

# IN THE REALM OF FASHION

## An Old Fashioned Effect.

The charming shoulder cape illustrated is made of strips of valenciennes lace insertion, some wide, some narrower, with a band of pin tacked batiste through the center of the shoulder cape and a washable white fringe on the edge, so that the whole cape, upon the removal of the black velvet buttons, which catch it up in draped effect, may be sent to the laundry for an occasional freshening. The cape slips over the head and there is no opening



SHOULDER CAPE.

at front or back, the strips of lace and pin tacking being interlaced at the front and the upper strips of lace being drawn in the least bit over the shoulders at its upper edge. At the back of the waist line is set a flat bow of black velvet, which may be pinned against the back of the frock to insure a good line. The cape is intended for wear over lingerie frocks of embroidery and lace, or it may be used to dress up a little silk frock of the sort pictured.

### Metal Ornaments.

Bands, medallions and ornaments of metal, especially in the antique shades, are lavishly used on afternoon and evening costumes.

## EMBROIDERIES ON TAILORED SUITS

### Bulgarian Colorings Are Featured in Such Trimmings.

"In view of the fact that there is a tendency this spring to favor demitailed suits," says the Dry Goods Economist, "it has been found necessary to use great discretion in the selection of trimmings. They must conform with the styles, yet not be so conspicuous as to offend women of refined taste.

"The influence of the Balkan war is particularly noticeable in the trimmings. In practically every line are included a few garments showing the introduction of Bulgarian colorings. The bright reds, greens and yellows are rather trying if not used discriminately. When they are discreetly blended, however, they are very attractive and add much to the effectiveness of spring garments.

"In suits, for example, sometimes only the corners of the collars and cuffs show Bulgarian embroideries, either in silk or in wool. Some of the new silks printed in the Bulgarian shades are used for trimmings. In some instances, however, overelaborately embroidered collars and cuffs or collars and cuffs of folds of silk in the Bulgarian shades are being used, but they detract from rather than add to the appearance of a suit.

"The same is true of other trimming ideas. For example, the cutting of seams and the binding of garments in colored silks are sometimes very effective, but when overdone the beauty of the garment is diminished. Colored buttons can be used discriminately, as well as bound buttonholes and loops, but in every case the entire appearance can be spoiled by overloading the suits with too many bright colors."

### Fashion Notes.

Smart cloaks for evening wear are fashioned of velvet and lined with Persian satin.

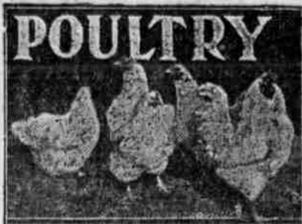
Vests, collars and cuffs of contrasting color are used to trim some of the smartest blouses.

Elaborate buttons of cut steel, enamel, rhinestones or pearl trim afternoon gowns of moire, velvet and brocade.

Long coats of serge are complicated in construction. Their plaited skirts cause them to be easily mistaken for coat suits.

New blouses are being displayed made of brocaded crepe de chine. One of a rich old blue color was trimmed with black chiffon and white lace.

The trains which adorn handsome evening gowns hang from the waist line or shoulders. The square cut-



## POULTRY FEEDING OF BROILERS

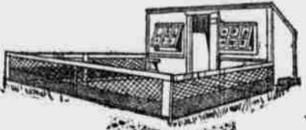
### Interesting Experiment Made at Cornell Station.

Wet-Mash Powdered Milk Ration Gave the Best Result With Chicks in Weight, Rapid Growth and Their Development.

Seven flocks of 110 chicks each, were made the subject of a feeding experiment lasting six weeks, by the Cornell station. The purpose was to ascertain what feed produced the best gain at the least cost. The feeds were as follows:

Cracked Grain, Bran.—Wheat three parts (by weight), corn two, hulled oats one (finely cracked), kept before chicks at all times; bran fed in dish with cracked grain for first few days, afterward in separate dish; beef-scrap unmixed with other foods given from first feeding time. Grain fed in litter as soon as chicks could find it.

Cracked Grain.—Wheat three, corn two, hulled oats one (finely cracked), kept before chicks at all times; beef-



Good Style of House for Young Chicks—Can Be Placed on Runners and Easily Moved.

Scrap unmixed with other foods given from first feeding time. Grain in litter after first three days.

Cracked Grain, Dry Mash.—Wheat three, corn two, hulled oats one (finely cracked), kept before chicks at all times; wheat three, corn two, hulled oats one (finely ground), bran two, fed in dish with cracked grain for first few days, afterward in separate dish; cracked grain in litter; beef-scrap unmixed with other foods given from first feeding time.

Dry Mash.—Wheat three, corn two, hulled oats one (finely ground), bran two, kept before chicks at all times; beef-scrap unmixed with other foods given from the first feeding time.

Wet Mash, Powdered-Milk Solution.—Wheat three, corn two, the mixture moistened slightly with powdered-milk solution; solution being one part milk-powder to nine parts water, for first week, afterward the proportion of the powder increased somewhat; moist mash fed in such quantity as was readily eaten, five times a day for first week, decreasing the number of feeds as seemed best; beef-scrap unmixed with other foods given from the first feeding time.

Wet Mash, Skimmed Milk.—Wheat three, corn two, hulled oats one (finely ground), bran two, this mixture moistened slightly with skimmed milk, fed in such quantity as was readily eaten, five times a day for the first week, decreasing the number of feeds as seemed best; beef-scrap unmixed with other foods given from first feeding time.

