

# THE EDICTS OF FASHION.



MISSIE'S GOLF CAP.

Traveling and to slip on over the gown she wears to the informal party that all young people enjoy. The material chosen is a cloth, plain outside, plaid inside and the cape is unlined, but pretty evening wraps in the same model can be made of lighter drap d'ore or even cashmere throughout with soft silk and lined with wool wadding. If a scarf is to be worn, it is cut without the fifty-eight-inch goods will be required. The high collar is cut in a curve to fit the neck and that flare becoming when it is up against the head. Straps attached to the shoulders that support the weight. At the front three pointed straps, held in by buttons and buttonholes, in which the cape is closed. The long one, designed by May Manton, here shown has the added merit

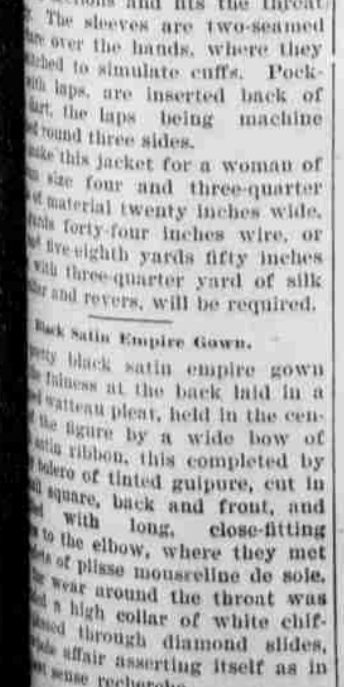
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DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET.

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in narrow pin stripes in black and white. The effect is quite attractively silvery and is seen in boleros, sleeves, vests and even whole costumes. The wide stripes of an eighth to a quarter inch, advanced as a trimming, is too striking and has not had nearly a warm welcome.

**New Rain Hat.**  
The rain hat is of dark gray stretched felt. The brim is covered with rows of machine stitching. The soft crown has a black silk ribbon passed around it, and this vanishes from sight beneath a tall military pompon of cocks' feathers. These shades from darkest, changeable green to black. The cylinder-shaped pompon is entirely new this season. It is placed to the left. It is so becoming that the rain hat will be worn on many a clear afternoon.

**Short Underskirts to the Fore.**  
Thirty-six inch petticoats in white, cotton, silk, meringed fancy cottons and satens may now be had to wear with the short dress skirt. Experience has proven that the tight fit worn under them were not all that could be desired, and that the equestrian skirt sets better and doesn't cling around the ankles uncomfortably when one skirt is worn under it.

**The Princess Effect.**  
A princess effect is given to some gowns by carrying the pleats which finish the back of the waist down the skirt. These may be in box or side pleats. One frock of this kind, which has a broad, loose corsage belt, has the belt begin under the two sides of the pleats in the back, whence it comes around to the front, which is finished with an Eton jacket effect.

**Silk Hats.**  
Stretched silk hats are being worn, trimmed with a little black velvet and a couple of quills.

**Girls' Long Box Coat.**  
Box coats are almost uniformly becoming to little girls. The loose fit means comfort and ease in slipping on and off, and the lines are such as to suggest without concealing the figure. The long one, designed by May Manton, here shown has the added merit



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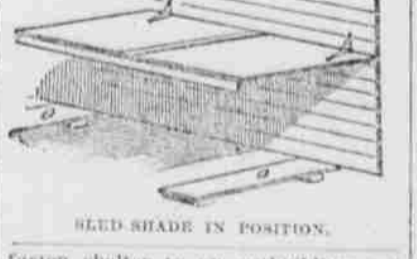
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## AGRICULTURAL.

**Pens as a Food for Stock.**  
The farmers of Ontario, Canada, seem to have great faith in pens as an important crop to be grown as a feed for stock. Between fifteen and twenty millions of bushels are raised annually in the Province, and the greater part of the crop is fed to live stock. It is thought that much of the success which the Canadian farmers have obtained in preparing stock for the market has arisen from the liberal use of pens in the food rations. No doubt there is a profitable lesson in this for a great many American farmers.—New York Weekly Witness.

