

BEAVER HERALD.

Maud O. Thomas, Pub.

BEAVER, : : : OKLA.

Some of the candidates who do the most promising are not by any means the most promising.

Sir Frederick Bridge is going to Quebec, but he will scarcely fill the gap left by the bridge that went down.

Mrs. Eveline Wright Allen, a graduate of Leland Stanford university has been appointed dean of women for that institution.

However, even \$300,000 a year might not be despised by Prince Helle de Sagan, considering that he has not the price of a meal.

Minister named Fyabe jumped from an ocean liner and was drowned. And now there are more good fyabe in the sea than ever before.

Foreigners can never say we're impolite in one respect. When counts come fortune-hunting you never hear of American competition.

The Eaton county farmer who blew off his head because he couldn't quit drinking evidently didn't have much faith in the prohibition wave.

While no official word has been sent out as to the result of the shooting in Magdalena bay, we fancy that the targets would come in handy for sleeves.

A poet has been shot by the Haitian soldiery. While we haven't read any of his poetry, we should say off-hand that the punishment was rather too severe.

It is the proud right of the American hen to cackle since she is producing more wealth than steel and iron combined. The consumer knows who settles.

If war is "hellish," as Takahira says, and stock gambling is "devilish," as Senator Tillman says, a battle between the bulls and bears must be nothing if not "fiendish."

Mr. Balfour is reported writing a book on a political-philosophic subject in intervals of parliamentary business. This ought to afford a consoling prospect to the enemy.

A rich Chicago boy married a chorus girl before he was 19 years old, having doubtless heard that if you are going after the matrimonial sweepstakes you had better get an early start.

A Belfast girl who was scalped by a laundry machine has grown a new head of hair, as the report goes. Yes and no doubt its shade is much more to her liking than the first crop was.

And doubtless in Paris there is some other nobleman in training all ready to take Prince Henri de Sagan's place in Anna Gould's affections, when Anna gets tired of giving Henri money.

Metals get tired as well as living things, a scientist declares. Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than Saturday on account of their Sunday rest, and a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent. to the conductivity of a wire.

A Turin, Italy, paper accuses d'Annunzio with plagiarism because he has transferred a number of passages from the Bible to his new drama "La Nef." Thus it is, we find, that the devil not only quotes Scripture but on occasion even claims authorship.

Prof. Barus of Brown university recommends as a motive power for skyscrapers some form of high explosive, particularly those which can be worked up into wicks and ribbons. He proposes obtaining a continuity of power values from nitrogen explosively by using cold storages.

If the finances of the Gould family are in such shape that Helen Gould has been obliged to close two of her charitable institutions the family has little occasion to kick on Anna's matrimonial aspirations. If they are poor she will have to take what she can get in the way of a husband.

An observer in Milwaukee has discovered three big new spots on the sun. Two are calculated to be more than 8,000 miles across, dimensions which would permit the earth to drop through. If the theory that connects meteorological disturbances with the appearance of sunspots may be relied on some pretty lively shakeups may be anticipated. But sunspots are not always reliable prophets.

Chile is starting out on a search for new artillery equal to the most modern requirements, and invites gun-makers of all countries to send representatives to the tests that will be made next October. Here should be a chance for Americans. The United States is turning out about the best weapons of this sort that can be produced. The Watervliet factory has done much to establish the present high standard.

President G. Stanley Hall is "catching it" from women all over the country because of his recent assertion that female teachers are "feminizing" the boys of the United States. The general opinion is that if Mr. Hall is right he should have had the privilege of instructing the Creator when the human race was placed upon the earth and should have told him that mothers were a mistake. If the professor notes this feminine sarcasm, he will probably only confirm him in the theory that boys can not safely be trusted to women.

WOMAN'S REALM

IN EVENING WEAR

TEA GOWNS FORMED OF RICH MATERIALS.

Fashion Now Demands That They Shall Fit the Lines of the Figure—Full Dress Costumes Without Sleeves.

