A QUARTETTE OF WOMEN FAM-OUS FOR THEIR CHARMS.

New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rivals in the Contest for First Place-Marie Churchill and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

(Special Letter.)



O product of any city in the country has suc., enthusiastie praise as its and for the very good reason that every one of the American cities has a galaxy of fair ones of whom to be proud.

As the stars differ from each other in glory, so do the examples of feminine loveliness with which this broad country is sprinkled like a firmament. Each section has its faces, like no others, distinctive of its climate, life and activities; all have their beauties, who are held up to the admiration of the world as representative of their native states. In a collection they would make a congress of grace, beauty and sprightliness that no other land can

Herewith is presented distinctive types of the bandsome women from four quarters of the country. Each is a representative beauty of the city from which she halls and, what is also to the point, there are characteristics of each, besides her facial charm, that may give pride to the place of her birth.

New York concedes the palm for womanly graciousness and beauty to [1] no other American city. A glance at the ideal type herewith presented will tell you why.

Miss Marie Churchill, who is now being talked of as the "new beauty" of that city, made her debut last winter, but was first prominently noticed. Hill, and has a host of admiring friends. at Narragansett Pier last summer. At She is the daughter of Daniel T. the Tuxedo ball, a short time since, Smith, and resides in one of the many and at the Horse Show she attracted elegant residences on Grand street. a great deal of attention. She is an unusually tall girl, but so well proportioned that her height does not make her conspicuous nor ungraceful. Her coloring is dark, although not perfect brunette, and her eyes seem to change in color as do eyes when the pupil is large, for sometimes they look blue and again black. Miss Churchill's type of beauty is not an uncommon one in America, but her complexion is more like that of an English womanan inheritaance, probably, for Miss Churchill's grandfather was Scotch. She has a fine figure, and dresses well. but looks best in evening dress, her neck and arms being so beautifully molded. As yet Miss Churchill has not had her portrait painted, but it is said she will shortly sit to one of the most fashionable artists.

Chicago is boastful of many things, but of her charming women she has a right to be. This will be admitted even by those who deny every other claim the city puts forth. No city makes a more gracious contribution to the gallery of womanly beauty, and its vne will be recognized as of a distinct tively American character.

Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor is accounted by many as the most beautiful woman in Chicago, and she certainly is one of the most accomplished. She is the daughter of former United States Senator Charles B. Farwell, one of the merchant princes of the city. and has been prominent in the best society for many years. Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor has traveled extensively. and is now in the Orient with her husband and her sister, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, of New York. She has the advantage of a superior education, and is an entertaining conversationalist.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor is a brunette. with abundant black hair, soft brown eyes, a beautiful complexion, and a face that shows an artistic temperament. She is devoted to music, literature, and the arts, and her husband, who is one of the best known of western authors, has received great aid and encouragement from her. Altogether e society girls of Cincinnati have had she is one of the brightest of western their young minds drilled in the olowomen, and a leader not only in a social gies and isms of a collegiate course. way, but in those things pertaining to literacure and art as well.



MARIE CHURCHILL.

local pride concerning its beautiful women than in St. Louis. The southcently in the person of Miss Marie And they, too, were solid gold. Ewing, who was married two weeks ago to Mr. Edward Rice. Mrs. Rice

year one of the most celebrated of all the beauties of St. Louis. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ewing, whose home is one of the fashionable centers of the city. Miss Ewing was educated at Sacred Heart convent, in St. Louis, and went afterward to Massachusetts to complete her course of study. Subsequently she made a tour of Europe for a year with her parents, and returned to make her debut last season.

Her entrance into society was made the occasion of a ball, given by her parents, at which Miss Ewing commanded immediate admiration, not beautiful women, only for her beauty, but for her brightness and attractiveness of manner. She is a blonde, short of stature, and with a beautiful figure. Her complexion is pure pink and white and she has a mass of waving blond hair.

Miss Julia Smith, of Cincinnati, is one of the prettiest girls on Walnut



NEW YORK THE MECCA FOR MANY OF THEM.

Most of Them Sustain Numerous Charlties-A Few of Them Are Young and



(New York Letter.) HIS city must be a good place for widows if we are to judge by the numbers who come great cosmopolitan ers are almost an

ers, in their effort to provide choice food, goodly raiment and an occasional Mrs. Kingdon seems to find her greatduke or prince for their womankind, wear themselves out, body and soul, early in the fray and when they reach middle age calmly betake themselves to a land where there is no more work.

