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NO. 21.

BOTH HAVE ADVANCED.

The Boers in Natal, and the British in the Orange Free State.

Boers Said to Be Preparing for an Attack on Pietermaritzburg—Gen. Methuen Has Certainly Started for the Relief of Kimberley.

LONDON, Nov. 22-5 p. m.—The announcement from Durban that communication with Estcourt is interrupted seems to confirm the belief that a Boer commando has established itself at Willow Grange or near the Mool River, and has cut the telegraph wires. It is certain that, owing to the heavy work of debarkation and entrenching at Durban, the preparations for the advance of the relief force are in no wise so advanced as had been supposed. On the other hand the celebrity with which troops are being pushed forward from Cape Town daily tends to show that all such preparations aggregating forage and provisions were already well advanced before the troops arrived in Cape Town.

Gen. Methuen's baggage has arrived at De Aar, addressed to "Lord Methuen, Frerita, via Cape Town." The re-occupation of Naauw Poort is good news for the British.

Col. Boston's despatch from Ladysmith finally disposes of all reports of another great British victory there last Wednesday.

THE KIMBERLEY COLUMN Commanded by General Gatacre—The Advance to be Made at Onco.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21—Gen. Gatacre commanding the British column assembling at Queenstown, Cape Colony, told the troops here today that the regulars should watch and learn from the irregulars who were acquainted with the country and the habits of the Boers. Once the foremost movement should be made there could be no question of stopping it, and he asked all to do their best, adding: "I will never see you to do anything I am not willing to do myself."

Proclamation issued at Bloemfontein, Tuesday, Nov. 14, declares that the whole of Griqualand west, except Kimberley and Mafeking, are annexed to the Free State. The proclamation was signed by C. H. Westral, President of the Volksraad.

BOMBARDMENT DOES NOT HURT. Report from Ladysmith Says the Effect is Trifling.

DURBAN, Nov. 21—The government has received the following advice from Col. Royston, commander of the volunteers at Ladysmith, under date of November 16: "All the volunteers and police are well, and there are plentiful supplies for men and horses. All was quiet yesterday (Wednesday), and the same condition exists this morning. There has been no further bombardment, and the effects hitherto have been trifling. We are anxious for news from the south."

Some Boers Who Will Not Fight. DURBAN, Nov. 21—The Natal Witness says: "The German farmers in the Greytown District have rejoined the Boer ultimatum to swear allegiance or to quit their farms, and have defied the Boers to oust them from their homesteads."

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial, it comes to stay.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.

Boers captured the messenger, but finally allowed him to proceed. It is reported that the Natal police have captured a number of Transvaal despatch riders. Joubert's Cutting off Estcourt. In his latest report General Joubert says: "I am cutting off the retreat of the Boer force to Pietermaritzburg, and driving them back on the Tugela river." It is also reported that the Boer commander, who has been in the district for some time, has "comprehensively surveyed the different points from which the fall of Ladysmith can be insured, and that he has a plan for the capture of the place, which is outside Mafeking, reports heavy fighting Monday afternoon. The British briefly fired on the French cannon and Boer force. The Boers replied, bombarding the British forts with good effect. The loss of the British is unknown. One Boer was wounded.

A Modest Return to. The official returns of the Transvaal casualties since the outbreak of the war show 90 men have been killed and 200 wounded, of whom a number have recovered and returned to the front.

Natal Farmers to Arm. Newspaper reports from Cape Colony say a general rising of the Dutch farmers is imminent in Natal, and that the colonial Boers in those districts which have been proclaimed republican territory, have already joined the Boer force.

THE TRIBUNE. Interesting Information on the South African War.

New York, Nov. 22—The war for which Lord Salisbury opened the way and cleared the ground by a secret understanding with the German emperor has reached the transition stage between a Dutch attack, thwarted by the successful defense of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, and British offensive operations, now opening on a larger scale, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. While the facts of the military situation in Lower Natal are generally concealed, it is plain that Clery will have in the course of a few days a force of 17,000 or 18,000 troops, including the naval brigade and the battalions which were on the ground before reinforcements began to arrive at Durban. These will include three brigades of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions and the 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, which in Cape Town yesterday. Both Clery and Hildyard have been connected with the staff college, and are considered among the best tacticians in the British army. They have been great favorites with Lord Wolsley, and understand the minutest details of military tactics and strategy as they apply to the present campaign. The campaign in Natal is wrapped in mystery and darkness, so much light is thrown on the movement of the troops, and so few leading military writers decline to believe that it will come off as freely advertised.

Significance of the Naval Contingent. A point which Englishmen not connected with the British army are likely to be reminded of is that the resources of the British war effort for carrying on war at a long distance inland are increased by the sea-coast, and the army and navy in the present campaign. The blue jackets on exhibition at Ladysmith, and the Sepoys displayed at Mafeking, are a practical reminder to Russia that there was more than one way of fighting a big campaign.

The Kimberley Relief Column. According to a Cape Town despatch Gen. Methuen's division leaving Orange River, had reached Wittepoort, half way to Belmont yesterday, and advanced to Orange river today so that the Boers occupy Belmont in force and that the neighboring hills are crowded with Boer camps.

A Parcel of Ammunition. A parcel of ammunition, which has been returned to Orange river, came unexpectedly on two Boer laagers. Three shrapnel shells burst (one to the laagers, who, however, were unharmed).

The Transport Has Arrived. The British transport Kildonan Castle, said to be the largest transport in the world, which left Southampton Nov. 4 with 3,000 men, their kits, weapons, machine guns, ammunition, ballions, provisions, wagons, etc., arrived at Cape Town this morning. About 35,000 of General Buller's army corps have now arrived.

The Transport Nable, with the first battalion of the Scots Guards, has sailed from Cape Town for Durban.

The Transport Castalia arrived at Cape Town yesterday.

Newspaper Man Released. Other advice from Cape Town said Mr. Collis, the correspondent of the London Daily Graphic, who was arrested by the Boers while conveying a message from Mr. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Colony, to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State and who was released and sent back with President Steyn's reply.

Trying to Arrange an Armistice. It is reported that Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader,

has taken an important step to the hope of hastening the close of the war. He is said to have charged Mr. Sauer, the minister of public works, to set in touch with the Free State forces in an endeavor to arrange that the Boers should apply for an armistice. The ostensible object of Mr. Sauer's trip is to induce his commitments at Allwal North to remain passive. Boer regulations of men and supplies proceed briskly on the northern border of Cape Colony, but Gen. Gatacre hopes soon to be in a position to push the Free State back within their own borders. The re-occupation of Naauwpoort by the British is the first step in this direction, but strong forces of Boers are laagered at Oelenburg, and threatens a further immediate advance from there.

The Boer Best Report. Various officials of the British admiralty have been followed by representatives of the Associated Press regarding the London Daily Chronicle's bad news received a single complaint as to the quality of food furnished transports. The chief of the victualling department said: "We bought in the United States all beef and pork, packed in casks, commonly known as sea salt hams, the same as served in all the navies of the world for years past. We have not so far heard a word against this form of food, and judging from the health of the men in the United States navy during the war with Spain, it must have agreed pretty well with them. We have yet to learn that the provisions purchased in the United States are not all as represented, and though investigating the allegations we have no reason to suppose we will discontinue purchasing in the United States when circumstances demand outside resources."

LONDON DAILY MAIL. Has a Despatch Indicating a Movement by Methuen.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "We are able to confirm the report that orders have been issued to mobilize a sixth division at Aldershot for service in South Africa or wherever it may be wanted." The Daily Mail publishes a despatch from Naauw Poort, dated Wednesday, which says that a large force under Gen. Methuen has crossed the Orange River and is advancing to the relief of Kimberley.

A despatch to the Daily News from Naauw Poort, dated Tuesday, says the Boers have arrived near there.

LONDON DAILY NEWS. Report the Boers Will Attack Pietermaritzburg.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily News has the following from Pietermaritzburg under Wednesday's date: "Your correspondent managed to escape from the Mool river district yesterday before the arrival of six thousand Boer warriors, looking the part of a full-scale invasion. The main body of the Boers made a rapid march from the north, southwest of Estcourt to a point on the railway, in a single day. They are within 40 miles of Pietermaritzburg at the present, and it is said that they intend to attack the town."

BOER MARAUDERS. Have Given Up the Capture of Ladysmith and are Raiding in Bands.

New York, Nov. 22.—A special cable to the Herald says: "The eyes of the strategists are now fixed on the territory lying between Orange River, De Aar, Here, it is believed, will be fought the first battle on Gen. Buller's line of campaign. Reference to the map and the latest despatches will show that the British have blocked the Boer advance along this line, and a few days are expected to bring news of the start of the movement to limit the invaders' progress. The Boers are in force north of Hopestown and Orange River, but the British force at the latter place prevents a further advance in that direction. The Boers are also in Colerberg, but the British block the way south at Naauwpoort. The invaders at Eyreboth hand near Stormberg Junction, are held in check by General Gatacre's division at Queenstown."

Gen. Gatacre believes that Gatacre's first move will be to recapture Stormberg. According to the latest intelligence the forces in the field are situated and numbered as follows:—

IN NATAL. British—General Clery, with 11,000 troops of the army corps, the greatest number of whom have arrived. The Boer relief local forces and the naval brigade have about thirteen thousand men.