Tea gowns and evening frocks are coming to their own now. It's very hard at times to distinguish between the two, for the evening gown has grown nearer and nearer to the soft flowing lines of the semi-negligee, while the tea gown has broken its sweeping draperies and fitted itself to the lines of the figure. The difference, however, is most likely to be found in material, for the tea gown has taken to itself the rich velvets, cashmeres and soft velvings, while evening gowns remain as airy as possible. Lines tend more to the flowing style, with surplice front and angel sleeves. Very young girls, however, are wearing the dearest little puffs that barely cover the top of the arm, while many of the newest fall-dress costumes are quite guileless of sleeves. For these the flower trimmings are popular. A trifle less pronounced is the angel sleeve, or wing sleeve, as the French who originated it name it.

SHOES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

New Buttoned Oxford Will Be Among the Most Popular.

With lingerie dresses for summer a new buttoned oxford will be worn. It is not on the Du Barry order, but rather on the style of the strapped slipper, for the boot is slit between the buttons so that the stocking may show through. With these, Dame Fashion says, colored stockings must be worn to match the gown or belt.

Many street slippers will be fitted with high French heels, but because there are some sensible women who will not consent to go any distance in such monstrosities, summer shoes may be obtained with Cuban or military heels. It is predicted that opera slippers will be worn on all occasions, and these will be made in black, white and pink, or any other shade that might by any chance be required.

New Brooch Pendants.

There are many new pendants which may be used as brooches or even hairpins. They are made with a golden loop at the top that fits over the chain, but the brooch pin and hairpin both screw into a tiny hole in the back of the middle of the design.

Some cameos, being such heavy ornaments, are arranged so that for pendants they are very large, but when used as brooches the cameo may be taken out of the frame and fixed so that it may be pinned on to the dress. Of course, the cameo would not be used as a decoration for the collar, for such pins are usually of diamonds or some other glittering stone.

Hemstitch on Machine.

Cut strips of newspaper one inch wide and full length of the paper; use eight thicknesses. Tear off your hem, put the strips of paper with edges even between the edge of hem and where you have torn it from, then sew down through paper and cloth just the width of the seam from the edge. Next tear out the paper and sew down each edge, sewing up your hem at same time. This makes a pretty way of putting embroidery in shirt waists. It also can be used for hemming sheets or pillowcases.

PICTURESQUE HAT.



Of black satin, showing the new lace underfrill which will be much worn this year.

The Narrow Hall.

To improve the appearance of a very narrow hall place large mirrors on both sides. This gives a very good effect. A large mirror, one the length of the wall, if placed opposite the landing of a half-carved staircase, will add wonderfully to the appearance of the narrow hall and make a wide one more handsome. Avoid striped paper in the narrow hall. Use a plain paper and also plain carpets without figures, or a geometrical design in very small broken lines. Terra cotta is a good hall color, also a good

This sleeve falls quite away from the outer part of the arm, and is made of tulle, net or some other of the various materials that were formerly devoted to undersleeves. This is a great advantage for the girl who remodels her party frocks occasionally, to be able to put in sleeves of a different material from the dress itself. The surplice cut bodice—another boon to the home dressmaker, by the way—usually opens over a tiny low-cut vest of the same material as the sleeves. Soft wing-shaped bretelles hanging in points at the front and back are usually tipped with tassels or tiny jewels of some sort. Skirts are straight and very full, though there are rumors from Paris that the panel front, often of a different material from the gown itself, is coming into vogue, while ruffles, the dear, narrow skirt ruffles which our mothers had on their party frocks years ago, are on the way. For materials, satin is perhaps in the lead. It's by no means an extravagant fashion, for they wear well as evening material, and come in very good qualities as low as one dollar a yard at many of the shops. Silk mulls are used for the simpler gowns, while the ever-popular crepe de chine are much worn. Net, except in the jet and jeweled patterns, isn't used as much as it promised to be at the beginning of the season. For older women the soft velvets and velveteens are the richest materials.

TRIMMING THE NEW COATS.

Plain Stitching Not Alone in Use for Decoration.

