

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

Despatches from points of Interest in different parts of the World—Domestic and Foreign events—The Dark and Sunny Side of Life.

New York, March 16.—Councilman Herman Silver, one of the best known politicians in this city, died today.
Constantinople, March 17.—It is officially announced here that the trial began at Sofia, March 17, in the Balkan case, and that the revolutionary committee at Sofia and of fomenting disorder in Salonica, Monastir and Kosovo.
Washington, March 15.—An alarm of fire was turned in from the White House tonight for flames discovered in the northwest corner of the grounds surrounding the mansion. The damage was small.
St. Petersburg, March 15.—M. Bogolepoff, minister of public instruction, who while holding a reception January 27 was shot by Peter Karповich, formerly a student at the University of Moscow, died today of his wound.
Hazelton, B. C., March 15.—The delegates to the United States Mine Workers' Conference say there will be a strike of the anthracite coal mines ordered for April 1st, unless the operators make additional concessions.
London, March 16.—Under a threat from Mr. Balfour of a Saturday sitting, the house sat until after 1 o'clock this morning and adopted the chief items of the army estimates, these amounts being urgently needed by the government before the close of the fiscal year.
Madrid, March 16.—Quiet has been re-established in Catalonia through an arrangement on the part of the perfect. Many of the Spanish ambassadors have offered their resignations on account of the change in the ministry and it is believed all will be replaced by Castellani.
Paris, March 15.—The chamber of deputies today appointed a commission to examine whether it is expedient to authorize the minister of the interior to suspend the law of 1889 on the right of strike.
Washington, March 15.—Protocols were signed at the state department today by Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay, extending the time of ratification of the British West Indian reciprocity treaties, mainly Jamaica, Bermuda, Guiana and Barbados and Cuba. The extension is one year from tomorrow.
New York, March 17.—It is announced here that Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem of the United States senate and chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, will sail Wednesday for the West Indies. It is said that the senator expects to investigate the possibilities for American capital developing the West Indies.
New Haven, Conn., March 15.—Andrew C. Whitney, a preacher of a sect known as the "Household of Faith," died today of consumption, after a four years illness, during which on account of his religious beliefs he has refused all medical attendance. Whitney was treated by the lay hands, amounting with all to prayer.
Philadelphia, March 15.—The British steamer Carion, which sailed from Mauritius last January 21, with a cargo of sugar consigned to the Franklin sugar refinery of this city, arrived at the Delaware Breakers today and was immediately ordered to London via Norfolk. She will take on coal and provisions at latter place. The Carion's cargo is valued at many thousands of dollars. Since the vessel sailed from Mauritius the price of sugar here has depreciated and it is expected a better figure can be realized in England.
Cape Town, March 17.—General De Wet's commando has been broken up at Soudal, Orange River Colony.
Pretoria, March 17.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful.
The Boer losses last month were 100 killed, 400 wounded and 1,400 captured and surrendered.
Owing to the heavy rains General French's transport difficulties are still enormous.
Yokohama, March 17.—The Japanese house of peers has passed the taxation bills of the government, but the hostility felt toward the cabinet shows no abatement.
The cabinet crisis at Seoul, capital of Korea, which arose out of the arrest of the acting minister of finance on a charge of having plotted to murder a number of the ladies of the Imperial household, continues.
London, March 14.—In the house of commons today the chancellor of the exchequer presented the report of the select committee on the civil list with reference to the publication in the London Times of confidential statements on the subject and recommending the speaker to take steps, either by the exclusion of the Times representative from the house or otherwise, as he saw fit, to prevent a recurrence of such offense. The speaker promised to render an early decision.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 15.—Search of the ruins of the Noyes-Norman factory fire, resulted in the finding of two bodies, which have been identified. They are Miss Nora Bates and Louise Blondeau. A portion of another body, believed to be that of a woman, was found, but there is no way to identify the victim. Considerable difficulty was experienced today in getting at the bodies. It was learned that there was a fire escape on the seventh floor of the building and at least 25 girls were on this floor. One of the girls, who says she was the last to leave the floor, says there were probably five or six more girls left behind when she went down.
New York, March 17.—In response to a summons from a committee of over 100 women, representing some 10 societies, a mass meeting was held in Carnegie hall today. Mrs. Charles M. Lowell presided and the speakers were Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Newton, F. S. Crosby and Jacob Ellis. A set of resolutions was adopted which protests against the "illegal housing of vice by official blackmail" against the imposition of fines for the punishment of vicious conduct, and calling upon the authorities to suppress vice in the city for the sake of the young people who are growing up surrounded by it. The speeches were in accord with the resolution.