Boers—General Joubert, if he has really left Ladysmith, cannot have less than fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand men. At Ladysmith he has probably left ten thousand men.

IN CENTRAL CAPE COLONY. British—General Gatacre, with five thousand men, is to advance from East

London, clearing the Boers out of Stormberg Junction, Barghaderop and Allwal North. Boers—Commando does amounting to about two thousand to twenty-four hundred men, are reported in this section.

ON WESTERN FRONTIER. British—General Lord Methuen, with a force which is probably about fourteen thousand strong, is to advance from De Aar and the Orange River Bridge upon Kimberley.

Boers—Around Kimberley the Boers have about six thousand men. The Kimberley garrison, about two thousand strong, has to be reckoned with. It is reported that the Boers are in a strong position near the Modder River here. It is expected that General Methuen's column will meet with stiff opposition in its advance.

Some close observers are sceptical about the published plan of this advance. They point out that if it was the intention to relieve Kimberley via Belmont it is hardly probable that the military commander would allow the publication of the information. The natural advantage of the position would catch the Boers between the columns of Methuen and Gatacre coming from Queenstown and the garrison at Naauwpoort.

JUBBER'S ARMY SEEKING FOOD. All attempts to storm Ladysmith seem to have been abandoned by the Boers. Their main force of about 15,000 or more is already marching south under General Joubert to search for food and with the secondary object of meeting General Clery. General White is probably faced by a containing force of 10,000 men, which is sufficiently strong when placed behind good earthworks to render a successful attack of the British impossible.

Clery's command, but for its grave weakness in cavalry and artillery, should be able to dispose of Joubert. Without cavalry in the proper proportion it will be at considerable disadvantage in dealing with the alert and mobile enemy.

The Boers are running most desperate risks, for if any serious defeat befalls them, with White's army in their rear, they must lose all their guns and transport.

MARSHING UPON MOOL RIVER. The latest news of Joubert's forces reported them marching upon the Mool River far south of Estcourt. The road being followed is most likely that which leads direct from Ladysmith, through Weenspoort to Weston, avoiding Estcourt.

The aim is to isolate the British forces at Estcourt, to destroy the Mool River, and to impede General Clery's advance. Mafeking was bombarded all day on the 21st without any damage being done. The Boers were making for an assault, but cannot have rushed the place or the news would have come from Pietermaritzburg. The Boers are displaying a great deal of persistence.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S PLUCK. LONDON, Nov. 22.—The correspondent to the Mail cables from Cape Town under date of Nov. 19, as follows: "A remarkable instance of woman's pluck is reported from Ladysmith, the chief town of the native reserve near the Free State border. When the Boers entered the town they went to the post office with the intention of taking possession of it. They were met by a woman, who not only declined to turn over the office to them, but ordered them off the premises. The Boers were nonplussed by the lady, who refused to be intimidated, but outside and hoisted the Free State flag. The postmistress pulled it down and ran to the ladies' aid. The Boers then put up the governor's proclamation annexing the district. The Boers finally retired. The last accounts from Ladysmith state that the heroic woman is still in possession of the post office. Free State Barkers are gradually advancing on Kimberley East."

Defences of Ladysmith. It would be ridiculous in the extreme, writes a correspondent of the London Mail, to pretend that Ladysmith is impregnable. It is nothing of the sort. To the west of the town there is a fine level plain, in which is the camp. The opening of the foothills stretching afar from the Drakensberg Mountains. The Sand River joins on the road leading across Van Rensburg's Pass to Harrismith. River and Dewdrop Spruit, or stream, intersect the plateau, and the Klip and Sand Rivers join on the road leading across Van Rensburg's Pass to Harrismith. There is little water in any of these rivers save after a thunderstorm. During the summer months storms are pretty frequent and for at least a few weeks in January they may be expected with almost clockwork regularity between four and five o'clock every afternoon. They usually last for an hour or less. Though the downpour is verily tropical for the time, the hot sun soon dries up the moisture and the soil is parched and thirsty again by the next day. On the east of Ladysmith there are several hills which are of some importance. The Imbalwans, for instance, is dignified by the name of a mountain, but this is gross flattery; Lombard's Kop is an eminence within four miles of the town and six of the camp. Kopje (a hillock) is the district of kop, a hill. Scattered about the wild on this side of the town are many kopjes, covered with stones and capable of making excellent cover for the Boers, who, however, could be and evidently have been dislodged by heavy naval guns.

There are a number of hamlets of a dozen to 20 houses scattered within a score or so miles from Ladysmith. Leatherton, for instance, is 15 miles away; Aukel House, where General White's first engagement took place, is 24 miles; and Little Tugela Waterfall is about 30 miles. The Boers are many more or less isolated farms—English farms, where they really do farm; not Dutch farms, where they do everything except farm, and on one of these, Farquhar's farm, a severe battle was fought. Every hill

STUDY FARMING

As people study other callings and you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book to use is a progressive agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an OHIO or an ONTARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay. The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER fills the bill. Enlarged to 20 pages, with a neat colored cover, issued twice a week, \$1.00 a year. Special rates to clubs. Free sample copies on application.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER, Sussex, - - - New Brunswick.

solid and distinctive point of attack for miles round has been carefully measured for shooting purposes. The site of the camp itself was chosen by a board of officers specially appointed for the purpose, and the military position of the place has been studied and developed during the last two years by the most expert local military advice. The natural advantages and defenses of the town have been enhanced and strengthened by carefully planned redoubts at any possibly vulnerable points. The danger of the place being rushed is absolutely nil, because the immediate surroundings are open and bare to naked eyes, so that there is no possibility of surprise. Anyone approaching can be seen for a great distance, and no near cover is available.

The Boers Cannot Excite the Boas.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—An official despatch from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain reports that thus far the efforts of the Boers to provoke an uprising among the Basutos, or to start a civil war, have been unsuccessful. The governor of Cape Colony says: "The Boers informed Chief Joubert that if he would join them he would be defended. If he remained neutral, they told him he would not be molested; if he declared that he must expel the British magistrats and allow his fellow tribesmen to pass freely into the Orange Free State, whose government in return would guarantee Basutoland to the Basutos in perpetuity. The great concern of the Boers is the crops, which will not unless Basuto labor can be obtained."

Gatacre to Advance.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—For strategical reasons and to reassure the British population General Gatacre has decided on a partial advance movement after the reinforcements arrive tonight.

Several further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort and in that neighborhood of influential Dutch, suspected of disloyalty.

Replying to deputations from Harrismith regarding the intentions of the Free State forces at Ladysmith, Commandant Oliver declared that an invasion of the Harrismith district was not anticipated. Nevertheless an incursion is anticipated and the natives are arming and preparing to resist.

Messenger Arrested.

Cape Town, Nov. 21.—Mr. Collet, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail stuck up a proclamation annexing the district. The postmistress tore it down and put up the governor's proclamation annexing the district. The Boers finally retired. The last accounts from Ladysmith state that the heroic woman is still in possession of the post office. Free State Barkers are gradually advancing on Kimberley East."

To Recruit American Ships.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Preparations are being made to give the United States warships a hearty reception, in order to emphasize the appreciation of the assistance of the crew of an American naval display in South African waters at the present juncture."

FREE



New Edition of Dr. Sproule's Famous Book on DEAFNESS

It illustrates how Otterath creeps from the throat into the inner tube of the ear, blocking up the passage and gradually destroying the hearing. Explains the roaring and buzzing sounds in the ears. Describes clearly the working of the human ear. Shows what former methods of treatment failed. If you want this book FREE, send your address with this slip to Dr. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Dams street, BOSTON.

Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED'. Includes an image of a watch and text describing a promotion for watches and pens.

DAMNING THE NILE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MAY PREVENT COMPLETION.

One of the Greatest Engineering Efforts of the World—Stoppage of Work by the Withdrawal of the British from Egypt Would Be a Calamity.

One possible result of the Boer war that has generally been overlooked is that it may put an end to the greatest engineering effort which has ever been begun in the world—the damming of the Nile, says a writer in the Washington Star.

While the English started their plan for storing the Nile waters that now escape into the Mediterranean sea, it was not until last year that the work was actually started. Now it is being pushed with all possible vigor, an army of 15,000 workmen being engaged on the task.

Instead the Assuan dam plan was undertaken. The foundation stone was laid on February 12, 1898. It is to be completed under the contract on July 1, 1902. The dam will be built of concrete and masonry, and will be 1,000 feet long, with the approaches 76 feet high and 35 feet wide at the top, where there will be a fine drive and carriage-way.

When the Assuan dam is completed, the Nile will be dammed at a point where it is only 100 miles from the sea. The water will be stored in a reservoir behind the dam, and will be used for irrigation purposes during the low Nile. This is the plan of the Assuan dam, and it is a very important one.

practical Mehemet, terzely, and the pyramids were saved to the world by the Frenchman's ingenious lie. From the first year that the English found themselves in control of Egypt under the "occupation" they determined on an extension of the irrigation system.

