The Senate on Thursday listened to a debate on the Philippines between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Pettigrew, the former urging full publicity on all matters connected with the issue and the latter bitterly attacking the administration. Heard Mr. Stewart in opposition to the currency reform bill. Passed the bill conferring additional authority upon the director of the census. Passed the bill increasing to $2,500,000 the limit of cost of the new Indianapolis public building. Adjourned to Monday. The House was not in session.

The Senate held no session on Friday. In the House Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) presented for immediate consideration a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of nine members to investigate the relations of the Secretary of the Treasury with certain New York national banks and the transactions relative to the sale of the New York custom house. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) objected on the ground that the resolution should go through the box in the regular way. He then asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) objected. Adjourned until Monday.

The Senate spent most of the day Monday in debate on various Philippine resolutions. Opening speech made by Mr. Bacon. Mr. Pettigrew concluded his speech begun last week, vigorously attacking the administration. Mr. Wolcott replied, scoring Dakota Senator. Consideration of financial bill then resumed. Mr. Rawlins spoke in opposition to measure. In the House Mr. Cannon (Ill.), from committee on appropriations, reported urgent deficiency appropriation bill and gave notice he would call it up for consideration Tuesday. Resolution adopted calling upon Secretary of State for information relative to status of the agree- between Great Britain and United States which prevented United States from building, arming or maintaining more than one war vessel upon great lakes. Rest of day devoted to consideration of District of Columbia business.

The Senate on Tuesday received a petition from Mr. Cullom, signed by 3,200 colored persons in Illinois, asking Congressional action to protect negroes from lynching. By a vote of 41 to 20 laid on the table Mr. Pettigrew's amendment to Mr. Hoar's Philippine resolution calling for the instructions to the peace commission. Heard Mr. McLaurin in opposition to the financial bill and in advocacy of conferring authority upon State banks to issue circulating notes. The House devoted the day to debate on the item appropriating $150,000 for rural free mail delivery contained in the urgent deficiency bill, and listened to an attack on Secretary Gage by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and his defense by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois.

The Senate agreed on Wednesday to take final vote on gold standard bill Feb. 15. Passed Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry regarding conduct of Philippine war as substitute for similar pending resolutions. Adopted resolution offered by Mr. Hale as to seizure of flour by British authorities, but only after spirited debate and after resolution had been materially amended. The House decided by vote of 174 to 138 that census bill reported by Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) was privileged. Mr. Barney (Wis.), from the committee on appropriations, reported pension appropriation bill. Passed urgency deficiency bill.

Odds and Ends.

Salem Mason, 108, colored, is dead, Nashville, Tenn.

Several stores, Cleveland, Tenn., burned. Loss $35,000.

Thomas Peck was killed in a row at Sweetwater, Tenn.

Zinc trust is said to be forming with $100,000,000 capital.

Thieves got $1,500 at Pollard Bros.' store, Newburne, Ala.

James Crocker's store, Huntsville, Ala., burned. Loss $7,000.

Engineer Calloway was killed in a wreck, Clarendon, Texas.

Thread manufacturers have advanced prices 10 cents a dozen spools.

Society of ethical culture in New York has begun a crusade against vice.

Chas. Yocum, Harrodsburg, Ky., accidentally shot and killed his wife.

Sousa's band will attend the Paris exposition as the official American band.

Cunningham & Co.'s sugar estate burned at Sugarland, Texas. Loss $90,000.

Indian leaders are said to want to send troops to the Cape to fight against the Boers.

Henry Oppenheimer, 19, New York, leaped from a burning building and was killed.

Geo. M. Settle, dry goods merchants, Paris, Texas, has failed. Liabilities $90,000.

Smooth thief relieved Sam Johnson, a Cincinnati truck farmer, of $4,000 in Spanish war bonds.

Paterson, N. J., will erect a $15,000 bronze statue, life size, of the late Vice-President Hobart.

Wm. Baldwin, 23, drowned at Newport, Ky. He was the champion bag puncher of Kentucky.

New municipal buildings at Norwich, England, are proposed by the corporation at a cost of £100,000.

Britain gains £266,500 a year from the little tax which falls on patent medicines, pills, liver cures and ointments.

In Santiago in the better class of houses, the bedsteads are surrounded with a close kind of netting, beginning at the floor and gathered at the top. This is intended as a protection against tarantulas.

