

Monogram Pelt Pint

To hold the ribbon well in place at waist line a belt pin in the form of a jeweled safety pin with the monogram of the wearer has been brought out to place in the front of the waist and not at the back. Many of the enamelled brooches in the form of flow ers are pendant drops of turquoises pearls and other stones in the matrix The hatpins are most beautiful and are being shown in everything, with a preference for French jewels.

Featherettes.

When you hear a woman say that she is going to have a dozen feathers on her new hat do not think that she is going out looking as though she had borrowed her headdress of an Apach chief. These feathers cannot be digby the name plume; they are simply dear little tifty, fluffy feathers, and are used chiefly to surround the low, flat crowns that are so much used this season. A dozen are none too many, though it depends on the size of the feathers and whether or no there is a bow at the back.

Blute for Amsteur Nurses.

Never whisper. If you do not wish the patient to be disturbed by your voice, do your talking in another room. Keep everything in the room scrupulously clean.

Put all medicine bottles out of sight. Regulate but do not banish light and ventilation; it can easily be done by means of screens.

Do not allow several people to stay and chatter in a sick room, even though they should not be addressing themselves to the patient.

Flowers are always pleasing to the eye, but do not introduce those of strong scents into an invalid's room, and be careful to remove all cut flow ers at night, as they absorb the air and leave it less fresh for the patient.

Japanesque Petticout.

Quite Japanesque is the chrysanthemum petticoat. Not only because the design is of chrysanthemums, but because the embroidery is upon the lines laid down by Japanese experts. And, say what you will, there's no embroidery so utterly soft and yet so heavily rich looking as the Japanese. This particular petticoat is of palest blue taffeta and tucked narrow frills edge the deep flounce. It is upon this flounce that there is a vertable riot of chrysanthemums. These dainty, fantastic, capricious blossoms are in any number of delicate pink shades, and they are given additional beauty by means of a smart open-work design, the edges of which are finely done in black. A mere line-just enough to accent the exquisitely pale colorings.

Back to the 30's.

From a great Viennese dressmaker comes a gown of pearl gray silk with wide satin and Louisine stripes. While it boasts all the fluffy, shiny beauty of the styles of 1830, this fluffiness is so well held in and down that the effect is modern rather than old.

Quite the most notable parts of the shirrings-that form the deeply pointed plastron, the skirt yoke and skirt trimmings-are the cords which cover the lines of shirring. These cords are thickness of the average little finand are smoothly covered with

has shown a decided inclination to turn back to the early days of the last

Nothing could be more beautiful than the thick lustrous silks worn by our grandmothers. This age, however, has the advantage of our ancestors in that our gowns are lined with silk instead of the flimsy linen with which they were obliged to be content. And say what you will, it is a pleasure to have one's gown almost as lovely on the inside as the outside.

Colffure linishes.

Among the most charming ornaments for the hair one singles out a very few that are of wonderful value. Each of them is daintily picturesque and altogether pretty, and will go far toward a successful crowning glory if adapted to the wearer.

A branchlet alive with tremendously life like red velvet cherries and foliage is exceedingly pretty. The cherries are so shaded that the light seems to fall on them just as it would were they on a tree for birds to pick at instead of on beauty's head for human admiration.

One or more little bunches of grapes the height of chic, too. Those in pinky wine color, as well as the green-white, are fit to grace a nymph at a Bacchanalian feast. But so, too, are they fit for the brow of convendern beauty. This vogue of trult, and especially of the grape, is most surprising. Since it is so lovewe rejoice at it. In the high-class s the leaves and tendrils are beau-

ge, by the way, is one of the points in these charming coif-dshes. One of the prettiest conof foliage in the shape of exly shaded velvet autumn leaves. spray is sweet simplicity person-

it you fancy flowers are slighted, ill consider a lovely thing in pal-lue hydrangess. The blossoms turn to green, as they do in the ma, while the accompanying fo-returns the compliment by shad-

wreath is treated to an incrustation of transparent crystal spangles now and then, which give quite the frosty beauty of the season.

Women Orchestras.

New York has been enjoying the modest distinction of having heard for two weeks the only two orchestras in the east led and managed by women and made up exclusively of women performers. Besides that, the only milltary band composed entirely of women, has also been playing to large audiences.

