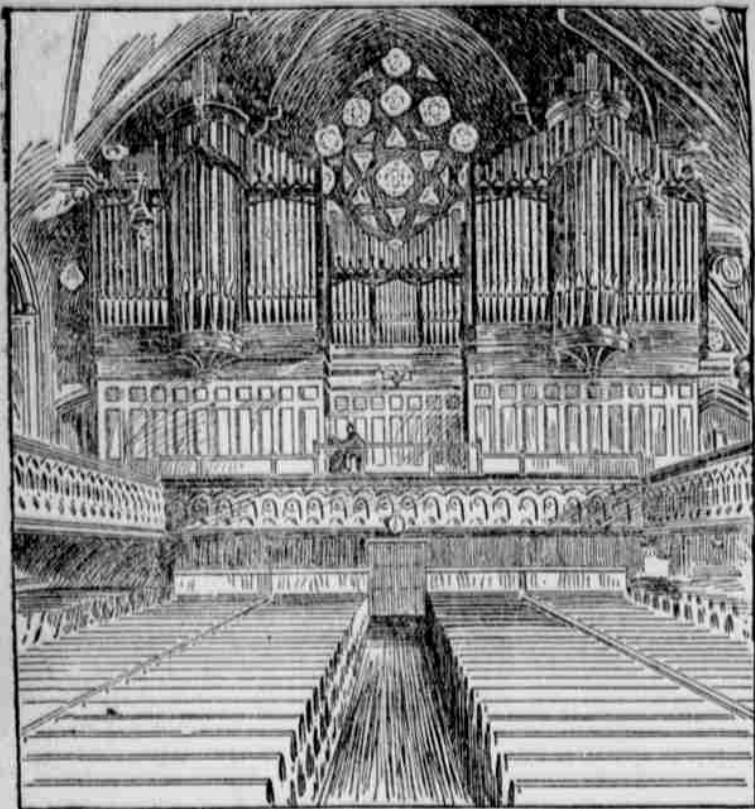


NEW YORK'S GRANDEST CHURCH ORGAN.



On Easter morning the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church—the oldest church organization in New York City—heard for the first time one of the most wonderful church organs that have ever been installed in any place of worship. In fact, the instrument combines practically five organs in one, and these five organs may be operated with no greater expenditure of energy on the part of the organist than is required in playing a piano. The organ is operated on what is known as the "tubular pneumatic process." It represents a perfect balance between the automatic and manual systems of operation. As may be imagined, a considerable amount of power is required to procure the full tones of dozens of pipes, some of them sixteen, eighteen and even thirty-two feet in size. This power is provided by an electric motor. The various instruments which make up the complete organ are the solo, the swell, the great and the choir organs. In addition to these there is an echo organ, placed in the opposite end of the church from the main instrument and operated by means of electrical connection from one of the keyboards of the latter. Some idea of the elaborate nature of the mechanism involved may be gained from the fact that more than two miles of tubing is used in forming the connections within the organ, and it has fifty-two speaking stops.

covering them over with light stuff for the Americans to fall through, or they set up poles and tips of sharpened bamboo as at D, Figure 3, hoping that some of the Americans may tumble in on these wicked points in the dark. A great number of trenches thus fitted have been located in the enemy's country, and, of course, are set fire to at once, so as to destroy the wood points and the poison. The writer has never heard of an American soldier falling on these poisoned tips, but has seen some natives stark in death upon them. Another trick the natives have is shown in Figure 3, in which the trench is lightly covered with bamboo sticks and some stones or earth thrown over so as to conceal the spot.

The natives suppose that Americans will not notice the new earth, etc., and will step on the frail top and fall through upon the points below. The bamboo cover is marked E and the points G. Sometimes they run water into these places and put poisonous reptiles inside. They work out all sorts of extremely ingenious schemes of this description, and to the wonder of the natives the American soldiers refuse to be caught.