Mexico and China have completed at Washington a general treaty of trade, navigation and immigration.

Negro woman and her two children were found dead from smallpox in Chatham County, North Carolina.

Abraham K. Lefever, a prominent Lancaster County, Pa., farmer, died after terrible suffering, with hydrophobia.

The Council of Jewish Women will hold its second triennial meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, from March 4 to 11, 1900.

Bubonic plague is said to have made its appearance in Noumea, capital of the French penal colony of New Caledonia.

Since March 10 of last year New Jersey has enrolled corporations that represent a face stock value of $4,403,400,000.

Two intoxicated men on horseback, near Scipio, I. T., shot into a house with a Winchester, instantly killing Mrs. Plunkett.

Congressman Sulzer wants the birthdays of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, both in April, made national holidays.

At a recent local option Cloverport, Ky., women crowded the entrance to the sang hymns, while church ringing. The temperance

LAW MUST BE CHANGED.

Interstate Commission Makes Its Annual Report to Congress.

The thirteenth annual report of the interstate commerce commission was made to Congress at Monday's session. The report complains that although in its last report the commission made clear that the act to regulate commerce had proved defective, and that it could not be enforced, yet not a line of the statutes had been changed, and none of the burdensome conditions have been removed or modified. The commission therefore renews recommendations previously made.

The interstate commerce law now is unsatisfactory because railroads can charge whatever they please for their services, and no single classification of freights can be established. Vast schemes of railway control are now in process of consummation, and a vast centralization of railroad properties is under way, yet there is no public authority which can efficiently control them. Whatever evils that may result are without remedy. Among the noteworthy facts of general interest is the remarkable increase during the year in the volume of railroad business. Gross and net revenues of railroads have grown, and the number of railroad failures has been greatly reduced. This also diminishes the frequency of those practices which are made criminal misdemeanors by the statutes.

Carriers have made substantial increases in the scale of their charges. They made these advances without giving the shippers an opportunity to be heard. Many complaints have been made, but under the existing conditions the railroads are free to make rates as they choose. Published tariffs have been disregarded, although some shippers who failed to receive unlawful concessions were driven out of business. The commission cannot punish these criminal infractions of the law. Unlawful practices have been less general, however, because of the promises to observe tariffs made by presidents of the railroads to the commissioners.

The subject of safety appliances is discussed at some length in the report. When the train brake comes into general use, the commissioners say, the number of those killed or injured by falling from trains will be greatly reduced. The train will then be under the control of the engineer, and the men will not be obliged to walk on the running boards or over the tops of cars for braking.

Reports from 691 railroads, covering 185,245 miles, show large increase of earnings over those of the year before. The dividends declared are also much larger.

ALL CALLED TO ARMS.

Kruger Asks Every Able-Bodied Burgher to March to the Front.

President Kruger has issued a proclamation calling upon burghers to take up arms and march to the front. He has also sent out a circular to the Boer generals, commandants, and burghers urging them to trust in the Lord and to show energy in the war against the British. He says:

"Through the blessing of the Lord our great cause has been carried to such a point that with energy we may expect a successful issue. Read Psalm xxxiii. The enemy have fixed their faith on Psalm lxxxii. Do not forget the enemy. Create devastation wherever you go in Cape Colony. They seize, sell, or destroy the goods of the Africanders. In the Free State they lay waste farms."

President Kruger likens the destructiveness of the British to an attack of the devil on Christ's church, and says:

"I am searching the entire Bible and can find no other way possible than that adopted by us. We must continue to fight in the name of the Lord."

The Volksstem makes a suggestion that the entire gold-mining industry of the Transvaal should be destroyed beyond the possibility of remedy the instant the British cross the border.

Psalm 33 is the well-known hymn of praise to the Lord for his goodness, beginning: "Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous." Psalm 83 is the song of Asaph, in which occurs the verse: "They have said, 'Come and let us cut them off from being a nation.'"

EVERY CASE FATAL.

No Recoveries Among Victims of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu.

Up to date twenty-two deaths have occurred in Honolulu from the bubonic plague. Practically every case so far has proved fatal. About 2,000 people have been removed from the infected quarter and are now herded in quarantine camps. The council of state has appropriated $20,000 for a garbage crematory and $250,000 with which to put the city in sanitary condition and guard against the spread of the plague.