The following facts were found: The youngsters relished the wet-mash feed better than the dry feed. The chicks seemed to require both cracked and ground food, and they craved a variety of all feeds. The chicks fed wet mash were the largest and plumpest, but those on the variety ration were the most active. These latter had no mortality up to six weeks. Next to the wet-mash the lowest mortality was the dry-mash flock. Chicks reared on skimmed milk mash made a most rapid growth for the first three weeks. The chicks reared on powdered-milk mash made the greatest growth in six weeks.

Chicks having the variety ration made, during the fifth week, the greatest weekly gain of the experiment. Chicks having the wet mash and the variety rations made better growth than those having dry mash or cracked grain.

Chicks having dry mash made the least gain in weight per chick, at greatest cost per pound.

The wet mash and the variety ration flocks ate less per pound weight,

and at less cost per pound weight than the flock having the dry rations.

Dry feeding cost less for labor per 100 chicks than the wet mash.

The variety ration cost more for labor per 100 chicks for the first three weeks, but cost less than the wet mash for six weeks.

Considering the number of chicks reared, the vigor of the chicks, and the continued palatability of the ration, the variety ration gave the best results for the first six weeks.

In total weight of flock average weight of chicks, rapid growth and development, cost per pound gain and per pound weight, the wet-mash pow-

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In total weight of flock average weight of chicks, rapid growth and development, cost per pound gain and per pound weight, the wet-mash pow-

# ABDULLAH

By SADIE OLCOTT

The people of India, passing their lives without the methods at hand European races have for development upward, are prone to develop downward. What I mean is that their minds are forced into unwholesome channels. In these channels they become very expert. The Indian fakir will do tricks that to us are inexplicable. In the matter of poisons it is doubtful if Italians in the days of the Borgias knew a tith that is known in India. Snake charmers, too, are plentiful, and one cannot pass along a street without seeing them seated cross legged doing tricks with the reptiles. It is astonishing what vipers may be taught.

Captain Oldershaw of the Seventy-second regiment of the line was stationed with his regiment in India. The captain considered himself so much better than the dusky natives of India that he considered they had no rights he was bound to respect. He had a servant, Abdullah, a sad faced, unobtrusive creature, whom he treated as a slave. In India white persons usually have many servants, each menial for a different purpose.

One day Captain Oldershaw missed some money that he kept in a drawer of a desk. He was much disgruntled at his loss, for he had nothing but his pay and was obliged to make that go as far as possible. The first man he met after the theft was Abdullah, and, as was to be expected, he vented his wrath upon him. Having accused his servant and the servant having denied the charge, the next step was to take the law in his hands by trying, convicting and punishing the culprit himself. He tied Abdullah up by the thumbs with his own hand and sat beside him, drinking brandy and soda and smoking till Abdullah finally confessed the theft and was taken down.

But since the Indian hadn't stolen the money he hadn't it to return. So the captain indignantly permitted him to work it out. Abdullah meekly consented to this and was even more faithful to his master than before.

One day a brother officer dined with Captain Oldershaw and saw Abdullah. "What are you doing with that fellow in your employ?" asked the guest of Oldershaw.

"He is my bootblack," replied Oldershaw.

"He has been a snake charmer. I saw him perform one day on the street and was so struck with what he had taught his snakes that I have not forgotten him."

"What did he teach them?"

"To charm a bird, then crush it by coiling about it."

"Upon my word! You don't meet 'em!"

"Yes, I do. I wouldn't have followed about me for a dukedoor."

Oldershaw seemed a bit put out by the information and asked when Abdullah had been taught that when he had confessed to having stolen he should be sent away. But Abdullah's wages were very small, and the sum was required in the matter.

One evening a very pretty Indian girl came to the captain's quarters and asked to see him. He received her and sat chatting with her for some time. When she was about to depart she asked if the captain would give her a kiss. He did so and would have repeated the act, but the girl did not seem to care for another kiss and left him. She was scarcely gone when he began to feel strange and in a few minutes sank unconscious on the floor.

It happened that the surgeon of the regiment came in at the time and found Oldershaw being picked up by his servants. When he asked them what the captain had been doing to bring on an attack they informed him of the visit of the Indian girl and the kiss.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the doctor. "He has been kissed by a poison girl!"

An Indian poison girl is one who, taking a little of a certain poison every day, increasing the dose, at length becomes immune to its effects, but is herself deadly. The surgeon, having served in India many years, knew the antidote and, having arrived in the nick of time, saved the captain's life.

Oldershaw was in a quandary. He suspected that some one having a grudge against him had sent the poison girl to him. Possibly some one of his own servants might have done so. He thought of Abdullah and what he had heard of him, remembering having tortured him. But Abdullah had never seemed so devoted to him as recently. Still, the captain had begun to distrust him, and, since the money lost by the theft was almost paid, he resolved that as soon as he received the last rupee he would part with Abdullah.

Finally Abdullah worked off the amount and Oldershaw told him to get out. The Indian meekly assented. He would go that night.

After dinner the captain stretched himself on a bamboo couch to smoke and fell asleep. Abdullah stealthily approached, took a snake from under his clothing and started it toward the slumbering officer. Reaching him, the viper began to coil itself around the captain's neck when Oldershaw awoke with a cry, seized it and threw it away. But he had been bitten by the deadly cobra, and there was no help

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

### Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars." be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding of highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be, and the same is hereby, proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:— Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read: "Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

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