Extremes meet in New York and the richest widow in the land lives just five blocks from the poorest widow I ever heard of. There may be poorer in the world but if there are I should hate to know about it.

To Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt is accredited the glory of owning more money than any other widow in town. She has eight sons and daughters and their wealth combined exceeds \$300,-000,000. In her own right she has an immense fortune, which is to go some day to her youngest and favorite child, George Vanderbilt. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Vander-

bilt's eldest daughter, has been a widow for three years. She lives in one corner of the great Vanderbilt mansion on 5th avenue, extending from 51st to 52d street.

nated and operated by the Vanderbilt harp and piano. The musicals Mrs. Miss Smith is a graduate of St. Bar- family. Her especial pride is the Mar- Drexel gives in her splendid home on

accompanied Mr. McAllister into the social life which was so much a part of his very existence. Miss Louise McAllister took her mother's place and entertained for her father and was always his companion and chum.

Mrs. William Astor is one of the richest widows in America. She has just Lovely with Dollars on All Sides of moved into the magnificent palace her son built on upper 5th avenue. Mrs. Astor is rich in houses. She owns one in Paris, where she spends the spring months; a palace at Newport for July and August and "Ferncliffe," the country home at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, which she visits in the early autumn. returning to her New York home when from all points of the horse show sets the social ball rollthe compass to this | ing in November of every year.

Mrs. Kingdon, the mother of Mrs. city. The widow- George J. Gould; Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Jaseph W. Drexel and Mrs. unknown quantity. Fred Wilson, Freddie Gebhardt's sister, Old men are scarce are a group of women with dollars to as hen's teeth and this leads one to be- right of them, dollars to left of them and lieve that good old husbands and fath- | dolars just all around them. They have a good time in their own peculiar way.



MRS. SAMUEL COLGATE. est happiness in the royal good time her daughter, Mrs. Gould, manages to have. Mrs. Cutting is entirely devoted Mrs. Shepard has more than \$20,000,- to her two sons, Brockie and Winkie. 000 and the best portion of her income Mrs. Drexel is a superb musician, with is spent in the splendid charities origi- three daughters who are adepts on the

AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Fioriculture.



TAVING to depend entirely in agriculture on the success of plants in the field to furnish human food and animal fodder, the farmer should understand how plants grow. The seed, in a favorable condition of the

soil, puts its root downward, to fruit upward later on. The bear best condition demands humas to make plant flesh, mineral matter, to turnish fibre, glazing and tubing to retain solids in solution, and carry in water all particles that are requisite and necessary to their own The prevailing opinion was that the places in the plant structures, drawn by the rays of the sun. Hence the first law given to man by Moses, in Genesia "Let the earth bring forth grass, herbbearing seed (weeds), trees bearing fruit, whose seed is in itself." It was so, and God saw it was good. "Nature absorbs a vacuum." Animals hate bare ground. Many farmers believe that plants breathe. They cannot without lungs. To respire, to inhale and exhale air, hence to live. The action of sunshine on the leaves of plants is to draw moisture out of them, through the the plant's structure, directly from

During the past summer, hundreds of trees on our farms, in shallow soils, dried up, and died for lack of moisture in the earth, within the reach of their

In the dry countries of Iowa the meadows and pastures now are very bare ground. Hence half the number of cattle for the next summer pasture will be the wisest policy for profitable results. "Grass enough for two cows, but one cow on." In evergreen and deciduous trees, the leaves that lack sunshine soon die. A picket fence will destroy plant leaves and branches in its shadow. During the past summer in sunshine with moisture the plant growths were prolific. On the lawn, all trees overshadowed in part, all day long, the shaded part died, while those parts shone on at some time in the day lived and made a healthy growth. The sun can draw moisture out of plants, but never drive it into them.

Richard Baker.

Pastures.

