

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The farore for the pulley belt necessarily meant a stock to match, so when a lady wanted it, of course, it wasn't



PULLEY STOCK FOR AN ASCOT.

long coming. The stock is very much the same as the belt, only, of course, longer, as it goes twice around. The pulley principle is carried out by the two rings in front, and these allow the



PULLEY STOCK FOR A FOUR-IN-HAND.

ribbon to be drawn as tightly as desired. Flexible bones hold the ribbon well up in place, yet are pliable enough not to interfere with its being drawn closely into shape.

the black jet buckle which holds all this down at the front.

For dress occasions this dainty little pink Pompadour, composed entirely of thickly-laid folds of malines, is most fetching. It is strikingly set off by the big black velvet chon, which has a rhinestone ornament stuck in its very heart. It is so very shapely, too, especially where it rests on a pretty girl's night-like tresses. An altogether exquisite little dress hat is of pastel blue straw. It has a soft crown and a full, soft brim. Mirror velvet in pastel blue is drawn snugly round it, looped in front, drawn over the crown, and looped down under the brim in the back, where a steel buckle catches it. A generous bunch of lilies of the valley, backed by their foliage, is planted in front.

High-Heeled Shoes.—High-heeled shoes seem to be coming into vogue again, and the bulldog toe, except for strictly walking purposes, is out of it altogether. The medium round toe is the fancy of the moment, and if you would be quite up to date you must have embroidered satin slippers to match your evening gowns and tea gowns as well.

Tucks and Pleats on the Skirt.—Tucks and pleats are the order of the day, and there is no doubt that the new skirt, although it will not be of exaggerated fulness at present is very much inclined to elaboration. The finely accented pleated skirts are delightful when made in fine materials, especially for summer and evening wear.

Popular Styles For Boys.—Geographical location determines to some extent the juvenile fashion, and garments fashioned in a style that is in large demand in Boston would meet with poor showing in New Orleans or San Francisco. However, the sailor will be in demand all over the country and there is not a doubt that this style of suit is the most becoming for nine boys out of ten. One innovation is particularly noticeable this spring, and a good one,



A QUINTET OF SPRING HATS.

It can be tied in several different ways, two of which are here shown, namely, as an ascot and as a four-in-hand.

The pulley stock comes in all shades of satin ribbon and in all washable gauze ribbon for summer wear.

Five Millinery Novelties.

Women are already buying hats of white straw, lovely soft creations that look light as thistle-down. The shades are about what we are used to, the Pompadour and the face hat, but not horrible, plattery things that look as if manufactured by the thousand. As you see, the hats are not large. Of course, there will be large hats, but they are for carriage wear, garden parties or for bridesmaids. That flowers figure goes without saying.

One of the most charming face hats is a clever affair of soft, satiny blue braid. It seems built on Louis XI. lines, though these are not definite. Creamy Renaissance all-over lace is gracefully draped over waves of white chiffon. Two turquoise pins hold the front folds in place, and a bunch of daisies rests on the hair at the left back.

The alternate rows of gray satiny straw braid and gray chiffon ruffles form this toppy little Pompadour, which is finished off most effectively up at the left front with a splendid pink rose and a liberal bunch of softly purple violets.

Such very good style is this attractive hat of pearl gray straw, the crown being of black straw. A black velvet drapery rests on the rounding gray brim, and rises in front to form wing-like loops. A plume-like strip of corded white silk is drawn through

too—the discarding of braids (and fancy nautical emblems, also the curtailing of size of the collar).

Next in importance is the vestee suit. Perhaps we state it wrongly. Perhaps vestees will lead the list. Certainly they are suits after our own heart, permitting as they do the use



SAILOR SUIT. VESTEE SUIT.

of real vests, shirts, collars, suspenders and all such fixings. The sailor collar of the vestee is a thing of the past. The vestee itself will have a decidedly mannish cut. It will have a narrow roll or notched collar, also pockets, and will be devoid of any braid whatever. The vest itself will be both double and single-breasted, button in the front and made up of fancy silk, worsted or wash fabrics.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Cranberry Season Shortening.

Twenty years ago cranberries were practically the only spring fruit and they sold way into April and May. The increased shipments of Southern vegetables have cut the selling period back two months. When strawberries become seasonable cranberry sales fall right off.

Fertilizers For Sweet Potatoes.

