Black' Broadcloth.

Black is as popular if not more so than it was earlier in the season. A model recently turned out by a leadsmaker in black broadcloth a tight-fitting coat and an almost piain skirt that just clears the ground. The coat fits tightly in the back by means of curved seams, and a piece of the cloth about five inches wide and pointed at the lower end extends from the neck down the center of the back to a little below the waist line and is stitched twice at the edges. On each side of the coat skirts on both sides of the center seam similar rointed sections of the cloth appear. The sleeves are almost tight-fitting. Another attractive cloth model in steel gray has a plain skirt cut ankle length and is untrimmed. The cost is a tailor-made affair, partly loose fitting and partly tight-fitting, single-treasted and reaches to the knees, with a velvet turnover collar and deep velvet turnover cuffs. A strap runs across the center of the back to hold it in close to the waist line.

Smart Silk "At Home" Dress. This is designed for afternoon wear. but would be suitable for a home dinter frock too. It is of light taffetas, trimmed with frills of narrow black



and white lace and medallions of the same lace; black velvet bows as a "ladder."

Jellied Oranges.

nges stand on ice. When set, cut in quarters and serve on green leaves To make orange jelly, put juice of oranges into agete saucepan, with 1 cup sugar, 1 pint of hot water and 1 teaspoon orange extract. When sugar is dissolved add ½ box powdered gelatine. When cool fill oranges.

Fishus Again in Vogue.

A most universally becoming fash ion has been brought again into popu lar favor by the revival of the Marie Antoinette modes. The fichu returns in many varieties and is frequently used for the neck of the evening gown, although its grace and simplicity recommend it for any dress fash ioned of soft, clinging materials after the fashion of the French custom dur ing the time of Marie Antoinette.

Chiffon is the most successful ma-terial that can be found for the fichu. but net and lace may be used with effect. The fichu should be draped around the shoulders very loosely, that it may fall in graceful folds, and fastened in front in a soft knot.

It is interesting to find that the flat-iron turban still is to remain one leading styles in hats this spring, for its convenience in battling against the March winds is appreciated by its feminine admirers. A number are being shown of slarred taffeta, with the top crown of horsehair braid, and chiffon, shirred and tucked, is also used in covering the turban.

In spite of the acknowledged utility

of the "trotteuse" skirt for practical purposes, English tailors are making the smart frocks with long skirts They do not trail the ground, but are not allowed to show much boot. The plaited skirts, however, must always be short, close-fitting about the hips end very full at the bottom.

Sunderland Pudding. Half cup sugar, ¼ cup of butter, ¼ pint of milk, L cup of sifted flour and

3 eggs. Heat the milk hot; stir in the butter and let it cool before the other ingredients are added to it; then stir in the sugar, floor and beaten yolks of 3 and whites of 2 eggs. Flavor with a little grated lemon rind and beat the mixture went. Bake in well buttered cups half filled with the batter for about half an hour. Serve with any sweet sauce, and the white of 1 egg beaten with 1 spoonful of sugar dropped on each pudding in small drops.

Directoire Coats.

There is a decided liking shown for the well fitting directoire coat, with sleeves that set to the shape of the arm, though fancifully puckered and gathered and gauged very often, and with the outline of the figure carefully preserved.

Skirts are to be fuller than ever about the feet-every conceivable trick that will get a few more inches into the width will be employed; but about the hips they will fit smoothly. Lace will be everywhere, principally Irish crochet and Valenciennes; a

daring use, which is as beautiful as it

is daring, being the combining the

contain a bost of suggestions in themselves for unusual, original uses.

Even embroideries will be used to trim these dresses, but embroideries this year have lifted themselves high above anything we've ever known be fore, and come in a new dignity that fits them for any use.

possible way, from allovers and strips

and edgings to wonderful motifs which

and diamonds.

ing spring.

For summer wear are even

brown and biscuit color.

toques and small chip hats, green

A coarse embroidered white or

material, and will be used as a note

of originality in the way of vests, col-

lars and cuffs on many of the light

cloth and cashmere toilets this com-

Pork Cake.

