

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—These novelties have been observed at recent weddings:

The abandonment of gloves by bride and bridegroom.

The attachment of a court train—



WEDDING DRESS OF WHITE SATIN.

very long and full—to the wedding dress.

The frequent substitution of some clinging fabric, like crepe de chin or veiling, for the classic white satin.

The addition of many tiny frills to the wedding veil, unless this be of costly lace or an heirloom.

The garbing of the maid of honor precisely like the other bridesmaids, even to the color of her bouquet.

The preference for "white" weddings.

At one of the largest weddings that New York has seen this season both bride and bridegroom were of unusual height, the one being more than six feet tall, the other within an inch or two of that stature. There were six bridesmaids, all conspicuously petite, and, whether by design or accident, the effect was not unlike that of a marriage of Brobdignagians attended by Liliputians.

The dress of the stately bride was of exquisite white satin, creamy and

woven by the yard, and most gossamer looking. Over satin it is employed for tea gowns, draping most beautifully, and often interlaced with ribbon. This looks well in white and also in hennensia, the new red. Skirts made in it fall in graceful folds at the back and nearly always display a sash or one long end. It is also used for boleros over velvet vests, rose velvet being the popular color, and mostly worn with a velvet hat of a slightly darker shade, closely stitched all over, raised on one side with a large red pansy.

About Underwear.
A change is coming over the feminine taste in the matter of underlinen. It is now no longer one mass of lace and frills. In fact, frills, even on the hem of the garments, are distinctly out of vogue, and now the whole attention is given up to cut. A simple real Valenciennes trimming round the neck, with a tiny baby ribbon and the initial embroidered on the left shoulder, is the latest smart thing to wear. But the cut—that is the difficulty; for all the beauty of these delicate undergarments depends entirely on the fit. Combinations are dying out, except for bicycling and active sports.

Cotton For Underclothing.
Cotton is coming into favor for underclothing. In fact, many young women now choose percale or nainsook in preference to linen or lawn. Linen gives an impression of freshness which one cannot get with cotton. The substance is about the same and both will equally well bear ornamenting. The one fact in regard to linen is a tendency to revert to white petticoats.

Handsome Tailor Gown.
Something quite new in a tailor gown is made of nut-brown cloth. The skirt is box-pleated all around from the front breadth, which is plain, and trimmed with curved bands of cloth covered with stitching. The blouse worn with this is of pink and brown plaid silk, and the coat is of the Eton variety with a belt of brown satin covered with stitching.

Stylish Belt Buckles.
Belt buckles covered with snude in its natural color, and ornamented with steel, jet or turquoise are one of the novelties.



PASTEL GREY CLOTH

CASTOR VEILING

LACE AS A MODISH GARNITURE.

soft, and with something of the mere of a pearl. In cut it was severe. The robe was arranged in a flat plait at the back and descended in a full train. The bodice was pointed both in front and at the back; it was slightly draped across the bust and rose at the throat in a high collar. At one side was arranged a cascade of real lace, which fell, with increasing volume, to the hem of the robe, interrupted here and there by sprays of orange blossoms. The veil was an immense affair of beautiful point d'Alencon, fixed over the head with a wreath of orange flowers.

Two Dresses Worth Careful Study.

The rage for lace is simply tremendous. We can't get enough of it. The more we invest in it, the more the makers strive to render it more attractive, that we shall be driven to buying still greater quantities. The flounces, too, with their graceful circular shapings, are well known, and are owned by those who can afford them, as are all the hundred and one small devices in demand for neckwear.

In the two dresses shown in the illustration we see very fetching introductions of this cobwebby fabric. In one the sleeves, revers, vest and border for the overskirt and Eton are of creamy Renaissance. The material itself is of satin cloth in a pastel gray, the folds on the bodice being of cream mousseline.

The companion figure is distinctly a dress-up affair. It is of old-rose crepe de chin, a very delicate shade, and has a pleated skirt; the bodice, too, follows out this design until lost under the lace bolero. This bolero, gauntlet sleeves and the odd band which holds the skirt fullness in shape are all of ecrû point de Venise lace. Very gracefully laid folds of old-rose velvet make a most effective ground for the edge of the top of the lace bolero, and also serve to show off the yoke and stock of finely shirred cream mousseline. The buckle catching the folds is of rose gold set with garnets.