The Georgia Experiment Station recommends the following amounts of fertilizer for each acre devoted to sweet potatoes: Acid phosphate 1000 pounds, muriate of potash 500 pounds, cotton meal 1100 pounds, or a total of 2600 pounds. This has been tested quite extensively and the station recommends it with confidence.

Transplanting Large Trees.

Very large trees can be successfully transplanted by beginning operations in the fall before the ground freezes. The size of the tree is only limited to the power and convenience available to do the moving. The writer transplanted a large elm tree in the following manner: A circle with a radius of two feet was marked around the tree. Outside of this a ditch was dug about three feet deep, cutting all roots of course but the top roots. This ditch was wide enough to allow a man to get into and work under the tree. A hole was then dug to receive the tree, and when the ball froze solid the entire tree with earth was removed and planted.

Wintering Celery.

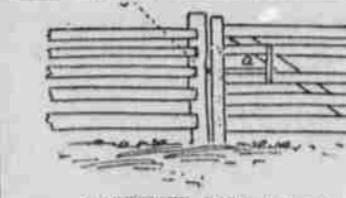
The large celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., winter the celery in houses or frames constructed for the purpose. Selecting a piece of upland dry ground, the soil is excavated two feet deep. A frame is then set up which is six feet high at the ridge pole. The roof is covered with boards twelve feet in length running from the peak of the roof to the ground surface. Enough windrows are put in to give needed light. The sides of the house are banked up all around, and coarse litter or straw or hay is covered over the roof to keep out frost. These storage houses or cellars are built twenty-four feet wide and from fifty to 100 feet in length. A building fifty feet long will hold 50,000 heads of celery. The plants are dug while green, the roots left on, and they are set upright in the cellars, as closely together as they can be packed, and in a few weeks in these quarters they are well blanched, and ready for marketing as desired.

Care of Farm Stock.

The care of animals at the barns and sheds will form no small part of the work during the winter, and while a boy may assist at this, and should do so to learn the business, a man should always have an oversight of it, that he may know that they are properly fed and that they are in good health and thrifty. If one fails to eat his ration or is ailing in any way, early notice of the fact may reveal the cause and suggest a remedy, while a few days' neglect might cause the loss of the animal. We believe that from January until April two feeds a day, giving enough morning and night, is better than three feeds for anything excepting working animals, and even for them, if the work is not severe and the days too long, and we would not have any feeding done after they had lain down at night, if one would furnish feed and do the work for nothing. But whatever system is adopted, it should be strictly carried out. Regular hours for feeding, Sunday mornings as well as other days, is of the greatest importance, and regular hours of milking. We were never able to see advantage among in cooking food of any kind to repay the cost of labor and fuel. We know that coarse, rough fodder is eaten up cleaner when cut and steamed, but we doubt if the gain is sufficient even then to repay the cost. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

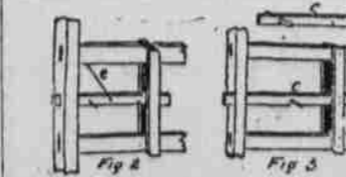
Good Gate Latches.

The form of the gate latch or fastening is an important portion of a fence and care should be exercised in making. The form shown in Fig. 1 is very simple and effective. The latch, A, is of hard, tough wood, eighteen inches in length, three-quarter inch thick, and 1 1/2 inches wide. Through the inner end a wooden pin holds it



EFFECTIVE GATE LATCH.

in position. When the gate is closed the outer projecting end rests in a notch cut in the post, as at A. All the pins shown admit of the gate opening either way if desired. In Fig. 2, a swinging latch is used, which should be about the size of that in Fig. 1. It is suspended by a wire at C. Two wooden pins prevent it from being



DETAILS OF THE LATCHES.

moved too far in either direction. The plan in Fig. 3 is quite similar to the others, and is clearly shown. The latch, C, is shown in an enlarged form. A notch is cut in the lower side, which rests on a pin when the gate is closed, the weight of the latch keeping it in position. Next in importance to the hinges of a gate are the fastenings, which should invariably be made of the very best material. —Farm and Home.

Corn For Laying Hens.

It sometimes looks as if certain hobbies were selected solely for the purpose of proving an argument, and the old threadbare cry of "too much corn" seems to be the one among all others that, like Banquo's ghost, keeps constantly bobbing up. Now, why in the name of all good-

ness is all this hue and cry raised over the feeding of corn to laying hens?