**Table Made of Clothespins.**  
A table made of clothespins joined together by rigid wire is the creation of Miss Sophie McIntyre, of Conshohocken, Penn.



The clothespins are gilded, and bows made of golden rope help to give the whole of it an artistic finish.

**Wills Written on Battlefields.**  
Many queer and pathetic wills have been found upon the bodies of dead

A COTTON QUEEN IS SHE.

Methods of Mrs. Wilder, a Successful Alabama Planter.  
Three years ago Mrs. Lelia Seton Wilder, of Decatur, Ala., took hold of an extensive estate that had been sadly neglected and determined to make it a model cotton plantation. She succeeded, and to-day, says Leslie's Weekly, the planters of her State are studying her methods. She visited New York in September and secured an order for all the cotton her plantation can produce during the coming year. She owns over 6000 acres along the Tennessee River. Of this, 700 acres are under cultivation, the balance is timber of fine hard wood, principally white oak. She cultivates 100 acres herself; the balance is rented on the tenant system. She has twenty negro families on the place, most of



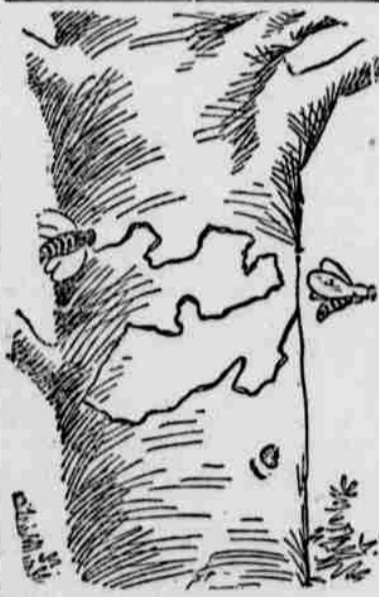
MRS. LELIA SETON WILDER.

them hired by the year. Each family has a cabin, garden and pasture rent free, and firewood. "I think my success with the plantation," says Mrs. Wilder in a letter, "lies in my faculty of getting along with the negro. Life is very different down here than with the tenantry of the North or West. There are more intimate relations between the mistress and the servants. They come to you with their joys and troubles, and always expect a sympathetic listener." We have had a number of cotton kings, and now, in the person of Mrs. Wilder, we have a cotton queen.

HOW BEES MARK A TREE.

If It Does Not Suit Them They Leave a Sign.

"Bees have a language of their own," said a Western bee expert the other day. "They carry different meanings by their buzzings, and they understand each other like a top; but I found out one thing about them that I don't think anybody else did—bees have got a written language and they send communications to each other. "I found this out after years of close observation. When the bees get too awfully numerous in a tree—fill up the hollow so that it's too crowded for comfort—certain wise bees are sent out to prospect. "When a pioneer of this kind finds a big, likely-looking tree with a hospitable-looking wind-crack in it, he takes plenty of time and goes all over it carefully. "Sometimes he finds that, while the place looks nice and commodious on the outside, the knothole leads into



THE BEE MARKS ON A TREE. IT READS: "THIS TREE IS PUNK, AND N. O."

a shallow receptacle, or the crack is not deep enough to accommodate even a bachelor bee, much less a whole brood. "In such a case, he gets out and writes a message to all and sundry bees that may come along that way: 'This tree is no good. That knothole is a fake and the winderack is a frost—pass it up!' "He writes this with his tail stringing honey along as we string ink. If the tree is all right he puts up a sign to that effect. The next bee scents the honey, lights and reads the first words of the message, and if the report is unfavorable, flies off, saying 'Hum-m-m-h!' and doesn't worry himself any further about it. "Oh, yes, bees are onto, and if you've got the idea that they're slow, it's because you are slow yourself."—Denver Post.

Discoveries in Babylon.

