

MAGAZINE OFFICE.

HOW A MONTHLY IS LAID OUT, PUT TOGETHER AND ISSUED.

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To Mr. Buel belongs the credit of originating The Century War Series, one of the great hits in periodical features of these times. He is a young man, and was trained to the profession of journalism before joining the magazine. Mr. Johnson has been one of the staff since the beginning in 1872, and is now in his prime. Mr. Gilder is a man of all kinds of brains and social affairs. When a boy in his teens he served in the Gettysburg campaign in Landis' Philadelphia battery, and is now a Grand Army veteran of Lafayette post. Mr. Johnson is a student, with ideas on art and social advancement. Mr. Buel studies life everywhere and recreates at his home on Long Island sound, where a good yachting breeze will always cause him to forget importing contributions and that last night on the season which he "declined with thanks for the favor of reading it."

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The kind of matter offered to a magazine indicates some people's ideas of literature, people who look upon a magazine as a newspaper. Persons styling themselves authors will ask to see the editor-in-chief and open conversation by speaking of "your paper."

Of late years illustrations have become a strong feature of magazine making. They are a demand of the times, although the Atlantic, Lippincott's and one or two others flourish without them. People of today are constantly delighted with objects which are new and artistic and instructive. Life is embellished by the way, in all circles except the lowest, with some ideal presentation. So, when in reading, and the better the article the greater the desire, they ask for an object upon to fasten upon the mind the pictures called up by the text. The making of illustrations places a great burden upon the artist and publisher. The Century, for instance, expends probably 70,000 annually upon illustrations, that is, for original drawings and engraving. The engraving is very expensive, and costs sometimes \$500 to \$800 on a single page. The cuts in one article, as illustrations are used in the Century at present, are as much as those in a whole number of the magazine ten years ago. The wood engraving is done on a block upon which the drawing has been photographed. The photo-engraving process is used in reproductions of prints and pen drawings on the Century. Right here it occurs to me to say that there is, after all, one profession not common in America. It is that of an engraver. By this I mean the art of engraving in a picture the ideas suggested by the text.

Good art is not the chief desideratum, although it is not to be present. Good illustrations do not come from art schools as a rule. E. A. Abbey, Remington and Kemble, the best of the day, do not come from art schools. An illustrator usually begins as an amateur, sketching some thing at fire, or railway accident, or some group of faces and attitudes that strike the eye. He trains his hand to the work of giving ideas a tangible form, and not simply to the reproduction of artistic forms from copies that anybody can use and that are familiar on all sides.

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The Century staff of illustrators are picked out of the city of New York by outside artists. Men of the regular staff are sent to distant points. The work for this work is good, and a fair remuneration is given. The price for a good illustration is \$3.00 a year, and for a good engraving, \$5.00 a year. The Century company probably does more wood engraving than any other in this country, and the good work they produce in the magazine

is repeated month after month. There are many hands to do it, for the makers draw upon all of the best art resources of the city.

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES CHARMINGLY OF TEA AND GO-ABOUT GOWNS.

The Tea Gown Must Now Have a Demi-train, at Least—Wraps for Spring Wear Are Pretty and Fetching—The Newest Style in Dressing the Hair.

(Special Correspondence.) NEW YORK, April 17.—Let no one imagine that the tea gown has been forgotten in the list of feminine garments for the season, for it is still prettier, if possible, than ever. Staleness goes with tea gowns, as well as that soft, lazy grace that finds all the pretty attitudes on the corner sofas or the jackknife chairs. Imagine a stately brunette in a tea gown of golden plush, with its long, graceful lines breaking into ripples of sunshine as the wearer moves. To that add facings of pale pink fall, and you have an ideal gown that will carry you

through the streets of the city. The tea gown must have a train, or at least a demi-train, or it would lose its dignity with its short length. The tea gown is one of the most fetching gowns there is. A delicate mode could have a sage green plush with pale pink bands and revers and rival her brunette sister, or she could wear blue, and there is nothing to hinder those who cannot afford plush to look pretty in the same gown made up in cashmere or one of the cheaper grades of goods. It is the shape and style that make its beauty, though truly the richer the material the surer the wearer feels of going to the good place when she dies.

