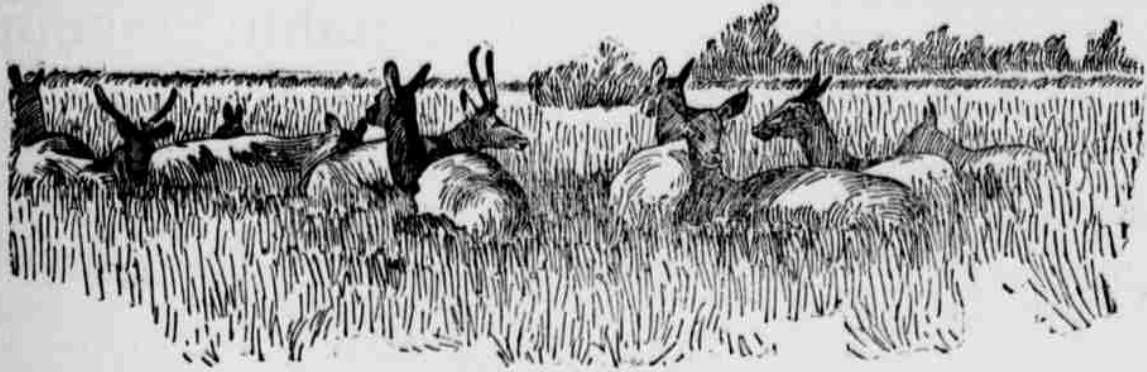


STOCKING A FOREST WITH BIG GAME.

The big game that William C. Whitney has brought on from the Rocky Mountains to occupy his 8000 acres on October Mountain, about four miles from Lenox, Mass., is creating great interest among the New York people who have summer places in Lenox and vicinity. He has secured some of the largest buffaloes in this country and has considerable other wild game from the Rocky Mountains, the only specimens which have ever been brought to the East, except a few which the late Austin Corbin had up in New Hampshire. They are the finest specimens that could be secured in Montana, Wyoming and along the

so unsafe for any one to go inside the enclosure that it is with the greatest difficulty that pictures could be taken of them. The dozen antelopes have all eloped. As soon as they were put into their thousand acres, surrounded by its wire fence, they rushed away into the thicket, and even the gamekeepers have been unable to find them. Sometimes of a clear morning glimpses of them have been caught in the distance on the rocky hilltop above the forest, but as soon as any one tried to trace them they again disappeared, and are keeping themselves so very quiet that it is impossible to tell



THE ELK ENCLOSURE.

range of the Rocky Mountains in that region.

His herd of buffaloes numbers thirteen, while his elk and deer are twice that number. The buffaloes are of especial interest because they have become so rare in this country. Beginning with the great bull buffalo McKinley, which stands at the head of the herd, weighing 2600 pounds, down to others weighing 1000 pounds, they are the rarest specimens in America. The great bull McKinley and the entire herd were brought East with the greatest difficulty. They came in two freight palace cars, in charge of the Adams brothers, who were given the order by Mr. Whitney over a year ago. Some of the buffaloes they raised



MR. WHITNEY'S FAVORITE ELK.

themselves. The chief of the herd, McKinley, is six years old and is the ugliest animal that has ever been brought East. He is the chief figure in the buffalo picture and he doesn't allow any biped to come into the enclosure without a protest. It was with great difficulty that he was taken out of the car, which he nearly tore to pieces, and was taken up on October Mountain from the Lenox station in an immense crate, drawn by four horses. He excited the greatest interest all the way, from the time he was loaded into the car until he got to his destination.

The buffaloes are confined in about 800 acres of land surrounded by a fence which is nine feet eight inches high, made of steel wire. McKinley has tried to get through it several times, but he found in locking horns with it that it has beaten him every time. It has been tested by a twenty-five horse power engine, which has been rushed against it with all its force. Since McKinley has found that he cannot get through the fence he has become docile, and is quite content to stay in the enclosure, which has the best grass that can be procured for a herd of buffaloes.



THE BUFFALO HERD.