**Summer Shade For shed.**  
The accompanying illustration shows how to arrange a very convenient shelter for sheds when not in use. Make a hinged roof of light material, say three-fourths in boards, large enough to cover shed when let down. Hinge this roof to an outbuilding about three feet from the ground. Fasten two pieces of two by four to the ground for shed to rest on.

If it is not possible or handy to



SHED SHADE IN POSITION.

fasten shelter to an outbuilding, set two posts eight to ten feet apart, one post six feet high and the other three feet. Board up one side of the posts to three feet from the ground and attach the hinged roof. When shed is in use the roof is raised out of the way and fastened to the six-foot post by a hook.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Insects and Drought.**  
Poor soil scantily manured and but poorly cultivated suffers much more, or the plants on it do, from attacks by drought, insect pests and fungus diseases than where the land is well supplied with vegetable matter and mineral fertilizer, well worked before the crop is put in, and well cultivated during the growing season. It is one of nature's ways that when a plant or an animal is badly bred, poorly nourished and neglected, it is subject to attacks of every kind to further weaken it. This is one of the methods which brings about "the survival of the fittest." If we would remember this and try to give them a fair start and proper care afterward we would see less occasion to find fault with the weather. We cannot control that, but we can so provide as to be prepared for the proverbial rainy day or the drought, and to make the sunshine and the rain, the frost and the scorching heat, all work together for good.—The Cultivator.

**Methods of a Mutton Maker.**  
Sheep require no expensive shelter. A dry place and protection from the force of storms, an open shed with a roof that will turn the rain, is all that is required. Sheep will not lie down in mud, and no matter how warm and commodious your barn, unless clean and dry, they will seek a knoll or dry spot of earth, no matter how low the storm. Confining them to inclosures is less difficult than is generally supposed. I never knew a sheep to attempt jumping a barbed wire. It is a common mistake to build fences too high, and not low or close enough. I believe a flock of sheep that have never been taught to climb or creep can be successfully restrained with four barbed wires, properly strung and kept taut. Their wool is such a protection to them against the viciousness of the barbs that when taught to creep, the building of impenetrable fences becomes a necessity. Stagnant water is the best vehicle for conveying the parasites that infest the sheep. If you have not an abundant supply of clear, pure water, easy of access for sheep, do not attempt sheep raising. Low, marshy or spouty land is an abomination to the flockmaster. Either drain the ponds or apply the herd law and fence the sheep out. Sheep are great scavengers and will clear your farm of weeds if you give them time and opportunity, but they will not thrive and increase twofold and pay your grocery bill four times a year on weeds, herbs and fence corners. Sheep, as well as other live stock, love a greater variety of feed than they usually get; but sheep especially are fond of change and variety, even unto apparent fickleness. They adapt themselves quickly to a change of conditions, and no matter how luxurious the pasture, they will leave it daily and frequently to nip sprouts and weeds.—H. M. Kirkpatrick, in New England Homestead.

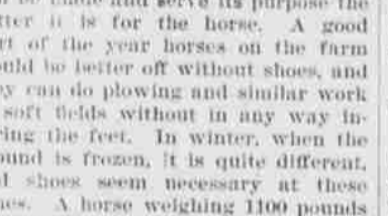
**To Make Cheese at Home.**  
Some of the most delicious cheese is made in the homes of modest farmers. In New England it is no uncommon sight to see a room filled with shelves bearing a score of handsome cheeses. The making of cheese is a very simple process and almost any one can turn out a good article with little practice, writes J. M. Smith, in Field and Farm. I will give a method by which any one can make cheese successfully. Take evening's milk and strain it into some clean vessel and let it stand in a cool place until morning. Evening's milk should be warmed to about ninety-six degrees before adding morning's milk. A good way to warm it is to set a pan of boiling water into the milk. Prepare the rennet by soaking in one gallon of warm water for twenty-four hours before using. Add as much salt as it will dissolve, strain, let settle and it will be ready for use. Use a tablespoonful for each three gallons of milk. If it is much over half an hour cooking increase the quantity; if much less decrease it. As soon as it is well curdled take a knife and cut the curd into blocks so that they can escape. As soon as the whey is mostly out of the curd take a basket and place a cloth in it so as to receive the curd. As the curd hardens con-