I have several pastures of five acres to 200 acres. I keep no certain number in each pasture, but change according to season and the amount of stock on hand. Usually try to keep each kind of stock by itself, and change about so as to give a variety of feed. Sometimes have to keep horses, sheep and cattle in same pastures, but think horses and sheep do best, and cattle with hogs if necessary to mix them. \$5. Cattle do not do well with sheep, nor horses with hogs. Part of my pastures are wild grass, part are fed into June and blue-grass, and part are old timothy meadows run into June grass. Tame pastures are black loam and sandy with clay subsoil. Wild pastures are mucky loam. Often feed cows fodder, straw and damaged hay on pastures near barns. Sometimes put barnyard manure on pasture if no other place is available. Like both trees and sheds in pasture and barns for winter. Have no ponds, but running stream in open ditches and windmills with tanks. Am compelled to have both tile and open ditches. Prefer tile. Would sow several kinds of those adapted to soil and climate. Have some rail, some five board, some barb-wire and some woven wire. Prefer woven wire five O. Dinwiddle,

Lake Co., Ind.

Illinois Horticultural Convention

(From Farmers' Review.) The fourteenth annual convention of the Illinois Horticultural society was held at Kankakee recently.

In reviewing the fruit lists for Illinois a discussion arose on the protection of fruit trees from rodents. Various methods were advocated, among them being fish oil and axle grease. There was, however, danger of using these too much, especially on young trees. Instances were given where such treatment had resulted in the death of the trees. Trees ten years old would not be harmed by the treatment. An apple grower said he knew of an orchard of 2,000 young trees that La moderately large tree, say four, five had been killed by using too much oil.

Mr. Williams had been using for twelve years a paint made of soap, tar, sulphur and lime. He put it on the trees with a common paint brush. It left in such widely different spheres, makes a thorough glaze and will destroy one the wife of the conquerer, the other | every insect. He believes also that this the wife of the conquered, should come paint has the tendency to protect from after long years from the west and the sun-scald. The little lime in it, when south to live in New York. Strangest the dry weather comes, turns the mass of all is the fact that they are warm to a grayish color that throws off the all roots projecting beyond it, and fill rays of the sun and thus keeps the bark

of the tree from cracking. One man that had tried tarred paper thought there was great danger from shock caused by cutting in root and top. using this, as it was not taken off early and may be dug up and transplanted enough in the spring, in which case the tar from the paper works into the tree. He had tried paper made, out of felt, and untarred, and found this or break. It takes a metal expert to to work very well, if it were but taken uses strong mustin, putting it on every fall and taking it off every spring. He had tried this now for three years.

> sertain that the rabbits would let the pany to construct along their line of trees alone if they only had enough of Fout erf5s which will hold \$50,000 other things to eat. He had been set-

ARE NOTED BEAUTIES. has been considered for more than a SOME RICH WIDOWS. She has long been an invalid and never FARM AND GARDEN. But there had adways been about his geometric than a solution of all SOME RICH WIDOWS. place some brushwood or trees for them to work on ... The scattering of MATTERS OF INTEREST TO some kind of graifi. on the ground would serve to keep them away from the trees.

Mr. Augustine suggested that there must be different varieties of wild rabbits, for the kind that lived in his vicinity began to gnaw the trees as early as

July. Mr. Gilbert protects his treps by using only common wrapping paper, such as a can be obtained in any grocery or dry goods store. He tears these papers into strips eight inches wide. These he wraps around the tree on the bias; beginning near the ground, and stopping twenty luches above it, where he ties the paper.

A discussion grose on the value of the yellow transparent for 'commercial orchards. Some believed it a mistake to plant largely of this variety on account of its poor keeping qualities. However, when in good shape, it sells readily, and men from Southern Illinois expressed great faith in its commercial value.

Much time was devoted to the discussion of the efficiency of spraying, and successes and failures were reported. failures were due to ignorance in doing the work.

Question. How many have experimented with spraying mixtures?

Twenty-seven replied affirmatively. Question.-How many recommend

Thirty-five votes were east for It, and none against it.

The growing of small fruits was disussed, and the growing of strawberries in hills came up. While hill culture gives large, fine berries, yet growers on a large scale do not follow it, as

it does not pay for the extra trouble. The question of fertilizers was discussed at length. The most important point developed was that the extensive use of barnvard manure made it possible for the soil to use a greater mass of chemical fertilizers than if it were not used at all. Thus in the neighborhood of large cities the market gardeners are enabled to use immense quantities of commercial fertilizers because they also use immense quantities of barnyard manure.

