

## WOMEN FARMERS.

THEY HAVE THEIR OWN LAND AND DO THEIR OWN WORK.

The Land is Given Away — One Hundred Families at Work on the Ravenswood Farm on Long Island.

AMERICAN travelers on the European Continent are often greatly shocked by seeing women working in the fields along with the men, and come home congratulating themselves that they live in a country where such things cannot be; but now, writes Miriam Dudley in the New York Recorder, there are women farmers in America; and so far from feeling it a hardship, they are as happy as children over their work.

On the Ravenswood farm in Long Island City, under the management of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, men, women and children all work in the fields together. Five women have farms of their own, and do almost all the work themselves.

These farms are the result of an experiment made last year by the Mayor of Detroit, in which he attempted to convert to the use of the idle poor the lands lying in and around the city.



WOMEN FARMERS AT WORK.

The plan succeeded so well that a dozen committees visited Detroit during the summer to investigate and report on the work, and this year similar experiments are being tried in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Toledo, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities. In New York the A. I. C. P. undertook the work, and 300 acres of land in Long Island City were placed at its disposal by Mr. William Steinway. The use of other lots was also given, but as yet only forty-eight acres in Long Island City have been placed under cultivation.



CUTTING POTATOES FOR SEED.

The money for seed, fertilizers and other expenses was supplied by Mr. Fulton Cutting. The work is in charge of a superintendent, Mr. J. W. Kjelgaard, and instruction is given to any who may be in need of it. A quarter of an acre is given to each person, and there is also a co-operative farm.

About 100 families are at work on the Ravenswood farm, nearly all living



A HAPPY FAMILY.

ing in New York, and going over to Long Island once or twice a week, or oftener if necessary. They are notified by postal when the lots need cultivation. Often a man brings his wife and family just for an outing. One paterfamilias has built a little playhouse for his progeny, about three feet by two and just as high as the fence which forms one side of it; and in this edifice six children, from three months up to twelve years, shelter themselves from the sun while their father and mother are hoeing the potatoes or gathering the vegetables.

The lot next to this one is worked by a woman, Mrs. Adolf Boldenger, whose two little children, while she works, play in a little tent that she makes by bending down the branches of a tree, and spreading a shawl over them. Mrs. Boldenger can't speak English, but by means of her little girl and the limited amount of German at my disposal, I managed to make her understand that I wanted to know how she liked farming, as compared with other occupations by

which she had attempted to earn money.

"Oh, besser!" she answered, her face brightening with a smile that was as "wide" as Trilby's, if not so beautiful. "Viol besser!"

Mrs. Boldenger is often at work at five o'clock in the morning, and, of course, has all her housework to do, besides her farming. Her husband works on the co-operative farm.

The other four women who have farms are Mrs. Doedel, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Cornelius, and a bright little Swiss woman who raises bigger cabbages than any one else, and won't let her name be put in the paper. She secured her success by burning the rubbish on her lot, and using the ashes as a fertilizer, a method employed in Switzerland, she says. She has tried a great many ways of earning her living, has been a cook, a laundress and a dressmaker, but prefers farming to all, and says she hasn't been as well for years as she is this summer.

Mrs. Peterson does all the work of her quarter acre herself, and is at home washing on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday besides, and yet she says she never before felt so well as she does now. Mrs. Peterson's husband started the farm, but got something else to do soon after, and his wife undertook the work and was very glad to do so.

Mrs. Doedel has a little more than the usual quarter-acre, and has no help except a little from her husband, who has been ill and can't do much. She herself has some kind of an engagement in a store, and has to get a day off when she wants to attend to her farm, but she keeps it in first-class order, nevertheless. Like most of the other female agriculturists she learned the art in Europe. One of her children, a little girl of four, is just out of a hospital, and enjoys the sunshine and dirt immensely.

Aside from these women who have farms of their own, there are more than a dozen who work with their husbands, making about twenty-five in all, and Mr. Kjelgaard says they are, without exception, the best farmers on the place. He attributes this partly to the care of all growing things that seems to be innate in most feminine breasts. To these women of the tenements the fresh air and sunshine are like heaven. They care for their cabbages as tenderly as the geranium in the window at home, and a potato blossom is as beautiful to them as a rose. Many of them do the work under great disadvantages, and the energy and perseverance they display is something wonderful. One woman is often seed weeding with her baby in her arm, and others carry their children all the way from the ferry to the farm, a distance of more than half a mile. The man who has made most money out of his farm owes all his success to his wife, as she has peddled and found a market for his products. He

## A MONKEY OF RENOWN.

Would Not Only Use Tools, but Could Make Them.