New cases of the plague are constantly appearing at points distant from the original center of infection, showing that the germs of the disease have been widely scattered. No passengers are allowed to depart until they have spent ten days in quarantine, under direction of the United States consul general. Incoming steamers cannot put any passengers ashore, nor can any one board them. Freight is carried to the steamers in lighters, and no vessel comes near to the wharves. A shotgun quarantine has been established on the island of Kauai, and no vessel or passenger is allowed to land.

The removal of the quarantine restrictions on Chinatown just before Christmas is thought to have been responsible for the fresh outbreak of the disease.

Telegraphic Brevities.

European officers are constantly joining the Boer forces.

George Gallagher and Nellie Walsh, New York, were killed by gas.

A German general will be asked to reorganize the army of Greece.

The cost of the ocean cables so far constructed exceeds $250,000,000.

Chicago Northwestern University wants $2,000,000 for new buildings.

Mangie Hooker, 25, suffocated at Covington, Ky., from a lamp exploding.

Cars of American pattern have been adopted for Paris underground electric road.

The breweries of Milwaukee and Chicago made during the past year 643,000 barrels of beer.

In the sixteen years ended July 1, 1899, there landed at New York, 476,149 Irish persons.

A broker asserts that the Christmas tips in Wall street amount annually to nearly $500,000.

"Optical telegraphy," an Italian invention, has been adopted for testing in the Mexican army.

All the prisoners in the Wooster (Ohio) jail escaped the other night. Lock was picked.

Seventeen of the large laundry concerns in Chicago have combined, with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

North Carolina Pine Association has booked lumber $1 a 1,000 feet, making an advance of $3 in the past year.

Said that Emperor William will proceed with four warships to Havre in the and make a visit to Paris.

Sam Sachel, a farmer, while hunting near Saint Matthew's, S. C., accidentally shot and killed his only child, 8 years old.

IOWA HORSES ARE FASTEST.

Hawkeye State Has Produced Some of the World's Greatest Champions.

In the breeding and development of fast trotters, Iowa has kept in the front rank. Of the 402 pacers and trotters that have since 1883 been credited with a mark of 2:10 or better the horse farms and speed tracks of the Hawkeye State have furnished a total of 32, says the Sioux City Journal.

In this honor list of thirty-two famous horses there isn't an animal of which the Iowa horse lover may not well feel proud, and the achievements of this State's representatives in the horse world have won them wide fame. In the trotting division of the list Alix is at the head, with a record of 2:03¾. Among the pacers Strathberry and Fidol are at the top, with records of 2:04½. The complete list is as follows:

TROTTERS.

Alix, b. m., by Patronage, champion of the world	2:03¾
Onoqua, b. m., by Keeler	2:08¼
Eliorce, ch. m., by Axtell	2:08½
Lockheart, b. h., by Nutwood	2:08½
Allerton, b. h., by Jay Bird	2:09¼
Countess Eva, b. m., by Norval	2:09¼
Pilatus, ch. h., by Onward	2:09¼
Gayton, b. h., by Allerton	2:09¼
Sarah S., b. m., by Tangent	2:09½
Alves, b. g., by Allerton	2:09½
Senator A., gr. h., by Tramp Panic	2:10

PACERS.

Strathberry, br. h., by Roseberry	2:04¼
Fidol, b. h., by Idol	2:04½
Roy Wilkes, br. h., by Adrian Wilkes	2:06½
Manager, gr. h., by Nutwood	2:06¾
Sallie Toler, b. m., by Ashland Wilkes	2:06¾
Redina, b. m., by Redwald	2:07¼
Roy the Kid, ch. g., by Abdallah Swigert	2:07¼
Bellwood A., b. m., by Bow Bells	2:07½
Bob Fitzsimmons, b. h., by Judge Norval	2:07¾
Aunty Shucks, b. m., by Hickory Nut	2:08¼
Blue Sign, b. g., by Ensign	2:08¼
Ella T., br. m., by Altamont	2:08¼
L. L. D., b. h., by Woodford Wilkes	2:08¼
Storm, blk. h., by Brown Hal	2:08½
Bert Oliver, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes	2:08¾
Royal Victor, br. h., by Ashland Wilkes	2:08¾
Royal Victor, br. h., by Roy Wilkes	2:08¾
Seal, b. g., by Notary	2:08¾
Thomas Edison, b. g., by Attorney	2:08¾
La Belle, b. m., by Lockheart	2:09
Miss Williams, b. m., by Williams	2:09¼
Don Quixote, ch. g., by Donkey John	2:10

Since the year 1883 there has been a wonderful increase in the number of horses credited with a performance of 2:10 or better. Sixteen years ago but one lonesome horse had a record as good as that and until 1890 there were but six. Then, however, the list began to grow with almost mushroom growth; in 1891 it had doubled; the next year it had more than doubled; at the present time probably 402 different performers have been given 2:10 records.

