

The first one he encountered was Johanan himself, who had come long since to treat the prophet with a sort of good-natured indifference. Had not the comfort and apparent prosperity with which the Jews now found themselves surrounded more than justified the wisdom of his move in taking the people into Egypt? He had nothing further to fear from the influence of Jeremiah over the people. Had not the prophet's dire warnings been unfulfilled thus far? And was there any likelihood that they would ever be fulfilled? And feeling thus, it was with supreme satisfaction that he had seen Jeremiah passing from place to place where the Jews had their dwelling places. "He'll learn a thing or two," Johanan had chuckled to himself.

And Jeremiah had learned a thing or two, but not the thing or two which Johanan had had in mind. Jeremiah, indeed, had observed the prosperity of the Jews, but it had only appeared like a most horrible thing, being nothing more nor less than the purchase price of their souls. And as we have already said, he had observed the utter abandonment of the people to the idolatrous practices of the Egyptians, and agonized over it in prayer to God, and now was going forth with his message from God. And the first person whom he chanced to meet as he set forth upon his new mission was Johanan himself.

His first impulse was to turn from him as from one accursed of God, but instantly there came the thought: "Set not the bounds upon God's grace, neither do thou become judge in God's place."

Humbly he turned and addressed himself to Johanan, pouring out such a message of entreaty and condemnation upon sin as to fairly make the man who was in the turmoil of conflicting emotions and an accusing conscience. But when Jeremiah came to declare the evil which God would certainly bring upon the people because of their sins, a contemptuous sneer curled the lips of Johanan, and, as he turned away, he exclaimed:

"Thou ever prophesiest evil, but good cometh to us. Thou art indeed a false prophet."

Nothing daunted, Jeremiah passed from place to place, speaking to the Jews and pointing to the desolation of Jerusalem and Judea as the evidences of God's certain punishment upon sin and declaring that God had spoken, saying, "I will punish them that dwell in the land of Egypt, as I have punished Jerusalem, by the sword, by the famine and by the pestilence; so that none of the remnant of Judah, which are gone into the land of Egypt to sojourn there, shall escape or remain, that they should return into the land of Judah, to the which they have a desire to return to dwell there; for none shall return but such as shall escape."

But, however much Johanan professed to be indifferent to the prophet, he had a lurking fear of the influence he might exert over the people, and so, as the prophet went about delivering his message, he followed him, seeking to unify the people against the prophet. How well he succeeded was apparent when the men all came together and made answer to Jeremiah in these words:

"As for the word that thou hast spoken unto us in the name of the Lord, we will not hearken unto thee. But we will certainly do whatsoever thing goeth forth out of our mouth, to burn incense to the queen of heaven, and to pour out drink offerings unto her, as we have done, we, and our fathers, our kings and our princes in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem; for then had we plenty of victuals and were well and saw no evil."

Slick and disheartened, Jeremiah faced that great assembly. They had scorned him, they had rejected God's word. There remained nothing for him to do but to deliver God's final word of judgment.

"Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, he cried. "Behold, I will watch over you for evil, and not for good; and all the men of Judah that are in the land of Egypt shall be consumed by the sword and by the famine until there be an end of them. And I will give Pharaoh, king of Egypt, into the hands of his enemies, and into the hand of them that seek his life; as I gave Zedekiah, king of Judah, into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, his enemy, and that sought his life."

## Music and Electricity.

The telharmonium of Dr. Cahill produces music from electricity without the aid of any musical instruments, while, on the other hand, the apparatus of Dr. M. Dupont, a French electrician, converts music into electric currents. To a phonograph Dr. Dupont fits a microphone in circuit with the primary of an induction coil without its interrupter. The musical scale or a piece of music is recorded in the phonograph, and on reproduction this transforms the microphone current into an alternating current with periods changing to correspond to the vibrations of the musical notes. The alternating current gives the physiological effect of hearing music. Practice will probably enable a person to recognize the musical pieces by the currents, and deaf mutes may be given a means of hearing, while it is expected that the varying action on the mind of exciting and calming pieces may prove of value in treating nervous patients.

## The Cow and the Hook.

"I understand," said the cow, "that an eastern man has invented a self-hooking waist."

"Yes," replied the cow, "I overheard the hired man saying something about it."

"Well, I'm glad of it," said the cow. "It will kill that 'idiot' vaudeville joke about my being the boss hook."

And she went on rummaging.

# From Paris



The evening gown at the left is of black tulle made up over green satin. The underskirt of the satin is trimmed with a green and gold gupure and over this is the skirt of black tulle finished at the bottom with a wide band of black liberty.

The corsage and short sleeves are made of the green and gold embroidery bordered with the black tulle and liberty. The underbusts gupure and long sleeves are of white tulle.