Our grandmothers went to the corn bin every day with the dishpan, which they generously filled and distributed without stint to the hens, and who will deny that at the end of each week the balance of accounts at the wayside store was not in their favor? The hens lay during the coldest days of winter, even though in many cases not the warmest houses were provided.

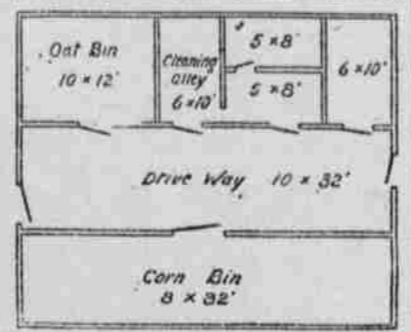
You never then heard the cry of overfeeding; on the contrary, every effort was made to keep the hens fat. They hustled and worked all day, never failing in that most important task of laying. But now every time our hens cease to lay or get dumpy, we are promptly told that we are over-feeding.

There most certainly is reason in everything, and if our hens are confined in yards we must as near as possible conform to nature's wants. Still, there are more failures from lack of feed than there are from an oversupply.

Corn should be one of the principal feeds for laying hens—just enough of other grains to furnish an agreeable change being given, and you can rest assured that if the hens do not lay the fault lies elsewhere.

The Plan of a Farm Granary.

I have found the granary, the ground plan of which is illustrated herewith, most satisfactory for my own use, says H. E. Moore, in *New England Homestead*. It is 28 by 32 feet. The corner, B, by 22 feet, occupies one side of the granary. This bin will hold about 1000 bushels of ear corn. Next to this is a driveway 10 by 32 feet. Three small bins are provided for meal feeds or grain if so desired. An oat bin 10 by 12 feet will hold enough for the ordinary farmer. The cleaning alley, 6 by 10 feet, is very essential in cleaning seed for spring use. The corner



FLOOR PLAN OF GRANARY.

posts are 10 feet high. The attic or upper floor is used for a storage way for farm tools, sacks, etc. These are hoisted by means of a trap door, rope and pulley.

The small grain portion is sided first with shiplap and over this is placed No. 2 house siding. This adds to the strength of the building, keeps out beating rains and makes it almost impossible for mice to get into the granary. The small grain side will hold about 2500 bushels. The alleyway can be used for storing buggies or when needed can be utilized for ear corn. If desired, farm scales can be put in the alleyway and there will be no freezing down or rotting, as they are always under shelter. A stairway leads to the second story out of the cleaning alley.

Routine Dairy Work.

Routine care of dairy stock in winter is essential to success. A stated hour for feeding, another for milking, a third for cleaning the stable should be observed punctually. No other dairy system can be made to pay. Cows soon adjust themselves to conditions; if the conditions are wrong, they go wrong, too.

It will pay to get started right. If the cows are milked at 7 o'clock on week days and 9 o'clock on Sundays, fed and watered irregularly, the stable cleaned whenever time permits, dairy luck will fly out of the window. Where other farm products are cheap, there isn't a farmer who does not need to keep his dairy luck at home. On winter mornings cows need attention early. Their natural inclination is to go to feeding soon after daybreak. Set the milking time so that it will divide the twenty-four-hour day equally, as six in the morning, six at night or 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. respectively. By not varying from this plan, the lactation economy of the cow will be educated to regularity in milk secretion and accumulation, and the cow will yield more milk when milked regularly.

As cleaning the stable befalls to some extent the atmosphere, it had better be done after milking rather than before. If done immediately before, a deodorant can be used on the floor prior to beginning milking. Milk flavor is so delicate and fragile a thing that in winter especially the greatest care is necessary to preserve it. The odor from cows and their surroundings in summer time is not offensive to even the most fastidious, but in winter it takes a routine system of care to preserve this cleanliness.