CHIMES ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

Largest Set of Bells in the Country Installed at Ames.

The largest if not the finest set of chimes in this country has been placed in the campanile erected for that purpose on the campus of the Iowa State College at Ames. The chimes were presented by E. W. Stanton, professor of mathematics. Prof. Stanton was the first one to receive a diploma from the Iowa State College. This was in 1872. He was immediately made an assistant in mathematics and soon after was given the chair in that department. He married his first assistant, who died a few years ago. The chimes were dedicated to her memory and presented by Prof. Stanton to the Iowa State College.

THE CAMPANILE.

The chimes are ten in number and each bell has engraved on it an appropriate quotation or saying. The campanile was built by the State in 1898. It is 110 feet high and is a very stable structure, being built of the very best compressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings and ornamentations and a copper dome.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

State Association Votes Down Bounty Proposition.

The annual meeting of the Iowa National Guard Association, held at Des Moines, discussed the reorganization of the militia. A legislative committee was instructed to take measures to assure that the reorganized guard shall be given equipment equal to the regular army.

A resolution was offered demanding that the State pay to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-second Iowa volunteer regiments a bounty equal to the amount expended in furnishing transportation to the Fifty-first from San Francisco to Des Moines when the regiment came home from Luzon. This was voted down unanimously. The guardsmen preferred the money be devoted to equipping the guard.

The officers elected are: President, Col. James Rush Lincoln, Ames; vice-president, Maj. A. C. Norris, Grinnell; recording secretary, Capt. F. M. Jones, Des Moines; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Maj. J. T. Hume, Des Moines.

State Items of Interest.

E. W. Mitchell, for forty years a prominent resident of Newton, is dead.

Will Prosser of Cherokee lost an arm by the accidental discharge of a gun.

John Schniede of Garner had a finger cut off while helping to move a big safe.

Business men at Lacona will erect a number of brick blocks this coming season.

Albert Sturdivant of Bonaparte died suddenly in a barber shop while waiting to be shaved.

The Iowa Central is hauling on an average thirty cars of coal a day from the Hocking mines.

Because of poor health, John Allen, aged 80 years, of Belknap, attempted suicide by hanging.

J. A. Younger, formerly of Stuart, will erect a big flour mill at Winterset. The mill will cost $8,000.

Center Point is enjoying a big revival meeting conducted by a young evangelist who formerly lived there.

The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs James Frazier of Davenport was run over and seriously injured by a delivery wagon.

The new Lewis Hotel was recently opened at McGregor and is said to be one of the finest hotels in the northeast part of the State.

The Consolidated Coal Company of Oskaloosa has purchased a tract of land eight miles north of Albia and will build a new town.

Victor Bedier, a Fifty-first Iowa boy of Leon, has just returned home from the Philippines, having made a trip around the world.

Ackley people are agitating the question of building a beet sugar factory and a public mass meeting to devise ways and means will be called soon.

The Dubuque Savings Bank is a new financial institution in which Senator Allison, Speaker Henderson and Archbishop Hennessey are stockholders.

Ice haulers at Winterset went on a strike for higher wages and as a result a teamsters' union has been organized in the town, which established a scale of $2 per day for teamsters.

ROBERTS SEEMS DOOMED.

Special House Committee Votes Against the Utah Mormon.

A vote was reached Wednesday at the meeting of the special committee of the House on the case of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah. The committee was unanimous in the question of fact, and also in the ineligibility of Roberts to hold his seat in the House. Seven of the members voted in favor of a report to the effect that the House was within its rights in stopping him at the bar of the House, and the other two favored a report that he should have first been seated and then expelled. Those who voted for the majority report are: Chairman Taylor of Ohio, Landis of Indiana, Freer of West Virginia, McPherson of Iowa, Morris of Minnesota, Republicans, and Miers of Indiana and Lanham of Texas, Democrats.