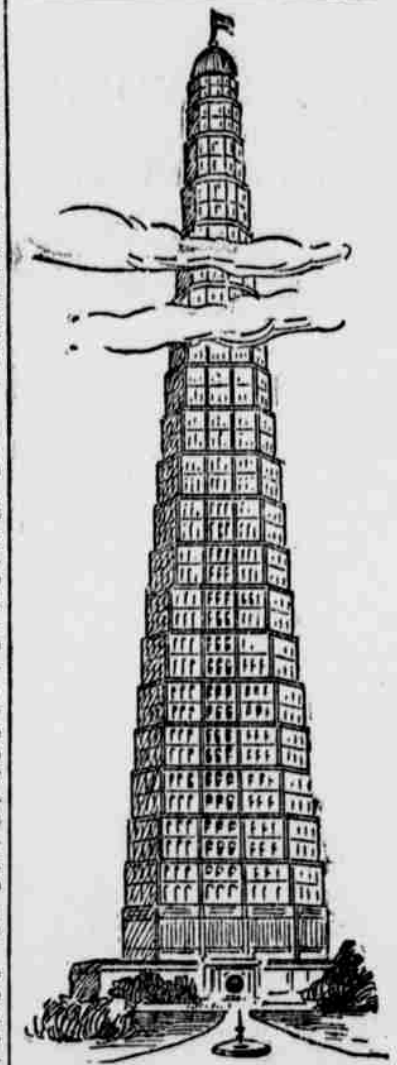
The other buffaloes are becoming used to their new home. There is another bull which weighs only 100 pounds less than McKinley, but is not so vicious. The whole buffalo herd has wandered about the enclosure with the greatest curiosity. They look about for places where they can escape, but are becoming contented, as the gamekeeper treats them well. They are, however, wild, and it is dangerous to venture near them, and

water over the fire. When the gelatine has melted, stir in slowly 2½ ounces of pure alcohol. Put in a wide-mouthed bottle and cork tightly. This glue or paste will keep indefinitely, and can be melted for use in a few minutes by setting the bottle in a basin of hot water. As it contains a very small percentage of water, it affects the gloss of the prints but little, and dries almost immediately.—Harper's Round Table.

TOWER FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

Triumphal Structure Which is to Outstrip That of Babylon. As a matter of curiosity it may be mentioned that Greater New York is to have—on paper, at least—a tower which is to beat anything in the world, past or present, even the confusion-breeding structure of Babylon. William J. Frye is the architect, and E. C. Townsend is mentioned as promoter, who is said to be confident that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. He has not yet gone into figures, which is a mere matter of details with him. The tower is to be 2140 feet in height, and is to be twelve-sided, with a diameter of 300 feet for the main base, to be flanked by four pavilions, which will give the entire base a diameter of 400 feet. The outer walls are to be of cement and wire cloth. Internally the plans represent a labyrinth of steel columns, girders, beams, plates and other forms of steel construction, not a particle of wood to be

employed in either construction or finish. Electric cars with reserve motor power of compressed air are to run spirally around the 100-foot central area, making a trip to the fifth floor from the ground about two and a half miles in length. From the fifth floor to the top visitors will be conveyed in an elevator. The proposed tower is to be built within the next

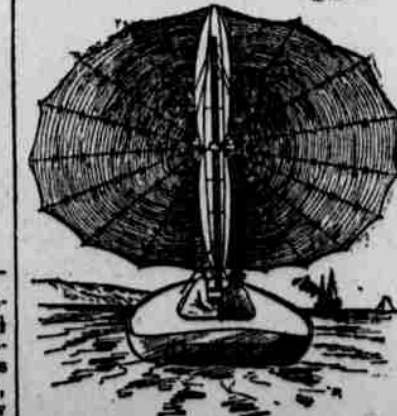


GREATER NEW YORK'S TRIUMPHAL TOWER.

three years somewhere in upper New York, where there is a firm rock foundation.

Original Way to Get Rid of Fleas. Those who wish an original way of getting rid of fleas might try some plan like that adopted by Professor Gage, at one of the buildings of Cornell University, and described by him in "Insect Life." This plan consisted in tying sheets of sticky fly paper, with the sticky side out, around the legs of the janitor, who then for several hours walked up and down the floor of the infested room, with the result that all or nearly all of the fleas jumped on his ankles, as they will always do, and were caught by the fly paper.

A New and Startling Boat. The umbrella boat has been the sensation of the year at the Cowes (England) regatta. The sails fold up just



THE UMBRELLA BOAT.

like the covering of an umbrella. It sails very fast, and is expected to create a revolution in sailing on quiet rivers and bays.

MODES FOR THE AUTUMN.

DESIGNS THAT WILL BE APPROPRIATE FOR COOLER WEATHER.

A Stylish Frock for a Little Girl—It Can Be Made of Any Seasonable Fabric—A Waist of Attractive Design for a Miss of Fourteen—A Late Skirt.
A stylish little frock for a girl of eight, writes May Mantou, is made of silk and wool novelty, showing a ground of deep blue lined with red.



FROCK FOR A GIRL OF EIGHT YEARS.