Plain stitching is no longer the principal decoration of the tailor-made coat. Whether it be of cloth, linen or silk, it is trimmed either with braid or with straps or bands of different material, as shown. For the simple spring tailor suits facings and straps



Bands and Braids Trim New Coats.

plugs of linen are frequently used on a cloth jacket. The use of bands of silk on cloth, of cloth on silk, etc., is also a pronounced feature of this season's fashions.

Not only are the trimming materials put on in bands, but shaped pieces cut in many different styles are used to trim the coats. In linen coats a linen of contrasting shade may be used for this purpose or striped, figured or polka dotted material. When the coat is of cloth the decorative pieces are sometimes of velvet, although for the spring linen or silk is more used.

Trimnings of lighter or darker colored cloth or linen are also used on coats either in straps, facings or shaped trimming.

grade of olive green can be used. A cream paper, toned to oak, is handsome in a new house, though a color scheme is usually needed. A light paper is preferable in a narrow, unlighted hall. Green paper fades very easily and red soon loses its original color.

A Prospect of Pockets.

It is said that pockets are to return with the fashions of the spring, but in spite of the rumor no one has ventured to foretell where these comforts to femininity will be placed in the costume. Is it that they will be fastened, as of old, to the underskirt, or will they take their old position at the placket, or, perhaps, will they be cunningly placed in the belt of one of the new semi-princess gowns?

Perhaps they will find a nesting place at the end of the long saah ends, so popular this year, or, again, there is a possibility that they may be sewn to the hem of the dress. Of course, no matter where they are, it will only be possible to use them to carry the dainty memento of midday.

New Spring Hats.

The new spring hats are decidedly smaller and the shapes are certainly much more becoming than they have been for many seasons past.

Indeed the smartest modes may be worn by elderly women with dignity.

A pretty hat in Tuscan straw—just a round crown and narrow brim, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and white wings arranged most artistically—may be worn with equal becomingness by a girl of 16 or a woman of 60.

MEAL WORMS AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM

By John B. Smith, Entomologist.

Flour, meal, bran, oatmeal, cracked, and even whole corn, are apt to become infested with "meal worms" of varying size, from the slender little grubs of the saw-toothed grain beetle, which scarcely exceed an eighth of an inch, to the inch-long, almost cylindrical larvae of the Tenebrio species. The latter, yellow and dark, are best known as meal worms, and are more usually found in barns and stables, while the small species are more general in the pantry and flour closet. The insects are usually brought into the house with the purchased packets of corn, oat or other meal, in "cracker dust" and other mill products, and when they are once established it is

months, open to any stray beetle that comes along.

Those slender meal worms having a small, yellow head and three pairs of short legs anteriorly, are all the larvae of various species of beetles, and in the house or in warmed barns or stables they breed continuously. In cold barns and granaries there is no breeding during the winter, and in these, when large quantities of material become infested, the use of bisulphide of carbon is sometimes indicated.

Another type of larvae is found in the "meal moths," of which a number of species occur in food supplies. These larvae are really small cater-