Feed regularly. I urge this not solely because the cows appreciate it, but because they demand it. When a cow's stomach is empty, her milk bag becomes empty, too. While I believe in heavy feeding, yet a small quantity of food given regularly will produce more milk than heavy rations of the same character fed irregularly. While digestion and rumination are going on there should be plenty of water in the cow's stomach. The animal's own desire will decide how large a quantity. It is necessary both for the assimilation of food and to make up the 87 1/2 per cent. of water contained in the milk. It must be remembered that cows are dumb, and that, confined in stanchions, they cannot manifest their thirst by any sign. Their need in this direction must be anticipated, not spasmodically, but as routine practice. If several hours elapse without gratification, the present need has passed. They may drink, but the milk flow has been shrunken. Dairymen, this winter of all others you cannot afford this. You cannot afford to neglect any little detail the observance of which would add to your dairy income. —George E. Newell, in *American Agriculturist*.

HOW M'TAGUE GOT GAFFEY.

A Rose by Which a Sheriff Secured the Drop on a Dangerously Bad Man.

Let it be said in the first place that there is nothing of the white feather about Tom M'Tague. He is cool, he is brave, he is intrepid. His a daring exploit has he had in which he exhibited the highest qualities of courage. Once—it was back in 1883—Jim McMasters was Sheriff and Tom was Under Sheriff; there was a gang of horse thieves operating in Montana, along Flint Creek, in what is now Granite County. They would steal anything from a horse to a telegraph pole. Everybody knew who they were, but was afraid to say a word. Everybody realized that if he made complaint he would be burned out of house and home, his cattle and property confiscated, all his property either stolen or destroyed, and he and his family left hopelessly ruined.

The leaders of this gang of "bad men" were Mark Ryan, Chris Gaffney and Jerry Quinlan. Tom M'Tague got after them. He landed Quinlan all right at New Chicago. He traced Gaffney and located him and a man named Pat Dooley in a charcoal house at Lion Mountain, in Beaverhead County. Tom left his horse a mile below and went into the charcoal house all alone.

"I want you, Gaffney," said M'Tague. "I am not Gaffney," said Gaffney, drawing his gun, "and you had better get out of here."

Gaffney had the drop on M'Tague, and there was no use parleying. "Oh, well," said M'Tague, "if you are not Gaffney I don't want you. I have made a mistake and beg your pardon. You looked so much like him you deceived people and they put me on to you. As a matter of fact, you deceived me myself, for I have seen Gaffney myself once or twice. But come to inspect you more closely I see well enough that you are not Gaffney, the man I am looking for, and that's all right."

M'Tague turned to go. At that moment Gaffney dropped his gun. Quick as a flash M'Tague, who had his own gun in his outside coat pocket, drew it and had the drop on Gaffney.

"Now," said M'Tague, "no more monkeying, Gaffney, or you are a dead man. You match, and do as I tell you."

M'Tague compelled both Gaffney and Dooley to march outside the house, threw them a pair of handcuffs with his disengaged hand and compelled them to put the handcuffs on themselves. Then he marched them down to his conveyance and took them safely to Deer Lodge. Ryan was caught at Glendale.

Unfortunately, however, the people who had suffered from the depredations of the gang were still too terrified to testify against them and they all were acquitted. A year or two later Gaffney was shot dead in a Deer Lodge saloon in a barroom dispute.

Coaling at Sea.

The importance of the question of coaling at sea increases directly as the increase of sea-power, and with the probability of fighting naval wars far from home shores the ratio rises enormously. England's first line of defense is said to be the enemies coast. She is well supplied with coaling stations all around the world. But, were she blockading foreign ports, how large a portion of the blockading fleet would be worse than ineffective, because itself subject to possible attack by superior force, while steaming between blockade and coaling stations.

The greater the distance to the coal the greater the number of vessels continuously on station, and with Guantanamo only forty-five miles away, only three-fourths of the American ships could be kept actually on blockade service. Germany fully appreciates the necessity of an apparatus for coaling at sea, as indicated by the statement of Rear-Admiral Plindemann, who said recently: "It will be absolutely necessary in future to take coal from a collier at sea." —Engineering Magazine.

Unexpected Reply.

Here is a sample of the "breaks" that dignified, abnormally self-appreciative men sometimes make when they undertake to be facetious and "talk down" to a younger generation. A certain physician who has seen more than one family experience the standard ailments through three generations was recently called to attend a woman who has employed him when in need of a physician for the last twenty-five years. On this particular visit he closed her mouth on a clinical thermometer and strolled around the room while it was doing its work. Stopping before a picture of Rosa Bonheur's donkey he remarked in a would-be funny manner to the daughter of his patient, "I suppose this is one of your friends." "Yes, sir," came the reply straight from the shoulder, "it's our family physician." —Boston Transcript.

