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NUMBER 17.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

MOST STYLISH TYPES OF WINTER WRAPS.

To the Woman Who Isn't Covetous the Furrier's This Season is a Delightful Place to Visit—Great Assortment of Cloaks, Jackets and Capes.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.
New York correspondence.

O the woman who isn't covetous the furrier's at this season will be a delightful place, a veritable fairy grotto, only instead of the lining of precious stones that the story books tell about there is an array of fuzzy wonders, a great proportion of them quite as impossible or ordinary in mortal mines of gems in possession as the wonder story. A year ago the comparison could have been carried still further, for then on every hand there were rows upon rows of hideous heads to serve in the mental picture as the dreadful dragons of the resident bogey man. But the fashion of trimming garments with heads is departing. It may be said to have already gone so far as to have "turned tail" to observers, for where last year rows of heads with their gleaming, bead eyes were grouped, this season the finish comes in quite as free a use of tails. These are in all sizes and all furs, are put on all manner of garments, being even applied to hats algrette-wias.

Just right, six jackets will be found to one cape or pelerine. The cut of the jacket is very like that of the more democratic cloth, and there is small comfort for the owner of a sealskin coat in the style of two years ago. It must be recut and made over to something like the jacket of the next picture, and a bill will result that will make a sealskin seem far from an unalloyed joy. The jacket of this picture was found in black astrakhan. Its moderately long basques were rippled in back, it was double-breasted, and had large revers and full sleeves. Its buttons were handsome black pearl, and a tiny muff that matched the jacket was carried. The size of this muff is a challenge to the fashions, which demand muffs of bolster size, but as an accompaniment of such a jacket its newness

will be advertised, and, indeed, a muff of moderate size is much more likely to suggest the holdover from last year. Where tails revel in triumph is on collars. A cat-o-nine tails with fur suitable for making wrappings for women's throats would be a valuable species just now, but one animal of that sort wouldn't come much nearer making a fashionable collar than one swallow does to making a summer. The sort displayed in the third picture is just the thing, and its fellows are selling like hot cakes. Lucky is the woman who finds one among her Christmas gifts, for not even a sealskin jacket of the latest cut is more assertive of right up-to-date-ness than is this sort of a neck protector. This one is worn over a cape of mordore velvet that is trimmed with a deep collar of cream lace, and that is lined with white satin. The fur collar is detachable and may be worn with any cape or jacket.

Following this in the illustrations there is a dainty fichu cape of black silk velvet, whose pointed ends meet at the waist. It is trimmed with a handsome chinchilla collar and is lined with white brocade. It is supplied with invincible hooks and eyes so that it fastens warmly in front. Capes of this general sort frequently illustrate the present liking for combining two

and many of them are quite as artificial as last season's heads, which is the same as saying that they are utterly impossible in nature. A liberal application of these ornaments proves that the garment thus trimmed is of this season's make, but the trick is already thrice overdone in some capes and coats, and when a change finally comes from it these tails will stamp the garment they trim as hopelessly last season's. Even now the garment that is free from such dangling ornaments possesses a distinct character of its own that will commend it. A cape is shown next the fact that does just this from the material that suggests the old-fashioned pelerine. This type of garment in the very shape that was worn forty years ago is now revived, but it affords no more warmth for our backs than it did for our grandmothers' and from the standpoint of utility is not worth much praise. It is unquestionably stylish, however, and in the form here shown, which includes a cape that will protect the back, it is much improved. It is made of sable and is lined with imitation ermine. Its tabs reach nearly to the bottom of the dress, and at the top there is a high wired collar. The muff carried is of sable to match the wrap.

STAMPED WITH DAME FASHION'S "O. K." SORTS OF FURS. Thus a chinchilla collar like this one will top a seal cape, or will be replaced thereon by one of Persian lamb. Such garments are very elegant, and in most cases bring the highest of prices. One need not be told that a black silk velvet jacket of the latest fashionable cut can be handsomely trimmed with fur, but the final picture shows one of the prettiest possible ways of doing it. The revers and turned down collar are of ermine, the jacket having fitted back, ripple basque and box front. Its right side laps over and is fastened with buffalo horn buttons, a corresponding row coming down the other side. White brocade satin is used for lining. Buttons of this shape in buffalo horn are put on seal jackets this year and there must be button-holes in the fur, too, for the cord loops formerly used are of the gloomily unfashionable past. Copyright, 1895.