That young girl is still living at a great age. She is the venerable Lady Louise Tighe, and her great estate, Woodstock, which lies on the banks of the River Nore, near Kilkenny, Ireland, is one of the largest and most magnificent in the United Kingdom.

It appears that, like its prototype the ordinary photograph, the skiagraph may be used to tell anything but the truth. "A Chicago electrical specialist," says the Minneapolis Times, "has been making some interesting experiments in the use of the skiagraph."

The process patented by Dr. Gustav Pann of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the use of a special kind of cellulose of pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydrocolloid-like products, which swell up like sponges, but turn to a solid mass on drying.

The secretary of the executive board of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has decided to attempt to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay for a portrait of Dr. Ann Preston, the first woman to hold the position of dean and the moving spirit in the founding of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his youth, had some experience as a farmer. Evidently the Bishop of London's education in that respect was neglected.

The hardy adventurer who had penetrated 3,000 miles into the savage Alaskan wilds to pick up a little matter of a million in three months once more struggled to his feet and dragged himself forward.

When the occupant of a berth in a sleeping car overleaps, and is hastily roused to make a way station, the conductor is held responsible, and even then, when the car is sent to the strippers in the yards, the cleaners often scold and carp at the head of the train.

Up town, near the Grand Central station, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, a central bureau of headquarters of one of these lost article departments. Here lost property comes trailing in from Seattle and St. Louis, and from Cincinnati and Portland, Me.

Mr. S. R. Crockett, the novelist, tells in a rather remarkable story of an incident that befell him in his early writing days, before fame and fortune came upon him. At that time he was obliged to write for very small sums indeed, and the editor of the paper to which he contributed columns and half columns was the St. James Gazette, a London penny evening newspaper.

The next day back came the check from the editor—remarkable man—with a note saying it was due. The St. James had published an article from the pen of Mr. Crockett which had not been paid for, hence the check. Against Mr. Crockett—remarkable man—returned the check, and still the remarkable editor forwarded it, this time with the article printed on the columns of the St. James Gazette.

Now comes the curious feature of the incident. When Mr. Crockett clapped eyes on the article, he was astonished to find it one of his dreams materialized. One night, going to bed extra tired, he dreamed of a certain person, James Colman had occurred to him, that he then and there sat down, wrote it and posted it. Next morning he remembered the dream, and he set to work to write the article exactly as he dreamed he had written it, when to his astonishment, came article and check from the editor. Few writers can earn checks while a sleep.

A notable old woman has passed away at Hainburg in the person of Heinrich Heine's much beloved sister, "Lottchen," who died at her ninety-ninth birthday. Thousands of the poet's admirers were in the habit of visiting the old house on the Hamburg suburb of Lottchen, where the poet lived for many years, surrounded by a meadow of flowers and a garden of fruit.

One of the most interesting of the poems of the family, and on one occasion was overcome by joy on being assured by the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, whose administration for the poet's writings is widely known, and who visited her in her solitary widowhood that she saw in her poems the poet's doom. As a souvenir of her visit, the empress carried away with her a bundle of Heine's original MSS., which she treasured as a priceless gift.

Paris contains the finest labor temple in the world. It was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$400,000. Eighty-two trades and organizations have meeting places and offices under its roof, for which a nominal rent is paid. The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated annually by the municipal council for its maintenance.

During the last eight years, out of the \$32,000,000 of personality over which 150 ladies in England have exercised testamentary powers, they have bequeathed \$13,488,000 for religious or charitable objects, or more than 25 per cent. Within the same period 310 men, who left behind them \$27,445,000 in cash, distributed only \$37,115,000 in charity, or 11 per cent of the total sum.

When I was in Koltback, Switzerland, last summer, I had a good demonstration of this fact. A prisoner had escaped from the jail there and the warden turned loose about 50 of his prisoners to find the fugitive. The people of the town set out the drinks for the convicts and they got so gloriously full that they had to be escorted back to jail.—[Philadelphia Call.]

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FOUND IN SLEEPING CARS.

The Lost Property of the Railroad Offices—Curious Articles Found There.

When the occupant of a berth in a sleeping car overleaps, and is hastily roused to make a way station, the conductor is held responsible, and even then, when the car is sent to the strippers in the yards, the cleaners often scold and carp at the head of the train.

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"DROP THIS BOY OUT WEST."

So Wrote Markus Rendelstern's Father Shipping him to New York.

"Take this boy out west and drop him. I don't want him. I'm tired of him. This was a message received by A. G. Sheldon, of the firm of Sheldon & Co., bankers from the father of Markus Rendelstern, whose home is in Podkowicka, Austrian Galicia, says the New York World.

Markus, who is 14 years old, arrived on the steamer Pennsylvania on Jan. 2 and was sent to live with his uncle, Abram Gelber, on the east side. In a few days the boy was found wandering through the east side streets.

The large office doctor found that the boy had consumption, and he was sent back to his father in Podkowicka. As the passengers from the steamer were filling through the large office Markus was recognized among them. Banker Sheldon soon appeared with a letter of advice from Banker Reuden, Hamburg.

"This boy is forwarded to New York, consigned to your care," Reuden's letter read. "Included are instructions from his father as follows: 'Take this boy out west and drop him. I am tired of him.' The boy is to be sent back to his father, and the government of Austria is to be requested to compel the father to take care of him."

EXPENSIVE HORSE FARE. The Curiosity of the Man Who Saw Bread Delivered at a Stable.

A delivery wagon of one of the big bread-making factories of Yorkville stopped in front of one of an uptown livery and boarding stable yesterday morning, says a recent New York Globe, and two men at once unloaded barrels of bread and carried them into the stable.

The curiosity of a man who saw the bread being delivered to the stable was aroused, and he ventured to ask the proprietor of the stable what it meant. "There's nothing remarkable about it," said the proprietor, with a laugh. "I simply buy it for horse feed. We grind the bread up and mix it with other feed, and it makes first-class food for horses. It is stale bread, and costs us 40 cents a barrel, and there are 50 or 60 barrels to the barrel; so you see, it comes pretty cheap. Some of the bread is only a day old, and is good enough for any man to eat; but the bread factories cannot sell it. What you see here are returned loaves from the groceries. I'll bet there is many a soldier who would like to have had as good bread in the war."

GREW FROM A WAR-TIME NUT. Curious Tree in the Wall of the Harrisburg Jail.

During the war of 1861-6 large quantities of a certain Japanese nut were sent into Harrisburg, Pa. These nuts served as food for the horses quartered in the city at that time. The seeds were cooling hardy; wherever they fell they took root. One fell upon the broad, high wall surrounding the county jail; it sprouted, and sent down roots on the inside of the wall to the soil 15 feet below. The tree grew and flourished until this present fall, when it became necessary to tear down the wall in order to carry out certain improvements. The casual observer, passing the old jail wall, supposed that the tree grew close to the inner side of the wall, not realizing at what a strange freak of nature he was gazing.

The tearing down of this wall has exposed to public view another set of odd trees. The seed of this fell upon one of the huge stones forming the foundation of the jail. The seed sprouted, sent its roots down into the adjacent ground, and went on growing until it became a large, strong tree. In the process of growth its immense roots forced apart many of the foundation stones of the jail; in fact, it has rendered the front of the building so insecure that it will probably be cut down.—[Pittsburg Post.]

A CAT-AND-COON COMBINATION. "One of the strangest cases of animal friendship I ever laid eyes on," said a Baronne Street business man, "may be seen at a big machine-shop out on Bay St. John. A few weeks ago the engineer caught a good-sized coon—I mean a coon of the four-legged variety—proving to be a little more than a coon. He got the pair a mutual respect for one another for they immediately agreed to a protocol and have since entered into a full treaty of peace, including an offensive and defensive alliance against all other cats or coons found on the premises. At present they sleep curled up in one furry ball, eat out of the same dish, and play together like a couple of kittens. One of the coon's favorite tricks is to throw his paws around the cat's neck and with the latter drag him around the yard. It is a strange sight, and I could hardly believe my eyes when I first saw it. I pity any quadruped that attempts to tackle that combination."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

PRETTY TOUGH. The hardy adventurer who had penetrated 3,000 miles into the savage Alaskan wilds to pick up a little matter of a million in three months once more struggled to his feet and dragged himself forward. The 30 cents' worth of dried apricots which he had brought into the country were almost exhausted. "Great heavens, he muttered, 'Will a government relief expedition never come? Oh, the pity of it! The infamy of it!'"—[New York Press.]

HAMBLETONIAN.

Marbles—some well-informed boarding school girl to her chum at the ringside. It is surprising how interesting is the genealogy of the tree of the equine when a determined girl sets out to climb it.

No chronicle of a day at the Horse Show is true to life that does not take at least a glance at the grooms. They are the elected companions of the horse, and the latter has grown almost his man under their care, they have grown distinctly horse themselves. All of them have adapted themselves to the uses of the saddle; the circular pattern prevails below stairs at the Garden. The best of good feeling is noted, and if occasionally a playful steed takes a bite out of his attendant's leg the groom retorts with a hearty kick that restores the entente cordiale.