A New Texture.
An effective material resembles a Shetland shawl of the finest make.

Bridal Bouquets.
A cloud of filmy tulle envelops the latest bridal bouquets.

Cents For Tailor Suits.

These two new little coats show which way the wind is blowing in a number of respects. There are novel little revers for those who are "dreaded to death" of the plain coat sort. One, too, has a dip in the front (and to most of us it is "the" becoming cut), while the other suggests the cutaway. It, as you see, is made to fasten with a fly, the collar and revers being faced with velvet. The material is a semi-heavy tweed.

Either rather heavy serge or a mixed tweed is the proper material for the one with jaunty dip. The



JAUNTY LITTLE COATS.

finish is three rows of heavy stitching either the self color or white. Six buttons serve down the front. The skirt shows a moderate dip in the back.

* AGRICULTURAL *

Foot Rot in Sheep.

The following remedy for foot rot in sheep is suggested: Boil two pounds of arsenic, two pounds of common soda in one gallon of water for half an hour. To this solution add five gallons of water and place in a long trough so that the depth of the solution is about the same as the depth of the hoof. Scrape off the loose portions of the hoof and make the sheep walk through the trough. Repeat once a fortnight until a cure is effected. Two or three treatments are usually sufficient.

Seasoning Fence Posts.

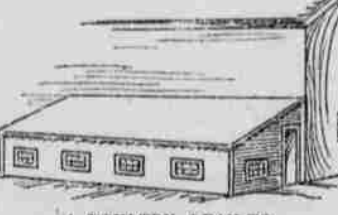
The proper way to handle fence posts is to cut in the winter, peel bark off and leave them in the woods or some shady place to dry. If they are taken out into the sun they are practically sure to check badly. If they are not protected from the sun they will necessarily crack more or less. But when shaded the drying and seasoning are less rapid, and consequently the checking is less. Slow, even seasoning is the only practical way of insuring the minimum of checking. While drying, posts should be as much from the ground as possible so that the air can reach them freely.

Keeping Well Water Pure.

It used to be an old-fashioned custom in the country to put one or two trout in a well to insure the water being pure and wholesome. If they did not keep it so it was supposed that they would give warning of its impurity by dying themselves. We are reminded of this by seeing in an English paper that Professor Sobroto, of Turin, has lately advised the use of eels in the house cistern for the same purpose. He says two or three not large but lively eels would devour anything in the water in the shape of animalcules, infusoria, bird dropping from the roof or vegetable matter of any kind. We think they would also take any animal matter like toads or rats that might fall in and drown.

Poultry House Addition.

The cut shows a way to utilize buildings already existing when constructing a poultry house. A hay barn or other structure having a long



A POULTRY LEAN-TO.

side toward the south, can be used in the case shown here, where the high side of the poultry house has its boarding and framing already furnished free of cost. There is another great advantage in building poultry houses in this way; the added warmth that is thus secured. In cold regions this is a matter of great importance, making this plan exceedingly useful.

Saving Rough Fodder.

A few years ago not many farmers in the corn-growing States thought of saving their corn stover, though perhaps they turned cattle in among it, to eat a little and tramp it down. Where small grain was grown, the straw was thought to have very little food value, though some kept their stock half starved on it. Eastern farmers, who were thought to be very saving, seldom fed out bean straw or pea straw. Now all these are saved, and while they need more grain with them than does clover or other good hay, it is thought economy to feed any or all of these, and by adding grain, keep the animals in better condition at less cost than when hay is fed, and at the same time add to the value of the manure made on the farm. Many varieties of weeds also make good rough forage if mown down and cured before they have ripened their seeds, and to do so helps to keep the land clean, and preserve the fertility in it for more useful crops.

Putting Out Onion Sets.