Mr. Morrill, of Michigan, spoke on the marketing of fruit. The first requisite is to have something desirable to market. He could not tell a man how to market undesirable fruit. The great necessity with farmers is to learn how to co-operate in the sale of goods. The co-operative organizations have largely failed for the reason that there seemed a jealousy against any man being paid to look after the work. He believed the time to be approaching when farmers would use more business-like methods.

The superintendent of the insane asylum at Kankakee spoke on the great success of irrigation at that place. The water for the irrigation works is pumped by steam engines that can supply from 100,000 to 200,000 gallons per day. The cost for this pumping is only three-tenths of a cent per thousand gallons. During the last season they had raised vegetables worth over \$6,000, By a vote of the society the life membership fee was reduced from \$20 to

The election of officers resulted in the following choice: President Mr. Goodrich; vice-president, Lem Small; secretary, H. M. Dunlap; treasurer, Ar-

thur Bryant. The next annual meeting will be beld

at Springfield. William Gould spoke on the cultivation of grapes. He plants 8x8 or 7x9, which gives about 700 vines to the

Sulphur for Sheep .- The American Sheep Breeder says: While sulphur is indispensable for sheep, as furnishing one of the important elements of the fleece, it must be given in such a way as to be available for this purpose. It must be in the food. It cannot be given in the crude form, in which it is not a food, but an active medicine, producing a laxative action on the bowels and an excessive excretion through the skin. It is this which makes it useful as an antidote to all kinds of parasites, the sulphur thus passing through the skin being extremely offensive to all insects. But its action on the skin is to open the pores and thus make the animal more subject to changes of the weather, and especially to injury by rains. It is thus not desirable to give sulphur as food or nutriment except in the food, such as white mustard or any other plant of the turnip and cabbage tribe.

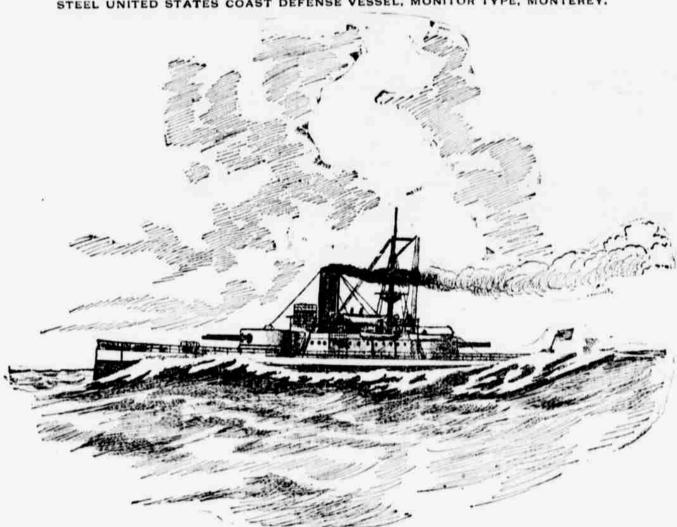
ing gives this method, and we can certify to its being a good one: We prefer doing this in the spring, and would prepare for it now. If you want to move or even six inches in diameter of trunk. next spring, head in its top now all you think ought to be done at planting time, then mark a ring on the ground around and four, five, six or more feet away from the stem, the distance away . depending on the size of the tree. Now, along, but outside of this ring mark, dig a narrow trench say three feet deep, the object being to cut away up the trench at once with the same soil that came out of it. By spring the tree will have fairly recovered from the with fair chances of success,

Transplanting Large Trees.-Garden-

the milfidnaire packer, is making arrangements to crib an enormous off early enough in the season. He now amount of corn in lowa this year. He is building cribs all along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and, has arranged with the Des Moines; Mr. Burnhardt expressed himself as Northern and Western railway combushels of corn. The road already has

Armour Buying Corn .- P.D. Armour,

STEEL UNITED STATES COAST DEFENSE VESSEL, MONITOR TYPE, MONTEREY.