If any being could lay claim to the title of "The Missing Link," that being, animal, man-brute, call him what you will, says a writer in the Sketch, was indubitably Consul, for certainly he was the most extraordinary specimen ever brought within the ken of civilization. Of the chimpanzee species he varied so much from the ordinary anthropopithecus troglodyte that his exact scientific nomenclature is a matter of doubt. Certainly he displayed an amount of intelligence, a development of brain power, far in excess of that possessed by any mere animal, and, as far as one is able to judge, approximating to the mental caliber of primitive man—man before he had the power of articulate speech, and when the art of tool-making was as yet unknown.

Consul could not only use tools but make them, and of his own initiative; his observation, adaptability and reasoning powers being such that, when he keenly felt the want of an implement for a specific purpose, he set to work to construct one, his principal efforts in this direction being devoted to the fabrication of keys, in order to get out of his cage. Those he fashioned out of teaspoons, splinters of wood, or any odd trifles.

## FASHION FANCIES.

HEADRESSES AND ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.

Suggestions as to the Most Effective Way of Using the Latter—Dainty Accessories to a Costume.

HEADRESSES like that pictured herewith, which is composed chiefly of two big bows, supplemented by Mercury wings, a bunch of violets and a stiff aigrette, are what have made side combs fashionable. Though these tiny ornaments are becoming to many of their wearers, they should not be used unless the hair is very pretty. If the locks are not handsome of themselves let the forehead be made a point of display, and don't attract attention from it and to the hair by jeweled or elaborate combs. This is for the same reason that rings should not be put on an ugly hand to call attention to its lack of beauty and perhaps divert attention from a pretty wrist or arm. Side combs and other ornaments are not worn for their own display, but for added emphasis to a personal beauty. If the hair is pretty and the head is well shaped, then you can wear almost as many ornaments in the hair as the little Jap maiden. One may, for instance, held down the side locks

bes of embroidery are chiefly what are used. Some have parallel strips of embroidery running up and down, with fine tucks in between. A' are



A PARIS COLLAR.

cut square, with not a suspicion of a point or a curve. On the slim, long-necked, long-waisted English maidens these, no doubt, look very pretty, but the French ones are more to the taste of the American girl. These French "yokes" are extremely fancy and elaborate. Butter colored lace forms the principal trimming for many of these, and yards upon yards of it are



FROCKS FOR CHILDREN.

Two pretty wraps for little girls are shown in the sketch. The first one is made in tan-colored serge, with a wide collar and flaring cuffs, edged in scallops with brown soutache braid. The hat is a simple arrangement of an embroidered frill for the brim, with a jaunty bow of wide ribbon on the crown. The second figure shows a coat for a larger girl. It is made of blue-stone cashmere, and trimmed with pointed ecru lace outlining a yoke front and back. Blue velvet ribbon conceals the joining of the sleeves, and is tied in dainty bows at the top of the shoulders.

by side combs; a tall, square comb may back the big coil at the top of the head; a sort of fillet may bind the brows, a richly jeweled ornament rising at the parting in Diana-like fashion, and then one or two jeweled pins may be thrust through where the effect will be the best and most striking. Maybe the effect may be a little barbaric if considered as display of ornaments, but when considered as an emphasis for the beauty of a gracefully carried head, a wealth of well smoothed tress and the lift of a lovely neck, that is quite another matter. You might add still another comb if you can find room.

Returning to the dress that appears in the picture beneath the mentioned headress, know, first, that it is of blue wash silk and untrimmings as to skirt. The blouse waist is baggy clear across the front instead of only in the center, and its fullness in the back is plaited in at the waist. The square yoke is finished across the front with a twisted roll of blue velvet ribbon, from which two ends hang down on the left side. A fancy collar ornamented with huc links finishes the neck, and below this there is a rich Anne of Austria collar of guipure.

The pretty collarettes and cuffs now so much in vogue are likely to become still more popular. With the aid of these dressy little novelties, even a last season's gown can be made presentable, and the great variety of them makes the average girl long for at least a dozen sets of each pattern.

The English collarettes are rather plain and built on solid principles—square yokes with high collars and ruf-

used very effectively. Insertion is used either across from shoulder to shoulder in parallel lines or up and down; frills, many and of great fullness are around the edge and the collar is finished with turn over points.