The Ruling Passion. The sufferer slowly raised his eyelids. "Where am I?" he asked. "You were run into by another bicyclist," answered the attendant. "Later, when he was about to breathe his last, he asked in a touching manner: 'What was the name of his machine?'"

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

The Farm as an Investment Brings Better Returns than Many Business Transactions—A Serviceable Hoisting Device—Farm Notes.

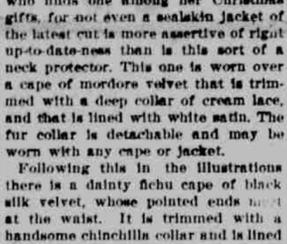
A Hoisting Device. The accompanying illustration represents a simple device which is of great service when butchering. The uprights a and b are 4x4's, or ordinary post timber 10 to 12 feet long. They are set into the ground two or three feet, five feet apart. To the tops of these fasten e f with bolts or spikes. Place c and d in position, secure the upper ends at e and f, and set the lower ends firmly in



HOISTING DEVICE.

the ground. For h use an old shaft or a piece of hard wood and fasten it to c and d as indicated in the illustration. Attach one end of the two ropes x and y to h and run them through the pulleys attached to the crosspiece e f. Fasten these ropes to the hind legs of the animal to be lifted. If one rope and a gambrel is preferred, attach it to the middle of h and run through a pulley at m. Two ropes are preferable. By this apparatus one man can lift the heaviest carcass. A wagon box bottom side up may be placed between a and b for a platform.—American Agriculturist.

Entrance to a Walk. Many homes are approached by sidewalks across the lawn or yard to the side or back door. Where these walks enter the grounds it is possible to arrange shrubbery in a way to make the entrance artistically effective. The



ARTISTIC GATEWAY.

chief point to be borne in mind is that the gateway should be flanked on either side by shrubbery or small trees. The path should also curve as it enters one's grounds, and if the shrubbery is carried along a little way on the outer side of the path, the entrance will be hidden entirely from the grounds—a very attractive feature.

The Farm as an Investment. Those who complain that the farm doesn't pay would often find that after summing up the situation that the showing is not so bad after all, as compared with business in the city, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. Secretary Morton, in his annual report, illustrates the point by supposing a transfer of \$4,000 agriculturally invested in each average farm of 137 acres, with stock, tools, etc., to be the choicest Wall street investment. Risk that money in railroad first mortgage bonds, in bank stocks, or in any other alleged safe security which may be found a favorite among shylocks, brokers, plutocrats, monopolists, money-power manipulators and multi-millionaires, and if it returns 6 per cent, it is a remarkably profitable investment in the eyes of capitalists. Therefore, \$240 is the annual income.

Follow the transfer of the farm money with that of the farm family to urban residence. Now, with the same labor in the city or village, asks the Secretary, can they attain by hard work every day in the year, adding their wages to the \$240 income, as much of independence, wholesome living and real comfort as the same amount of money in the land and the same hands and hands working on the soil generously and healthfully bestowed upon them, in the sweet quiet of a home, amid flowers, trees, fruits and abundance, on the farm?

The Value of the Silo. The next thing we had to learn was how to grow what was to be put into it. We had the corn in drills, using two and one-half bushels of seed to the acre, and getting weakly, sickly stalks that a storm would knock flat, says the Philadelphia Ledger. This, as I have said, we at first cut green, but the second year we let it get a little more mature, and we found we had done well, as it was better. Our next lesson was that a half bushel of seed was better than the five times as much we had been using, and, with more space between the rows and hills, it gave us more pro-