Mr. Wu's Ancestry.

The population of China is estimated at 303,000,000, and of these some 40,000 are direct descendants of Confucius, who lived 500 years B. C. They are seventy generations removed from the founder of the Confucian religion, and constitute the aristocracy of China. Mr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, is one of this noble family, the oldest in the world. With such a pedigree no wonder the Chinese are proud and haughty. —New York Press.

Had to Talk.

A very little fellow has a very lively tongue, and talks so much at meals that on a recent occasion, when there were to be guests at the table, his older brother bribed him with a quarter to be still. After ten minutes of silence, the little boy whispered anxiously to his brother: "Arthur, Arthur, mayn't I talk a nickel's worth?" —Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Motor on the Ranch.

Several prominent ranchmen of Victoria, Tex., have jointly purchased a motor vehicle for use in inspecting their large ranches. If the machine meets their expectation each of them will purchase one for his own use. The "lay of the land" in that locality is such as to permit the use of automobiles regardless of roads. —Philadelphia Record.

BEEF-KILLING IN MANILA.

Novel and Striking Scenes in the Public Abattoir of the Philippine Capital.

A visitor from foreign parts in the city of Manila, whose sensibilities are not too acute, will find it worth his while to "drop in" at the public slaughter-house, in the place known as Arroceros. This is on the riverbank to the northeast of Manila, and is a much-frequented spot, where, besides the slaughter-house, are located the tobacco factories, the botanical garden, a Spanish theatre, and the Kiosko, designed for public dances.

The proper time to visit the slaughter-house is about midnight, for this is when the principal business of the place is done. Owing to the tropical heat, in which fresh meat becomes putrid in an incredibly brief period, it is necessary that the killing of animals should be done at once for immediate use. All this work is done in the wide-spreading, low building in the square at Arroceros.

When operations are at their height the scene is picturesque in the extreme. The great majority of the animals slaughtered are the large native cattle, most of whom are brought here, to tell the truth, not because of their being in a specially fat and juicy condition, but because they have outlived their usefulness elsewhere and are here to be converted into beef as a last resort. The killing is done entirely by natives trained in the business until they have become experts.

The cattle are led in from the pens at the side of the building and are held by stout ropes over long troughs that run up and down all through the structure, and into which the blood flows when the animals are first struck. The fatal blow is given with a large, sharp knife in the spinal cord, just back of the horns. As a rule one blow is enough. The animal drops without a sound and scarcely a quiver. It sometimes happens, however, that the thrust miscarries and the beast is only badly wounded. Then sometimes a terrific and exciting struggle ensues before the enraged animal is subdued and the finishing stroke given.

A specially novel feature of the proceedings is the rush made by the native women and children, who are always present in great numbers, to collect the blood as it flows from the freshly killed animals. This product of the slaughter-house is greatly prized by the natives and is served up in various simple forms at their meals. It costs them nothing except the struggle to catch it as it drips and flows in the slaughter-house, and this price many of the poorer class are willing enough to pay. The scramble for blood is not attractive to the casual visitor, for the stuff gets spilled and streaked around over the hands and clothing of the people, and the scene is ghoulish enough. As soon as the animals are killed the meat is cut up and distributed at once among the local markets in all parts of the city. —Leslie's Weekly.

On a British Transport.

At Southampton the Briton and Garth Castle took them aboard for Cape Town. On both boats the accommodation is that usually allotted to third-class passengers, with the addition of such fittings as the necessities of transport call for. It is plain, but airy and comfortable. The space allotted contrives a double debt to pay. At night it is a dormitory, hammocks being slung from the deck above. By day-time it is a dining room and general mess room. The men are divided into messes of fourteen, and each will, to a certain extent, look after itself.

As one saw the severely plain table equipment—the rough deal tables, the tin pannikins for soup and the horn-handled table cutlery—one could not help speculating as to how some of the spoilt darlings of the London clubs who are going out would accommodate themselves to this sort of thing. If, however, the manage is uncompromisingly plain the food will be plentiful and good of its kind. The men will have four meals a day, including one substantial hot meal of meat. When the process of embarkation was completed the vessels cast off amid a thunder of cheers and were soon on their way down Southampton water. —London Correspondence Washington Star.