This stands to reason, for then one does not give lodgment to the sin of envy in her heart, and as noblesse oblige, so good clothes in a measure oblige one to live up to them. What pretty go-about gowns are being made now for the young ladies who love to "go about" in a brisk, swinging style. A new street dress for a young lady who is now balancing in her own mind whether to go to Tuxedo, Lenox, Newport or the Yellowstone, is of satin faced ladies' cloth in autumne, or egg plant purple, which is indeed a very rich and elegant color. It is laid in box and kilt platings and trimmed with old gold castle braid, and with buttons of the same dull color. The vest front is of old gold colored Milan braid faced with velvet to match the dress and trimmed with lace in fan frills.

A toque of the dress material, with old gold colored silk pompadour, is worn with the gown and intended to be worn when traveling. Next to dresses come the new spring wraps, of which the variety is limitless. One of the newest fancies is to have a shoulder cape of ostrich feathers—that is, the fluffy part stripped from the stems and sewn on a strong net foundation. At the opera these weeks we have had a chance to see the very latest in fashionable hair dressing, as so many of the ladies went in all dresses. The Duchess of Marlborough set the style with her pompadour coiffure, with a magnificent tiara of jewels and her little tuft of pink feathers. The fancy now is to have the whole of the hair crimped in rather wide waves and this brought back and upward, where it terminates in large loose twists, which reach from the top down to the neck, where it ends in short curls. Flowers in wreaths and small feather pompons, jewels and bows of ribbon are all used as decoration.

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When the bonds fall due Union county will contain three times the number of inhabitants it has at present, and the taxable property will be three times as great. This we are safe in assuming, and more, judging the future by the past two decades. I have fresh evidences every day of the increasing interest in improving carriage roads in Rockland, Orange, Dutchess and Westchester counties in New York. The earth is so full of water from the excessive rainy season we are passing through that the old style of gravel roads has been put to a severer test than ever before in the memory of this generation. This accounts in some degree for the increased interest and makes better roads a greater necessity.

Gravel Top. Mr. Clemens Herschel, whose treatise on road making is printed in the little book on highway improvement issued by the League of American Wheelmen, writes as follows: "The use of gravel as a substitute for broken stone on roadways: 'Instead of the macadam top, screened gravel may be used. The foundation for these gravel roads should be the same as the rough paving for the macadam road. The gravel to be used for the top must be selected with some care; it should be of a hard kind of stone, clean, that is, free from clay, of the right color, etc. It is put on in two layers, each rolled, and the top one made compact and firm, by spreading and mixing in some good binding material, sprinkling and rolling. There need be no fear of making a poor road by using the smoothest, most water worn pebbles, free from all sand, etc., in making a road top. The upper portions of the river Rhine are remarkable for the clean, smooth pebbles of granite, which are of very great depth. These pebbles are dredged up and used in road building, making an excellent road covering at a small expense.'"

The women of Cheyenne will present their annual beautiful new flag when Wyoming is admitted into the Union, woman suffrage and all. Susan Anthony sat in the gallery of the United States house of representatives while the vote to admit Wyoming was in progress. As soon as the favorable result was announced large numbers of the members of the house sent their congratulations to her.

When the civil war began Gen. Lewis A. Grant, recently nominated assistant secretary of war by the president, was a Vermont lawyer. He entered the northern army as major of a Green Mountain regiment, and rose, by regular promotions, to the rank of brigadier general, and the command of his regiment. He was then promoted to the rank of "Vermont brigade." Gen. Grant received the brevet rank of major general Oct. 10, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign before Richmond and in the Shenandoah valley. After the war he engaged in business, first at Des Moines, Ia., and then at Minneapolis, Minn. He has been a resident of the latter place for six years.

"Jean Kincaid." Mrs. Estelle Hatch Merrill, better known as "Jean Kincaid," of the Boston

Daily Globe, is a favorite among Boston newspaper women. She graduated from Whiston seminary, Mass., and spent five years in teaching, meantime fitting herself for a professorship in botany. Her literary work was begun with occasional articles written for The Boston Transcript. She next sent some special articles to the Globe, and soon afterward was offered a regular position on that paper. It was accepted, and she is now considered one of the "bright" writers on the staff. It was "Jean Kincaid" who first brought the question of a national flower before the public. The subject was started by an editorial of hers in The Sunday Globe, which elicited replies from the most prominent literary men and women in the country. Mrs. Merrill is a tall, graceful young woman, with brown hair and regular features, but after all, a verbal description of her is entirely inadequate.

