STYLES IN CANES.

African Walking Sticks Are Now Fashionable.

Many Novelties Manufactured From Imported Woods.

So many persons carry canes nowadays that the manufacture of this adjunct to dress has become quite an important American industry. It is true that most of the unfinished sticks are imported, but hundreds of people are kept busy preparing them for market. People prefer wood of foreign growth.

Fashions in canes change with other dress and for several years the only proper stick to carry has been of natural wood. These sticks are treated while growing to give them a knotty appearance. No one in this country could afford to spend the time in watching and trimming sprouts, but in the rural districts of Europe there are many people who earn a livelihood in canestick growing.

There is reported to be one wood grown in America for walking sticks, and that is Irish blackthorn. According to an old canemaker, the introduction of Irish blackthorn in the United States was begun by a native of New Jersey, who a few years ago brought some roots over from Ireland and planted them. The roots sprouted easily, and it is now said that "Jersey-Irish" blackthorn sticks are superior to those from the Emerald Isle. But as biackthorn is decidedly out of date, it is possible that the New Jersey article will not cut much of a figure in cane manufacture for some time to come.

The most popular wood for a year or more has been what is known as the Congo oak, a stick supposed to come from the valley of the Congo, but the bulk of which is imported from Hungary and other countries of Europe. It is the cultivation which makes the Congo oak canes what they are. All sticks are marred while growing, so as to have the regular line of knobs, that gives the cane its value. They are imported straight, and are bent and trimmed in this country. A wood that holds its own through all the changes in style is the French adrelette. Among the other foreign woods now popular are Scotch firs, Madagascar swamp wood and English ash. The sweet-scented German and Scotch wexel is getting out of date.

Many cane sticks are now imported from the West Indies, Central America and the fertile region of the Amazon, and are finished under various names. China and Japan have also furnished their share of canes, in a variety of bamboo sticks, which are considered choice by many people. In New York city there are over two hundred small shops where these sticks are bent, stained and trimmed.

There have been known a number of noted mon whose hobby was the collection of all varieties of canes, and it is said that Lester Wallack colduring his lifetime several hur

pigeons at the Naval Academy have demonstrated that the birds can be made valuable in carrying communications from vessels operating near the coast, and that the pigeon service should be established on a recognized basis. Last summer birds were taken aboard the Monongahelia and the Bancroft on the summer cruise of the cadets and during the whole period only nine birds failed to appear, or less than ten per cent of the entire number. Some of these nine birds are accounted for by the fact that they were liberated from the ships off the mouth of Deleware Bay, and mistak-

ing it for the Chesnpeake with whose waters they had become familiar had flown directly up probably to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and so were lost. Professor Marion does not claim that his birds are infallible, but he objects to certain statements made by Joseph Lugnol the pigeon expert at Paris. M. Lugnol said that the pigeon could not fly at sea further than 200 kilometres, or about 125 miles; that at a greater distance from land they would refuse to leave the ship and that they became sea sick. Professor Marion replies that his experiments have been attended with greater success and that instead of 200 kilometres the flights of his birds have in several instances been as long as 200 miles over the ocean, with a speed somewhere near thirty miles an hour.-New York Sun.

Beasts as Mind Readers.

"Do you think animals communicate together?" was asked of Hagenbeck the lion tamer.

"They put their heads close together and seem to have a sort of sign language. They express such simple thoughts as 'I'm tired,' 'get out of the way,' 'stand back,' 'are you well?' quite plainly, to my observation, among each other.

"The language of animals seems quite plain to me," continued the famona lion tamer, earnestly, "Men have a considerable ability to communicate facial expression and gesture, but school themselves to repress these natural expressions of rage, fear or friendship, and say by oral language what their wisdom dictates, often quite the opposite of what they feel.

Animals on the other hand are too simple to make believe, and this gift, which men misuse, is their regular mode of communication. Notice how quickly a dog scents rage or sorow in his master's face. We can't see the expression of a lion's face except of rage, but his companions can.

"I have also thought that animals have the gift of thought reading instead of power to speak. Did you ever see one animal fail to understand another? I never saw such an instance. The range of their thoughts is limited. I do not think they can read men's thoughts except very imperfectly, because they are so extensive and complex beyond their comprehension. I am inclined to think that what we call mind reading is mere survival here. and there of the lost sixth sense which

LATEST FASHIONS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENG-LISH AND FRENCH MODES.

The French Woman's Hat is Perched on Her Forehead, While Her English Sister is Very Prim-Look-ing-Beautiful Blouses.