"We have no trouble with the unlons," said one of the orchestra leaders yesterday, 'because we are outside of them. Our performers have no grievance—they receive, as a rule, higher salaries than male players. Many of them make their entire living through our orchestra work. Severa are soloists on their instruments. Even marriage does not always rob our erganizations, for in two or three instances girls who have married well continue their connection with the orchestra, with the full approval of their

Both these orchestras referred to come from Boston. There are, of course, similar organizations in New York, but in every case men exercise the despotic influence of a conductor, or else the orchestra contains several male members. Both the orchestras are incorporated, and both are of long standing-one of nearly 20 and the other of about 12 years-each under the continuous leadership of the woman who now swings the baton. Their range of music is as wide as that of the male orchestras, but naturally under such auspices as those now in force 'popular" airs and selections from the operas occupy most of the program.

The matter of costuming is not so imple in the case of a woman's orchestra as in an organization composed of members of the other sex. At the evening performance the women almost invariably wear white. Where decolette gowns are becoming the girls are requested to wear them. There is not much variation from the white gowns except that two or three performers wear a dash of color-the drummer, for instance, having touches of scarlet at her waist. Thus the "picture," as the group is termed in stage parlance, is a pretty one, especially if the surrounding scenery in use be ap-

propriate. These orchestras employ regularly from 20 to 25 members. Where a larger one is necessary, the orchestra is augmented to the number required. One of these orchestras recently finished an engagement in Pittsburg where 55 performers were engaged. In the engagement now being filled in this city this organization has 22 members The other orchestra has upward of 50

Not only are the orchestras conducted by women, but their business affairs are looked after by women also who make all contracts for transportation, printing, hotel bills, etc., as well as arrange the details of engagements.

"We are always treated with the greatest courtesy everywhere," said one of the business managers, "and I believe every advantage that a man in the same position might have to fight for is cheerfully given to us. I find it a pleasure to attend to the business of the orchestra, although it is some times rather exacting."-New York Mail and Express.



A novel comb, entirely of tortoise shell, has a long snake coiled across the top.

An accordion pleated ruffle of chiffon adorns the top of a pair of newest

Gowns of blue cloth braided with brown or green are immensely popular; the gown of rough material and the braid of soutache.

At last the vogue of the Eton jacket as an outer garment has waned, and now we have coats with basques or the three-quarter length model. Three circular ruffles, each with

three tucks on its edge and lace medallions appliqued at intervals formed the trimming scheme of a recent handsome silk undershirt. Roman gold mountings in a triple

ring design most effectively set off a stock and girdle of four-inch plaid ribbon. The latter has tab ends, while the pointed stock ends fall just below

The insteps of the handsomest hos lery grow "curiouser and curiouser, as Alice says. Now, the delicately beautiful and elaborate lace medallion that adorn them are set in with em broidery of dainty colors.

A noticeable improvement in shap and trimming is one of the salient features of this season's lingerie. That is, they are being made to conform re and more to the form of the prevailing mode in outer garments and with more practical trimmings.

The new corsets come in the daintiest of flowered silks and satins, trimmed elaborately with lace and fete ribbon. Their exaggerately long hips and straight point fronts are their furnish an interesting contrast between newest feature and are designed to newest feature and are designed to the value put upon work in the Occi-give the very siender figure now so dent and the Orient. The Jap, on an av-

fashionable. New models of white petticoats are ed with two ruffles reaching aldorned with dainty patterns of blind mbroidery sometimes further elabobroidery sometimes further elabo-ted by a lace edging. Very fancy entions have lace medallions let into ECIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Omnibus Company of Paris maintains a laboratory in which questions like that of obtaining economy in feeding horses are studied. The first managers of the company used only hay, oats and straw, as food. During recent years the ration has been mixed with horsebeans, locust beans, oilcake, etc., and the price of the daily ration has thus been diminished from nearly three francs to about 1 8-10 francs. In 1855 the cost was about 2 6-10; in 1867, 2 8-10; in 1878, 2 2-10; in 1889, 2, and in 1900 1 8-10 francs. The food is chopped and thoroughly mixed be fore using.