laine to strain off the whey. Chop the curd fine, add salt—one ounce to each five pounds of curd—and it is ready for the press. Put the curd in a tin hoop made like a peck measure with out bottom. It is a good idea to have two sizes, as the amount of curd will differ at times. Almost any one with a few tools and a little ingenuity can construct a press that will answer the purposes very well. A simple way is to mortise a beam into a post so that it can work up or down and hang a weight to the outer end of the beam. The hoop with the curd in it should be turned or reversed every eight or ten hours. From eighteen to twenty-four hours is generally long enough to press a cheese. Now comes the curing period, which requires considerable care and attention. The cheese when taken from the press should be rubbed with lard and a bandage of new muslin pinned loosely around it. The cheese must be greased every day. Do not remove the bandage, but apply the grease on it. In from four to five weeks the cheese should be ready for home use or market.

**Lighter Shoes For Horses.**  
The wear and tear on horse-flesh makes quite an item on the farm, and anything that will reduce this friction for the farmer should be welcomed. It has been proven beyond dispute that the average horse is shod with too heavy shoes, and if lighter ones were substituted the animal could do more work with less weariness. Heavy shoes have no particular advantage except for large truck horses on stone roads where shoes wear out quickly. Even in such cases it is doubtful if too heavy shoes prove of any value. Certainly for farm horses light shoes are much more satisfactory. The effects of such a change are quite noticeable shortly after they are put on, and in a year's time the extra amount of work that is obtained from a horse will more than pay for the shorter time that light shoes may wear.

The main object of the shoe is to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and serve its purpose the better it is for the horse. A good part of the year horses on the farm would be better off without shoes, and they can do plowing and similar work in soft fields without in any way injuring the feet. In winter, when the ground is frozen, it is quite different, and shoes seem necessary at these times. A horse weighing 1100 pounds should generally be shod with shoes not weighing more than twelve to fifteen ounces each. If four ounces are added to each shoe, the total difference in the animal's shoes is sixteen ounces. In plowing, cultivating, mowing and reaping, a farm horse will walk from ten to twenty miles a day. If it takes about four feet each step the horse will lift half a pound extra on its two feet or six hundred pounds in every mile. If we make the average day's work fifteen miles, the horse will lift 9000 pounds a day, or nearly five tons. The energy required to lift this amount is wasted and serves no useful purpose. If it could be expended in doing extra work that would pay, it would nearly pay the animal's keep. Leg weary horses are common on the farm, and leg weary horses are apt to break down in time and have crooked and ailing limbs. It is not only a matter of humanity, but one of profit to lighten the horse's burden all we can, and this is one good way.—C. T. White, in American Cultivator.

**Making an Open Milk Wagon.**  
The wagon is a short rack, side spring vehicle capable of handling 100 quarts in bottles or 200 quarts in cans. This body can be made by any one handy with tools, at home, although I had a carriage maker build this one.



PLAN OF THE WAGON.

as I was too busy at the time to do it myself. Instead of a wagon box, the foundation is a bed similar to the bed of a cart body, half-inch rods being used instead of slats. Rods are better than slats for the bed of a cart body. Here are the specifications of the wagon body: Length, six feet; width, three feet. Three one and one-half by two inches by six feet ash sticks and two, one and one-half by two inches by three feet ash sticks; six rods one-half inch by three feet (eight, so as not to come through the sides), and two half-inch boards, four in the bed. Mortise sticks together, drive in rods and staple boards to rods. Instead of a dashboard the front is built up solid twenty-nine inches high with half-inch boards fastened to corner stakes mortised into the bed twenty-two inches back from the front. Another stake twenty-nine inches high is mortised into bed, and five slats, two inches by nine-sixteenths, on each side connect the side stakes.

On top sixteen inches is tight boarded, rein holes go through the front close to the top, and in the centre under the top board is a pigeon hole eight by seven by sixteen inches, with a three and one-half-inch strip across the bottom front. This is handy for mail, account book, and other odds and ends. On each side is space for a forty-quart milk can and room to turn it over into a dipping can without hitting the top. If no cans larger than thirties are used a lower front would do. This front protects the cans from sun, dust, etc.