CEREMONIOUS GOWNS.

Wedding Gowns for Next of Kin Without Tears.
There are other costumes of interest at a wedding besides that of the bride. The mother of each of the contracting parties and their sisters and their cousins, and their aunts, who form the platoon of guests of honor, are all an important part



CLOTH BEDDING.

of the general effect, and their gowns are carefully considered. It behooves the mothers in particular to look as young, handsome and cheerful as possible and to take great pains with their dress. Light colors are permissible, also delicate shades of blue, pink, lavender, and white, and even dark colors, but not black, unless it is in combination with something else which takes away from any somberness of effect. Gray, emerald, royal blue, heliotrope, garnet, and white are all suitable tones, and lace, fur and every description of rich and elegant trimming is an appropriate ornament. For young girl relatives all pale and bright tints are liked—pearl, dove, turquoise and pale green.
The picture shows a sort of sack redolence of mastic cloth. It is loose, and the back is laid in stitched plaits, which are left free toward the foot. The front corners are rounded and designed in a most delicate manner. The sleeves are embroidered with the capuchon form revers in front, and two bands of buttons, are carried around the shoulders. Down each side of the front is a circular ruffle of mastic cloth, lined with white silk. The collar is faced with white cloth and turned over.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

WINTER NOVELTIES.

Individual Bodices for this winter are being fashioned and designed in a most elaborate manner. There is no limit to the varieties seen. One of the latest novelties



CLOTH COAT.

elites is embroidered cashmere, in which the embroidered design is made with reference to its use as a bodice decoration. These cashmeres are extremely diverse in color and character. Among the sorts shown are turquoise embroidered with black and white silk, red embroidered with black, rich blue embroidered with a Persian design, etc.
A great deal of gold ornamentation is also employed, of thread, cord, braid, spangles and pascamenterie. There are many new gold designs brought out, one of the most striking being a heavy design of gold on a ground of white gauze. Gold ribbons and gold cords and tassels are much employed as trimmings.
The illustration given today shows a coat which is closely fitting at the back, but straight in front. It hangs to within a foot of the ground and is embroidered around the lower part with a soutache pattern. The tail, falling collar and the square collar are in one and are covered with soutache. The lower part of the par-d sleeves is also embroidered with soutache, and beneath are tight sleeves of velvet. The coat, which is of cloth, is fastened by cords and buttons and is lined with brocade silk. The felt hat is trimmed with tulle and with satin and has a chain of velvet under the brim.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

The sum of \$4,000,000 is to be expended by the county council of London in improving the dwellings of the poorer classes. There will be a rebuilding of homes on a vast scale with an improvement of sanitary conditions. The king is greatly interested in this project, which has long been under consideration.

GLOVES.

It is no longer correct to appear Without Them.
Gloves of reindeer skin, soft and warm, are worn for traveling and outing use, and gray dogskin gloves with black stitching for the street. For calling and similar purposes place kid in straw, biscuit, pearl gray and similar delicate tints is preferred, replacing the pure white glove which for a time was universally worn, although universally unbecoming to the hand. Evening gloves are exclusively of suede, but even there white is abandoned.



DINNER GOWN.

The custom of appearing in public with bare hands, which for a short time was adopted by fashionable women, has been summarily dropped. It was never in the best of taste, although the hands were invariably covered with rings, and the long medieval sleeves of the bodice extended to the knuckles. Gloves are the appropriate finish to a formal toilet of any kind, and their lack is always felt.
A picture is given of a dinner gown of all over lace. The skirt has a rounce of lace, caught up at the sides by a bow of mousseline de soie, and below this is a deeper rounce of mousseline de soie. The gown is made over pale pink silk. The close bodice of lace has a full front and draperies of mousseline de soie, fastened at the side by a chain. The sleeves of mousseline de soie terminate at the elbow in a full of lace and have double caps of lace. The high collar is of mousseline de soie.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE MODE.