The grooms are a merry lot, and life passes cheerfully in the half-gloom of the stalls. Perpetually the men are rubbing imaginary stains from the polished sides of the horses, and the latter are held responsible, and even then, when the car is sent to the strippers in the yards, the cleaners often scold and carp at the head of the train.

Up town, near the Grand Central station, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, a central bureau of headquarters of one of these lost article departments. Here lost property comes trailing in from Seattle and St. Louis, and from Cincinnati and Portland, Me.

Mr. S. R. Crockett, the novelist, tells in a rather remarkable story of an incident that befell him in his early writing days, before fame and fortune came upon him. At that time he was obliged to write for very small sums indeed, and the editor of the paper to which he contributed columns and half columns was the St. James Gazette, a London penny evening newspaper.

The next day back came the check from the editor—remarkable man—with a note saying it was due. The St. James had published an article from the pen of Mr. Crockett which had not been paid for, hence the check. Against Mr. Crockett—remarkable man—returned the check, and still the remarkable editor forwarded it, this time with the article printed on the columns of the St. James Gazette.

Now comes the curious feature of the incident. When Mr. Crockett clapped eyes on the article, he was astonished to find it one of his dreams materialized. One night, going to bed extra tired, he dreamed of a certain person, James Colman had occurred to him, that he then and there sat down, wrote it and posted it.

Next morning he remembered the dream, and he set to work to write the article exactly as he dreamed he had written it, when to his astonishment, came article and check from the editor. Few writers can earn checks while a sleep.

A notable old woman has passed away at Hainburg in the person of Heinrich Heine's much beloved sister, "Lottchen," who died at her ninety-ninth birthday. Thousands of the poet's admirers were in the habit of visiting the old house on the Hamburg suburb of Lottchen, where the poet lived for many years, surrounded by a meadow of flowers and a garden of fruit.

One of the most interesting of the poems of the family, and on one occasion was overcome by joy on being assured by the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, whose administration for the poet's writings is widely known, and who visited her in her solitary widowhood that she saw in her poems the poet's doom.

As a souvenir of her visit, the empress carried away with her a bundle of Heine's original MSS., which she treasured as a priceless gift.

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BELE OF A FAMOUS BALL.

Perhaps the most celebrated ball ever given in the world was that at Brussels on the night before the battle of Egypt.

That young girl is still living at a great age. She is the venerable Lady Louise Tighe, and her great estate, Woodstock, which lies on the banks of the River Nore, near Kilkenny, Ireland, is one of the largest and most magnificent in the United Kingdom.

It appears that, like its prototype the ordinary photograph, the skiagraph may be used to tell anything but the truth. "A Chicago electrical specialist," says the Minneapolis Times, "has been making some interesting experiments in the use of the skiagraph."

The process patented by Dr. Gustav Pann of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the use of a special kind of cellulose of pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydrocolloid-like products, which swell up like sponges, but turn to a solid mass on drying.

The secretary of the executive board of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has decided to attempt to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay for a portrait of Dr. Ann Preston, the first woman to hold the position of dean and the moving spirit in the founding of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his youth, had some experience as a farmer. Evidently the Bishop of London's education in that respect was neglected.

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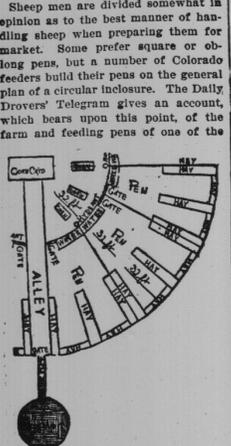
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FARM & GARDEN

SHEEP PENS.

A Circular Corral Which Minimizes Time and Labor in Feeding.



One of the details that mean good business to the farmer. Much time is lost by drawing small loads. Many times have I seen farmers going to town with a load of wheat of only 30 or 40 bushels. I can remember when a boy we had to draw our wheat and oats to market a distance of 16 miles. Even on good roads we considered 30 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats a good load. Now we draw 80 bushels of wheat and don't consider it any too much. Where there is a large quantity of stuff to market a third horse pays well. You can then put on 100 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of oats. One man can do the work, an extra trip is saved, and the third horse does nothing but draw grain. It will take one horse to draw the wagon and the other two horses to draw grain.

A great many loads of logs and bolts are drawn past our house every day in the winter time. It is interesting to notice the difference in the size of loads. Some, with a good team and a long distance to haul, will have on a couple of small logs, while others with no better team will pile on 10 or 12 logs as large. What a lot of time is wasted here! Frequently large loading is overdone, but more frequently small loading is overdone. One of the handiest things we have on our farm is a large fat rack, 7 1/2 feet wide and 16 feet long, with a tight, smooth floor laid over it. We use this on our low wheel, wide tire wagon. It stays on all the time, and we use it for nearly everything. It has a 2 by 3 strip nailed around the outer edge to keep loads from slipping off. It is the best thing for drawing in hay or grain that I ever saw.

We can put on some monstrous loads of hay, and it is no trouble to put on 60 dozen of wheat, or all that a large team can handle. It looks like a flat car while empty, and the old fashioned rack looks like a toy beside it. Large loads of hay pay well. They save several extra drives to and from the field. Besides, it does not take any longer to clean up the bottom of the load from a large one than it does from a small one. So time is saved in two ways here. Saving time means lots of money sometimes in drawing hay. It may mean the saving of large quantities from being spoiled by getting wet. I have often wished for an extra day to finish up the hay. Had I used large loads I might have saved a good deal from getting wet.

These things mean business to every farmer. The time is here when the farmer must use more business in his business, writes I. N. Cowdrey in the Country Gentleman.

Forcing Rhubarb in the Cellar.

Horticulturist Fred W. Card of the Rhode Island station, in summing up his experience in forcing rhubarb, expresses a desire to impress upon everyone who has a garden with rhubarb in it the fact that he and his family may be enjoying in February and March of next year a more beautiful product than ever grown in the open ground. To do it he will need to transfer a few roots to a dark corner of the cellar after they have frozen in the fall, packing a little fine mellow earth about them, and then simply see that the plants are kept moist. Whoever owns a garden with no rhubarb in it should see that some is planted there forthwith.

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A warm cellar will hasten the crop, but a moderately cool one will give a finer product and probably a better yield. The length of time between planting and harvesting varies from less than three weeks to more than two months, depending chiefly upon the temperature. Allowing the roots to freeze in the field will greatly facilitate forcing. Large roots should yield five to ten pounds per plant, and every ten ounces of that yield will make a delicious pie. The color of the cooked product will be much brighter if it is placed upon the stove in cold water, and it will be sweeter if the sugar is added just before it is eaten.

Agricultural Brevities.

The results from the continued experiments of the Rhode Island station appear to indicate that many farmers might find the use of lime on their land a paying financial operation, even though the first cost of the investment seems to them forbiddingly great. J. H. Hale of fruit growing fame says there is less danger from injury to the trees by freezing in winter when the soil is given frequent cultivation during the growing season and then a cover crop grown to cover the soil in the winter and to plow under to add humus to the soil the next year. Through fall cultivation seems to be the only practical means yet known of destroying wireworms in the soil. Sweet corn, if allowed to remain on the stalk and cut and put in a shock before being injured by frost, will keep fresh for a considerable time, says John Hobson in American Gardening. Smudge fires can be used to advantage, according to the department of agriculture, for orchards, vineyards and ground plants, and even for the smaller grain fields, and would be particularly efficacious in protecting crops from plants in low or bottom lands which on still nights the smoke from smudge fires would settle.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

JAPANESE MAPLES.

All Are Very Popular, the Blood Leaved the Favorite. The Japanese maples are becoming exceedingly popular lawn trees. The habit of growth of the Japanese blood leaved maple and its adaptability to small city yards and gardens are indicated by the illustration from Meehan's Monthly. All the Japanese maples are so shrublike in growth and of such beautiful colors as to form a separate class among maples which is much used for composing permanent beds of color in summer.

But the blood leaved variety (Polymorphum atropurpureum) is the favorite of all with its blood red foliage. Meehan says it remains pretty all through the season, but is particularly so when the foliage becomes fully expanded in the spring. It can be used to obtain a mass of crimson color or equally well as a single specimen.



BLOOD LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE.

A southern horticulturist, however, finds these handsome small trees undesirable for the south because their foliage seldom retains the exquisite colors of their foliage after May, and, unless planted in rich, moist and partly shaded situations, they soon change to a dull green tint. In the mountains of North Carolina they give better results.

Indoor Culture of Lilacs.

There has always been a demand for lilacs at unseasonable times, and the florists have made this an important branch of their business and reaped the dollars accordingly. The Ladies' World has found the indoor culture a very simple proceeding which will repay any one who wants winter blooming lilacs to adorn the house and make it a better of beauty. She says, "The Persian varieties are beautiful and have been grown in Europe in pots with a single stem like a standard rose with a crown of any desired size, drooping with its wealth of floral beauty. It is a charming decoration for the window, corner of a room or conservatory. 'Take up a plant with a ball of earth around it and with as little soil as possible; plant in a tub of suitable size in rich earth. Keep the earth covered with leaves, which should be moistened and the temperature at 60 or 65 degrees. Under such conditions a fine harvest of lilacs may be gathered at any time during the winter months. A lot of stocky shrubs must be taken up before the ground freezes solid and heeled in in some shed or cool cellar, so that they may keep dormant until wanted."