Dr. Koldewey, director of the excavations at the ancient city of Babylon, has informed the Oriental Society of the discovery of a canal built by Aramean bricks, which is believed to be the long-sought East Canal. A temple called Ernach of the goddess Ninnisch was laid bare, and stones found inscribed from the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

A man can often improve his manners by dropping some of them.

THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—Are we to wear panniered dresses? Panniered dresses have been brought from Paris. The shops show them; they have been worn at the



A DRESS WITH PANNIERS.

operas, at restaurants and at evening parties by a few extremists or experimentalists. Will they be accepted by women in general?

No one expects it. The panniered dress is a freak, a whim, and is likely so to remain. Yet fashions are as uncertain as the stock markets. Panniers are worth watching.

The quaintest and most piquant of the Watteau dresses yet finished show flowered underskirts, with overskirts of different materials, opening in front and draped on the hips. They

the general type expressed must be carefully considered.

A woman with a Madonna-like face is almost a sacrilege in puffs and frizzes. She is quite out of place except with her hair in bandeaux.

On the contrary, a girl with a pug nose, short upper lip and generally piquant make up, masquerading in a Cleo de Merode coiffure, deceives no one. She is only an imitation of the type she aims at, and a very palpable one at that.

It is well to recollect that the hair "dressed forward," as the coiffure expresses it, makes the features appear to recede. If the features really project, the forward style of hair-dressing modifies this defect and is becoming.

In the large engraving six styles of dressing the hair are shown. They may be described as follows:

- No. 1.—Elaborate hair-dressing becoming only to women of regular features.
- No. 2.—Modification of the Madonna style.
- No. 3.—For short women with high foreheads.
- No. 4.—Becoming to one with a long, narrow face.
- No. 5.—Becoming to an oval-faced woman.
- No. 6.—Becoming to women with round faces and low foreheads.

With a Demi-Train.

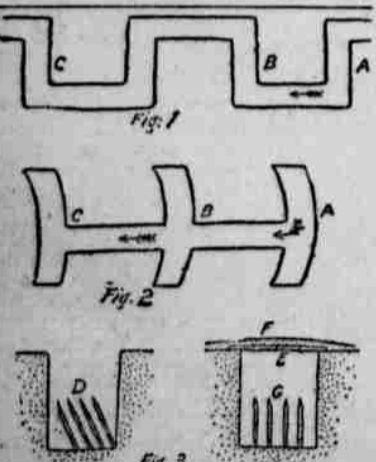
A cool gown for summer wear is of old-blue crepe de chine. The skirt has a "demi-train" and falls in long graceful lines. The only decoration is the groups of fine tucks which are cunningly managed to make the best display of the natural lines of the figure, and to give additional height. The waist is a modified bolero shape in front, edged with creamy lace, which accentuates the outline of the two jacket fronts. The lace seems to run upward under the armhole from the deep points in front. A vest of white chiffon over cream satin shows its narrow line in front. A high grille of old-blue panne velvet rises beneath the jacket fronts. The plain

Trenches to Run From.

One of the Chief Glories of the Filipino Army—Destructive Fighting.

Although the insurgent soldiers in the Philippine Islands have a poor reputation as marksmen, they deserve considerable credit for the extensive and elaborate trenches made by them. The hobby of a rebel general seems to be to have his men devote a large proportion of their time to designing and building trenches, from which they are ultimately driven by the Americans. It appears to be the plan of the insurgent army to erect magnificent barricades and plan the most beautiful systems of trenches, only to have them captured by the Americans at the first charge. If the native soldiers could fight one-quarter as well as they can devise and build trenches, this Filipino war would be more serious. As it is, the American troops utterly disregard the trenches of the rebels, and think nothing of charging up to and over them, scattering the natives like bees.