In putting out onion sets, do not think that there must be a hole made for each set, and that when it is placed in the ground the dirt must be pressed around it. Just open up a shallow trench and scatter the sets at the right distance apart; then cover up and press the dirt down firmly with the feet. Walk right over them back and forth until the soil is well firmed. Sow onion seed very early in the spring on well prepared, rich ground. Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and quite thick, if onion maggots is likely to bother, and about an inch deep. Several times before the onions are up go over the ground with a garden rake thoroughly. If stones and sticks have been removed this raking can be continued until after the onions are up. This saves a great deal of weeding. After the onions begin to grow well, run the garden rake between the rows frequently, and always as soon after a shower as may be. Continue this cultivation till the onions are nearly ripe. Do not roll the tops down or break them over purposely. This does no good, but will allow the weeds to grow up, and they can not then be taken out so well.

Protect the Hillside.

Improper treatment of the hillside often results in putting the hillside fields in a condition where tillage is almost impossible. By nature our hills are, for the most part, covered with forests or growths of underbrush that protect the soil from the effects of running water. The soil is kept in a porous condition and the rain that falls, being conducted by a thousand branches and trunks, follows down the roots and soaks away through the soil.

But many of these hillside have been cleared of all tree growth and been either converted into plowed fields or into pastures. Where converted into grass fields and kept in a high state of fertility the damage has not been so great. But in the case of the plowed field the land has been put in the very best condition to be washed and gullied. Where the pas-

ture has been kept close the land is hardly less subject to washing. Frequently after a sudden and heavy downpour the heat of the farmer is made sick to see the devastation that has occurred on such fields.

The remedy is to use these fields and pastures for other purposes. Where it is not thought advisable to attempt to cover them with a small forest, they may be used for orchard purposes, but will have to be kept covered with sod as a soil binder. They, however, have this disadvantage for orchard purposes, that cultivation is not given except at the sacrifice of the very conditions it is desired to establish. Altogether, it is best to establish the wood lot or the timber belt on the hillside that are subject to gully, but where this is not possible or profitable put the land into heavy grass and do not pasture it at any time of year. Encourage the sod to thicken, and this will reduce the danger of gully to a minimum. Farmers that are clearing hillside for the first time must be careful not to leave the soil bare for a few months before putting it to use. A few heavy rains may do damage that it will take years to repair.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Bees and Fruit Blossoms.

In the horticultural department of the Ohio State University they have been watching closely the work of the bees among the fruit flowers for several years. The first trees that bloom there are the apricots, and bees have been seen working on them as early as April 1. Plums follows very closely after, and the period of working on one tree is seldom more than five or six days, and if two or three of these are windy the chances of perfect pollination is lessened.

Peaches and pears are in bloom soon after, and then cherries, the apple being the latest, but in bloom a longer time. When the weather is pleasant and bees numerous a large percentage of all the blooms on some fruit trees are visited once or more, and a large percentage of all the bees return to the hive with either honey or pollen. Classing the fruits according to the frequency of the visits of the bees they place plums first, then in the following order: Cherries, apples, peaches and pears. They care but little for the blossoms of the garden currant, but visit gooseberries more and raspberries and blackberries freely, while they rarely light on the blossom of the strawberry even when they fly over it.

They find them particularly fond of the blossoms of the red raspberry, and place this as first among all fruit blossoms for bees, with others in the following order: Blackberry, plum, cherry, blackcap, raspberry, apple, gooseberry, peach, pear, currant and strawberry. From our own observation we should say that the blueberry would rank closely after the blackberry if not ahead of it in attractiveness to bees, and the grape nearly or quite as highly. Is it possible that in a very acid fruit there is less honey in the flower than in the blossoms of sweeter fruit? We do not remember that we ever saw the honey bee at work on the blossom of the barberry or cranberry, but our attention was never called to it, so cannot say they do not. We do know that there is often a half dozen or more at work on the broad blossom of the elderberry.—American Cultivator.

Enlarging the Barn.

The cuts given herewith show a very practical method of enlarging a barn whose capacity has become too small. Fig. 1 shows the common form of barn, with the driveway length-



FIG. 1.—THE OLD BARN.

wise, straight through the middle—an extravagant use of space. Fig. 2 shows that two "shed-roof" additions have been placed upon the ends, the roofs



FIG. 2.—THE ENLARGED BARN.

being made continuous with the newly constructed additions to the old roof. The feeding floor and driveway is thus changed to a crosswise position of the barn, taking less space and affording greater room on either side for stock and fodder. If the barn has a second floor the new arrangement will afford much greater space above, while the whole of this space above the main floor will be finely lighted from all sides. Though the remodeled barn is changed greatly in appearance, the additions are of a nature to make the expense comparatively light.—New England Homestead.