Flowers at American Institute Fair.

A curious and rare plant exhibited at the recent show of the American Institute in New York was the anacochilus, or jewel plant, so called from the extraordinary markings of its leaves, in which lies its beauty. The plant is less than a foot tall, the leaves of a yellowish green surface traced with innumerable fine lines of brown, reddish brown, silvery or golden hue.

A new hybrid orchid, Selenipedium gerardi, valued at \$300 or \$400, might be worth the attention of the florist for its singularity without eliciting much admiration.

Protecting Young Fruit Trees.

Much protection against mice and borers can be given young fruit trees by wrapping the lower part of the trunk with tarred paper, if this is done in the following fashion, suggested by New England Homestead: Dig away the earth about the tree so the paper can be put down below the surface. Then fold the paper about the trunk, making the edges join as do the edges of a stovepipe. This prevents the entrance of insects to lay eggs under the bark. When the paper is in place, pat back the earth about it and tie the top of the paper closely to the tree.

Timely Notes From Vicks.

Thousands of spring planted cut and leaved birches die every year because these trees are poorly adapted to spring planting. Set them in the fall, and 90 per cent of them would live. Many persons never have fine beds of Dutch bulbs simply because they do not bring themselves to the easy but necessary task of fall planting. Such neglect is inexcusable. Prune blackberries closely. You will notice that the best fruiting is on the young, not the old, branches. One advantage of autumn tree planting is that there is more time at this season. A pot of magnolias comes in nicely in the spring. Do not forget to dig only one successive year, allowing three or four years between digging of the same area, thus preventing the destruction of the young clams.—Rhode Island Station.

WINTER PREPARATIONS.

Making Everything snug and Comfortable Against Cold Weather. Beds of asparagus, rhubarb and the small fruits should have manure put on them this fall. They are all unwilling to yield good crops unless they are liberally fed, and the manure applied now will cause them to be much better wintered, which will produce much better results in next year's crops than they would give if the manuring was deferred until spring. We also like to top dress grasslands in the fall as early as we can if we have well rotted barnyard manure that we can use for that purpose, or even coarser manure if we have time later in the season to brush it over to break the lumps and spread it evenly.

The fall rains have improved the pasturage in many sections, and while the new grass is growing there will be no need of top dressing the pastures so closely or too long. The frost bitten grass has but little nutrition in it, and the cows will do better upon hay and corn stover than upon the greenings of the pastures during a heavy frost.

Animals that are to go to the slaughter this fall or winter should be in warm quarters at night and in cold, stormy days and should have liberal food. They can easily digest much more hearty food now than they could have done in August, while later on, in colder weather, it will take more food to make a pound of flesh and enough more to make considerable difference in the cost of feeding.

In view of the reports we are having from the vast cornfields of the west, it seems as though our little crop in New England was scarcely worth mentioning, yet with our larger yield per acre, the higher prices here and the usefulness of the stover as a forage crop it may be that to those whose fields are measured by square miles instead of acres. Those who have silos may find it the better way to run stalks and ears through the cutter and make silage of the whole, but we have a liking for good cornmeal for the fattening stock and sound corn for the chickens and turkeys, and we think we should buy the silo of the larger part of the best ears. Without a silo the stover in bundles after husking to be run through the feed cutter this winter and, after moistening and mixing with a little grain, to be used as food for the milk cows.

During the summer it often happens that windows get broken, doors and gates off the hinges and other things generally a little out of repair, and it seems scarcely worth while to fix them up at once, but November winds do greater damage, and the winter's snow must be kept out of the buildings, and this is not to be early to begin to make every thing snug. When it grows cold or snows will be a bad time to do this work. The henhouse especially will need looking after, for a cold wind blowing upon the fowl is a most objectionable thing. The house wet with drifting rain or snow means a check to egg production and possibly a lot of fowl sick and dying with croup. Do not neglect this, saying "The American Cuckoo" when you begin to see the signs of the winter. If the henhouses are not warm enough, a lining of stout manila paper or two or three coatings of any paper pasted on the walls will do much to keep out the cold, especially cold winds.

The Wheat Crop of 1899.

The total wheat crop of 1899 is estimated at 565,350,000 bushels grown on 45,251,000 acres as compared with a production last year which, in the light of the season's movement, cannot have been less than 715,000,000 bushels. As compared, then, with last year there is a shortage this season of at least 150,000,000 bushels. Last year, with the largest wheat crop the world ever raised, we were called upon to export 225,000,000 bushels. This year, with a world's crop smaller by several hundred millions than that which is now to be called upon for as much, and to meet such a requisition it will be necessary to reduce our old reserves to a point at least 60,000,000 bushels below what they were when the year—Orange Judd Farmer.

Money Makers in the Hills.

Sheep—this is my hobby. Sheep are the farmers' friends. They will make the most money from the smallest investment of any stock a farmer can raise on these hills. I do not charge the sheep for their keep, as I think the bushes and weeds they kill in the pasture season and their droppings in the year spent will pay for the feed and time spent feeding, and the wool and lambs are all, or nearly all, profit. The winter sheep the larger your profits. So use pure bred sires, and your flock will increase in value at every breeding. Sheep and blue grass are the money makers here in the West Virginia hills, writes an Ohio Farmer correspondent.

A Claim Farm.

An acre of good "claim ground" should yield annually 500 bushels of marketable bitrites. A claim farm should consist of several divisions. First is the preserve, or ground for breeders, where mature claims are kept in numbers sufficient to seed the rest of the farm without further attention. Patches of seaweed should be left to furnish points of attachment for the young claims. The balance of the farm should be divided in sections, to be dug only one successive year, allowing three or four years between digging of the same area, thus preventing the destruction of the young claims.—Rhode Island Station.

ZEBROIDS.

Hybrids Which May Supplement Mules—Cross Between Zebras and Horses.

The Brazilian minister at Washington has furnished to the bureau of animal industry some interesting facts about what he calls "zebroids"—i. e., crosses between the zebra and the horse—which are being bred by Baron de Parana on his plantation in the state of Rio Janeiro. It appears that the object of these experiments is to produce a larger and handsomer hybrid than the mule, and one which, as proved by results already obtained, is a more valuable animal. The baron declares that the zebroid will prove of great economic importance, and that it will be, in fact, the mule of the twentieth century, supplanting the humble but cantankerous offspring of the ass and the mare.

The baron imported his zebras from Africa expressly for this purpose, and he says of the hybrids produced that they are very sprightly, though at the same time gentle and docile, and have extraordinary muscular strength. Their size, shape, pace and disposition depend upon the dam, and so they may be bred at will for the saddle or for heavy or light draft. It is only necessary to select mares possessing the qualities desired. Thus crossing with mares of the heavy Percheron or Suffolk gives zebroids that are large and very strong, while mating with Arab and Normans produces small and slender zebroids, tractable and suitable for work that requires quickness. The hybrids are softer mouthed than mules, they never kick, and, though when first handled they have an inclination to bite, they give this up when they find that there is no intention to hurt them.



ZEBROID THREE MONTHS OLD.

The baron's stud of zebras is derived from the Transvaal, where at the present time these striped relatives of the horse are being employed to a considerable extent as pack animals, and especially for coach teams. Frequently they are driven four-in-hand in the two wheeled Cape carts. They may be purchased in Pretoria or Johannesburg for \$50 to \$150 each.

Fattening Hogs Early.

The most common mistake of farmers in feeding hogs, though much less frequently made than it used to be, is to starve or half starve the animals through the early summer and only begin to feed heavily when cornhusking begins, says the Boston Cultivator. The soft portions of the stomach are first, and the pig's stomach, unused to such heavy food, is unable to digest it, with the result that it ferments in the stomach, and this causes acid to rise in the mouth, making it sore as soon as the corn is hard for the pig to chew. It is often said that allowing pigs to run in orchards and pick up sour apples is what makes their teeth sore. It is true that a pig which had sore mouth would not be able to eat, but it is not the acid mouth, but the sourness comes from fermentation in the stomach, not from something sour originally put into it. If the apples are cooked and dry and the hogs are always given first, and with them, there will be no sore mouth. The small potatoes, refuse beets and other roots, if cooked, and also pumpkins, make an excellent base with which to feed any kind of grain. The grain may be cooked with the roots, and, thus softened, it will digest nearly as well as if dried and ground. But it must be remembered in feeding cooked grain that the grain swells so that it has less bulk than grain or meal that has not been cooked. The hogs fill themselves with it, and as it digests more quickly than uncooked food they require to be fed more frequently.

Texas Cattle Estimates.

As against 250,000 head of cattle fed for the market in Texas last year, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, not more than 85,000 will be fed this season. This is the top notch estimate of the railroads' live stock agents, stock raisers and feeders. Some estimates run as low as 25,000, but these are generally from feeders. The live stock agents are perhaps the best posted, and they calculate that the number of steers will be between 60,000 and 75,000. Probably with small bunches fed on corn and sorghum by farmers, the figures given will be reached. The principal trouble is the scarcity and high price of cotton seed. This sent the price of meal, cake and hulls above the point of profit to the feeder. The Texas corn crop now being gathered is a large one, but most of it will go into hogs and not cattle. The Texans who usually feed in the Indian Territory are in sad plight. The drought there has prevented the steers from getting fat, and the feed being short, many of them will have to be carried over to another season. About 15,000 head of yearling steers are being taken back to the Indian Territory has a big corn crop, but the plight of the stockman has sent the price up nearly 50 per cent, and it will hardly fall in time to save the feeders.