The writer never saw an insurgent force stand its ground in its trenches more than a few minutes after an American charge, except at the battle of Balangtang, near Iloilo, when several companies of the rebels managed to hold their position for about thirty minutes before they broke. The insurgents had occupied these trenches for nearly a year, during which time they had been constantly at work on them, putting them into the best of condition for defence. The rebel officers had all along asserted that the United States forces would be annihilated if they attacked this position. One morning the American column moved on the trenches at daybreak, and after a fight of thirty minutes the rebels were obliged to leave the trenches and run for the mountains. The fault was not with the trenches, but with the soldiers in them. The

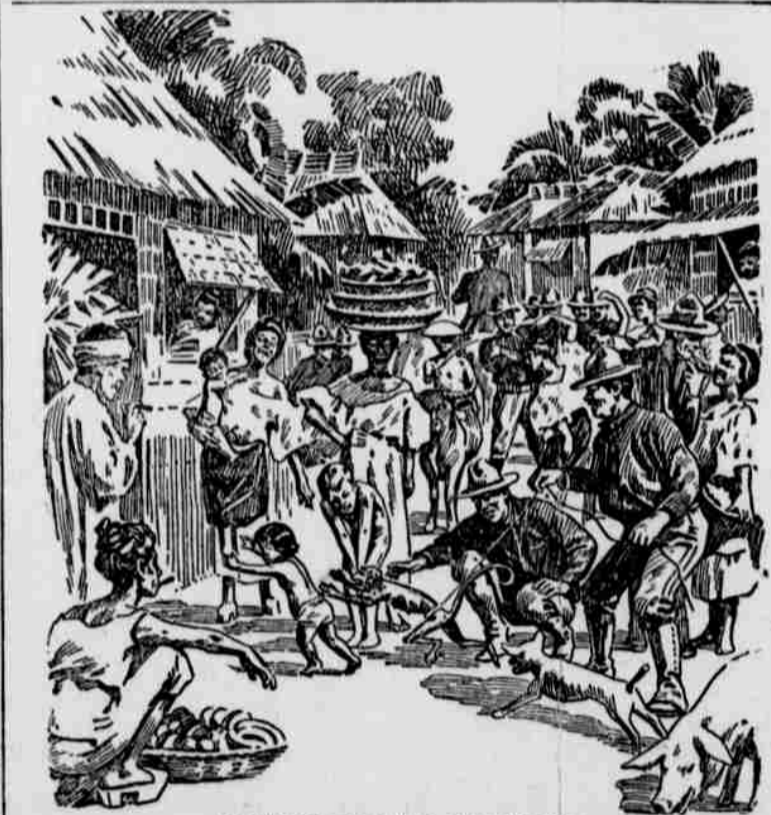


TYPES OF FILIPINO INTRENCHMENTS.

trenches were built as if a thoroughly skilled engineer had directed the work. The indications at every trench system are that the builders of the trenches always had the possibility of flight in mind. In fact, how to run is the chief consideration of the rebel soldiers, and the officers cannot get the natives to take to trenches or barricades of any sort unless complete preparations are made for flight.

At Balangtang, and at almost every system of trenches used by the insurgents, there will be found series of retreating trenches, constructed on the plan shown in Figure 1. The trenches are cut into the earth zigzag sometimes, and sometimes other ways, but the customary method is that presented in the cut. This mode of trenching not only gives the rebel a

chance to retreat gradually, but offers a good chance for him to stop and fire his rifle frequently from protected places in the cross trenches. He can pass from the main trench to A when his safety is in doubt, and work back to B, C, and so on for miles; for oftentimes these connecting retreating



A FEAST DAY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

trenches extend for mile after mile along a road or trail, and frequently connect one town with another. On some occasions the Americans have run into trench systems of the type shown in Figure 2, in which a series of half moon shaped trenches are dug and connected as shown. The first trench (A) will contain the fighting forces at the beginning, but as soon as the American fire gets too severe for comfort in Trench A, the soldiers fall back to Trench B. Then, if necessary, they fall back to Trench C, and they can continue to fall back into similar trenches, making a short stand at each trench and perhaps damaging the opposing forces a little. Often these half circle trenches completely cover the approaches to cities and towns previously held by the rebels. The natives worked industriously for years in making them, for they used trenches against the Spanish soldiery, and have been fighting almost all the time since the beginning of Spanish rule on the islands. Then labor is inexpensive, and the rebels employed some labor and used prisoners to work as well, so that the insurgent forces always had a large number of men engaged in erecting trenches everywhere.