THERE is still an enormous difference between French and English styles, and where one woman can wear the latter with gratification to herself and friends, another looks much better and prettier in Parisian-made gowns, a Paris fashion letter to the New says I York Journal.

To begin with the hat, the French woman wears that right on the top of her forehead, her hair is dressed very wide at the sides and very close to the nape of her neck in the back; her skirt is extremely full in front, jacket left open, and quantities of rib-bons and laces adorn her neck.

Her English sister, on the contrary, is very prim in appearance; the hat sets far back, showing an expanse of fringe in front and large coils in the back; the fullness of the skirt is only in the back, and the blouse is invariably of simple detail, with a neat box plait down the front, guileless of lace. Speaking of blouses, I saw some genuine beauties in the shops yesterday, and accordingly send you some

pointed, long ends of ribbons com-pleting the dainty effect. Very hand-some velvet styles full sweep military or pointed fronts are finished with shorter capes of hand cut jet passe-menterie or medallions of jet with a satin ruche on edge and neck. Sunset moire capes are likely to be worn to some extent with skirts of the same material, and combined with chiffon and jet they are very handsome. In cloth appliqued on satin or silk the designs outlined with jet are many beautiful examples, both in black and plain colors, and bead and jet em-

broidery are also seen. Jackets come in plain and mixed materials, the full sleeves slipping easily over those of the gown and are stylish and serviceable. They are worn as short as possible and very full at the back, and lined throughout with plain or brocaded satin, the revers and collars trimmed with heavy embroidered linen or Russian lace.

WAISTS GROW IN BEAUTY.

Nothing seems to affect the popu-larity of the ever-lovely fancy whist.

Its economy is doubtless one good reason for this, for with one smart skirt and several dainty waists a number of striking toilets may be evolved at comparatively small expense. The style is also becoming to nearly every sort of figure, and is a happy medium between absolute evening dress and the severity of the street gown. Chiffon continues to be the favorite



cuts of my favorites, being sure you material used. Its delicacy of texture will appreciate the novel and dainty affairs

In No. 1 you will see a bodice of violet velvet, with an original tront of waved violet chiffon, the back cor-responding. Vandykes of ecru guipure, now laid over violet velvet, now falling loosely over the chiffon, enrich the blouse and delight the eye. In No. 2 there is a large collar of white muslin and lace, over a Chine silk blouse, shot-gray and red, and showered over with tinny black spots. No. 3 is exceedingly Parisian in tone, made as it is of soft heliotrope surah silk and tan lace insertion. The front is a mass of tiny tucks, broken here and there by a band of insertion. It is of the pouch order and fastens at the side, while the back, which cor-

Puffed elbow sleeves are held into the arm by a twist of silk. Pale helotrope surah is also used in

and soft coloring are peculiarly adapted to the effect sought after. A fetching chiffon waist seen recently had rn entire yoke of pearls incrusted in gold, with perpendicular rows of the same trimming extending to the waist-line. A huge ruff of the chiff in, which was pale rose in color, and fluffy sleeves completed the design.



The Nestor of the Singe. No living man, says the New York Advertiser, is better qualified to speak on "Dramatic Art" than the veteran nctor, Joseph Jefferson, whose portrait is given herewith. He lectured on that subject recently before the col-legians of Yale. Mr. Jefferson con-



JOSEPH JEFFEDSON

demned in strong terms the practice of Yale and many colleges giving no attention to pure dramatic art, and of giving farce comedies, such as "Mr. Napoleon," the play now in prepara-tion by the Yale secret societies. Mr. Jefferson looked on the custom as a sign of degeneracy.

How Brick Ten is Made,

Great quantities of tea are exported to Russia and Mongolia every year in the shape of bricks, writes Frank G. Carpenter. These are made of the lower grades of tea and of tea dust. The leaves are ground up and steamed and cooked until they are soft and mushy. They are then put into molds about the size of an ordinary brick and are pressed into shape, so that they become as hard as chocolate cakes. The finer varieties are molded into small cakes, in fact, of just about the size of the small cakes of sweet chocolate which you buy in the candy stores. I visited several of the factories in Hankow, which make this kind of tea, and the process was even less appetizing than that which I described as to the ordinary tea. The factories, in the first place, are very warm. The steaming tes is handled by dirty coolies, and is sweetened by perspiration. After the bricks are finished they are carried by boats up the rivers and canals to Tientsin, and from thence go on camels into Mon-golia and on to Russia. There are about sixty bricks in one package, and they are so arranged that they can be carried on camels. This brick tea takes the place of money in many parts of Asia, and in Mongolia it passes as currency, each brick being worth from fifteen to twenty cents. The Mongols divide a brick into thirty equal parts. They boil it with milk, butter, sheep fat and salt, using camel dung for fuel. I visited one of the largest of the brick tea factories in Hankow, and I met Russians there who were making fortunes out of shipping brick tea to Russia. Some of the factories employ more than a thousand hands, and the business is almost as great as that of shipping tea to Europe.