The cuffs that accompany this pretty yoke are longer than the ordinary and are turned at the upper part in points that match the collar. Others are made after the popular sailor collar pattern, some of Swiss, or lawn, trimmed with narrow lace ruffles. Grass linen is much used in making these little affairs, which the French so aptly term "creations." One pretty model of this material had the double sailor collars and double cuffs hem-stitched. Another has a double hem-stitched ruffle around the edge of a star shaped collar.

A quaintly flowered organdis is made after the style of a Marie Antoinette fichu, and is trimmed with frills of the same. Fichus of mousseline de soie are also strictly in good taste, and are effective trimming for any kind of gown. Chiffon fronts in various colorings with lace insertion, and ribbon garniture are very dressy; in fact, all these little vanities are part of the wardrobe of every well dressed girl.

## FOOTWEAR FOR OUTINGS.

There is very much in the selection of footwear that people who indulge in outings do not realize. Thin, fine shoes are very hard to walk in, and when one is going about for the most part on plank walks and then on ground that may possibly be damp, a heavy sole is much easier for the feet and safer as to health. The fashion of carrying fancy parasols and wearing delicate and perishable garments on such occasions is not at all to be commended. In the first place, such things are inappropriate; in the second, they are extravagant, and that, in the light of common sense, is not many removes from sinful. People who have money to spare can put it to much better use than to waste it in the purchase and wearing of things that are destroyed as soon as they are exposed to the elements.

## SIMPLE AND STYLISH.

A simple and stylish costume is made of blue cashmere and silk. The plain skirt of cashmere has a band of silk at the hem and two narrow bands above it. The waist is plain, and there is a yoke of net lace over blue silk, the yoke edged with a trimming of silk like the skirt. The full sleeves are of silk, and there is a stock collar, with a large bow at the back of the neck.

The German Bundesrath will put in force severe measures of cattle quarantine against all infected countries.

## FOR VETERAN SOLDIERS.

EX-CONFEDERATES PARADE.

They Will Make a Great Display at the G. A. R. Encampment.

A feature of the G. A. R. encampment at Louisville in September will be a parade of 5,000 Confederate veterans, with Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner as grand marshal. The parade will be reviewed by Gen. Lawler and the other officers of the G. A. R. But for the objection of some of the G. A. R. veterans, the ex-Confederates would join in the mammoth parade, but for fear of giving offense they will march separately in review of the men who accomplished their surrender. Capt. John H. Leathers, late of the "Orphan brigade" has received responses from every bivouac in the South that they will each send a large delegation to show their conquerors that though defeated, they are no less patriotic than those in whose honor they will pass in review.

## PENSION DECISIONS.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds has rendered three decisions in pension appeal cases. In the first he holds that while the Commissioner of Pensions is forbidden by law to suspend payment of a pension pending proceedings to annul or reduce it, nevertheless, in case such pension is annulled, all unpaid pension apparently accrued at the date of annulment becomes illegal and must not be paid.

In the second case, the Secretary holds that the law forbidding the Commissioner to reduce pensions without 90 days' notice does not apply to cases acted upon before its passage.

In the third case it is held that as the act pensioning the children of a soldier, who are under 16 years of age, expressly provides that the pension shall begin from the date of filing the application for the pension, a claimant who was over 16 years old when the act was passed has no claim for pension at all.

## We're Coming.

A soldier's reply to Col. Waterson's invitation to the National Encampment to meet at Louisville, Ky.

[BY J. B. MARTIN, 1ST IOWA CAV., NEW STRATFORD, IOWA.]

We have heard your friendly greeting,  
And we're coming down to meet you,  
Not in answer to the challenge you gave in  
sixty-one;  
Now our hearts in union-beating,  
Every smiling lip repeating,  
God bless the glorious Union our gallant  
soulders have won.

## CHORUS:

Yes, we're coming down to Dixie,  
To the land of orange blossoms,  
Where once we heard the deadly cannon's  
roar.  
But we come in peace and goodness,  
For love has conquered madness,  
And we'll greet you at your hospitable door.

Not as Johnny Rebs and Yankees,  
Are we coming to this meeting,  
But as comrades who have tested each other's  
valorous might;  
Blue and Gray forever settled  
Errors past power of repeating,  
By renegeing Slavery to oblivion's endless  
night.