"RAZORBACK" HAMS.

A Great American Product and How It Was Named.

"One of the best and apparently not the least appreciated of the many important food products which America sends to England and France is the celebrated 'Smithfield' or 'razorback' ham, for about 35,000 of such hams are annually shipped to those two countries from this city," said a leading exporter of provisions in New York to a writer for the Washington Star. "In England, where the domestic hams have a tendency to be fat and coarse, our Smithfield hams have among connoisseurs a very high reputation for leanness and great delicacy of flavor, both of which qualities are not thought to be excelled by even the famous Westphalian hams of Germany. As the British consumer is willing to pay a fancy price for the product, some of our choicest 'razorbacks' are exported to John Bull's markets. 'The name 'razorback' is derived from a small town on Pagan creek, near Norfolk, Va., where some hundred years ago the hams were first cured by a man named Todd of Smithfield. The hams which he produced at Smithfield ham is a semi wild hog that is found in the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The hog peculiar to these regions is long nosed, shagged, and has unusually long legs. It is not a prepossessing animal, but when properly fed it supplies a ham that is unexcelled anywhere in the world. 'Much of the fine flavor which is characteristic of these hams is largely due to the care that is exercised by the farmers in feeding the hogs. In summer the young 'razorback' is allowed to run wild in the woods, and his meat thereby gains a gamey flavor by fall, when he is turned into a field from which crops have been gathered in order to fatten. In the district which produces the most Smithfield hams there are large quantities of sweet potatoes and peanuts grown. 'Both these foods fatten the animal with astonishing rapidity, but the fat is still soft. So the next step is to peel the hog up and give him corn and plenty of clear water. With this diet the animal's flesh hardens quickly to the desired extent, and he is then ready to kill. The curing is done with Liverpool salt and saltpeter, after which the hams are washed clean and slowly smoked for 40 days over green hickory or red oak wood. Many farmers raise the hogs, but few cure them. They are sold to skillful curers, who supply the market."

Argentine Live Stock.

A very elaborate series of statistics with regard to the number of live stock in the Argentine Republic has just been issued, says the London Live Stock Journal, which it may be of interest to recapitulate. As regards cattle, the latest returns gave the total at 22,702,045, as against 21,961,657 in 1888 (the date of the last census), so that there would appear to have been a decrease in numbers, though the number has to be set against the fact that the average weight of the cattle is nearly double what it was ten years ago. Horses are estimated at 4,440,589, as against 4,234,029 in 1888, and of these 4,058,297 were draft horses, 414,985 of native breeds and 15,577 thoroughbreds. With its 4,500,000 horses the Argentine Republic comes next to Russia, and the United States, and has 111 horses to every 100 inhabitants. The total for sheep is 74,379,692, as against 68,706,097 in 1888, and the Argentine is only exceeded by Australia with its 99,000,000, having 1,859 head for 100 inhabitants. The number of animals of other kinds and of poultry is as under:

Table with 2 columns: Animal type and Number. Rows include Donkeys and mules, Goats, Pigs, Outchicks, Poultry, and Totals.

Thoroughbreds and Gamboes.

It is often a mistake of young breeders to suppose that the fine appearing grade stock which they have secured by crossing pure bred animals with inferior stock will prove as good as it looks when put to the test of breeding. This in the nature of things cannot be the case, says the Boston Cultivator. All the excellencies of the pure bred stock are fixed in it by more or less close breeding, or, in other words, a breeding to nearly related stock. The progeny of this in and in breeding is quite likely to be somewhat dulled in constitutional vigor, and it requires that there be bred several strains of the same breed so as to perpetuate its excellencies in lines not so closely related. By breeding two animals of the same different strains together, enough new blood is introduced to maintain to a standard of the breed and yet without lessening its special value for the purpose for which it has been bred. Crossing to wholly unrelated stock produces a mongrel that is more than likely to perpetuate the worst qualities of both dam and sire if carried beyond the first cross, which as an individual may be better than either. The grade males should always be emasculated while young. The females may be kept as breeders if they are always bred to pure bred males of the same breed which produced the grade.

Waste in Hog Feeding.

A vast amount of hog feeding is done at a loss every year. Swine have an immense power for the consumption of food and can use up grain remarkably fast without making any commensurate return if the feeding is not done with judgment.

High Prices For Rambouillet.

Rambouillet rams continue to go at big prices. \$100, \$200 and \$300 being recently paid for good specimens.

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EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and endorsed since 1810 to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation. It is safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a century.

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Intercolonial Railway. On and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax, 7:05 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, 7:25 Express for Quebec, 17:30 Express for Sussex and Montreal, 16:40 Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney, 22:10 A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 17:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22:10 o'clock for Halifax. Vestibule Dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Sussex, 8:30 Accommodation from Moncton, 11:45 Express from Halifax, 12:05 Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, 19:55 Accommodation from Moncton, 24:45 All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour station. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Manager. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12, 1899. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR BELLEISLE. Steamer Springfield having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indian Head, every FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the BELLEISLE. The Springfield is a modern, speedy, recovery unsurpassed, calling at the intermediate points on alternate days at 1 p.m. Freight terms on application. All orders attended to with promptness. Thanking our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same. J. Q. DOWNEY, Master. P.S.—Excursion through tickets are issued on Saturdays, good to return until Wednesday following.

Dr. J. H. Morrison Has Resumed His Practice, 163 Germaln Street. According to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association's returns, the casualties to vessels of 500 tons gross and upward in October were: From weather damage, 84; foundering and abandonment, 9; strandings (including 21 total losses), 85; collisions (including 3 total losses), 149; fires and explosions (including 1 total loss), 25; missing, 5; other casualties, 63; making for October 415 casualties (including 38 total losses), against 379 for September (including 30 total losses).

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Business Men, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.



THE COMING SERMON.

FUTURE DISCOURSE WILL BE FULL OF A LIVING CHRIST.

NO DIDACTIC TECHNICALITIES.

This Living Christ Will Be One Who Means Pardon and Sympathy, Comfort and Brotherhood, Life and Heaven, For the Poor Man and Also For the Rich.

Washington, Nov. 19.—In this discourse Dr. Talnage addresses all Christian workers and describes what he thinks will be the modes of preaching the gospel in the future.

While I was seated on the piazza of a hotel at Lexington, Ky., one summer evening, a gentleman asked me, "What do you think of the coming sermon?" I supposed he was asking me in regard to some new discourse of Dr. Cumming of London, who sometimes preached startling sermons, and I replied, "I have not seen it."

But I found out afterward that he meant to ask what I thought would be the characteristics of the coming sermon of the world, the sermons of the future, the word "Cumming" as a noun pronounced the same as the word coming as an adjective.

Before the world is converted the style of religious discourse will have to be converted. You might as well go into the modern Sedan or Gettysburg with bows and arrows, instead of rifles and bombshells and parks of artillery, as to expect to conquer this world for God by the old styles of exhortation and sermonology.

Jonathan Edwards preached the sermons most adapted to the age in which he lived, but if these sermons were preached to-day they would divide an audience into two classes—those sound asleep, and those wanting to go home.

But there is a discourse of the future. Who will preach it? I have no idea. In what part of the earth it will be born I have no idea. In which denomination of Christians it will be delivered I cannot guess.

That discourse of exhortation may be born in the country meeting house on the banks of the St. Lawrence or the Oregon or the Ohio or the Tombigbee or the Alabama. The person who shall deliver it may this moment be in a cradle under the shadow of the Sierra Nevada or in a New England town, or amid the rice fields of southern savannas, or in some moment there may be some young man in one of our theological seminaries, or a student in junior or senior class, shaping that weapon of power, or there may be coming some new baptism of the Holy Ghost on the churches, so that some of who now stand in the watch towers of Zion, waking to a realization of our present inefficiency, may preach it ourselves.

That coming discourse may not be 50 years off. And let us pray God that its arrival may be hastened while I announce to you what I think will be the chief characteristics of that discourse or exhortation when it does arrive, and I want to make my remarks appropriate and suggestive to all classes of Christian workers.

First of all, I remark that that future religious discourse will be full of a living Christ in contradistinction to didactic technicalities. A discourse may be full of Christ, though hardly mentioning his name, and a sermon may be empty of Christ while every sentence is replete with his titles. The world wants a living Christ, not a Christ standing at the head of a formal system of theology, but a Christ who means pardon and sympathy and condolence and brotherhood and life and heaven, a poor man's Christ, a rich man's Christ, an invalid's Christ, a farmer's Christ, a merchant's Christ, an artisan's Christ, an every man's Christ.