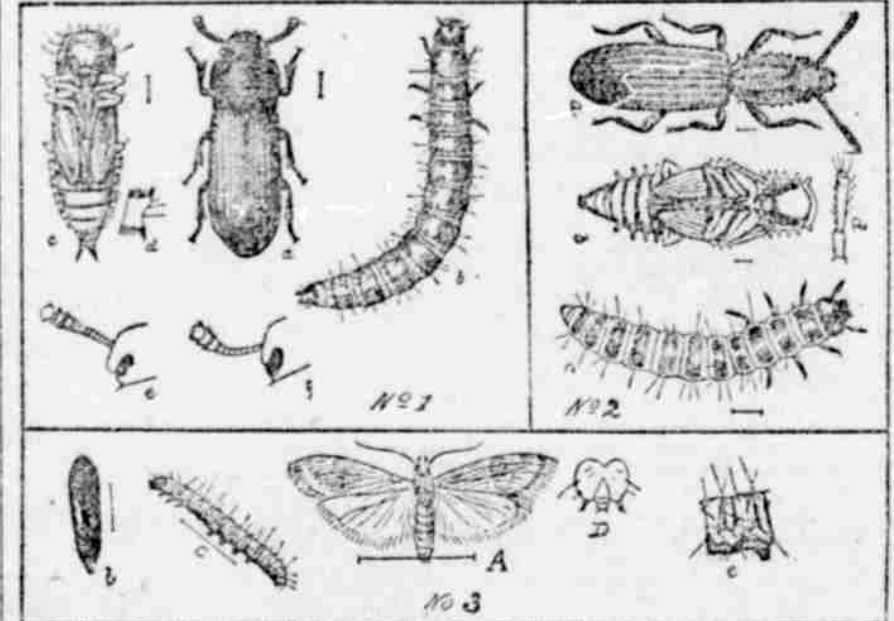


Fig. 1. The Confused Flour Beetle. (a) Adult; (b) larva; (c) pupa; (d, e, f) structural details.

Fig. 2. The Saw-toothed Grain Beetle. (a) Adult; (b) pupa; (c) larva.

Fig. 3. The Indian-Meal Moth. (a) Adult; (b) pupa; (c) larva; (d) head; (e) segment of larva.

not always easy to get rid of them altogether.

Practically, in the household, it means extreme cleanliness: getting rid of all infested material and keeping the supply in tight boxes or packets. It will be better to have on hand or open only enough for current use, and above all things have no remnants in the box in regular use. I have seen a glass jar badly infested simply because it was never quite emptied. When the supply got to within an inch or half an inch of the bottom a new lot was added and the infested material at the bottom always served to supply the raw material in a very few days.

With this one point kept in mind, one or two quart glass jars, like those used for preserving fruit, make ex-

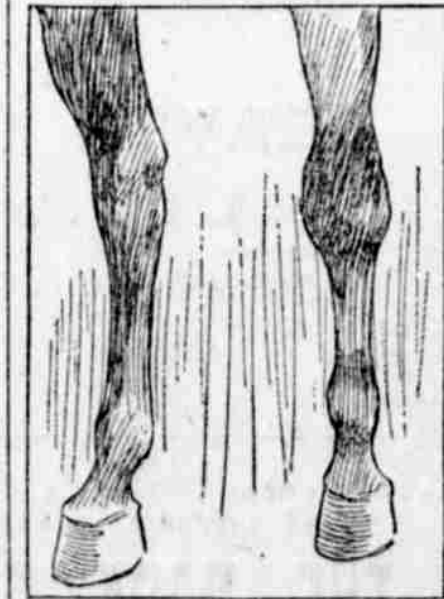
cellent receptacles for the current supply of peas, beans, lentils, the various meals and similar products. In barns, stables and granaries equal cleanliness is imperative, and the great point here, also, is to always empty and clean out bins, mangers and other receptacles completely, and never to allow any material to lie around in corners for weeks or pillars, and they have, besides the three pairs of legs anteriorly, a series of four pairs of short legs at the middle of the body. Most of these eaters spin a certain amount of silk, and some of them live in regular silk on tubes. One of the most common species, the Indian-meal moth, which is only a little larger than and is often mistaken for a clothes moth, attacks also dried fruits, nuts and other vegetable products. Walnuts are not uncommonly infested, and I have found them in boxes of figs from the orient and of prunes from California. It is by no means certain, however, that the infestation did not take place in the storehouse in New York city.

The same general recommendations were made for the other meal worms apply as well to these. These meal moths, though not often troublesome in the house, sometimes become veritable pests in barns, mills, granaries and elevators, and require the most active treatment for their destruction.

Feeding Young Turkeys.—Their first feed is biscuit or light bread soaked in a little scalded milk with a pinch of black pepper, says a writer in Farm and Home. When a few days older feed crumbled biscuit with millet seed mixed, also a little sand with it. We usually use shorts or middlings to make the biscuit. A little curd and a little chopped onion tops is good for them. I save all egg shells, rub them fine and give them also oyster shells, which supply lime.

Secret of Poultry Success.—Like everything else on the farm the success of poultry depends on the management. The farmer or breeder who keeps culls is feeding off the profit. The farmer should dispose of all surplus cockerels and save feeding them at a loss.