The findings on the fact are as follows:

"We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, and was at the date of his election above the age of 25 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the State of Utah.

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since their marriage, has borne him six children.

"That about 1885 he married, as his plural wife, Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of whom the last were twins, born Aug. 11, 1897.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage. Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife.

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election, and were not denied by him.

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

OUTLINES A POLICY.

President Schurman Submits Report of Philippine Commission.

Here is the plan of government proposed for the Philippines by the Philippine commission, after peace has been established:

1. An American governor to control the affairs of the entire archipelago, and to be appointed by the President.

2. An advisory council to the governor, composed of Americans and natives.

3. A legislative assembly, partly appointive and partly elective, whose acts shall be subject to the qualified veto of the governor and the absolute veto of Congress.

4. Governors to be appointed for the provinces; and the subdivision of the islands into small sections, over which Americans or educated natives will preside.

In discussing the report President Schurman of the commission said: "The motive has been taking account of the political experiences, as well as the political aspirations of the Filipinos, to devise a form of government adapted to them, so as to secure on the one hand good government and on the other to satisfy their aspirations for self-government."

The scheme of government as outlined above has been made elastic enough to enable the substitution of natives for Americans when it becomes apparent they are sufficiently well versed in self-government to properly administer public affairs with which they may be intrusted. At first they will be put in minor offices, and gradually introduced into positions of responsibility.

Denby has written an opinion on the Chinese exclusion policy; Worcester wrote of sociological and territorial matters, and Dewey has contributed a report on the strategic value of the islands, particularly pointing out the advantage of a naval station in Subig bay.

TO STOP BIG CANAL.

Motion Made at Washington for Leave to File Injunction.

The State of Missouri, represented by its Attorney General, Edward C. Crow, and B. Schnurmacher as counsel, appeared before the United States Supreme Court at Washington and moved for leave to file and present a bill of complaint against the State of Illinois and the sanitary district of Chicago, praying for a writ of injunction against the opening of the drainage canal, and also a writ of subpoena summoning the Governor of Illinois and the trustees of the canal to appear before the court and file an answer to the complaint.

There was no counsel present for the State of Illinois, but Sam M. Burdett, acting for the drainage board, appeared on motion of Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, and was sworn as an attorney. Judge William M. Springer, formerly Congressman from Illinois, also appeared for the drainage board. The court asked Attorney General Crow if notice had been given to the defendants cited in his complaint, and he replied in the negative. The court ordered that the bill be lodged with the clerk, printed for use, and copies furnished the defendants, and that the motion be entered.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Scottish churchmen are complaining of a lack of suitable candidates for the ministry.

The Moravian Church in Greenland has transferred its work to the Lutheran Danish Church.

The expenses of the Congregational international council held in Boston made a total of $7,434.

London churches raised over $20,000 on "soldiers' Sunday" for the benefit of British soldiers' families.

The theological seminary at Burghersdorp, South Africa, is closed, most of the students having joined the Boer army.

The Rev. E. H. Byington has succeeded the Rev. Dr. Storrs at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, as temporary pastor.

At Jenkintown, a suburb of Philadelphia, William W. Frazer has given $25,000 for a non-sectarian club house. He will provide for its support also.

Protestants in Glasgow, led by the Glasgow Evangelistic Association, have started a revival movement which they hope will sweep over Great Britain.

English churchmen say that the church's practical work is not suffering from troubles over high church views. Money is forthcoming as readily as ever.

Preparations are being made for celebrating the golden jubilee of Archbishop Hennessy's ordination to the priesthood in the diocese of Dubuque early next year.

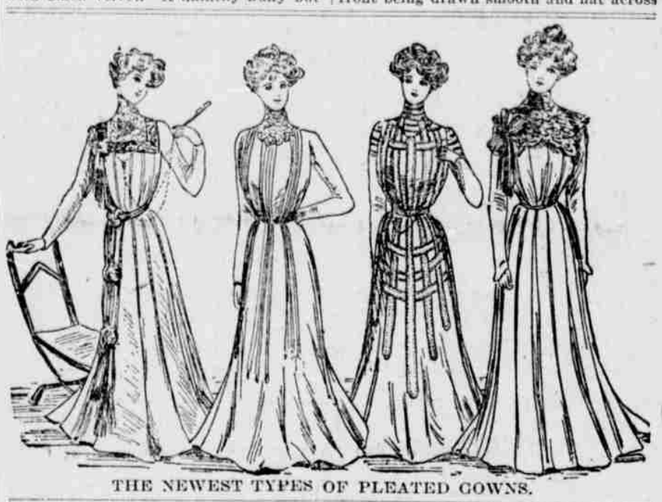
PLEATS MUST APPEAR

THEY GIVE TOUCH OF NEWNESS TO A GOWN.