That sermon or exhortation of the future will not deal with men in the dreary illustrations of Jesus Christ. In that coming address there will be instances of vicarious suffering taken right out of everyday life, for there is not a day when somebody is not dying for others—as the physician saving his diphtheritic patient by sacrificing his own life; as the ship captain going down with his vessel while he is getting his passengers into the lifeboat; as the Bremen consuming in the burning building while he is taking a child out of the fourth story window; as in summer the strong swimmer at East Hampton or Long Branch or Cape May or Lake George himself perished while trying to save the drowning; as the newspaper boy, one summer, supporting his mother for some years, his invalid mother, when offered by a gentleman 50 cents to get some special paper, and he got it, and rushed up in his anxiety to deliver it and was crushed under the wheels of the train and lay on the grass with only strength enough to say, "Oh, what will become of my poor sick mother now?"

Vicarious suffering—the world is full of it. An engineer said to me on a locomotive in Dakota: "We men seem to be coming to better appreciation than we used to. Did you see that accident the other day of the engineer who to save his passengers stuck to his place, and when he was found dead in the locomotive, which was upside down, he was found still smiling, his hand on the airbrake?" And as the engineer said it to me he put his hand on the airbrake to illustrate his meaning, and I looked at him and thought, "You would be just as much a hero in the same crisis."

A German sculptor made an image of Christ, and he asked his little child, 2 years old, what it was, and she said, "That must be some very great man." The sculptor was displeased with the criticism, so he got another block of marble and chiseled away on it two or three years, and then he brought in his little child, 4 or 5 years of age,

and said to her, "Who do you think that is?" She said, "That must be the one who took little children in his arms and blessed them." Then the sculptor was satisfied. Oh, my friends, what the world wants is not a cold intellectual Christ, not a severely magisterial Christ, but a loving Christ, spreading out his arms in sympathy to press the whole world to his loving heart!

The trouble is we preach audiences into a Christian frame, and we preach them out of it. We forget that every auditor has so much capacity of attention, and when that is exhausted he is restless. That incident on the Long Island railroad years ago came from the fact that the brakes were out of order, and when they wanted to stop the train they could not stop, and hence the casualty was terrific. In all religious discourse we are loquacious, we have power and propulsion. We want at the same time stout brakes to let down at the right instant. It is a dismal thing, after a hearing, to be comprehended the whole subject, to hear a man say, "Now to recapitulate," and "A few words by way of application," and "Once more," and "Finally," and "Now to conclude."

Paul preached until midnight, and Eutychus got sound asleep and fell out of a window and broke his neck. Some would say, "Good for him." I would rather be sympathetic, like Paul, and resuscitate him. That accident is often quoted now in religious circles as a warning against somnolence in church. It is just as much a warning to ministers against prolixity. Eutychus was wrong in his somnolence, but Paul made a mistake when he kept on until midnight. He ought to have stopped at 11 o'clock, and there would have been no accident.

If Paul might have come on the great length, let all those of us who are now preaching the gospel remember that there is a limit to religious discourse, or ought to be, and that in our time we have no apostolic power of miracles. Napoleon in an address of seven minutes thrilled his army and thrilled Europe. Christ's sermon on the mount, the model sermon, was less than 18 minutes long at ordinary mode of delivery. It is not electricity scattered all over the sky that strikes, but electricity gathered into a thunderbolt and hurled, and it is not religious truth scattered over and spread over a vast reach of time, but religious truth, projected in compact form that flashes light upon the soul and rives its indifference.

When the religious discourse of the future arrives in this land and the Christian church, the discourse which is to arouse the world and startle the nations and usher in the kingdom, it will be a brief discourse. Hear it, all theological students, all ye men and women who in Sabbath schools and other departments are toiling for Christ and the salvation of immortal souls—brevity, brevity.

But I remark also that the religious discourse of the future will be a popular discourse. There are those in these times that speak of a popular sermon as though there were such a thing wrong about it. As these critics are dull themselves, the world gets the impression that a sermon that is popular is stupid. Christ was the most popular preacher the world ever saw, and considering the small number of his hearers, the world's population, had the largest audience ever gathered. He never preached anywhere without making a great sensation. People rushed out in the wilderness to hear him, reckless of their physical necessities. So great was their anxiety to hear him, that they would have fainted and starved had not Christ performed a miracle and fed them. Why did so many people take the truth at Christ's hands? Because they all understood it. He illustrated his subjects by a hen and her chickens, by a bushel measure, by a handful of salt, by a bird's flight, and by a lily's growth. All the people knew what he meant, and they flocked to him. And when the religious discourse of the future appears it will not be Princetonian, not Rochesterian, not Andoverian, not Middletonian, but Olivetian—plain, practical, unique, earnest, comprehensive of all the woes, wants, sins and sorrows of an auditory.

But when that exhortation or discourse does come there will be no charge on it. There are in so many theological seminaries professors telling you men how to preach, whom you never know how, and I am told that if a young man in some of our theological seminaries says anything quaint or thrilling or unique faculty and students fly at him and set him right and straighten him out and smooth him down and chop him off until he says everything just as everybody else says it. Oh, when the future religious discourse of the Christian church arrives all the Churches of Christ in our great cities will be thronged!

A mother with a dead babe in her arms came to the good Siva, and asked to have her child restored to life. The good Siva said to her, "You go and get a handful of mustard seed from a house in which there has been no sorrow and in which there has been no death and I will restore your child to life." So the mother went out, and she went from house to house and from home to home looking for a place where there had been no sorrow and where there had been no death, but she found none. She went back to the good Siva and said, "My mission is a failure. You see I haven't brought the mustard seed. I can't find a place where there has been no sorrow and no death." "Oh," says the good Siva, "Understand, your sorrows are no worse than the sorrows of others. We all have our griefs, and all have our heartbreaks."

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone; For the sad old earth must borrow her mirth; But has trouble enough of its own.

We hear a great deal of discussion now all over the land about why people do not go to church. Some say it is because Christianity is dying out, and because people do not believe in the truth of God's words, and all that. They are false reasons. The reason is because our sermons and exhortations are not interesting and practical and helpful. Some one might as well tell the whole truth on this subject, and so I will tell it. The religious discourse of the future, the gospel sermon to come forth and shake the nations and lift people out of darkness, will be a popular sermon, just for the simple reason that it will meet the woes and the wants and the anxieties of the people.

There are in our denominations ecclesiastical mummies sitting around to frown upon the fresh young pulpits of America to try to awe them down to cry out: "Tut, tut, tut! Sensational!" They stand to-day preaching in churches that hold a thousand people, and there are a hundred persons present, and if they cannot have the world saved in their way it seems as if they do not want it saved at all.

That religious discourse of the future will be an everyday sermon, going right down into every man's life, and it will teach him how to get out of a window and how to plow how to do any work he is called to do, how to wield trowel and pen and pencil and yardstick, and plane. And it will teach woman how to preside over her household and how to educate her children and how to imitate Miriam and Esther and Vashti and Eunice, the mother of Timothy, and Mary, the mother of Christ, and those women who on northern and southern battlefields were mistaken by the wounded for angels of mercy fresh from the throne of God.

Yes, I have to tell you, the religious discourse of the future will be a reported sermon. If you have any idea that printing was invented simply to print secular books and stenography and shorthand were contrived merely to set forth secular ideas, you are mistaken. The printing press is to be the great agency of the future. It is at a high time that good men, instead of denouncing the press, employ it to scatter forth the gospel. Jesus Christ and his apostles were in our cities do not come to church, and nothing but the printed sermon can reach the people and so pardon and life and peace and heaven.

So I cannot understand the nervousness of some of my brethren in the ministry. When they see a newspaper man coming in, they say, "Alas, there is a reporter!" Every day there are 10,000, 20,000, 100,000 immortal souls added to the auditory. The time will come when all the village, town and city newspapers and other departments will be Jesus Christ, and sermons preached on the Sabbath will reverberate all around the world, and, one by one, and some by voice, all nations will be evangelized.

The practical bearing of this is upon those who are engaged in Christian work, and upon the theological students and young ministers, but upon all who preach the gospel and all who exhort in meetings and all who are doing your duty. Do you exhort in prayer meetings? Be short and spirited. Do you teach in the Sunday school? You have to study every night, be interesting. Do you accost people on the subject of religion in their homes or in some public place? Be direct and common sense.

A dying Christian took out his watch and gave it to a friend and said: "Take that watch. I have no more use for it. Time is all that I have left, and eternity begins." Oh, my friends, when our watch has ticked for us the last moment, and our clock has struck for us the last hour, may it be found we did our work well, that we did it in the very best way, and whether we preached the gospel in public, or taught Sabbath classes, or administered to the sick, physicians, or bargained merchants, or pleaded the law as attorneys, or were busy as artisans or husbandmen, or as farmers, or were, like Mary, called to give a meal to a hungry Christ, or like Hannah, to make a coat for a prophet, or like Deborah, to rouse the courage of some timid Barak, or the Lord's conflict, we did our work in such a way that it will stand the test of time. And in the long procession of the redeemed that march around the throne may it be found that there are many that brought to God through our instrumentality, and in whose rescue we went. But let none of us who are still unconverted, that religious discourse of the future. It may come after our obsequies. It may come after the stonewall has chiseled our name on the slab 50 years before. Do not wait for a great steamer of the Cunard or White Star line to take you off the wreck, but hail the first craft, with however low a mast, and however small a hull and however poor a rudder, and however weak a captain. Better disabled schooner that comes up in time than a full rigged brick that comes up after you have sunk.