One of the government forest offcers in Cape Colony, South Africa, suggests the advisability of planting forests of quick-growing trees for fuel It would be cheaper, he says, than importing coal. The equalyptus tree would furnish an excellent wood, and if planted on tropical mountains, would produce at the rate of 20 tons of fuel a year per acre. But a tree might be found that would, in sunny latitudes, with plenty of rainfall, pro duce twice as much as that, and this would give the world the equivalent of at least 30 times its present consumption of coal.

A young Brussels physician named Leureaux says he has discovered the serum of whooping cough, which is injected under the skin in the abdominal region. From the experiments which he has conducted hitherto the injection appears to be quite harm less. The first effects are apparent about 48 hours after the inoculation The serum produces an early cessation of the coughing fits and a consider able diminution of the normal period of illness. If the injection is made immediately on the manifestation of the usual symptoms, the malady can be cured in eight or 10 days. The usual course is from six to eight weeks.

signals at night and flags by day to warn the fruit growers of the Santa Clara valley as to the approaching weather conditions, Professor A. G. McAdle, of the Weather Bureau, at San Francisco has suggested that dur ing the months of February, March and April the orchardists be warned by colored lights of the approach of frosts, which would enable them to smudge by burning oil, etc. During the September, October and November the approach of showers could be indicated. An electric tower, 220 feet in height, located in San Jose, Cal. can be seen over the greater part of the county.

The experiment, made several years ago, of domesticating foxes on the islands off the coast of Alaska has proved in every way successful. About 30 Islands are now used as fox farms, with 800 to 1000 foxes on each farm. The animals soon become tame enough to have no fear of their keepers, and readily assemble at feeding places when called. The object of the farming is to provide pelts for the market the animals being killed for that purpose when they reach the right age. The scheme originated in a desire to preserve the much-valued blue fox, which was in danger of extermination, and it is suggested that other fur-bearing animals might be farmed in the same

way. A very ingenious semi-automatic train indicator has been installed in the Grand Central Station, New York City. The novel feature of this indicator is that when a perforated card, the holes in which correspond with the stations at which any given train is scheduled to stop, is placed in the bottom of the device and a lever actuated all the stations appear on the indicator. These cards are interchangeable in the indicators provided for the differ ent tracks, so that, no matter on what track the train goes out, the corresponding indicator can be used by simply inserting the proper perforated card. In addition the name of the train and the time of leaving are also indicated. Each indicator contains any-where from one to 60, and a slot in three sides, so that 120 stations can be indicated on any one machine of this size. To increase the capacity to twice that number the indicators are hung on hinges like doors and two placed in each frame. The South Station, at Boston, also has its 28 tracks equipped with these indicators. The secret of operation is that each perforation in the card operates a corresponding vertical rod to the indicator, and this by means of a lever changes the destination slots.

The people of Formosa have just be come up to date enough to have a railroad of their own, and a detailed report of its construction has been forwarded to the stockholders, many of whom are Frenchmen and Englishmen. The rails are English; the loco motives are English and American the bridge work and girders are American, and the rolling stock is native built on American trucks. The labor employed was Formosan and Japanese, but the work was done under the direction of French, English and American engineers. The rate of wages paid per day to the machinists and laborers erage, received one-third more than the Formosan, and the day was of 10 hours. Here is the schedule of the highest rates paid: Carpenters, 62 cents; sawyers, 64 cents; masons and plan sawyers, 64 cents; masons and plan-terers, 80 cents; roofers, 68 cents; coolies, 37 cents; workmen on scaffold-ing, 52 cents; navvies, 47 cents; paint-am, 65 cents; black-smiths, 79 cents. HE SPOILED HIS STORY.

Misguided Zeal for Truth Was This Re

Newspaper reporters are sometimes thrown against strange experiences in getting the news that other folk comfortably read next morning. But believing himself in a fair way to obtain a narrative which no other news writer is aware of, the reporter is will ing to go sleepless and foodless and to undergo all kinds of perils in order Dust the window panes, then partly that by all means he may get his piece of exclusive nevs. Such a man was Ezra Hemming

To Have Clear Windows.