New United States Army Cap.

Herewithis presented a picture of the new cap for the United States Army, a cap that seems to be a much more sensible piece of headgear than the one which it will displace after July 1, as to officers, and after January 1, 1896, for enlisted men. Those among army officers who see no necessity for a

BRONZE BUTTON BUDGET.

SAW THE INSULT.

Gen. A. J. Smith Paid the Johnnies for Their Temerity.

There is much that has not been written about the late civil contest. Let me narrate one little incident that I know to be true.

Some time in July, 1864, Gen. A. J. Smith and his guerrillas were ordered into Mississippi to retrieve a dire disaster that happen ed to Gen. Sturgis about a month provious Being on the duty of scout from a mile to s mile-and-a-haif in front of Gen. Smith's com-mand, and, as I supposed, not far from the Johnnies, I halted in front of s planter's house, dismouthed and went to the door, saw a newspaper on the center-table, asked if I could see it, pleked it up, and saw that it was the Mobile Begister, and not more than a day old. It had in the first column, in big letters, "The Advance of Old Drunken A. J. Smith fitto Mississippi to Get What Gen. Sturgis so kecenity Got." I took the paper and did not even think to thank them for it. Mounting my charger I rode to the head of the column, and, sa-luting the General, said: "General, here is something of Importance to you." ed to Gen. Sturgis about a month previous

"----- them. I'il show them if I am drunk." Now, comrades, you who were there at Tupelo on the 14th and 15th of July know how "drank" Gen. A. J. Smith and his Guerrillas wore. After the first charge the rebels sent in a flag of truce, asking permis-sion to care for their wounded and bury their dead. Gen. Smith sent them word that he had men to attend to that and whip them, too. And if he didn't, I'll leave it to all the surviv-ing comrates of his old command. Now, I have not told this to make mysell out a here, for I'm not. I was wounded by a shell in the second charge, and in the third and hast charge Gens, Forrest and Chalmers were almost used up. But I do believe my getting hold of that pa-per and baving Gen. Smith read it put him on has mettle; or, in other words, made him mad.

mad. I claim the honor, also, of being the first man to throw up my hat after the first rebai charge and repulse and cheering. Smith's whole line of Guerrillas following sult.-E. B. Coor, Sergeant, Co. C. 9th III. Cav. Green-tieid, Iowa, in National Tribune.

A REMINISCENCE OF LINCOLS.

A REALSPECTOR OF LINCOLN. Fergeant Disbrow of Company H. Second regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers sends the following reminisence of President Lincoln to the New York Press "Campfire." "I remember a little circumstance that took place during the late war, while we were en-camped on Meridian Hil, and which caused nuch merinnent among those who witnessed it. While sitting alongside the road with a number of my comrades. President Lincoln rode in a saddle up Fourteenth street, on his way to the Soldier's home, where he usually spent a part of the hot summer months. His hestler came from the opposite direction, and spent a part of the hot summer months. His hostler came from the opposite direction, and they met near where we were sliting and pro-ceeded to change horses. The hostler had very short legs and the President very long ones. We all laughed to see the President leiting out the stirrups and the hostler short-sning his. Old Abe observed our amuse-ment, and as he mounted he joined in our laughter and rode on."

THE DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE.

THE DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE. A monument is to be erected by the G. A. R. In memory of the Union soldiers buried at Andersonville cometery. There are upwards of 50,000 Union soldiers buried in the ceme-try. Excursions are run from all parts of the South on the occasions of the annual Memorial services, under the auspices of the G. A. R. The speakors on these occasions are the old soldiers who have survived. Macon is the nearest city to the famous ceme-tery, and Macon people encourage the G. A. E. in its efforts to creat the monument, Prominent G. A. R. men in all parts of the United States are being asked to help the en-terprise. Elaborate preparations are being made for the exercises on Memorial Day, the 30th of May, and the local Fosts about Macon are taking active steps toward the monument.