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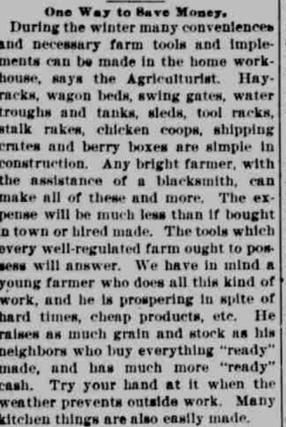
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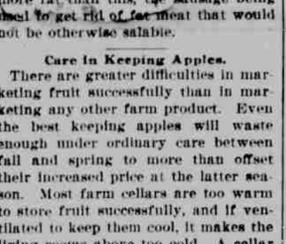
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TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

Woman's rights seem to have become bloomers and everything else. An unknown man who jumped into Niagara Falls the other day left a note behind saying: "Everybody has been very good to me." Which shows that even kindness may be misplaced.

The unexpected appearance of two spirit faces in a photograph taken by an honest photographer of Undine, Mo., is somewhat alarming. If the people on the other side are thus to come into photograph plates anywhere and at any time, the man who passed out with the latter owing him ten or twenty dollars may make himself visible. With such a prospect there is no aliter who can "look pleasant."

The popular estimate of Hetty Green's fortune ranges from twenty millions to one hundred of dollars. Almost everything she has touched has turned into cash, but probably she has never made a luckier investment than when, in 1877, she foreclosed a mortgage for one hundred thousand dollars on some Chicago real estate. This property is now worth three millions of dollars. Nearly all the current stories of Mrs. Green's exceeding thrift have some basis of truth, though many are exaggerated. She once said, though, to a lady while passing Belmont's: "Well, I've got my lunch in my pocket; where are you going to get yours?"

Prof. Max Muller has been trying to ascertain the relative number of the adherents of Christianity, Buddhism and Mohammedanism, but finds the task an impossible one so far as literal accuracy is concerned. The most that can safely be said is that the Christians and the Buddhists each number something over 400,000,000, and the Mohammedans about half as many. "But," he observes, "I attach very little value to such statistics, still less to the conclusions drawn from them, as truth is not settled by majorities"; and he quotes the remark of Frederick Maurice when told that in his views about eternal punishment he was in a minority: "I have often been in a minority in this life, and I hope I shall be so in the next."

The Paris Figaro regrets that American summer tourists lately are evincing a preference for London. The Figaro estimates the number who went to Europe last summer at from 150,000 to 200,000. Of these, the Figaro finds that very few stayed for any length of time in Paris, but that most of them, after a few weeks, went back to London. Since the new hotels have been built in London of late years, Americans find themselves very comfortable there, and inasmuch as they can speak the language it is more agreeable for them than in Paris. The Figaro speaks of this with a tender melancholy, and says that "it is regrettable." It states that each American tourist last year spent, on the average, 5,000 francs, or \$1,000. If 150,000 of them spent only \$500, that would make \$75,000,000 francs. The Figaro thinks that Paris is not getting its due share.

Since the creation of the Department of Agriculture, which was designed for the enlightenment of the farmers of the republic, the experts who do the bureau work have by degrees become classified into various sections, the purpose of which seems to be to introduce as many "ologies" on the farm as we are accustomed to see in the curriculum of high school girls. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture fairly bristles with them. We find among the list vegetable pathology, pomology, entomology, ornithology, mammalogy and agrostology. Such hard names one would think are well calculated to stun an old-fashioned farmer. One of the names, at least, agrostology, would be a puzzler even for the Vassar girl if the report did not inform us that the division is "devoted to the investigation of grasses and forage plants and experiments in the culture of our native species." There is nothing like book learning for farmers. We ought to expect a great deal from a function of government with such an imposing name as "agrostology."

No human being who has a heart accessible to pity and indignation can read the story lately told of the burial of the victims of a massacre in Armenia without finding himself overmastered by both sentiments. Seventy or eighty victims—men, women and children, piled promiscuously together—were borne to the little cemetery of their co-religionists, through crowds of jeering and hooting Turks, and were thrown down at the gate to await the permission for burial. First came a crowd of revilers, who spat upon the corpses, and insulted the dead, and these were followed by vagabonds who set upon the bodies and stripped them of every vestige of clothing. After these numerous outrages an army of the town notified an Armenian soldier to take with him a few other trainees, were clasped, audible and unexpressed,

bury the bodies. In order that he might go with safety the Government was compelled to furnish him a strong escort of Turkish soldiery, and, guarded by these troops, the men were able to dig a huge trench, in which the bodies were piled, and were then covered over while the lonely priest murmured the prayers of the church. No Turks attempted to apologize for the massacre, nor considered it otherwise than the result of a spontaneous and justifiable outburst of the popular temper.