The plain or contrasting material is red taffeta and the buttons are smoked pearl. The foundation consists of well-fitted lining that is simply shaded

the top, with the slight fullness at the waist laid in forward-turning plaits. Smooth under-arm gores separate the fronts from the backs, which are smooth at the top, where they are out in low, rounding outlines, showing a gathered yoke of surah above. At each side of the closing the backs have a slight fullness, arranged in close, overlapping plaits. The upper edges of the side fronts are also rounded, presenting the gimp effect that is a feature of the season's style and becoming to all youthful figures. The neck is completed by a standing band, surmounted by a full ruche of lace. The two-seamed sleeves have short puffs and are finished at the wrists in Venetian style.

Challies, cashmere, novelty and canvas waives will make up prettily in combination with silk, surah, mouseline, chiffon or crepe-de-Chine, forming the vest and back yoke. The free edges may be trimmed with either ribbon, braid or passementerie. To make this dress for a miss of fourteen years will require two and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch material.

Fashions in Belts. White leather belts with oxidized silver clasps are very popular with light summer frocks. Many of them are extravagant affairs, having, besides the clasps, handsome silver ornaments applied at intervals. The latest belts mentioned from abroad are said to show tortoiseshell of turquoise; these are formed with links of oxidized silver. Very narrow belts of light-hued crocodile leathers are adorned with studs of colored enamels, but ribbons are used in preference to anything else by many, for they fit so much more snugly than leather and tie so gracefully. For the moment check ribbons are being extensively patronized.

A Four-Piece Skirt. Figured dimity, showing violet and white, was the material chosen for this



MISSIE'S FRENCH BLOUSE WAIST.

by shoulder, under-arm seams and single bust-darts. The material is applied to the front at yoke depth, and the full front is gathered at upper and lower edges and adjusted over the lining to fall in soft blouse effect over the narrow belt. The side-fronts of novelty show fullness at the upper and lower edges, and are also slightly blouse. The back fits smoothly across the shoulders with a scant fullness at the waist at each side of the centre-back where the closing is effected with button and buttonholes.

A wide sailor collar falls across the back, and is carried forward to the top of the yoke front. Revers that are widest at the top and gradually taper toward the lower edge finish the front edges of the side-fronts, forming an effective decoration; a plain standing band finishes the neck. The sleeves are two-seamed, and fit the arm comfortably close from the wrist to above the elbow, where they are met by short puffs of the material. The skirt has a front gore, wide side gores and a straight back that is closely gathered at the upper edge and sewed to the belt, the placket finishing in the centre-back.

All seasonable fabrics are suitable, plaid, striped, figured and novelty goods combining prettily with plain materials, such as cashmere, challies, etc., or with silk. To make this frock for a girl of eight years will require three and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material and one and one-quarter yards of twenty-two-inch material for trimming.

Missie's French Blouse Waist. The stylish waist shown in the large illustration, fashioned in figured barege, showing a full vest and back gimp of surah, is suitable for a young miss. Narrow black velvet ribbon provides the decoration, and a fine divided frill of lace finishes the neck. The foundation consists of a glove-fitted lining, with the usual number of seams and single bust darts entering into the adjustment. It closes invisibly at the centre back. The becoming fullness of the vest or front is disposed in gathers at the neck edge and at the waist. The side fronts, which are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams, fit smoothly at

stylish skirt, that is admirably adapted for present wear, as the back breadth is straight, making it easy to launder when fashioned in wash fabrics. The sides display a slight ripple effect on each side of the gored front, the straight back breadth falling in graceful folds from gathers at the top. The placket finishes in centre-back and the top is completed with a narrow belt. The skirt is of moderate width, measuring only about four yards at the foot. The mode is adapted to all seasonable dress goods, including duck, pique, grass linen, madras, chevrot, lawn, gingham, and other cotton sum-



FOUR-PIECE SKIRT.

mer suitings. It can be decorated, as illustrated, with narrow lace-edged ruffles or bands of ribbon.

To make this skirt for a woman of medium size will require four and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

Lace Overdresses.

The fashion of wearing lace overdress or lace applique for trimmings is universal across the water. One extremely fetching gown is of black net with an applique of cream lace all over it; it is mounted on white glaze silk to bring out a delightful sheen. A linen bodice has a bolero of cream lace.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRITY DEPOSED.

M. E. Brown Nominated for State Treasurer and C. E. McConkey for Auditor General.

At the Democratic state convention held at Reading last Tuesday, considerable disturbance marked the proceedings.

A speech favoring Harrity as National Committeeman was answered by Mr. McQuiston, of Butler, who demanded a true and tried Democrat for the position of National Committeeman, one who would stand for the platform and in whom the party had confidence. Harrity had been none of these. He had been unfaithful. He said that Harrity's removal was perfectly legal in accordance with the very rules of the party which he himself had dictated, and demanded his dismissal and recommended James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg. The convention then indorsed the deposition of William F. Harrity as a member of the National committee by a vote of 290 to 134, and Col. J. M. Guffey was recommended in his stead. The convention nominated Michael E. Brown, of Blairsville, for State Treasurer, and Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming county, for Auditor General.