AS TO BONE SPAVIN AND CURB



Beg Spavin.

The illustrations given herewith will give a good idea of what these blemishes in horses are. Beg and blood spavin is an enlargement of the subcutaneous vein in the region of the hock. There is always a swollen appearance of the hock, the swelling being soft, whereas on bone spavin the enlargement is hard and immovable. A curb is an enlargement that appears on the back part of the hind legs a little be-

low the hock. It is what its name implies, a curb, or twist of the direct line of the back part of the bone. The back part of the bone should be nearly straight and the "curbing" or



Curb.

twisting can be easily seen, if only in the slightest degree.

Brain Required.—The business of stock farming requires brains—no business requires more careful, clear-headed thinking.

Has Lots to Learn.—The man who thinks he knows all about hogs has a lot to learn.

HEROINE PASSES NIGHT OF TERROR

PRISONER IN WAVE-WASHED LIGHTHOUSE WATCHES AND PRAYS FOR LOVED ONES.

LATTER STOLEN BY THE GALE

Voices Out of the Dark Gave Her Hope—Reporter at Last Reaches Her with News of Son-in-Law and Daughter's Safety.

Stamford, Conn.—Shut up alone in the big cylindrical lighthouse that rises 70 feet from a ledge of rock at the mouth of Stamford harbor, to warn mariners of the treacherous shoals and rocks all around, Mrs. Lophia Weickman kept the light for two days, a prey to fear for the safety of her only daughter and her son-in-law, John J. Cook, the lighthouse keeper. They disappeared one Thursday recently in a launch, carried off in the gale against which she saw them battling vainly.

"Watch the light, mother," were the parting words of her son-in-law. And watch the light she did. Not until a reporter managed to reach the lighthouse in a stiff the following Saturday, and assured Mrs. Weickman that her daughter was alive and safe and her son-in-law too, did she give way to her feelings.

"Ach, Gott, that is good," she exclaimed. "My prayers are answered."

This is her story:

"You know my daughter Martha has been ill, and I sent her away to visit with friends. On Thursday my son-in-law received word that she was homesick and would come back that day. He took the little launch to Stamford. It was in the forenoon when he left and an hour later a gale was blowing from the northwest. It must have been 5:30 p. m. when I saw them coming out in the little boat. They tried to land here, but the launch got on a rock.

"Then John jumped out in water up to his knees and shoved the boat off. Again he tried to land, but this time the launch was drifting on a rock. He



"Mother, Keep the Lights Burning!"

put out his car to save the launch and lost it overboard. Then he gave it up. "Mother, we can't land!" he cried. "We'll go back to shore and come out when this is over. You keep the light going."

"The little boat drifted off and pretty soon John got up power. Then he seemed to drift again, and I saw a steamboat bear down on him. The launch was just a speck when the steamboat came along, and when it passed I could see no more of John and my daughter. I tried to think they were picked up by the steamboat, but I could not persuade myself they were. The thought that came to me was that they were run down and drowned.

"I have known a lot of sorrow, but I don't think I ever suffered so much as that night. I was powerless to do anything, even to get word ashore. All I could do was watch, pray and hope. I lit the light and took up a position at the window in the tower. There I stayed all night long, going downstairs only to keep the fires burning. Sleep I did not dream of, food I did not want.

"When daybreak came and no tidings my anxiety increased. The day went by and night came on again. I felt sure then that my children were drowned. Then, about sunset, some one came out in a launch. It looked like John and another man. They could not come close to the lighthouse, but they circled about and went ashore.

"This was a ray of hope, and again at ten last night some one hailed the light from the darkness.

"Are you all right?" the voice cried. "I'm from Sound Beach, and if you want assistance I'll bring it." I said I wanted nothing but my son and daughter. The voice did not answer at first, and then as the boat disappeared it said: "They've been picked up on Long Island." I heard no more. I kept awake as long as I could, and when my head began to get numb I got the alarm clock and set it so that I would not sleep long. I had to keep a sharp watch on the lights to see they did not flicker or burn out, and then at midnight I had to change lamps. That I did not mind for I am used to it."