Pretty Neck Elaborations Now Worn by Most of the Well-Dressed Girls—Examples of Dainty House Dresses—Handsome Dinner Gown.

New York correspondence:

PRETTY neck fixings must have been a great help to Santa Claus. Nearly every woman one meets seems to have some new notion in this way, and not a few of the younger women have regular collections of them. Gift makers for Christmas and New Year's must have found these new notions a great comfort when hard pushed to select something for the girl who was either everything or nothing. The general character of these ornamental trifles is shown in the accompanying small picture. Like many another of its kind, it individualized the bodice on which it was worn, and it is one of the strongest recommendations for these fancies that will dress out a simple bodice quite as nicely as they will a more elaborate or more costly one. This arrangement consisted of a narrow neck band of folded white silk mull dotted with black velvet. A daintily fluffy butterfly bow was held by a buckle, and the long ends were made into another bow of the same kind which appeared at the bust line. Then the ends tucked away in the belt.



THE NEWEST TYPES OF PLEATED GOWNS.

Already it has come to the point where a woman should show pleats in some portion of her new gown. One may with good grace continue to wear a gown without pleats, but everyone is going to know that it is not brand new. The pleated skirt is a fine selection for a new skirt, and one is quite safe to go further and have the bodice pleated, too. The left-hand model in the next picture is a safe guide. It was a delicate maize pastel cloth, pleated as shown, and topped by a yoke of white lace embroidered in maize, this edged with white embroidered more heavily with maize and gilt. At the opposite side of the picture is another gown of the same general type, but in it the princess effect from pleats above and below the belt was more distinct, and its material was black velvet. On the bodice the folds narrowed to the waist, while the skirt appeared to take up these same folds and widen them to the foot where they escaped to make the flare. Between the pleats a gleam of satin showed. The effect was simple, elegant and a guaranty of good dressmaking.

This gown would serve as a rich house dress, or for a high-necked dinner costume. Daintier and calling for less expenditure are the house dresses of which the second in this row was a fair sample. These may be either in any of the soft pastel cloths, or the pretty silks that are worn all the year round. Narrow tucking takes the place of pleating, and cording and smocking are also seen. A pretty effect is made by shirring at intervals, allowing the material to be free between. This idea is attractive now and is sure to be elaborated when we come to the lawns and chiffons of summer. In this model the top of the skirt pleats was drawn into tiny tucks, and the tucking was continued on pieces that passed over the belt to make bodice finish. The lengthening of waist that resulted was considerable.

This fancy for pleats renews favor for strapping, which reappears in as assertive forms as it took in its last period of stylishness. The strapped gown shown here was oyster colored cloth. It indicates how elaborate is this scheming. In such bodices the pleats along which the straps lie often are only simulated, but the skirt must show an escape of genuine pleats.

In the outside two of these dresses is shown an ornamental scheme that is as serviceable in its way as the varied neck finishings. On the right hand gown was a bow of crisp knife pleated tulle, from which fell a filmy scarf. Such are much used on dark dresses in which the bow and scarf is frequently the only bit of color. The other scarf of white crepe was much more elaborate. Its upper knot with the top end hanging free was fastened at the right, other knots appearing further down and the lower fringed and escaping at the foot of the skirt. It is such fancies that make one wonder however women could have fluffed themselves up in frills and pufferies.