MEMORIAL DAY IN NEW YORK.

From all present indications the next Me

dred of the finest and rarest kinds.

The most valuable of all woods for cane-making is said to be African oak, which only grows on the edges of the desort, and so slowly that it takes years for the wood to become the size necessary for a cane. There are reported to be but half a dozen canes of it in the United States.

The constant tendency of the Amercan mind to have some new, requires cane dealers to continually bring out new sticks. A new taking style of wood is shortly expected. - New York Advertiser.

Carrier Pigeons For the Navy.

Professor Marion instructor of modern languages at the United States Naval Academy, who has charge of the pigeon loft there, says that Secretary Herbert is entirely in favor of the system of the use of carrier pigeons in the navy and that it is the hope of those interested to have carrier pigeon cotes at all our naval stations. Secretary Herbert got an idea of what could be done by pigeons while on the last trip on the Dolphin.

Professor Marion has invented r method of carrying messages in small aluminum water-tight cases attached to the legs of the birds. This device it is thought is a great advance over the present method of attaching the message to a tail feather of the bird for frequently the feather is pulled out and the message lost.

Captain R. L. Phythian while Superintendent of the Naval Academy, took the greatest interest in the work and experiments of Professor Marion, and other officers at the station have paid similar attention to it. Captain which have been made with homing fetched \$600.

was probably common to primitive man, and which animals possess to this day."-Kansas City Star.

The Slaughter of Elephants,

In Berlin a number of African travelers, colonial politicians and scientific men have formed a "Committee for the Purpose of Taming and Preserving the African Elephant. It is computed, according to statistical data of the exports of ivory, that no fewer than 50,000 to 60,000 elephants are killed every year. The committee say that being so, the time is not far disstant when the last elephant in Africa will have disappeared.

With such prospect in view, the committee have decided to put a stop to this mischievous slaughter. By taming and maining the last representatives of a fast-dying-out animal would the committee hope to preserve unimpaired the enormous power that the elephant is known to possess, so that he may be of still further use to mankind. The German Colonial Company have already devoted a large sum of money to this purpose, and now the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office have augmented this sum by granting a liberal allowance. - London News.

Big Prices for Postage Stamps.

A Brattleboro 5 cent postage stamp, black on buff, was sold for \$500 recently in London. Three St. Louis 10 cent stamps brought \$90 and \$95 apiece. Other prices were : Mold wis, 108 paras, blue on pink, \$155; Spain, 2 reals, red, of 1851, \$165; of 1852, \$100; Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, \$130; British Guiana, 8 cent, green, \$100 and \$120; two 4 cents, primrose, \$300 each, while an 8 cent green and a 4 Phythian believes that the experiments cent orange on the same envelope

the make-up No. 4, which boasts of a box plait and zouave jacket of lace.

No. 5 is quite a novelty in black stockinette, with apricot silk sleeves -and note the daintiness-collar, box plait, dotted with groups of three small buttons. The design may be repeated in white or any colored silk. In No. 6 the bodice is of shot-rose

and fancy surah silk, spotted. The circular yoke is trimmed with two bands of tiny gathers, which almost resemble a necklet, and the collar band is fulled at the sides.

There is no doubt that alpaca is to be a very serious rival to crepon as a fashionable fabric, and many dresses for ordinary wear are made of this material. In all cases the lawn coltar, edged with lace, is an enormous improvement to an alpaca coat.

In gloves the latest thing is a canecolored chevrette, finished with Victor points, black or self-colored, and four arge pearl buttons. Lavender and white kids will also be much worn.

CAPES AND JACKETS.

The capes are shorter, fuller and jauntier than ever and stand out over the voluminous sleeves with grace and dignity. The ones to match the dainty



lace hats are of accordion pleated chiffon with ruching around e dge and neck and yoke trimming of the finest jetted lace. They come midway to the waist and the front; are slightly necessary expense. —Boston Herald.



Another new waist was of creamy white chiffon, with shculder straps and girdle of dark green velvet. Tue decollete corsage had a blouse effect and was charmingly trimmed with tabs of fruit-green moire antique, the wavy design being outlined with delicate pink spangles. This same trim-ming added beauty to the full chiffon sleeve.

FOR OUTING DRESSES.

The outing dress, with jacket bolice, is going to be made with the godet skirt very full, and the bodice has a short ripple basque with two tiny pockets in the fronts and the regulation revers with turn-down collar.