At the back the posts are fifteen inches high. The front post is set thirty-two inches from rear end, leaving an entrance eighteen inches wide. The diagram will explain the details of the back. The end board is fifteen inches high, slatted, hinged to drop down and closes with catches. All the posts are strap-bolted to the bed, and the whole body is very firm. The seat can be made stationary or movable as desired.—E. C. Birge, in American Agriculturist.

The richest town in Germany, according to the estimates of the Property Tax Commission for 1890, is not Berlin, but Frankfort-on-the-Main.

## CONDERSPORT ICE MINE.

REMARKABLE SOUVENIR OF THE GLACIAL AGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Scientific Explanation of the Phenomenon is in "Visible" From May Until October Every Year—Ten Thousand Years It Has Lasted.

Condorsport, Penn., does not occupy a very conspicuous spot on the map, but to-day Condorsport is noteworthy. "Greenland's" icy mountains and "India's" coral strand" in juxtaposition, an ice cave under foot and tropic heat over head, are Condorsport's twin titles to fame. In Northern Pennsylvania, as well as nearly everywhere else in these United States, it was unusually hot last summer, but in this hamlet, in Potter County, one had only to descend a rude ladder, leading to a small cavern under ground, to find frost, icicles and December zephyrs, icy stalactites ranging from an inch to three feet in thickness hung from the roof of the Condorsport "ice mine" during one of the hottest hot waves of last August. According to the statements of men of good repute in that neighborhood this phenomenon is visible from May until October every year, but this summer additional explorations of the ice mine have revealed unthought-of wonders.

The scientific explanation of the phenomenon is this: Eons ago Southern New York, Northern and Northeastern Pennsylvania were covered to a tremendous depth by glacial deposits. Scientists have dug down and found far below the ground, where the earth's heat should have increased materially over the surface temperature, streams of icy cold water. The subterranean flows were the liquid remainders of the great glacier which swept across Canada, by way of Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island to the Atlantic.

In the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, issued in January, 1883, Professor H. Colville Lewis presented a map showing the boundary of this glacial area in connection with an exhaustive lecture which he delivered before the institute on "The Great Terminal Moraine Across Pennsylvania."

In the beginning of his monograph Professor Lewis says: "When Agassiz, over forty years ago, after a prolonged study of the Swiss glaciers, announced the conclusion that large portions of the continents of North America and Europe were once covered by an immense glacier thousands of miles in extent and several thousands of feet in thickness, geologists the world over were startled at what then seemed an impossible hypothesis.

"To-day there is hardly a truth in geology more widely accepted or capable of more conclusive proof." Three phenomena plainly indicate the progress of the great Northern Drift: (1) the mantle of "hill" in deposit of stones and clay unstratified by water, which is characteristic feature of the Allegheny plateau, in Potter County, Pennsylvania, (2) the longitudinally scratched boulders nowhere found except in the vicinity of glaciers, and (3) the smoothed or striated rock surfaces, another glacial reminder. All these go to prove the correctness of Agassiz's hypothesis, for similar phenomena are found at the foot of many Swiss glaciers. Just as the ancient Swiss glacier carried boulders from Mont Blanc to the Juras, so this great continental glacier carried them from Canada across Lake Erie into Pennsylvania.

Just as the Greenland glacier now fills the valleys and overtops the mountains, so this larger glacier advanced over mountain and valley alike in a continuous sheet to its final halting place only sixty miles north of Philadelphia. At its edge, as observed in Pennsylvania, this glacier must have been 800 feet thick. A hundred miles back from its edge, among the Catskills, it was at least 3100 feet thick, while 200 miles further, in Northern New England, it was 5000 feet thick.

There are data, says Professor Lewis, which indicate that the glacier did not finally withdraw from the United States until as recently as 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. Professor Wright finds from a study of glacial "kettle holes" in Massachusetts that the accumulation of peaty matter in it, whether caused by growth of vegetable matter or by winds and rains, is equal to a level deposit of eight feet in thickness. At the rate of one inch in a century, which is probably less than the true rate, according to Professor Lewis, this would place the close of the glacial epoch at less than 10,000 years ago.