Poultry Notes.

The natural food for poultry is grain.

Do not feed one variety of grain all the time.

Old hens cannot be depended upon for winter eggs.

Over fed hens will not furnish a regular supply of eggs.

Keep your breeding fowls in good condition at all seasons.

Hens should always have access to a good, clean dust bath.

Do not conclude that you have rid your poultry of vermin and lice and become negligent. They are like the poor—"always with us"—and constant vigilance is the only remedy that is sure.

While a great deal in management of poultry can be learned from books and story papers there is a great deal that can only be acquired by experience, and a part of this knowledge can only be obtained by observation at fairs and poultry shows at much less expense than by cold experience in one's own poultry yard.

There are at present forty-five stars on the American flag.

ANN PURKIN'S TRAGEDY.

A WOMAN OF STRONG MENTALITY HELD DOWN BY ECCENTRICITY.

An Ohio School Teacher Whose Mind Was Full of Brilliant Plans For Reforming the World—Sold Papers in Grotesque Garb in Cleveland.

WITH the brain of a Mme. de Stael, the determination of a Charlotte Corday and the luck of Cyrano de Bergerac, all twisted, mayhap, but still so pronounced that they made their possessor almost a beggar instead of a queen. Ann Purkin, seller of newspapers and writer of poems and essays, died in a bed of charity at St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks ago, aged fifty years. For a score of years she had been the most picturesque figure of Cleveland streets from the fact that she wore the clothes that it pleased her to wear. For most of those years she has been hungry, at least part of the days, simply because she would not use her wits as the world wished her to use them. She was a crank, but a brilliant one. Her love of letters was ideal, passionate and unrequited—she died for her opinions.

Ann Purkin died with a trunk full of poems and essays, half of which are so good that many writers of poetry and philosophy would have been glad to have written them. But she was not only a dress-reformer but a reformer of everything else almost. Years ago she addicted herself to spelling reform, and, as in all things, she went to the utmost extreme of it. She would not allow a line she had written to be printed otherwise than she had written it, both as to spelling and punctuation. She would rather starve. This kept her out of print and made rubbish of what would have been otherwise available matter, for in whatever she wrote there was more or less of the force and brilliancy of the pen that has a right to write for print. She made one exception to this last summer when, during the street-car strike, she used to take to the newspaper offices articles urging the cessation of violence in the fight against the company. With a tone in her voice which a Hindu mother might have had when she sent her girl child to the husband that had bought her, she would say, "You may change it if you want to," for she had gone over the ground often enough to know no newspaper would print what she wrote as she wrote it.

DRESSED LIKE A BOY.

Ann Purkin's death was the only kind of a death her life could have brought her. All winter, when she was not ill, she was at her usual corner on the busy square, selling the afternoon papers. Her voice was a shrill squeak as she cried out the names of the papers. To almost all the newspaper buyers she had ceased to be a curio, they had known her so long. If those who did not know her stopped to gaze they saw that in her face which kept them from laughing at her clothes. Her dress consisted of a boy's woolen shirt—for she was a very little creature, less than five feet—a coat over it that looked as though it had been made by the wearer with the disregard for it that she showed for all the other things that seemed to her unessential, and a pair of short trousers-like garments that reached to her knees. The breeches were made of what looked like pieces of horseblanket, and were shaped not unlike an ordinary pair of trousers cut off at the knees. Her stockings were white and her shoes heavy ones such as working boys wear. Anything in the way of head covering would do, and there was not in the whole of her costume any attempt at ornamentation or care.

Funny as her clothes were, one forgot them in looking into her face. The eyes were clear, small and expressive and there was in them, when one talked with her, the look of the soul that thinks it has never been understood and has grown hopeless of ever being.