Instead of waiting for that religious discourse of the future (it may be 40, 50 years off), take this plain invitation of a man who to have given you spiritual eyesight would be glad to be called the spittle by the hand of Christ put on the eyes of a blind man and who would consider the highest compliment of this service if at the close, 500 men should start from these doors saying: "Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not. This one thing I know—whereas I was blind, now I see."

Swifter than shadows over the plain, quicker than birds in their autumn flight, hastier than eagles to prey, he lo! you to a sympathetic Christ. The orchestras of heaven have strung their instruments to celebrate your rescue.

And many were the voices around the throne, Rejoice for the Lord brings back his own.

FOOT WEAR.

The Prevailing Mode in Shoes and Slippers.

New shoes for house wear this winter have high heels and narrow toes. There is a large, pointed tongue which covers the instep, across which the shoe is fastened with a large bow of white or colored ribbon, fastened by a jeweled or gold buckle of medium size. Tan shoes with white ties are seen, black with blue, green or red.

The fashionable bedroom slipper, with or without a heel piece, is of soft, bright red morocco, very much embroidered or cut in openwork.

Slippers for evening wear are very pointed and have small buckles of rhinestones.

Bare hands, so long tabooed, are infrequently seen now—not that gloves are

FASHION NOTES.

Details of the Costume of the Period.

A stylish Jacket. A great deal of heavy embroidery and brilliant passementerie will be employed on winter bodices, but the general style of bodice will be light, the blouse effects being abandoned.

Plain flat belts are not the only variety worn. The other extreme promises to be equally well accepted this winter, long

soft scarf belts being seen on some of the most elegant models of new gowns. These scarfs are of mousseline de soie or crepe de chine, with embroidered or fringed ends, and are adapted in a variety of ways to the decoration of the costume.

The favor of buttons continues and is becoming accentuated. All varieties are worn, those of fine goldsmith and jeweled work, those of pearl, those which are painted, and, in addition, tiny buttons of steel or ivory or covered with cloth, velvet or goods like the gowns. These are used by the hundred for trimming purposes.

Rings are now worn on all the fingers, but they must be brilliant rings of great price to be effective. The overwrought hand is fashionable at present.

The directoire jacket illustrated is of mastic cloth and has a half length rounded basque. In front it opens over a tight vest of the same goods, fastened with small gold buttons. There are double revers, the first of cloth, the second faced with brown velvet. The yoke collar is also faced with velvet. The close sleeves have velvet cuffs. The hat of brown felt is trimmed with choux of brown velvet, a steel motif and brown ostrich plumes.

SEVIC CROSSLER.

TRAVELING COSTUMES.

They Are Very Simple, but of the Best Quality and Cut.

The traveling gown, although simple, should always be of the greatest elegance, but the elegance should be that of perfect suitability. A perfect cut and finish are the essentials of the costume. Gowns and frocks should be devoid of fur-trimmed and fragile trimmings. Cheviots in iron gray or dark blue are appropriate goods, and touch is also employed. The skirt may touch the ground, but should

never omitted for the street or out of doors, but at the theater and for the less ceremonious class of social functions the gloves are removed. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the present elongated sleeves cover the hands as far as the fingers and that it is fashionable to wear a large number of rings.

The picture shows a girl's dress of red poplin. The skirt is laid in box plait, which increases in size toward the foot. From the waist to about half way down the skirt bands of black satin ending in a loop are applied over the divisions of the plait. The blouse bodice is made and decorated in the same manner. The close sleeves have three tucks at the top. The collar and belt are of black satin, the hat of black velvet faced with red plaited velvet. A band of red velvet encircles the crown, and in front are a row of red ribbon and a cluster of black ostrich tips.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

EARLY WINTER.

What is to Be Worn by Well-Dressed Women.

The polonaises of lace which were worn during the summer are still holding their own, but with some changes. They are now lined with thin cloth and have come from houses the edge a little circular ruffle or a bias band of white or yellowish cloth matching the tint of the lace.

The straight sacque, which has been accepted to a degree in their plain and serviceable form, are now being pushed by modistes and appear in rich and fanciful materials. Their inherent aspect of dishabille, which cannot be done away with by any amount of decoration, will probably prevent them from obtaining

much success. An example of the new designs is of heavy black guipure covered with black chenille and made over red cloth. The points are rounded, and a circular ruffle of plain red cloth follows the edges. The large collar, which is almost a pelerine, is of guipure over cloth. This sack accompanies a skirt of red cloth embroidered with black and having a circular bonnet.

The cape illustrated is of black drap de soie and is entirely covered with a delicate embroidery with jet spangles. Around the edge is a circular ruffle trimmed with serpentine gimp and headed by a ruche of black mousseline de soie. The revers and the yoke collar are faced with puffed mousseline de soie and edged with ruche. The lining of the cape is of white satin. The hat of black tulle is trimmed with black tulle and bunches of violets.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

The most convenient bodice is a jacket or bolero lined with silk, which may be worn over a tailor made vest or a flannel silk or pique shirt waist. As extra wear a cape or a loose sack of gold cloth, plain or plaid, will be found convenient.

A pretty novelty is the toque composed of draped white tulle, over which is drawn black tulle embroidered with jet beads. Lace or ostrich tips form the additional trimming.

Although colors are so much used, black costumes are fashionably worn, especially with white trimmings.

The tailor made gown shown in the cut is of beige amazon cloth. The skirt is plain, with three stitched straps of all green silk around the foot. The fitted jacket bodice has a round basque, and the front forms a scallop. There are a coat collar and yoke, and the bodice closes with buttons and a spheroid button. Stitched straps of all green silk follow all the contours of the jacket and are arranged on the front, back and sleeves. The hat of silk green velvet is trimmed with white feathers.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

VELVET CAPOTE.

have a short pelerine, the trimming being a frill of lace around the pelerine or, which is newer, lace incrustated on a circular ruffle.

Chenille network is a novelty introduced for the decoration of winter gowns. It is usually black and is used for tunics and boleros over colored cloth or velvet.

Black tulle is fashionable, but it is used in new ways. For example, a pelerine is entirely made of superimposed bias folds of the tulle, and a tunic is composed of six panels of tulle, each panel forming a point at the foot and being tucked in such a way that the tucks form points in the middle of the panel. The cut shows a directive bonnet covered with stretched black velvet. The brim is faced with alternate folds of black velvet and black satin. In front are two black ostrich plumes and a black silk butterfly with painted wings. The strings are of black velvet.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

OUT OF DOOR STYLES.

New Ideas For Hats, Skirts and Capses.

The fashion of boas still continues. The boas now worn are short and come half way down the front of the bodice or to the belt. These of plumes are as much liked as ever, and there are also many varieties composed of ribbon, chiffon, net, etc. The newest method of wearing the boa is to let it hang a little loose at the back, instead of bringing it up to the nape of the neck. The ends are then carried over the shoulders and fastened to the bodice at each side, the tips hanging loose. The pins used for fastening the boa to the bodice are a sort of long, ornamental safety pin, often jeweled, and a boa thus secured never slips out of position.

So many women wear a short skirt on wet days that it no longer attracts any attention. The conspicuous superiority of

MARQUESE CAPER.

The short skirted woman over the long skirted woman in a pouring rain is striking as she trips along, with neat garments and free hands and observes the dripping petticoats, caught up absurdly high at one side and dragging in the puddles at the other, which mark the intensely conservative school of femininity. The best method of keeping a long skirt from getting wet is to pin it up with a large safety pin, placed just below the waist at the left side, so that only the right side need be held up by the hand.

The little marquis cape illustrated is a new design. It is of black satin with bias ends and has a seam in the middle of the back which is shaped to the figure. The yoke and rippled collar are heavily embroidered, and the latter is lined with white mousseline de soie. A double jabot of black lace falls down the front, and a double bounce of black lace surrounds the cape. Choux of black satin are fastened in front and at the back with steel ornaments.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Modes For Little Children—Winter Novelties.

Very little babies, those who have not yet begun to walk, are no longer dressed in very little clothes. The skirt is seldom more than three-quarters of a yard long, the cloak being a little longer. If the gown is white, as it almost invariably is, it is worn over an undergown of flannel, and in France it is the custom to have the flannel gown, which shows through the muslin, pink or blue, according to the sex of the child, blue being used for a boy, pink for a girl.

Babies' cloaks are less bulky than they formerly were and are now made of bengaline or cashmere, white, pink, blue or pale gray. They are warmly lined and



GIRL'S COSTUME.



JACKET.



MARQUESE CAPER.



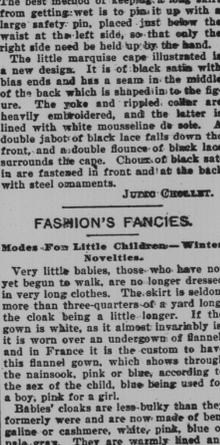
TRAVELING GOWN.



EARLY WINTER.



TAILOR-MADE GOWN.



VELVET CAPOTE.