The easiest and best way to clear

windows is to have two chamois cloths

wring out a chamols in cold or slightly

warm clear water. Rub the window

wring out the other chamois well, and

go over the window again, Do not try

A Sofa for the Cray Corner.

The increasing popularity of the cozy

orner has brought about the manu

facture of a corner sofa which sug-

gests the mission furniture in its plain

straight lines, and is called the mis-

sion cozy corner, although the backs

of some of these sofas are upholstered

and the true mission furniture lacks

One of the newest things in table

decorations this season is the idea of

hanging centrepleces, which was intro-ducde at Bar Harbor and Newport the

past summer. Florists in New York

and Philadelphia are advising it for

use this winter. Flowers on the cloth

are entirely dispensed with, and bas-

kets filled with a profusion of flowers

are suspended by ribbons from the cell-

ing. They hang at about the distance

of a foot above the table. Vines and

ferns droop from the basket, the vines

being sometimes long enough to trail

in a dainty wreath or scroll arrange-

ment on the cloth. Sometimes dell-

cate silver chains are substituted for

the ribbons, or colored silk cords are

used. Any woman who can fill a bas-

ket prettily with flowers could take up

the new fashion for her own dinner ta-

ble. One especially attractive color

scheme consists of pale yellow blos-

soms arranged in silver baskets, with

vines of silver tint, and silver chains

suspending the baskets.—Good House-

Tapa Drapery.

Artistic folk are displaying a fancy

for tapa for decorative purposes, the

rough beauty and novelty of this fab-

ric rendering it peculiarly fitted for

such a purpose. Tapa is used by the

natives of the Pacific islands for mats.

hangings, etc., and is made from the

bark of the mulberry tree, steeped,

beaten flat and dyed, the native wom-

en attending to the process of prepara-

tion. When it is dry the fabric, which

resembles soft creamy "skin," is dec-

orated with closely placed brown lines

and figures, and makes an excellent

background for pictures and various

objects of a decorative character. In

the studio of a local artist hangs a

tapa drapery which she procured dur-

ing a recent visit to California. It is

about eight feet or more square and

against it are placed etchings in soft

brown, with darker toned frames,

burned wood panels, creamy plaster

busts and other articles in cream or

Clam and Egg Scramble-Chop one

lozen steamed clams rather fine; beat

slightly four eggs; add the chopped

clams and four tablespoonfuls of the

mixture; stir over boiling water until

Tomato Fricassee-Put in an agate

aucepan half a can of tomatoes, two

level tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and

pepper to season highly, and a pinch

add three well beaten eggs and stir un-

til thickened; have buttered toast on a

platter and pour the tomato mixture

Potato and Pepper Salad-Boil four

potatoes until tender; cut one green

pepper in half, remove the seeds and

chop fine; mix with the potato; pour

over one-quarter cup of vinegar, to

which is added half a teaspoon of su-

gar and two tablespoonfuls of water;

pour over all two tablespoonfuls of oil

or melted butter; add salt to the pota-

Duchess Soup-Put two cupfuls of

milk in the double boiler; add to it

one slice of carrot and one blade of

mace; melt one tablespoonful of but-

ter; add to it one tablespoonful of

flour; when the milk has scalded 10

minutes remove the vegetables, add

the butter and flour, stirring constantly

antil it thickens; add three tablespoon

fuls of grated cream cheese; stir until

melted; beat the yolk of one egg, add

a little of the hot mixture to it, then

pour all back into the double boiler;

dd salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne

serve hot. The soup must not boil af-

ter the egg is added, as it will curdle.

Meat Souffie-Put two level table-

spoonfuls of butter in a frying pan;

when it is hot add two tablespoonfuls

of flour; stir until smooth, then add

gradually one cup of cold milk, stir-

ring until boiling; add half a teaspoon

of salt, a little pepper and one cup of

cold cooked meat or chicken, and the

beaten yolks of two eggs; let this cook

one minute; put aside to cool; then

add the beaten whites of the eggs, fold

them in carefully; when thoroughly mixed turn into a buttered baking

dish and bake in a moderate oven 20

minutes; serve as soon as removed; is chicken is used, add a little gratednut

of baking soda; let simmer 15 minutes;

thickened; sprinkle with pepper and

HOUSEHOLD

RECIPES

fect.-Brooklyn Eagle.