There is a strong move against the "horsy" effect of the usual top coat. Many women who like the looseness front and back dislike the pocket finish, big buttons and sporty revers. For these women is offered an attractive choice from modifications of the empire coat. These show none of the awkward features of the box coat. Almost all of them are set on a yoke, and in the management of this yoke and the draping about its edge lies the chief grace. The Marie Antoinette hood drapery is the favorite, and is modified in many charming ways, besides now and then being a really truly hood. A scarf draping about the yoke, and knotting at one side to fall in long ends that mark the opening of the coat is one of the more graceful ideas. Such a scarf of mauve chiffon weighted with a deep band of sable made the shoulder drapery to the dark green cloth Empire coat shown in the next picture. The fringed ends of the scarf hung free, the longer one knotting again below the waist long the edge of the coat. A yoke of stitched panne velvet to match the cloth was topped by a collar of the fur. Stitched panne velvet is much used for yokes of this kind. It appeared in the cloak shown. In this the main material was tan melton cloth, the shoulder drapery white nun's veiling finished with a band of ivory white insertion. In these garments there is a tendency toward fitting the figure snugly to the sides, and to shape it in pretty well at the back, the front being drawn smooth and flat across the bust and falling flat below without bagginess.

Capes are not as modish as long coats, but they are too comfortable and useful to be entirely discarded. They are usually long and frankly for warmth. They are made of cloth, often lined with fur and elaborated by stitching or strapping. They may be set on a yoke, and almost always in the new ones there is some becoming elaboration about the collar. In the one that appears here there was carried out the pretty idea of lining the upturned collar with white chiffon and adding a dainty bow. The arrangement may be anything that is white and fluffy, and lace is frequently used. Sometimes scarf ends fall to the edge of the cloak. These capes are usually longest at the back, sloping to the fastening at the bust or throat, but generally are wide enough to lap over warmly in front.

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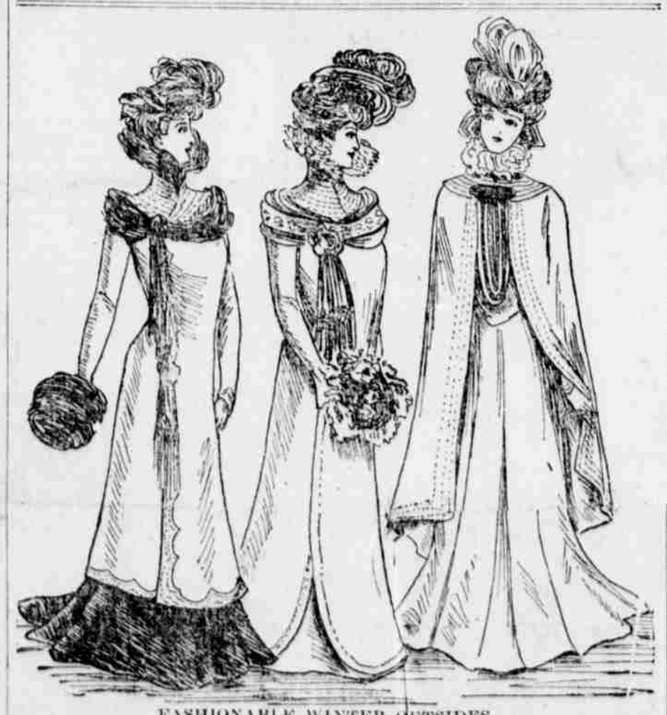

FASHIONABLE WINTER OUTSIDES.

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

An Englishman Objects Strongly to the American Method.

"I am well satisfied with the American method of education," said an Englishman residing in New York. "In fact, for girls, especially, I consider that it is better in many ways than the English system. I do, however, object to some of the geographical ideas that they have in regard to England. Last winter my little girl started to learn about the states. From October until May she drew maps of each one, learned about their towns, rivers, mountains and commercial products until she had them all at her fingers' ends.

"That was all well enough, and I greatly admired the thoroughness of the teaching; so this year, when she told me that they were beginning on England, Scotland and Ireland, I felt quite pleased that she should learn all about the dear old country, and promised myself a good deal of pleasure in talking to her of my old haunts. Well, if you will believe it, in about a week she announced that they had finished up with Great Britain, and that the class had started to study up the divisions of the continent. Six months for the United States, and a week for England, Scotland and Ireland! Then I felt, indeed, that my children were Americanized."—New York Tribune.

Patronize those who advertise.

German Coffee Bread.

To make the German "raisin" or "coffee" bread, add to one cup of scalded milk one-third cupful of shortening, one cupful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. When lukewarm beat in one yeast cake, dissolve in one-quarter of a cup of lukewarm milk, flavor and make a stiff batter; cover and place where it will keep warm and rise over night. In the morning blend a beaten egg with the dough, add one-half cupful of raisins, seeded and cut into pieces, and roll the mixture out to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and put in a buttered dripping pan. Cover and let rise until it doubles its original thickness. Brush with melted butter, sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a moderate oven a half hour. This bread may be baked in a ring by putting the dough into a deep pie plate, having in its center a muffin ring or a piece of stiff brown paper pinned together to make a circle.