But there was not a prouder spirit in the breast of any woman. It is not known that she ever had a penny that she did not earn. People who offered her charity were rebuked with a severity they never forgot. If one gave her a nickel for a paper and walked away she ran after him and made him take his change. Once she was ill for a week or two and the city relief department sent her a ton of coal, piling it up in the one room where she lived, against her protests. It was in the dead of winter and she was forced to use about a quarter of the ton of coal. Then she carried what was left of it down the stairs and threw it out into the street, from where it was quickly taken by the less scrupulous women of the tenement. Then she went to the city hall, made her way into the Mayor's office and handed him a dollar, saying: "That is for what I used out of that load of coal you sent to me. I threw the rest of it into the street, but I want to pay for all I used and I want you to take the money so your thieving clerks can't say I didn't pay it."

REFUSED CHARITY FOOD.

A week before she died the other people in the Detroit street tenement in which Ann Purkin lived remembered that she had not been seen for some days. She never locked her door, and when they went into her room they found her alone in the cold, there being neither fuel nor fire in the room, only her trunkful of manuscripts. There existed between her and the poor people among whom she lived something of the feeling that made the slums of Paris worship Verlaine. The refusal of the world to give the poetess what she deserved and them what they wanted made a bond of sympathy. They brought her food, which she would not eat, and built her a fire, which she could not prevent. For years she has eaten nothing but fruit and such other food as she could eat uncooked. That was a part of her belief, that only uncooked vegetable food should be eaten. For years she ate nothing but fruit, raw oatmeal and raw rice soaked in water. She hated a doctor as she did correct spelling and skirts, and was a hydropath. When the other people in the tenement called a doctor she refused to even allow him to talk to her, and she was taken to the hospital against her violent pro-

tests. She was too small and weak and too nearly starved to resist particularly, even in words. At the hospital she said she had not a friend in the world or a relative, and it was here that she displayed the only thing that seemed at all like womanly weakness that is known of her. She said she wanted to be buried in the old cemetery at Berlin Heights, a country village twenty-four miles from Cleveland, where the graves of her father and mother are.

WAS AN OHIO SCHOOLTEACHER.

Berlin Heights is a small country community. There was once a wave of free-thinking sentiment there, and later the "bloomer" craze. Ann Purkin had been a schoolteacher there and was the star of the women's club. She donned bloomers and wore them ever after. It is told that her husband told her she could not be his wife and wear bloomers, too. She chose the bloomers; and they separated amicably. This the dead newsman denied, insisting that she had never been married. She said her family name was Perkins, but that was not the way to spell it, and as there was but one of her, her name must be singular instead of plural.

All her young life in the country she had been writing poems and essays, but the editors always changed them and thereby harrowed her soul. So, twenty years ago, she went to Cleveland. She was determined to make the world hear her. She lectured on dress reform and wrote more poetry. The poetry and some essays she had printed in a pamphlet and sold it in the streets in her bloomer costume. While the novelty lasted she did fairly well, but Cleveland was not then large enough so that it offered a permanent market, and as soon as she had made money enough out of one book she would get out another. Sales dropped off, though, and she went to Chicago thirteen years ago to work on a woman-suffrage publication. After remaining in Chicago six months, sometimes lecturing and sometimes working as a servant, she came back to the Cleveland streets and newspapers. The newsboys came to recognizing her as a judge for their differences and advisor for their troubles. One of her principles was that when one had made money enough for his necessities he should stop and give others a chance. When she had sold a certain number of papers—and she sold them rapidly because of the attention she attracted—she would stop and go home.

WANTED TO REFORM THE WORLD.

Her mind was always full of brilliant plans for reforming the world and making it a heaven. A lifelong vegetarian of the strictest sort, not using milk or eggs, the scheme that filled her mind during her last days was a magazine to be devoted to vegetarianism. The simplicity of her mind is shown in the fact that she was going to call it "The Fig Leaf" and edit it herself. In her delirium in the hospital she bemoaned her inability to find a backer for the magazine.

She refused to take any medicine at the hospital, refused food and would not even allow the hospital doctor to take her temperature. When any one approached her bedside she would ask "Are you a doctor?" and if the answer was "Yes" she would insist that he go away from her. Her attitude toward all humanity was hostile, save that she took a motherly interest in newsboys, and toward reporters showed a disposition that was a quaint mixture of friendliness and adoration, so strong was her love of all that pretended to the guise of literature. At the last, before she died, the hospital doctors got to telling her that they were reporters in order to do the little that was possible in her aid.—Chicago Record.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The original idea of the Chinsinnan's pigtail was that it formed a convenient handle by which, one day, he would be lifted up to Paradise. This curious belief is still to be found among the natives.