1/2 pound of citron, 1 quart flour, 1

pint of brown sugar, 1 pint of boiling

water, 1/2 pint of molasses, 2 teaspoon-

fuls each of cloves and cinnamon,

grated rind of 1 lemon, 1 tablespoon-

ful of soda dissolved in hot water;

pour the water on the pork, stir until

melted, then pass through the colan-

der; add the sugar, molasses, spice

and half of the sour; rub the fruit in

1 gill of the flour, then add it to the

soda and the rest of the flour; bake

in well buttered tins in a hot, steady



When cooking sausages let them cat very gradually and the skins will not burst.

To keep milk sweet for several days add a teaspoonful of fine salt to every quar, of milk.

Stand pancake batter for two hours before frying. Beat it up again just before using. Bones and bacon rind should never be thrown away, but added to the

stock pot when making soup. To brighten eyeglasses rub up the glasses with a piece of tissue paper. There is nothing better for the purpese.

When making sauces dissolve the butter in the stewpan, add the flour, stir well, and then gradually add the

To make varnish dissolve a pound and a half of shellac in a gallon of naphtha. Add a small quantity of dragon's blood to give it a good color.

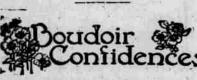
Novelty Silks.

In the new goods there are so many novelty silks that one hesitates to start upon the task of naming them, krowing it to be absolutely hopeless. The chiffon taffeta is one of the best of taffetas. It is very light in weight yet strong. And there is a taffeta glace which is lovely and of the nonwrinkle order. Taffeta by the way has been marvelously improved the past season and it now wears very well indeed

No eye can turn away from the poplins and their cousins the mohairs and the brilliantines and sicilliennes without a sigh.

Velvet Walking Costume. An attractive short walking cos-

tume of black velvet has a skirt gored to fit the figure and in the back are two underlying plaits, and scanter ones in the center fronts are pressed in and secured invisibly, while down each side are rows of small old silver buttons. The blouse closes with Cut off a small portion of the ends denble rows of buttons to match the coranges, scoop out the pulp and skirt and the sleeves are plaited and beld in place by the buttons. The blouse is collarless and trimmed with several rows of silk braid.



Both plaited and circular skirts will These skirts are more becoming than e worn.

Suppleness and luster are characcristics of the fashionable silks. Skirts will only be trimmed at or near the bottom.

The long unbroken line is the thing Amethysis are promised consider-

RECEPTION GOWNS FROM PARIS.

of popularity.

The gown on the seated figure is I lace. It is finished around the lo of violet faille. A fancy border cut from velvet of a little deeper shade finishes the skirt at the bottom.

The bodice is draped, forming a sort of bolero covered with a large shoulder collar of venise lace. The reverse are of velvet, the collar of green satin embroidered in gold. Pendants of gold hang from the points of the revers over the draped corslet of the material. The chemisette is of of lare. The short sleeve puffs are fin- the shoulders and at the bottom

neck with a bertha of satin, bordered with guipure, over which is a ruffle of white lace, headed by a band of blue velvet.

Black velvet with embroidered

Quaint Note in Drapery.

anything before offered for summer

upholstering, are on view. These

come in curtains, couch covers, and

The Morning Costumes.

The skirts of morning costumes

will continue to be cut short, and they

will fit closely about the hips, but they must flare a little below the

line of the knee. With the long coats are worn the round skirts, either

touching or just freeing the ground

the very short ones unless a woman

has a pretty foot, and they are the only

ones that can be worn with the redin

gotes. The very light weight broad

cloth will be worn well into the sum

mer, and tweeds, serges and coarse

canvases will come in for their share

Quaint Austrian prints, quite unlike

white cloth vest.

table covers to match.

The short sleeves forming double nuffs are finished with bands of the satin, trimmed with guipure insertion The third gown is of delicate laven der taffeta. The full skirt forms shirred corslet, and is trimmed at the bottom with three ruches of the silk the two upper ones arranged in fes toons. The bolero is shirred along



ished with puffs and frills of the where it is finished with a stitched venise lace.