The death of George Augustus Sala removed a unique and brilliant personage from the world of literature and journalism. He was pre-eminently a self-made man, coming up out of poverty, and eventually becoming a man of the world of extraordinary and varied accomplishments. He began life in an atmosphere of art, his mother having been a musician and actress of considerable reputation. His earlier tastes inclined him to the profession of art. During his youth he had experienced a miniature painter, scene painter, modeler and designer, etcher, engraver and illustrator of books. It may have been in the latter capacity that he was induced to turn his attention to literature. In any event, he soon began fugitive literary work, writing special articles for newspapers and magazines, which at last attracted attention and led to his association with Dickens in the Household Words, afterwards with Thackeray in the Cornhill Magazine, and subsequently in his editorship of Temple Bar. His success also made for him a permanent place as a newspaper correspondent, in which capacity he gained a reputation that was world-wide, and an acquaintance with all the prominent men of his time. During his career he also found time to write some books, but they do not compare in interest with his correspondence and short sketches for periodicals. He had a knowledge of the world, keenness of observation, an artistic temperament, a light touch, and a brilliancy of style which admirably fitted him for work of this kind, and in it few of his contemporaries excelled him. He began life, as already said, in the direst poverty, but for many years he had commanded his own price for his work.

The result of Great Britain's peremptory demand upon the Chinese Government is a signal illustration of the potency of threats of force when directed against the Oriental empire. The British powers, after waiting for the due consideration of their request for redress of the Chinese outrages, collected their warships within ominously easy reach of the Chinese ports and announced that, unless their terms were immediately complied with, a "demonstration" would be made on China's coast. The response to this demand was almost immediate. China consents practically to all the demands of Great Britain and offers promptly to degrade Viceroy Liu and punish the perpetrators of the outrages. Liu is one of the adornments of the vicious system of officialism which comprises China's governing power. Like the other potentates who, under the imperial government, have control of the different provinces of China, he governs his district without much sense of accountability to any one. The weak imperial government is powerless to maintain anything like official decency and order in its various subordinate states, and Liu, it seems, is but one of the worst of these offenders. He stands for a type of Chinese official corruption, and that he is in league with the worst elements in Chinese society seems to be unquestioned. That the imperial authorities have been stirred up to take action in his case and degrade him is the best proof of the wholesome effectiveness of the drastic measures taken by Great Britain. So long as there was a chance that Great Britain would consent to parley and bandy words, the Manchu rulers were quite indifferent whether those responsible for the outrages were punished or not. It was the sign of an intention to use physical force, if need be, that called them to terms.

Monastery of La Trappe. The famous monastery of La Trappe, in Northern France, has made a wonderful innovation in the severe rules of the order. The Trappists live under the most rigid discipline of any monastic order, and, in fact, are quite dead to the world. But their new abbey church has been consecrated at Soligny, and in honor of the occasion the monastery was thrown open to visitors for ten days, ending last Sunday. Even women were admitted, although for six centuries no female foot had ever crossed the monastery threshold save on two occasions—the visit of Louis XIV. and his queen and of Louis Philippe with Queen Marie Amelie. Indeed, La Trappe, with its rigid silence, was scarcely recognizable, for a perfect fair was held outside and a gorgeous dinner was given to the guests on the consecration day. The monks, who never touch meat, were allowed the unheard-of luxury of an egg with their dinner of vegetables.—Exchange.

Great Population. A great population of pulling muscus of a with a barful roar made a sound at his. Boone, the lion's keeper, was shot by and shot the animal, killing him almost instantly.

TAILS THAT ARE FIRST IN FASHIONABLENESS. and sable may be used to trim the hat, if desired, but its wide-spreading bows proclaim it as of the latest. Among the fur garments that are fashionable enough to be considered