Novel Ideas For the Wardrobe of the Coming Season.
There is shown a new way of enriching all over lace and embroidered tulle. Very narrow ribbon of velvet or satin is woven in and out of the meshes, following the lace design or forming stripes, zigzags, stars, etc. Goods thus adorned are used not only for plastrons and yokes, but for entire bodices and tunics.
Coats are to be worn which are made after the masculine model. The back is tight and the basque is rounded away almost to the waist in front. The collar and revers are of the same style, except when the front is made to show a pointed Louis Quinze vest. In that case the revers are of the large, director order, and the collar is of mousseline de soie, just below them. One of the models



HOUSE GOWN.

In this style is of cloth, entirely covered with small, round cords, placed very close together and following the outline of the garment.
Tight sleeves, terminating at the elbow in a deep ruffle, are worn for dinner and evening gowns. They accompany the Louis Quinze bodice with a deep point instead of a basque.
A picture is given of a house gown of old rose voile. It is of the princess form at the back with a wateau plait. In front it is ornamented with applications of embroidery upon white satin, a wide band forming a plait down the middle and smaller bands following the side plits. The collar and yoke are of white silk, embroidered and plaited. The undersleeves are like the yoke and are gathered into a band at the wrist, while the hose, outside sleeves of voile are draped at the top by a band of galloon and are decorated with embroidered applications.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

Mex Nordan's Name.

Max Nordan's name has been the subject of a good many paragraphs at one time and another, but the truth of the matter is very simple. His father's name was Sunfeld, and he himself was called originally Max Simons Sunfeld, but changed the name at the age of 15 to his father's best friend, for reasons which, as he once declared, "have no interest for strangers" into that by which he has become famous throughout the world. Students of German will not fail to note, of course, the phonological connection between the two names—Sunfeld for Southfield becoming transformed into Nordan for Northmeadow.

The new moon is like a giddy young girl—not old enough to show much reflection.—The old moon, to show much reflection.
The successful schemer, like a setting hen, can't afford to take a day off.—Chicago News.
If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresoline. All Druggists.

FARM & GARDEN

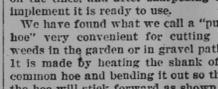
GARDENING TOOLS.

Wedding Implements That Apply Lessons to the Best Advantage.
Among conveniences that may be made and utilized in gardening operations are some wedding tools illustrated and described in Ohio Farmer:



USEFUL WEEDING DEVICES.

Angular shaped handle clip shown by A, Fig. 1. Rivet on this clip a mower knife section, B, on the side next the handle socket and fit the tool with a handle of suitable length. The edges of the weeder may be ground or filed as sharp as required.
The tool shown by C is intended for use in removing suckers and weeds from raspberry patches and may be useful for other weeding purposes. It is made by heating the middle lines of an old manure fork, cutting off somewhat shorter the two outside tines and flattening and bending them into the position shown. A piece of the blade of an old bush scythe is riveted on the lines, and after sharpening the implement it is ready to use.
We have found what we call a "push hoe" very convenient for cutting up weeds in the garden or in gravel paths. It is made by heating the shank of a common hoe and bending it out so that the hoe will stick forward as shown in Fig. 2 and lie nearly flat when the han-



A PUSH HOE.

dle is held so that the leg well above the knee can help the pushing—that is, the upper hand holds the upper end of the handle against the leg. It strains the joints and stomachs much trouble. This is one reason why large sheet iron pans without partitions are preferable. The rapid boiling over the whole surface tends to check the precipitation, and no serious trouble is experienced. Some evaporators are so constructed that the pans are interchangeable. This is a great help, as by moving the sirup pans, on which the formation is mostly boiled off. Diluted sulfuric acid in the proportion of one part of acid to two of water is probably as good as anything to clean the pans. This should be carefully applied and the pans thoroughly washed with water. A small amount of this acid in the sap would spoil the sirup. I have tried several ways of getting this substance out of the sirup. I have strained through flannel, felt and sponge and have finally returned to gravitation as being the most practical, says an American Agriculturist correspondent. The sirup is tested with a saccharometer, drawn off, strained through two thicknesses of cheesecloth and poured into small, deep settling cans holding six or seven gallons each. It remains in these from 12 to 24 hours, when it is poured off carefully into the 30 gallon canning can. The settlings are all turned into one can, but sap is put in and all well stirred. When this has settled, the clear portion is drawn off and the process repeated until the sweetness is washed out and the sirup is left nearly as white as flour.