A CHEAP COTTAGE.

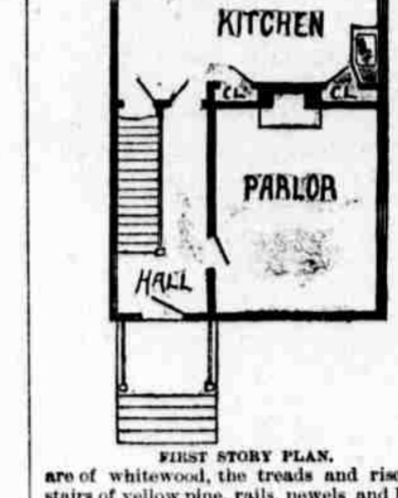
An Inexpensive and Convenient House for Country or Village. These drawings represent the front and side elevations of a cheap cottage, suitable for the country or suburbs of a city. There is a cellar under the entire building 6 feet 6 inches in height. The height of the first story is 9 feet, the second story 8 feet 6 inches in the clear. The first story contains a sitting room, which also serves as a parlor, living room or kitchen combined, with closets and



FRONT ELEVATION. The front entrance is protected by a neat porch, which gives an attractive appearance to the building. In the second story are two good sized chambers and two small bedrooms, with closets, staircase and stairs leading to the attic. The attic is unfinished with the exception of the floor. The stairway is lighted by means of a dormer window, which serves a threefold purpose of giving head room, light and picturesque appearance to the outside of the house. The foundation walls are of brick, eight thick, laid in cement mortar; the chimney of selected hard brick, with pressed brick facings to fireplace, which has a rubbed slate hearth and open grate for burning coal. The side walls and ceilings are hard finished on one coat of brown mortar and well seasoned lath. The frame of the building is of sound dry spruce.



SIDE ELEVATION. The side walls, roof and gables of main building are sheathed with 3/4 surfaced hemlock. The roof of porch, sheathed with 3/4 tongued and grooved spruce, the whole covered with waterproof sheathing paper. The roof of porch is lined with I. C. charcoal 12, the side walls of first story are clapboarded with 6 beveled white pine siding, laid 4 1/2 to the weather. The side walls, gables of porch and dormers and roof of main building are sheathed with XXX white pine shingles laid to the weather. All outside door and window casings, belt courses, base boards, cornices, finish of porch, steps, etc., of dry white pine 1 1/2 thick. The shelves of wardrobe, closet, store room and pantries



FIRST STORY PLAN. are of whitewood, the treads and risers of stairs of yellow pine, rails, novels and balusters of cherry, all other inside woodwork, except doors, of North Carolina pine. The front door is 2x3x7 1/2; outside kitchen door, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7; closet doors of first story, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7; main room doors of second story, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7; second story closet doors, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7; main room doors of second story, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7; attic doors, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7; all of white pine or white wood, four panels milled, both sides, hinged with black japanned iron bolts, brass faced mortise locks, black japanned iron roses, drops and escutcheons in the first story; black japanned iron locks.



SECOND STORY PLAN. brown mineral knobs, black japanned iron roses, drops and escutcheons and "bats" in the second story and attic. First story floor of 3/4 yellow pine; second story floor of 3/4 yellow pine; all tongued and grooved, mill worked and blind milled to each bearing; porch floor, 1 1/2x2 1/2x7 white pine. Window sash 1 1/2x2 1/2x7 white pine.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

SPRING MEDICINE. Be careful of your diet. Do not need heavy food such as you require during the winter.

Spring may be beautiful, but it is treacherous. Do not let it deceive you into a cold, a fever, malaria or pneumonia. Do not throw off your winter blanket too early. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold. If you feel tired, feverish or overworked, do not push and in this way help your system to get better. If you feel hot and thirsty, do not drink large quantities of water or other "long" drinks. Take a little whisky with your meals, and water which will quench the thirst, thus the system will be kept in a healthy condition. Remember that only pure whisky should ever be taken into the system, and that the best is the purest and the most healthful. Do not let it deceive you into a cold, a fever, malaria or pneumonia. Do not throw off your winter blanket too early. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold. If you feel tired, feverish or overworked, do not push and in this way help your system to get better. 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