serve with toast.

over it; serve hot.

toes while boiling.

keeping.

to dry the windows.

this decorative touch.

who worked on a western paper one of the kind which would now be de nominated as "yellow"-and frequent ly thrilled his town with startling sto ries of fact. Hemming had a reputation for alertness which was second to none, and as he had a large circle of friends who made it their business to inform him upon privately known affairs, he was seldom at the short end of an "exclusive" story. One day John Boyd, who was sheriff of the county, captured a horse thief who was badly wanted by a community in the inte rior of the state. The deputy from the county, the officials of which were after the thief came down to the metro polis, and in his conversation with Boyd intimated that there would be a lynch'ig when he got home with the prisoner. Foyd told Hemming of the threatening aspect of things, and the reporter had a long talk with the deputy. To his dismay, he learned that the prisoner would not reach the rural community which wanted to do business with him until 2.45 in the morning, an hour which precluded the posfillity of a good story. Hemming was a man of resources, though, and as there seemed to be little question of the details of the coming event he went to the office and wrote a threecolumn account of the lynching, men tionin; the names of prominent citi-zens present and adding flourishes and ornamentations. To stretch out 43 imposing length, he caused one man, whom he was prudent enough to desig nate as "unknown," to mount a box and make an appeal in behalf of the culprit.

"Despite the prayer of Higginson's tenderhearted advocate, however, Hemming wrote, "the farmers who had suffered from his depredations insisted on wreaking their vengeance." And he went on in this strain for several pages, making the intercession

a strong point. He explained to Crawford, the city editor, that there was no doubt of the thing coming out just as he had write ten it, but to be sure he would wire a 'Yes" or "No" from the station when his train reached the town, for he planned to accompany the deputy.

At three o'clock in the morning Crawford received this jubilant bul letin:

"Big thing. Five hundred people Mile or more of rope, Now headed for tall sycamore tree. And just as the foreman was send

ing to the press room the page with Hemming's glorious exclusive story came this announcement: "It's all off; they're not going to do

brown tints, producing a charming ef-

Hemming came back looking like i madman. For two days he roved around, stopping at odd times to butt his head against something hard. At last he was induced by Crawford to explain.

"When we got there," he said, "It was a sure thing. They had it all ready and took Higginson away from the deputy with a yell. Then I sent my first bulletin. They rushed him to the sycamore and were just going to swing clam liquor; melt one tablespoonful him up when it occured to me that of butter in the frying pan; add the it would spoil the story if somebody didn't rise up and make an appeal for mercy for the thief. I waited, hoping for the usual intercession, till the danger line, and then, as nobody else showed a sign of talking for him I jumped up on something and started in on it myself. I just wanted to make the facts fit my story I had written, so I made the speech I had attributed to the unknown. At first they didn't want to listen, but soon they quieted, and poured it in, thinking all the time how lucky I was to have written the thing. I jumped down then and stepped aside to let the regular program go on. As I dld so somebody yelled: 'By thunder, he's right!' And another voice declared: 'It would dis grace the town, boys!' And a third called: 'Let's take him back to jail!' And before I knew it that lot of chumps had turned tail and rushed my thief-my private horse thief, my own man-for whom I had spread myself and to jail, where they left him and dispersed.

"That," said Hemming, sadly, "is why I want somebody to break my head in. Would you mind kicking me all the afternoon if I pay you for your trouble?"-Chicago Record.

Wealth of Bonanza Kings.

The wealth of "The Four Bonanza Kings" has been much exaggerated Basing their belief on such movements in the stock market as that of 1874 and the \$10 dividends they once received monthly, men have asserted that one or the other of the four was worth \$150,000,000. But unless Mackay accumulated great wealth after he left the Comstock mine and the San Francisco stock market, and after his disastrous deal in wheat, not one of them was ever in possession of \$25,000,000 as that from nothing and kept to the

end a large part of what they made. And with it all neither California nor Nevada can point to one great in-stitution of art or education or charity and say: "That is an enduring



New York City.—Blouse coats are pre-eminently fashionable and are exceedingly becoming to youthful figures. This stylish May Manton design in



MISSES' BLOUSE JACKET.

cludes the new and becoming shoulde capes but so arranged that the blouse can be left plain when preferred. The original is made of royal blue broadcloth with collar and cuffs of velver and makes part of a costume, but all sulting and jacket materials are appro-The edges are simply finished with tailor stitching in corticelli silk, but plain or fancy braid may be substituted if preferred.