Eye Ground and Potato Scab.

The difficult side of the potato scab question is how to kill the germs that are in the soil. An Ohio man had a piece of land where the potatoes were quite scabby, so he sowed rye on it and let it grow to about the height of 18 inches, then plowed it under, and as the result of that experiment he said he never saw a clearer crop of potatoes. For four years he has practiced rye sowing there.—Professor Buiz, Pennsylvania.

Beekeeping at the Pan-American.

The busy bee will be in big business at the Pan-American exposition the coming summer. The Bee Journal says it has been decided to construct a special building for the proper display of the working colonies of bees and the great variety of beekeepers' supplies which will constitute this exhibit. It is expected that this will be the most extensive bee exhibit ever prepared in this or any other part of the world.

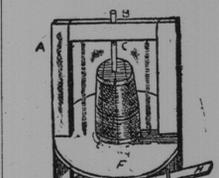
The Broadening Corn Belt.

Probably the production of corn has been increased in North America by the development of early maturing varieties during the past 25 years more than it has increased in all the rest of the world from all other influences. The corn belt has broadened hundreds of miles by this means, and the end is not yet, remarks National Stockman.

CHURNING MADE EASY.

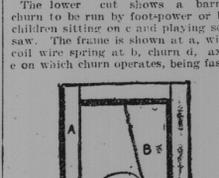
How to Improve an Old-Time Dash Churn So That It Can Be Run by Foot Power.

The upper illustration shows an old-fashioned dash churn run by foot-power. Frame work for churn is shown in a, made of one and one-half by two-inch stuff. The dasher handle, b, is fastened to frame by pin c, which goes through the handle. The churn d is set on platform f inside of a circular ring e, which holds churn in position.



CHURN RUN BY FOOT POWER.

The lower cut shows a barrel churn to be run by foot-power or by children sitting on a card playing saw-saw. The frame is shown at a, with coil wire spring at b, churn d, axle c on which churn operates, being fast-



FOOT POWER BARREL CHURN.

ended to churn on each side and revolving in the frame. The platform at f is solid. The spring b lifts the end of the churn d, and c is for the foot or for children to sit on. The butterfork is drawn off at rear end of churn.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

HIGHWAYS IN FRANCE.

Their Maintenance is Related to a System of Work of France.

Nations which possess vast territories and which are in the habit of undertaking vast enterprises are apt to overlook details. And yet, when we stop to think, the perfection of anything and everything lies in the scrupulous attention that is to be given to details. Instruments of road-making differ with ordinary instruments in care given to details, to small particulars. An invention which is a success is one in construction which the inventor has given the most time to smallest particulars. The French have applied that principle to the construction of roads. The greatest attention has been paid to the smallest thing that contributes to the simple maintenance of a road. The cantonier who does the work is one of an administration that includes and employs the most skillful scientists and engineers in the world. The simple stone that he lays to help hold the rut has perhaps occupied 100 minds before it is put in its place. "Useless trouble," you may say. Not at all.

The object in the maintenance of roads is to have them all kept in such a state that carriages will roll upon them in the best conditions. It is, then, of the greatest importance to obviate all obstacles, all sources of resistance to the circulation, and to prevent or stop from the beginning all defects to which roads are liable.

Limit the Size of Flocks.

Where a great many individuals are in a herd or flock there is liability of some diphthery affecting any one of the herd which may extend to all. Disease may start with only one animal and spread through the herd, for which reason every animal purchased should be carefully inspected and then quarantined. Again, some animals in a herd of cows may have a preference for a certain weed or grass, and any undesirable flavor in the milk from her may affect that from all the other cows. Every individual has its peculiarities, which should be known to the owner.

Careful Selection of Seeds.