Charles B. McConkey, of Harrisburg, named William K. Verbeke, of Dauphin county, for Auditor General. W. H. Holloway, of Williamsport, named ex-Assemblyman Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming. The vote resulted: Ritter, 284; Verbeke, 43, and the former was declared the nominee.

For the office of State Treasurer, James P. Light, of Lebanon, named Mayor Jacob Weidel, of Reading, and C. F. Murray, of Indiana, named M. E. Brown, of Blairsville, Indiana county. Mr. Brown was the fortunate candidate by a vote of 238 to 137.

The following is the text of the platform adopted by the Democratic convention:

"We, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, heartily reaffirm and reiterate the principles of the Democratic party as expressed in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago in 1896, and approved by 8,500,000 free and independent voters. We are firmly and unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has been the direct cause of the financial distress that has followed upon our people since its adoption, and we are in favor of complete and immediate return to our original specie basis, as it existed prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

"We congratulate William J. Bryan, the glorious champion of a righteous cause, for his masterly leadership in support of these principles.

"We denounce the Dingley tariff law as a measure designed and passed in answer to the demands of trusts and monopolies, every important feature of which is a refuge for the protection of some trust or combination existing in opposition to the public good and in violation of the common law.

"We ask the honest people of this Commonwealth to examine the legislative and other records of Republican action in Pennsylvania since the assumption of unlimited power conferred at the last election, the gross extravagance, the flagrant corruption, the total neglect of every public interest, the abject servility to monopolies and every form and species of jobbery, the utter disregard of constitutional mandates, the reckless tampering with finance and taxation, the exhaustion of the Treasury by profligate expenditures, the consequent suffering of public schools, charities and other subjects of wise public care, together with the scandalous fury of the factions engaged over the spoils of the prostrate Commonwealth and of its several ring-rattled cities.

"The late shameful exposure of the unlawful practice of the State Treasurer of paying out the funds of the people to State officers and private individuals without warrant, for the sole purpose of favoring political friends, discloses one of the many infamous schemes of the dominant power and has our severest condemnation.

"We sympathize with the miners of the Commonwealth in their unequal struggle to obtain a fair compensation of their daily toil, and declare that the ancient and Anglo-Saxon right of trial by jury ought to be preserved; and we deplore the tendency of certain Federal and State courts to detract from this right by an unwarranted extension and abuse of the remedy of injunction in differences between capital and labor.

"We hereby ratify the selection by the Democratic State Central Committee of James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, who so loyally supported the Hon. William J. Bryan for the Presidency, to fill the position of National Committeeman from Pennsylvania on the National Democratic Committee. We desire to record our appreciation of the efficient performance of his duties by our State Chairman, John M. Garman. His fidelity to his party and its principles, his frequent forceful and fearless expressions on the platform of his political views, have won the party with new vigor and warmed it to higher resolves.

LABOR WORLD.

Wyoming has one woolen mill. Southern cotton mills had 90,000 hands. A Japanese match mill has 13,000 hands. The United States has 325,000 coal miners. In Germany the law permits fakers to work but twelve hours a day.

A great revival of business is in progress in the cotton mills of New England. All the railroad shops in Birmingham, Ala., have increased the hours of their working force.

Friday afternoons are selected by Elmira (N. Y.) storekeepers as the weekly half holiday for employees.

The street railway union of Toledo, Ohio, expelled a member for undue indulgence in the lubricating cup.

It is said that nearly twenty City Councils in the United States now use the union label on their official printing.

If a New York corporation violates the law requiring weekly payment it must forfeit to each employe the sum of \$25.

Henry F. Embury, of Louisville, Ky., has a ranch of 53,000 acres in which employ 250 men. He pays laborers a little over fifteen cents per day in American money.

In Rhode Island all the mills in and about Providence are running on full time, and Olneyville has risen from stagnation to activity. New buildings are going up.

The differences between a number of large Chicago printing and book binding firms and their employes have been settled by the Illinois State Board of Arbitration in favor of the latter.

The largest telegraph office in the world is in the general postoffice building, London. There are 3600 operators, 1000 of whom are women. The batteries are supplied by 30,000 cells.

In Asia and Africa, besides America, the pipe dates from prehistoric times, and in Europe generally it has been in use since and during the Roman period, if not before. One of the most learned antiquarians—Dr. Petrie—says that smoking pipes of bronze are frequently found in Irish tumuli, or sepulchral mounds, of the most remote antiquity.