Great Fishing in Alaska.

Fred Cox, who is visiting his parents on the East Side, has been on Gravina Island, Alaska, for over a year.

"The fishing there," he says, "is not excelled anywhere in the world. I still hold that the red salmon are different from most of the other species. They are red, male and female, all the time, and are unlike the sockeye or any of the other kind in those waters. The Indians call them the 'Koo-Hoo.' I think the salmon are a distinct species of themselves. Fishing in the little creeks is immense. Sometimes they run up the streams so thickly that they actually dam up the water. I have stood on the bank of a little stream and pitched them out with a pole with a hook on the end until I got tired. And they are sweet and fine. I have stood on the wharf and watched them in the water when they were in schools by the thousands. The mass would look like a great black cloud as they moved about in the water. When they make a dash up the little streams they fill them so that the streams look like a living mass of squirming fish, and if their backs were not so slick, I could walk across on them." —Morning Oregonian.

The Humorous Editor's Effort.

The caller handed the editor a bundle of manuscript. "For your humorous column," he said. "My wife makes fun of my attempts at wit, but I think you will find this about as good as the stuff you usually print." The editor took the manuscript and looked it over. "Humph!" he ejaculated. "Your wife makes fun of your efforts, does she?" "Yes, sir, a general thing." "She hasn't seen this lot, has she?" "No, sir." The editor handed back the manuscript. "Please ask her to 'make fun' of this. Then you may bring it back again. Good-day." —Collier's Weekly.

POPULAR

The tonic qualities of a grain of salt... analysis to be prepared.

The calamander... credited with the... The tree is carefully

By a novel... phone with the... the cause of any... vault or similar... before the police... sensitive transmiss... vant, and at the... the person at the... only to turn a... rent through the... ter, when the sil... near the vault can

Dr. F. A. Cook... facts of the long... human body and... the exploring ship... night lengthened... "with a kind of g... heart grew feeble... men were incapabl... attention, or of... One sailor was dis... insanity, but wh... began to appear... recovered.

Man able to treat... a need discovered... will come when... district will have... when specialists... cryptogamic botan... will be consulted... secure cases. The... medicus in its... creased competition... however, the farmer... neglect the aid... his plants in the... health.

The phenomenon... flower" was descri... Biological Society... cently by Dr. L. H... called flowers are... which forms on... autumn and early... plants. The pedic... plained is that fr... from on all plants... twenty-six species... know. Among the... ditant, marsh des... vated heliotrope... apparently due to... of water in the... satisfactory explan...

One of the most... overhauled in winter... bright white star... station Australia... bell, of the Lick... nonces that he has... evidence that Capella... whose components... separated by any... the spectroscopic... once through their... their common centr... accords that Capella... stars, all very close... principal pair revolv... other in about one... days. The wonder... is recollection that... each more brilliant

Bottle Drove... A remarkable case... reported to Lieuten... Dunn at the Baltim... Office in a letter fr... officials in Baraco... return to the office... in a bottle and thro... Captain Mitchell... steamer Ohio on... while the ship was... thagna for Baltimore... iron ore.

Captain Mitchell... stating that the bot... tents were thrown... date in latitude 35... 36.30. He request... was picked up, that... Baltimore branch... Remarks were app... received that it was... ary 16, 1000, in lat... longitude 74.45, wh... city of Baracoa.

If the bottle... straight line from... the water to where... have traveled 2000... years and three months... possible that it cover... that distance.

A Famous Dog... to the Women and... tal, Cork, was Irish... almost as great in... own country, and his... gretted by those of... are interested in... ments. His history... fame. Of dignified... always to be seen... his Alpine barrel... neck bent on erratic... portant as those of... tery dogs. He gather... for the hospital. Les... distinction of carry... offered by the Prince... dog who collected the... for a hospital, and he... quently petted his... ceded in his benevol... his eldest son Leo... graph.

Incredulous as... A party was being... British Museum. The... keeper pointed out... antique vases, which... been dug up at Her... "Dug up, sir?"... party. "Yes, sir." "What, out of the?" "Undoubtedly." "What, just as they... "Perhaps some... been taken in clean... all other respects... just as you see them... The wise man (and... companions, and with... shake of his head, wh... "He may say that... shall never persuade... up ready-made pots... —Pearson's Weekly.