The cause of many poor crops is the result of the deterioration of the seed used. Most crops will soon deteriorate if the seed is simply harvested and resown year after year. It is to be selected from the farm crop, rather than purchased each year, and many seeds should be taken from the former source. Too much care cannot be taken in picking the best specimens from the strongest and most vigorous plants. Everyone knows this; but everyone does not practice it.

M. Paul Hervey is to be the chief speaker at the unveiling of the Balzac monument in Paris next April or May.

The instructor of a swimming-school is literally immersed in business.

CROP ROTATION.

Results in Increased Profit From Crops and Soil Improvement.

A short rotation of crops practiced at the Rhode Island station has been: First year, potatoes; second year, winter rye; third year, clover. It embraces, therefore, a root crop, a cereal and a leguminiferous crop.
The soil upon which the rotation was conducted was extremely exhausted. The average yield of hard shelled corn obtained per acre upon the plots the year before the beginning of the experiment (1892) amounted to but 18 bushels per acre. Similar soil in another portion of the same field, under a system of continuous cropping without manure, became so exhausted by the year 1896 as to produce Indian corn scarcely five inches high.

In the course of the three year rotation the yields of merchantable potatoes upon these plots were but 60, 117 and 75 bushels per acre respectively. In the second course of rotation the yields were 238, 193 and 268 bushels per acre respectively. These increased yields illustrate well the improvement in the condition of the soil.

During the first course of the rotation the total expenses in five out of nine instances. The average loss per year amounted to \$6.70 per acre during the first course of the three year rotation.

During the second course of the rotation there was an average profit of \$23.54 per acre annually. After deducting the losses during the first course of the rotation from the profits in the second course there remains an average net profit of \$16.75 per acre annually during the entire period of six years.

The returns in the second course of the rotation and the fifth and general character of the soil at the present time all lead to the expectation that the future returns ought to equal or exceed those in the second course of the rotation, in which case the profits, after allowing for interest on the investment, wear and tear of tools, machinery, etc., ought to be good.

It should be remarked that the crops (potatoes, winter rye and clover) grown in this rotation are not all such as would be expected to yield large financial returns per acre, though they are such as are usually or often grown in one or more of the rotations upon a general farm.

It is not expected that the three year rotation would be practiced exclusively upon a general farm except possibly in rare instances, but that it might be employed either as one of several rotations to be conducted upon the various portions of the farm or in alternation with some other desirable rotation, each of which would run its course successively.

Irrigating Devices.

A water wheel for lifting water for irrigation, illustrated in Ohio Farmer, is planned to utilize the current of nearby streams without the expense of a dam. The wheel is six feet in diameter, with 14 paddles one foot wide by four feet long, and is suspended between two boats which rise and fall with the



WATER WHEEL FOR IRRIGATION.

stream, whereby keeping the paddle of the wheel and the elevator buckets at the proper depth in the water at all times without attention. The boats are each one by three by ten feet. The elevator buckets, of which there are 32, each hold one quart and make one complete circuit every 70 seconds. The elevation of the water is raised 13 feet.

Agricultural Devices.

The establishment of large electrical works to supply power for use to farmers is reported from Bavaria. The current is generated partly by water power and is sent a distance of seven miles to the farms by means of simple motors in running thrashing machines, cutters, etc.

Interest in varieties of wheat among New York farmers seems to have increased of late. The deprecations of the Hessian fly and losses from winter killing bring to the front the question of the resistant powers of the various varieties.

The barnyard millets are cultivated forms of our common barnyard grass. Healthy trees planted in spring ought to succeed, and the usual counsel given by the authorities is to plant in spring.

American cultivator thinks the high prices apples are bringing compared to those at picking time holds a plain moral for the apple grower. Vermont apples especially are good keepers and January, February and March the best months to sell.
Name your farm. It adds dignity to it, increases your appreciation of the importance of farming and your pride in your vocation and in the end will really make you a better farmer," advises Country Gentleman.
The little green pea louse makes good prices for those who manage to grow a crop of peas.
Experiments in the requisitioning of food, fodder, etc., for troops as in war times are to be made this year in France.
A lady cuts his teeth before he is on speaking terms with them.