In Kansas similar ice caverns, or "kettle holes," have been found. In the Kansas Journal of March, 1897, Mr. J. Ritchie describes in detail these ice caverns and other glacial phenomena, and the Kansas Journal previously printed a similar dissertation by Professor N. M. Lowe, but none of these "kettle holes" equal in interest the Condorsport find.

Its precise location is four miles southeast of Condorsport. Four years ago William O'Neill, a mineralogist of no small knowledge and experience in Potter County, Pennsylvania, felt convinced that he could find a silver lode on the farm of John R. Dodd, situated in Sweden Valley, near Condorsport. Consulting with the owner, who is a mercantile and at present Postmaster of Sweden Valley, Mr. O'Neill arranged to sink a shaft on an uncultivated hill of Dodd's twenty-five acre farm. In case O'Neill discovered any silver or other minerals of value Dodd was to have a pro rata share of the findings.

Naturally the matter was kept a profound secret, and O'Neill began operations very quietly. At first work was carried on only at night. A couple of years elapsed, and the country folk thereabout were quite unaware of O'Neill's secret belief and persistent search. An excavation sixteen feet square was dug through broken rock and primeval debris on the hillside, and then the work lapsed. Numerous curiosities in the form of rocks and bones were revealed in the 5000 square feet of earth excavated, but no argenteiferous matter was found.

Last summer digging was resumed and small chunks of ice were found

at a level a few feet lower than the petrified bones. Imprints of fern leaves had been revealed. The further the diggers proceeded, both laterally and perpendicularly, the more ice was encountered under mossy beds between rocks. The ice belt was found to extend for twenty rods one way and a couple of rods crossways. At this time the thermometer at the surface registered eighty-six to ninety degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. The mine was then about thirty-five feet deep, and the atmosphere was so cold it was difficult to make much progress. O'Neill abandoned his hunt for silver, and Mr. Dodd determined to exploit his ice mine in lieu of his silver shaft.

Repeated and thorough tests were made to prove the frigidity of the Condorsport ice mine. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who visited the spot that such articles as potatoes, fruit and small animals when left in the cave over night after an extremely hot summer day are frozen stiff and solid as rocks. A platform has been constructed over the lower seventeen feet, access which is had through a trap door and via a ladder. During the terrific August days when a visitor stepped through the outer door and descended to the platform a current of cold air coming from the bottom of the shaft would turn his breath into dense mist, just as when one leaves a hothouse at a frosty January morning.

At the northeast corner of the bottom of the mine there was discovered an aperture about six inches square. From this point issues the icy blast in a steady current. It is impossible to hold a lighted match or a candle near this opening without having the flame extinguished immediately. There are other lesser fissures throughout the mine whence come cold currents continuously. Efforts have been made to ascertain the depth of the main aperture by throwing weights attached to twine and arrows, but bottom was not reached.

The best local opinion is that two immense caverns underlie the mine at a considerable depth, that subterranean rivers have been formed from melting glacial ice and that some cross current causes the draught of icy air in the Condorsport mine.—New York Herald.

### CURIOS FACTS.

A few years ago a bull fight took place in Mexico, the torador being mounted on a bicycle. The rider, Manuel Garcia by name, was so badly injured that he died soon afterward.

In the village of Millbeck, near Keswick, England, is a most curious freak of nature. Two trunks rise on each side of a spring of clear water and join together three feet above, forming one tree.

The phenomena of cyclones and anti-cyclones observed at the earth's surface, such as wind circulation, clouds, rain, etc., do not reach beyond ten thousand feet; above that there is an entirely different state as regards pressure and wind circulation.

The biggest blast on record took place not long ago at the Farren granite quarries in Wales. Five tons of powder were used, a drift fifty feet deep was drilled into the solid rock and when the explosion took place a whole side of the mountain came down, about 70,000 tons of granite being dislodged.