Fruit is now being shipped from New South Wales packed in the bark of the tree, and the outer bark of the melaleuca leucadendron, which is shredded into a sort of coarse chaff. These barks seem to have some peculiar power of preserving oranges during carriage.

The largest library in the world is that of Paris. It contains upward of 2,000,000 printed books and 160,000 manuscripts. The British Museum contains about 1,500,000 volumes, and the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg about the same number. These are the largest libraries in the world.

The Fata Morgana, properly speaking, is a sort of mirage that is seen most frequently between Calabria and Sicily. The atmosphere must be in proper condition to produce the phenomena. Then, the rising of heated air and the flowing in of cooler layers of the atmosphere make a most astonishing display. Towers, buildings, ships, hills, trees, people, are seen moving along in the air, but all of them upside down.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the city of Paris passed an ordinance enjoining the cleansing of the streets and the shutting up of swine. It was neglected, as usual, and a terrible plague was the consequence. The faculty of medicine, called upon for a remedy by the King, sent to inform him, after long discussion, that the plague was the result of a hostile conjunction of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

According to the American Consul at Chinging, China, the people are not so far behind the procession as may be thought. At least, Mr. Smithers gravely reports to the State Department that, in the department called Yungpie, Chih-Hi Ting is found in abundance by washing in the valley near the city. The inhabitants of the neighborhood keep large flocks of geese to work the gold fields for them. When the geese are found to be very heavy they are killed and their craws emptied of the gold contained therein. A flock of geese is sometimes worth a good deal of money, but geese dressed ready for eating are very cheap indeed—from fifteen to twenty cents each.

MAKES WONDERS

A Secret of Temperance.

Dan Stockton tempering steel to have been made of the makers ofledo blades, Winson (Wis.) the Chicago secret will die with not tell how he did his head and neck, but if he tell his process, knives, not swords, are of a quality as Toledo sword in the a fitting comparison in Chicago, New York, Milwaukee have which they would the weight of the another could not the knife is not light.

These carvers are temper is so fine a razor edge for a steel as a sharp source of constant fortunate enough to perpetual guarantee in the head of the does the carving, not on the market, buy them. That not make them, and Harry who price and wants makes them for those who are for a friend to interest Dan make them people he charges which is not in the rate with the value.

Dan is about and has spent water. He is a knocked around he was with the arm War, acquiring much rheumatism, low his trade, the low. He can temper man can and has pering tools to be great industry work enough to lay down on Kull fishing for two days when he will down to St. when he is in a boat no matter what the year.

Dan has been derful carving-hand years, and he called knife you may as better than any other. He would be ing two knives to tie that he was would disturb him not make any at all once. He has his work, and the bears "D. Stockton, daintly and artistic enough to show a print.

Dr. Franklyn wankee, had a kind design he desired envy of all his friends not get similar or not know Dan Stockton John A. Childs, made all his club showing them out knives, and Mr. ner & London direct the same in City, while George of their wondrous Marinette.

Dan takes as such knives as he but if he should of his knives he

Do Not

There are at least this country who water. Dr. John man at Hawaii, states that he is doing so if a strict adhered to.

"Plenty of fluid in fruit and other great advantage, traveling, to be drinking either well-known vehicles, cases." The drinking water—whole sale journals says there is doing without water, poses, and he drank any water visited London, how many years fifteen or twenty abstainer."—The

Too much live and dressed by consignee of his intended for turkeys, as follows: get to advise you turkeys in your chamber—reached or make deduction should corrected accounts.

The poultry get himself and rags, sir. I am sorry impossible to be requested. I have quiring all dressed turkeys, dance, so we can cart. Turkeys and insides are shipped in the mortality among very large this fully."—Albany

Great is the result of the fishing 141,585 have been sent parts of the world on the one hand other. What was is shown in the port was 100,000 that of the previous number of her season at Yarmouth.—London Leader

Never look a in the motor.