The next gown is of soft white stin. The skirt is gathered at the top and trimmed at the bottom with a fancy border or cream-colored guipure insertion.

The bodice is draped and fastened headings or frills. They are finished a/little on one with blue velvet but- with narrow ruffles of the material fors and orramented with a jabot of and of guipure.

band of the silk. edges and knots of pink panne. The elbow sleeves are puffed at the top, then fitted to the arms, where they are shirred and draped, forming little

Conflict Around Mukden So Designated-Oyama One of World's Greatest Soldiers.

GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

the Japanese army under Gen. Kuroki thus describes the movements of the "greatest battle known to history": Oyama's victorious troops are purtwo. And lace will be used in every | able vogue this season and will be

suing Kouropatkin's army, crushed worn alone and combined with nearls and demoralized. In the greatest battle known to history the Russians have been routed from their chosen daintiest of white tulle and lace stronghold so carefully prepared. System, system, and again system has triumphed over "graft" and disorganlight-colored linen, resembling a stamped leather effect, is a pretfy

It is fair to assume that Kouropatkin a fortnight ago had at his disposal between the Sha river and Tle Pass 300,000 effectives at least. Oyama is far too sagacious to have tried to envelop such a great force unless he had more men than his brave but over-cautious adversary. So whatever the reports spread to deceive Kouro-One pound salt pork chopped fine, 1 patkin, the Japanese probably had pound of raisins, 1 pound of currants, 400,000 men at least when Oyama first attacked in this battle Feb. 26. This estimate, of course, includes the reserves that have been hurried forward and Nogi's army that took Port Arthur.

Oyama's Report.

Oyama announced to his sovereign on March 10 that he had successfully completed his enveloping movement, "ir which we have been engaged for some days past." The "days past" then numbered thirteen.

In all those days Oyama made not one feint. He struck again and again. but wherever he struck he was fighting, not feinting. By his constant attacks he concealed his main purpose, his final aim. He confused his enemy, who undoubtedly was handicaped by an inefficient intelligence department.

The Japanese enveloping movement began Feb. 26 by Gen. Kuroki's right wing. The scene of operations was fifty miles southeast of Mukden, in front and west of Ta Pass, an important defile commanding the road to Fushun, the eastern key to Mukden and about eighteen miles away from it. Next day, displaying the most desperate bravery, "clinging to the rocks like leeches," the Japanese threw a force across the Sha river in the center of operations. All was quiet then on the Russian right-wing to the cast.

Vigorous Attack. So vigorous was Kuroki's attack en the Russian left wing that Kouropatkin weakened his center by sending a whole army corps to reinforce his left. March 1 Gen. Kaulbars seemed to successfully resist Kuroki, but a general engagement began along the whole ninety miles of front, the Russians holding their positions in the center and making some successful lever assembled

A correspondent who accompanied | counter-sttacks on their extreme right. The Titanic struggle continued Thursday, the 700,000 men and 3,000 guns battling desperately, the Russian left wing being driven back thirteen miles from Ta Pass.

> Then by some military magic, by a forced, hidden march that will be for ever famous, Gen. Nogi and his Peri Arthur veterans appeared opposite the Russian right flank. To them and Gen. Nodzu's army was assigned the task of crumpling back the Russians and threatening Mukden from the west. Under cover of these demonstrations a strong Japanese force was pushed to, the northeast to cut the railway and telegraph lines upon which Kouropatkin relied exclusively for supplies and communication and, after Kuroki's success, which the daring Oyama took for granted, to day it was raining, an icy sleet filled join part of Kuroki's forces in surrounding Tie Pass, Kouropatkin's last refuge, forty miles north of Mukden.

Tremendous Losses.

With tremendous losses on both sides Oyama steadily tightened around Kouropatkin a great cord of men and steel, and despite desperate resistance continued his drives around both wings of the Russian army. Last Monday Oyama's front was like a huge bow, the base on the Sha river, the right arm reaching out east of Fushun and the left arm ex tending west and north of Mukden.