Chorus:—Yes, we're coming, etc.  
Now old Glory waves above us,  
In splendor far outshining  
It proudest claim to homage are fatal sixty-  
one;

While North and South in friendship  
Seem only to be trying  
To show whose greatest loyalty to country  
has been won.  
Chorus:—Yes, we're coming, etc.

Lieut. Col. George A. Farrington, of the 3d Cav., was last week placed on the retired list of the Army on account of disability. Col. Farrington was born in Ohio, and appointed to the army as Captain of the 9th Ohio Cav. He was in the volunteer service from 1861 to 1864, when he was promoted out as a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was brevetted three times for gallant services in the battles of the Wilderness, Winchester and Cedar Creek. The retirement of the officer promotes Maj. S. M. Whitesides to the Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Cav.; Capt. J. E. Nowlan to be Major, 7th Cav.; Lieut. L. S. McCormick to be Captain, 7th Cav., and Second Lieut. S. P. Vostal of the 5th Cav., to be First Lieutenant of the 7th Cav.

The fleet of single-turreted monitors that for a decade have been keeping near Richmond, will be taken to Philadelphia as soon as they can be made seaworthy enough to get them there, and the James River tourists will hereafter miss one of the most unique scenes of the river trip. For the last 20 years they have been in, as it were, in the muddy waters of this historic stream. They are all single-turret monitors, built on the model of the washbasin craft which fought the memorable duel with the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, and set the fashion for the armor-protected navies of the world. The monitor fleet, originally numbering 13 vessels, were placed in James River to protect them from the deteriorating effects of salt water.

The silly story that the color line would be drawn in entertaining the G. A. R. in Louisville having obtained some currency and caused some apprehension among G. A. R. posts Director General Milliken has written a letter pronouncing the story maliciously false.—Courier-Journal.

## Didn't Understand Banking.

Not many days ago a stout, motherly old woman presented herself at one of the teller's windows in the First National Bank, and, making a confidant of the dapper young man behind the wire screen, said:

"Me bye, Jamesey, is in throuble and OI want to send him some money."

The sympathetic teller expressed deep interest in the afflicted parent's woes and kindly asked what sort of trouble "Jamesey" had got himself into.

"Wid dis coppers, ov coorse," the mother answered, unabashedly.

"They have him in the calaboose, as they do."

"And where—in what city—is he?" asked the teller.

"In Ny York!"

"Well, then, I think the best thing to do is to get a New York draft," said the teller.

Instantly the good old woman's manner changed. She stepped backward a pace, placed her hands on her hips and looked defiance at the teller as she blurted out:

"Young man, don't git gay wid me! I'm not here fur foolin' and I've got ne time to go to Ny York!"

She was pacified by dint of much persuasion, and induced to purchase a New York draft in Chicago, and it is to be presumed that "Jamesey" has got out of "throuble."

Consul had received a certain amount of "elementary education" in his native home, Central Africa, where he lived some time at a trading station, being named after the British Consul. He was eventually shipped to England and placed in the Zoological Gardens, Manchester, in June, 1893. Here he could be seen on any fine day, promenading the gardens in be-



CONSUL IN RECEIVING COSTUME.

coming costume and taking the liveliest interest in his surroundings. He quickly became thoroughly at home, his remarkable amiability, fondness for fun, his love of children, and his attachment to human beings generally, making him a conspicuous favorite. He soon learned to take his meals with propriety, use his serviette, pass his plate for more food, pour out his own tea or uncork his bottle of lemonade, fill his glass and drink with decorum, and otherwise qualify himself for what he dearly loved—invitations to dine out.

Like other gifted persons among his bimanous brethren, Consul's constitution was somewhat frail, and thus it happened that in October, 1894, he succumbed to disease.

## Good Templars' Supreme Ruler.

Dr. D. H. Mann, of Brooklyn, was re-elected by the International Supreme Lodge of Good Templars, at its



DR. D. H. MANN.

session in Boston, as Supreme Templar of the order. Some idea of the arduous duties Dr. Mann has to discharge may be gathered from the fact that he rules over 560,605 members in 12,590 lodges.

## Barristers Desert Historic Haunts.

Barristers are deserting the Inns of Courts. In the Inner and Middle Temple fifty or sixty sets of chambers are marked as vacant, whereas ten years ago vacant chambers were almost unknown. The reason given is high rents. Cheaper and better rooms can be had outside the Temple.—Louisville Courier-Journal.