The wide girde is of green silk and black velvet ribbon; it is finished in the back, a little at one side, with long fringed ends of the green and black. The other gown is of black tulle. The round skirt is encircled with two groups of deep tucks and trimmed lengthwise with a band of silk edged with a fringe of the same and ornamented with motifs of passementerie.

This band apparently extends up on to the waist, which is also encircled with tucks and trimmed around the yoke with a tucked insertion of the silk bordered with bias bands of the same.

The sleeves are trimmed to correspond; the yoke and cuffs are of white gupure. The girde is of black velvet ornamented at one side with a great deep red rose of liberty satin.

## TUCKS FOR THE HOUSE GOWN. HOUSE DRAPERIES ARE BRIGHT.

Varying Widths Offer Opportunity for Display of Taste.

Tucks appear on most of the sleeves of the new gowns intended strictly for house use, and their varying widths offer suggestions as to what may be done with the aid of energy and two kinds of material. If only just enough net is on hand to make a scantily tucked tight-fitting long sleeve, the tucking would best begin half way between the shoulder and the elbow, and the intervening space covered with a closely fitting cap of silk or satin, elaborately hand or soutache embroidered. Or there may be wide tucks entre deux with silk or satin bands, as such a scheme will admit of any amount of piecing. Sometimes it may prove advisable to drape the heavier fabrics over a tight lace sleeve, in which event the under side of the transparency need not absolutely match, as the drapery may be tacked down to the inner section, and only the top need be exposed. The woman who finds it necessary to make over sleeves would best provide herself with a sleeve form on which she may make experimental drappings, for she has only to bear in mind that so long as the sleeve is full length and tight-fitting from the elbow to the wrist almost any fancy will pass muster in connection with a house gown or a blouse not of the strictly tailored type.

The Utility Coat. Undoubtedly the number of women who must make one long coat answer for all-round daytime service is greatly in the majority, and to such is addressed the statement that in selecting such a garment it will be better to secure a material not too heavy for ordinary autumn and spring use, relying upon extra wraps for additional warmth in winter. Any of the medium-weight worsteds, supposing always that they are close and firm of weave, are advised, but special attention must be devoted to their coloring, which should show a preponderance of white or gray rather than black, dark brown, blue or green, as the dust seems to settle on weaves in those colors as though with a firm determination to cling in the proverbially brotherly manner, whereas white, gray and tan simply become a bit more dull, but never look actually rusty.

## The Coquettish Apron.

One strong reason why girls have chafing dish parties is because of the coquettish adornment French aprons give. A mere handful of a thing is pear-shaped, with a suggestion of a bib. Around the edges insertions are designed, and these are edged with ruffles of the same lace.

## Sachets as Bridge Prizes.

Sachets are now given as bridge prizes, so that the hostess who possesses more of the virtue of hospitality than money may entertain correctly if only she has a large number of fresh-looking silk pieces at hand. Such little bags are of all sizes, as they are used to drop among the handkerchiefs, the neckwear, the gloves and the lingerie. They are mounted over little fine white linen sachets which hold the powder, and their ends may be fringed and tied together with baby ribbon, or they may be faced or shirred into a sort of rose effect. Sachets are especially acceptable these days when only vague suggestions of perfume are permissible.

## Finger Ring Much in Vogue.

"As like a hand as another hand" is a quotation which gains much force from the present fashion of wearing a finger ring. So general is this habit, so universally is this bit of jewelry seen on the tanned hand of the summer girl that it bids fair to outrank the diamond ring.

## The Wifely Loop Walks.

A woman went in a nice mentality day when she posted a letter to her husband. The wifely loop walks.

## PICTURESQUE HAT.

Of leaf-green felt, with ruchings and bows of green velvet, encircled by medallions of green silk and dull silver embroidery.

To Perfume the Breath. It is considered bad form to perfume the breath so that it can be noticed easily, but nothing can be said against perfuming it just enough to sweeten it. Buy a piece oforris root and chew just a small piece of this. A clove placed in the mouth, but not chewed, will give an odor of carnations to the breath. If the clove is chewed, it must be swallowed right away or the odor will become too strong. It is said a bit of myrrh held in the cheek will give a breath a delicately sweet odor.

ring is composed of some semi-precious stone, such as lapis lazuli, turquoise or jade, and while it is the really smart thing to have the ring match the shirt-waist studs, the trinket is assumed by those who don't wear such studs at all.

A new directoire tailor-made is a light blue broadcloth, the skirt made very tight with a corselet waist line. At the line of the knee, however, a ruffle of side-plaited broadcloth is added, so that, although from the waist to the knee the skirt is very tight, it is possible for the wearer to walk. The bodice of the dress is of the broadcloth, trimmed with black satin piping, which are shaped to suggest the directoire. The sleeves are of white net, very long and shirred, and a yoke, which fills in the square of the bodice is also of white net. The gown just clears the floor.