Speed, 13.6 knots. Dimensions-Length on water line, 256 feet; beam, inches; turrets, forward, 8 inches; aft, Built by Union iron works, San Fran-59 feet; draft, 15 feet 4 inches; dis-

placement, 4,084 tons. Two propellers, driven by vertical triple expansion engines. Horse power, 5,244. Coal ca- ondary battery, six 6-pound rapid fire with the North Atlantic squadron. holomew's school, where so many of

She is a handsome blond of medium height and graceful, rounded figure. In no city of America is there more Her eyes are of that beautiful, mild blue that has inspired many a pen to poesy, and her sweet face is framed

with a wealth of golden hair. Miss Smith has traveled much in the East and has made an especial study of the art of painting. She is very clever with the brush, and she speaks French fluently. Rumors of her engagement to a prominent young business man of Cincinnati are abroad, but the lovers have not yet made the interesting announcement.

A Knocker of Gold.

At Ottford, in Kent, there was formerly a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury. Wolsey is said to have held his court there. It was but a small place, and is now a farm house, picturesque enough, and olden, but exhibiting no special signs of prosperity. The other day, however, this little incident happened: The farmer sent for a carpenter to do some odd jobs about the house, and, among other things, to mend the knocker. The man took it off and said, after a close examination of it: "Do you know what this knocker is made of?" "Why, brass, I suppose," "No, it is pure gold." And it was. Think of the years that that western metropolis has reason to feel rich prize has hung at the mercy of entitled to a distinguished place in any every tramp! A parallel case is that gallery of womanly grace, for its types of the great globes on the pillars of of loveliness need no expression of the summer palace gates at Peking. commendation. They are distinctive which "the barbarians," both French and speak for themselves. St. Louis and English, concluded to be of some lost one of her unmarried belies re- base metal and left them untouched.

Vanity speaks for itself.

would have scarcely known all you ever lacked "That's

pacity, 236 tons. Armor-Sides, 13 guns. Crew, 19 officers, 172 men. 712 inches; barbettes, forward, 14 cisco, Cal. Keel laid in 1889; launched Inches; aft, 111/2 inches. Armament - April 28, 1891. Went into commission Main battery, two 12-inch rifles; sec- Feb. 13, 1893. She is now doing duty

garet Louise home, which she has given | Madison avenue are world famous,

of people.

to the self-sustaining women and girls of the country. Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon is the youngest of all the society widows. She Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the presiis only 28 and is as fair to look upon as | dent of the confederate states. Mrs. when, five years ago, she came from the west and won the heart of the popular young cotillon leader. Mrs. Cannon was Miss Elizabeth Thompson and she inherited a good many millions from

the Brush estate of electric light fame. Just a few blocks up 5th avenue from



MRS. LE GRAND CANNON.

handsomest widow in New York society, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, who was Cora Smith of New Orleans. Mrs. Colgate is tall, slender and graceful, with an exquisitely modeled head and a face good to look upon.

She has not long passed 39 and has \$8,000,000 to add to the fortune of her beautiful face. Mrs. Ward McAllister will continue

to make her home in this busy city but offered to give thirty acres of land in ting out trees for twenty-five years and cribs with a capacity of. 1,000,000 few will benefit by her presence, for Randolph county, W. Va., for a Con- had never had any trouble from rabbits bushels. - Ex. hers is one of the faces we never see. | federate soldiers' hor

A nephew of Stonewall Jackson has

different actions before finished.

Two of the most interesting widows

in New York are Mrs. Ulysses Grant,

wife of the great northern leader, and

Grant owns a magnificent home on the

fashionable west side, near Riverside

park. The halls, parlors and libraries

are filled with reminders of the dis-

tinguished general. There are battle

pictures hung with tattered old flags,

busts in bronze and marble and wonder-

ful gifts from all sorts and conditions

Mrs. Davis lives with her daughter,

Miss Winnie Davis, at one of the fash-

ionable hotels on 5th avenue. Here she

receives with old-fashioned southern

hospitality the flower of northern and

southern chivalry. It seems strange

that these two women, whom the war

personal friends and spend much of

Gold Aluminum Collar Buttons.

being placed on the market. It is made

out of one piece of metal (no solder be-

ing used), and is warranted not to bend

tell the difference between the button

and a genuine gold one, and the gold

aluminum button is guaranteed not to

blacken linen. The button is made

by a machine and passes through nine

A collar button of gold aluminum is

GEORGIA W. GHENT.

their time together.

measily anticipation of authorities are has decided as 28.

uneasily anticipating