A Home-Made Furniture Polish.

An experienced dealer recommends this polish for furniture with a high finish to the New York Evening Post:

To one tablespoonful of linseed oil add an equal portion of turpentine, together with a piece of any pure soap the size of a walnut. Pour this into a vessel containing one quart of boiling water, and let the whole boil for about ten minutes, stirring it occasionally, so that it may be well mixed. This liquid can be used either warm or cold, but experience teaches that it is more effective when warm; it can be heated several times before it will need renewing. Apply with a soft flannel cloth, well wrung out, to a small portion of the surface to be cleaned. After the dirt has been well wiped off take a fresh flannel to polish with, and a few minutes' vigorous rubbing will soon restore the wood to its original brilliancy.

Browned Rice.

A favorite sanitarium dish, and one that is especially adapted to invalids, young children or old people, who require a light supper in order to insure a good night's rest, is browned rice. Put the rice on tin plates in the oven and brown just as you would coffee, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. It will take some little time to do this, but it can be attended to while other work is going on, and then put in glass cans until needed. It should be a golden brown when ready for use. Put on a small kettle with a little salt, and just water enough to barely cover. Cook rapidly for fifteen minutes, shaking often to prevent sticking. When done, serve hot with milk or cream, syrup or quite alone, many preferring it without any addition. Browned rice is also excellent served as a vegetable, with chicken, veal or lamb.

How to Utilize Tough Beef.

It is entirely possible to make a tough steak tender, and now that beef is so high it is well to know how.

Take a round steak, sear it well on a hot skillet, nearly cover with boiling water and let simmer for several hours. A nice flour gravy may be made to serve with the meat. During the cold days, when the range is going all the time, this will be found an economical way to use a tough steak.

Or, you can simmer your meat for about an hour, and make a dressing of stale bread crumbs, an egg and a seasoning of onion, with salt and pepper and butter. Fold it into the meat and roast for an hour.

Peanut and Bean Stew.

Peanuts and beans in combination make a nutritious and most inexpensive stew and one withal that is usually liked. To a pint of the blanched peanut meats allow a half pint of parboiled beans. Put into a deep earthen baking dish or bean pot with two quarts of water, and salt to taste. Heat to boiling, then put in a slow oven and cook for nine or ten hours. When done the stew should be juicy and mealy. Pepper may be added if the digestion is good, and stewed tomatoes may accompany the stew.

Apple Ginger Preserves.

"Apple ginger" is one of the last of the fall preserves to be stored away for winter. Select tart, tender apples, peel, slice and weigh out four pounds. Put in the preserving kettle with a pint of water four pounds of sugar, one ounce of green ginger broken in small pieces, the juice of four lemons and their yellow rinds chopped fine, rejecting every bit of the bitter white. Cook twenty minutes and seal while hot.

Indian Pudding.

Put one quart milk over fire, when boiling stir into it (slowly) seven tablespoons Indian meal; remove from stove, add one beaten egg, half teaspoonful ginger, cup molasses, a little salt, and bake one hour.

Gleanings.

A raw potato will remove mud stains from black clothes.

Dried orange peel, allowed to smolder, will kill a bad odor.

Beef's heart should always be soaked in vinegar and water.

Strong lye or soft soap will [illegible] and pans clean and bright.

A tiny bit of blue in water [illegible] glass in winds to its brilliancy.

Raw white of eggs is an ex[illegible] nourishment for ailing children.

A sink should be rubbed with [illegible] oil twice a week to keep it clean.

Table oil cloth is a sanitary s[illegible]tute for wall paper in the kitchen.

Newspapers wrapped around ice [illegible] prevent it from melting too rapidly.

Clean the inside of decanters wi[illegible] leaves or chopped potato parings.

Do not startle a child. Many ne[illegible] diseases may be traced to that s[illegible]

Of fish, the oily varieties are not [illegible] digested, and are not favorites [illegible] the epicure.

Absorbent cotton, if quickly a[illegible] when milk or cream is spilled on [illegible] will prevent a stain