When the rebels abandon a section of trenches they have a habit of either

British soldiers on South African battlefields, and in every case the wishes of the testator have been respected.

The body of one soldier was found on the battlefield of Elandslaagte who, before death, had scrawled with the end of a lead bullet on the inside of his helmet the words, "All to my wife."

When an English army invaded



Afghanistan one soldier was caught while doing scout duty and shot down when none of his comrades were in sight. Weeks afterward his body was found lying before a tall rock, on which he had written in letters of blood, "I want mother to have all."

In both cases the War Office held the wills to be valid, and saw that the proper distribution of the property was made.

Captive balloons are now being used in building operations; they are employed to raise and support scaffold poles and ladders until these latter are secured in position.



LOCATION OF CAPE NOME GOLD FIELD.



HAIR DRESSING THAT BECOMES.

assimilate themselves to the prevailing mode by a lavish use of tucks and plaitings.

A model dress of this order is made of Venetian cloth, of a mauve so pale as to be only a shade or two removed from white. The front of the skirt has a panel of figured panne of a deeper mauve tone; the sides and back are of cloth laid in flat plaits, stitched down. Small panniers are laid in fine folds about the hips, seeming to be held by large silver clasps at the waist in front and behind.

The bodice of this dress has a vest of panne; Venetian cloth is draped chieftwise about the shoulders and carried in fine tucks down to the waist line.

Panniers will show more vagaries of decoration than distinct novelties of dress. The dominant note will be an insistence on the perpendicular line. Dresses are tucked from top to bottom, and the variety of tucks is limitless.

Hair Dressing Styles.

One of the most absurd ideas we women are possessed of is that we must adopt a new style of coiffure, no matter how unbecoming, because it is the latest thing out, Harriet Hubbard Ayer recently remarked.

Since the pompadour made its appearance I believe more women have been sacrificed to the Juggernaut of fashion than ever before.

Now, the pompadour is becoming to women with rather low foreheads and round faces. It is, in its unmodified form, wretchedly unbecoming to hollow cheeked women with high foreheads.

Before settling on the style of hair-dressing she is to adopt a woman should take an account of her head, face and figure after this fashion:

A short, fat woman should dress her hair so that it will give an appearance of additional height to her figure.

When the head is round the hair-dressing should always be high.

A very round head with the hair gathered in a pug at the nape of the neck gives a woman an utterly inane, goose-like look.

The height of the forehead, the size of the nose, the shape of the head,

sleeves are edged at the flaring cuff with lace.

Soft, Silky, Sailors.

Manila braid lines the brim of the new sailor hat, which is sewed of silky straw, and has a softness unknown to the braque old-fashioned sailor. These soft little developments of the sailor shape are in request just now for young girls, and will appear with the first wearing of wash frocks.

A Substitute For the "False Front."

Enter the gilet! No cause for alarm however, as gilet is but French for waistcoat.

It is a decent substitute for the "false front," an abomination attached to a stock and forever escaping its moorings.

The gilet does away with all this. The one worn with the black mohair dress pictured is of white taffeta and fastens plainly down the middle of



THE FASHIONABLE GILET.

the back. The shaped stock and the trimming covering the front are of white mousseline with ecru lace appliques, the design picked out with narrow black velvet ribbons.

This stunning black mohair dress, as you see, has its novel and modish little jacket bodice fairly covered with stitched taffeta strapping, a white mousseline yoke showing fluffy and a crushed taffeta bow finishes the back of the mohair skirt at the waist. A wide black taffeta plaiting shapes the mohair skirt.