There are three cases on record where whole ships' companies have gone blind. Blindness is an affliction anywhere, but at sea it is a fatal one. If the officers are blind they cannot set the course; if the men are blind they cannot steer the course; if the cook is blind he cannot cook the food. Such was the case of the ship James Simpson. The crew caught the strange disease on the African coast and one by one became blind. After drifting about the ocean for many days the crew recovered their sight and brought the vessel to port in safety.

A remarkable cave has been discovered in Sweden Valley, a short distance from Wellsville, N. Y. A workman, while digging the side of a mountain there for coal last spring, noticed that the air grew steadily colder, and finally became so severe that he was obliged to leave the excavation, after having penetrated only a short distance into the side of the hill. The water that dripped from the rocks overhead turned into icicles, although the month was May. During the summer a coating of ice several inches thick formed on the walls, and cold air rushes through the crevices of the rocks. It is now observed that ice has melted, and the air in the cave is growing warm. The temperature of the cave changes from hot to cold, but is exactly the reverse of the outside air.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Lieutenant-General Miles is said to favor an increase in the number of officers at Western posts.

Archibald Clavering Gunther, the California novelist gets \$75,000 of his mother's estate by a will filed at San Francisco.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany will appear during the winter in a series of court theatricals, assuming leading parts.

William C. Whitney has been offered \$75,000 for his "Danae and the Golden Rain," by Tilton, which he recently bought in Paris for \$50,000.

Governor Richards, of Wyoming, was seized with an attack of rheumatism while in Chicago the other day, and had to be taken to a hospital.

John Olney, of Chicago, who died recently at the age of seventy-eight, was the last Illinois Lincoln elector and the oldest member of the Chicago bar.

Both the Prince of Wales and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy have a nervous affection of the muscles of the face which makes the left eye blink constantly.

It seems that the young King of Italy, ecclesiastically inclined though he be in all other respects, intends to indulge in good music and plenty of it. Both he and his Queen are passionately fond of music.

Governor von Lehr Meyer, our new Minister to Italy, was born in Boston in 1858, graduated from Harvard in 1879, served his city and State in official capacities for eight years, and last summer represented it at the Paris Exposition.

The late Governor John M. Palmer was the son of Louis D. Palmer, a veteran of the war of 1812, a poor farmer of Madison County, Ill. The boy worked on the farm until he was seventeen, when he started out to make his own way, a bundle over his shoulder being his only baggage.

### CYCLING NOTES.

The L. A. W. is planning side path improvements in various parts of the country.

New life, it is said, will be infused in the club movement for wheelmen next season.

An increasing number in the country use the wheel when they have to make long journeys on business.

A refreshing sight is when a whole family, father, mother and children, are out for a day's spin.

A rare spectacle that is seen in the large cities is one of the old-fashioned tricycles exhibited and marked "For Sale."

Several forms of outdoor amusement, notably golf and the automobile, are bringing about a decline in bicycle riding.

People who follow sedentary occupations would find a judicious use of the wheel beneficial to their physical condition.

There are some people now enjoying perfect health who were saved from death of consumption by taking to the wheel.

If some riders were to oil their wheels more often than they do, probably they would not have spells of difficult riding every little while.

Johnnie Nelson, Chicago's crack cyclist, has defeated Essie McDuffe, of Boston, in the fifteen-mile motor-paced race at the Coliseum, in Chicago, winning by half a lap. His time was 27.38.

An argument in favor of a low gear is that it gives a greater control of wheel, preventing side slip in wet places and giving additional security in an emergency when it is necessary to stop or start quickly.

A new style of chain that is being looked upon with favor by the trade is one made up without rivets, the links being S shape and hooking into each other. A link can be detached and a new one put in with the fingers.

### MARKETS.

#### FLOUR.

High Grade Extra	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	44
OATS—Southern & Penn.	25 1/2
RYE—No. 2	23
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00
Good to Prime	15 00
STRAW—Dry in ear	11 00
Wheat Stalks	7 50
Out Blocks	8 00

#### CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 2	50
No. 2	50
PEAS—Standards	110
Second	80
CORN—Dry Pack	80
Mollet	70

#### HIDES.

CITY STEERS	9 1/2
City Cows	8 1/2

#### POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbank	45
ONIONS	35