The vest of this dress material forms a big box plait in the center, with several tucks at the top on either side of the center plait. If desired the vest can be of silk, with stock collar, If desired the and for warmer days a shirt waist can be substituted.

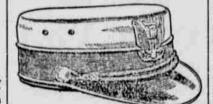
YACHTING SUITS.

Anything more natty or effective than the suits designed to be worn by the belles of the yachts it would be difficult to imagine. Mohsir and blue and white stripe duck are favor ite materials, and a fetching model just completed is of electric blue plurette, with jaunty Eton jacket and blouse of corn color satin rhadame.

CAMEOS AND CORALS AGAIN PASHIONABLE. Cameos and corals are both coming again into fashion, and she who has a big oval cameo had better have it set at once as a belt buckle.

Curlew Too Expensive.

A resolution has been introduced in the Salem (Mass.) Board of Aldermen to discontinue the ringing of the cur-few bell, on the ground that this is a



change criticise the new cap as being devoid of what they term "military smartness," but none of them has as yet attempted to assail the cap as a practical piece of wearing apparel. Among the advantages it has over the present headgear the most conspicuous one is that it will stay on the head without being held; another advantage is the sloping visor, which affords grateful protection to the eyes. -Washington Star.

Governor Marvil's Foreboling.

That Governor Marvil did not expeet to live long is shown by his own words. On the day of his inauguration, as he rode to the Court House to take the oath of office, he remarked to Governor Reynolds, who was the occupant of the carriage with him :

"Governor, this is a great day to me. It is the proudest moment of my life, but I will not live long. Mr. Watson will be Governor.

Governor Reynolds told a few intimate friends of the new Governor's remarks, but they never were made public until now. - Wilmington (Del.) News.

Cupid on the Ocean.

Michael Albrecht, a well-known and bighly respected German, died Tuesday evening of heart disease. There is a flavor of romance connected with the marriage of Mr. Albrecht. He met the lady who subsequently became his wife on the steamship on which they were both passengers for America. It was a genuine case of love at first sight, and after a short and vigorous courtship the young couple decided to get married at once. So in midocean the ceremony that made them ous was performed. -- Portsmonth Times.

From all present indications the next Me-mortial day parade will be the inrgest and most interesting ever seen in New York. A majority of the city posts have already signi-fied their intention to turn out with full ranks and the various veteran associations are coming into line. Should there be enough of the latter, they will be formed in a division of their own, which with the American Guard, the National Guard, the Church Cadots, and the various in number of societies, will make an imposing display. Grand Marshal Doherty will profit largely by his experiences of last year, as d many improvements will be added will produce the set of the set o

The members of the Colorado G. A. B. en The members of the Colorado G. A. R. en campinent have under favorable considera-tion a proposition from Department com-mander Rollins for the erection in the South of a home for indigent and suffering veterans of both sides.

Alien Cannot Inherit.

Alien Cannot Inherit. The Illinois supreme court has affirmed a decree entered by the Bangamon county court in the case of Egan against Ryan. The case hinges on the alien land act. John Eagan, a former wealthy resident of this county, left a will giving all his property to a nephew in Ireland. Two nephews living in this country petitioned to have the will set aside, under the pica that the devises was an alien and could not inherit the property, and that they, as next of kin and citizens of the United states, were the legal heirs. The court granted the petition and entered a de-cree in their favor.

Fired Cars for Revenge.

Fired Cars for Revenge. (liny E. White, who claims to have rich relatives in Cincinnati, acknowledged in court at Chicago, that he had been guilty of setting fire to irright cars in the Panhandle yards at West Pullman. Detective Johnson arrested White in the yards in the neighbor-hood of a car that had been just set on fire. White said that his reason for setting fire to the property was that he had been prevented from riding on the cars or crossing the yards.

A Schooner Lost. All doubt that the schooner Kate Kelly was lost in Monlay's storm was removed when the tug Charm, of Kenosha, ploked up wreck-age bearing the schooner's name. The Kelly jeit Cheboygan Monday night for Chicago, with a targo of thes. Captain Hatch and a crew of five men. It is now believed that the entire crew was lost, as the wreckage found by the Charm indicates that the boat was pounded to pieces.

Thrilling Religious Circular. The Free Methodists of Monace, Pa., created quite a sensation by distributing hand-bills containing the following: "Awake, Awake, Procrastinator, awake! You say time enough yet. What? Time enough yet, when you are standing on the very brink of hell? Your coffin may now he at the undernake?'s office. Get a move on. Slide, Kelly, slide.