The blouse consists of front, back and under-arm gores and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is smooth and without fulness. but the fronts blouse becomingly over the belt. To the lower edge are seamed the basque portions, the seam being concealed by the belt. The triple capes are arranged over the shoulders and joined at the neck, to which is attached the collar that rolls over with the fronts to form lapels. The sleeves are full in bishop style, and are gathered into roll-over cuffs, but the cuffs may be omitted and the sleeves finished in bell style or the plain coat

sleeves used as shown in small sketch. The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is five yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or

The Vogue of Gray.

For visiting and reception gowns there is nothing smarter than gray. It is the first choice of the present time. Formerly gray was chiefly in use for spring and summer gowns, but this season it is chosen for winter. There are many shades of gray-steel gray satin or velvet, gray taffeta, "London smoke" broadcloth or plush, pretty gray zibelines, with here and tufts of long, silvery hair woven into the fabric; accordion-pleated chiffon in a cool tint of pearl gray, gun metal camel's hair serge, Queen's gray and French gray panel-cloth, pastel gray peau de crepe-these are some of the tints and stuffs for which there is a demand. Smoked pearl buttons and cut ornaments, such as palllettes and cabochons, are duly supplied as a gar-

A Pretty Ornament.

niture for dressy gray toilets.

A pretty ornament for the bair is s lingle short white ostrich feather, with two small, tiny ostrich tips in color at the base. These are in some ornaments pink or pale blue, and others have the two feathers of black.

To hold the must are being shown beautiful must chains of gun metal set with turquoise.

Woman's Blouse Jacket.

Stole effects make one of the most marked features of the season, and are een upon the latest wraps of all sorts. This very stylish blouse jacket combines the narrow elongated fronts with a circular frill that Lives the sugges tion of a cape and is both novel and smart. As shown it is of zibeline, in myrtle green, with collar and cuffs of embroidered velvet, and is trimme with pendants of black silk and stitched with self-colored corticelli silk, but the design suits all the season's fabrics, the odd wrap as well as th entire suit.

The jacket is made with a plain back, under-arm gores and fronts that are in two portions, the upper or cape portion being extended to form the stoles. Over the coat are arranged the



WOMAN'S BLOUSE WITH "SLOT SEAM" EFFECT.

Effective as Well as Fashionable.

feature of advance styles and are both ing all edges. The sleeves are big and novel and effective as well as fashionable. The stylish blouse shown in the large drawing is of pastel green albatross with touches of black and white given by black slik laid under the over three columns, back to the town pleats, and stitching with white corticelli silk. Tiny black and white buttons decorate the fronts, each side of the princess closing, and a tie of black edged with white and a black belt held by a silver clasp give a smart finish. All waisting materials, wool, silk, linen and cotton are, however, appropriate and when desired the waist can be rendered still simpler by omitting the silk beneath the pleats, leaving the mate-

rial only.

The foundation lining is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front, but separately from the outside. The waist consists of fronts and back that are toward one another in groups of tw and are stitched flat to form the "slot seams." The closing is effected be neath the left pleat of the centre group and is invisible. The sleeves are in bishop style, but are arranged in "slot seams" at their upper portions which fall free to form soft puffs at wrists.

The quantity of material requir for the medium size is four twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards thirty-

one and three-fourth yards fifty-two | circular frills, that are joined at the edges of the cape portions at the front but are simply applied over the back, cuffs at the wrist which match the "Slot seam" effects make a notable the stitched trimming strap concealin bishop style, finished with roll-over collar. To the lower edge are seamed the basque portions, the fact being concealed by the belt which covers the seam.

> The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and seven eighth yards twenty-one inches wide



BLOUSE JACKET.

two and three-eighth yards forty inches wide or two yards fifty-two inches wide, with five-eighth yard of relvet for collar, cuffs and belt.