March 6 the scouts of Gen. Nogi's army, on the west, and of Kuroki's met at Tie Pass; the iron circle was forged, but was not welded at the north. It was the beginning of the Kouropatkin abandoned his strong position on the Sha river under cover of darkness. The Japanese, attacking at once from all four sides, drove the Russians into Mukden, which was entirely untenable. Friday Kouropatkin telegraphed to the czar, "Last night began the retreat of all our armies.

The Japanese occupied Teta Thursday morning, Fushun Thursday night, Mukden Friday morning. They had already invested Tie Pass, prepared for the Russians' last stand, and cut the railway.

Kuroki was advancing northwest, driving the panic-stricken Russians against the Japanese western armies.

Konropatkin seems to have sacrificed his rear guard in a last desperate attempt to cut his way through his enemy, probably toward the northeast.

It is reported that the Russians have lost 200,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. It remains to be seen whether Mukden will be, literally, the Russian Sedan, whether no remnant escapes of the greatest army Russis

BIG BATTLES OF MODERN TIMES.

The following shows the number of troops engaged in historic battles of modern times and the losses on both sides. These include the dead, wounded, missing and prisoners: Men engaged. Losses.

AUSTERLITZ-French 60,000	12,000
Russo-Austrians 80,000	30,000
ANTIETAM-Federals 65,000	12,410
Confederates	6,500
BAUTZEN-French	20,000
Allies 90,000	13,000
BLENHEIM—Allies 52,000	11,500
French-Bayarians	35,000
BORODINO-Russiens	35,000
French	45,000
BOYNE—English	500
Irish	1,500
CHICKAMAUGA—Federals 57,000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
CHICKAMACGA—Federals	15,851
Confederates 50,000	17,894
FONTENOY-French 70,000	11,500
Allies 50,000	12,000
GETTYSBURG-Federals	23,000
Confederates 70,000	20,450
GRAVELOTTE-Germans	20,000
French140,000	13,000
JENA—French	10,070
Prussians 60,000	27,000
LEIPZIG—Allies240,000	25,000
Frerch160,000	40,000
MAGENTA-French-Sardinians 55,000	4.000
Austrians 75,000	17,000
MAJUBA HILL—Boers	100
English 700	240
MARENGO-French 28,000	7,000
Austrians	12,000
SADOWA—Prussians221,000	10,000
Austrians	40,000
SEDAN-French	*17.00n
Germans	9,000
SHILOH—Federals 55,000	13,573
Confederates 40,000	10,669
SMOLENSK-French	20,000
Russians	40,000
SOLFERING-French-Sardinians	18,000
Austrians	20,000
WAGRAM—French 150,000 Austrians 150,000	25,000
Austrians	25,000
WATERLOO-Allies	22,976
WATERLOO-Allies, 214,671 French, 124,588 LIAOYANG-Japanese, 200,000	25,600
LIAOYANG-Japanese	18,000
Truestans	22,000
SHA RIVER—Japanese	35,000
Russian	56,000
MUKDEN—Japanese	30,000
Russian	65.000
	00,000
*Killed and wounded: \$6,000 additional surrendered.	261 33
to be the month of the straight of the property of the pro-	Decide 1

DIED MISERABLY IN SNOW.

Horrors of Russian Retreat Pictured by Correspondent.

Twenty-six miles behind them lay the Hun river and across that, through the Da Pass, they sought sistless rush of the Japanese. fell from utter exhaustion, Through the blinding snow and facing the cutting winds the wearled Russians began their backward movement, pursued and harassed by their ished miserably in the blood-covered snow by the roadway.

At Da Pass Rennenkampff again made a stand and offered battle to the Japs. Forming his shattered column as best he could he faced the of exhaustion

The brown men swarmed up to the Again and again, half frozen with the I couldn't tell you. He didn't ray."

Urged on by the cry that they must

Then the long retreat from Tsinkslans dragging their way during the dauntless enemies. Hundreds of cheerless night in a retreat of thirrounded fell from the ranks and per- teen heartbreaking miles, the Japanese snapping ever at their heels throughout the long hours of dark

Subject Not Mentioned.

A visitor sat in the senate gallery brown demons and all day long his in Washington and listened to debate men repulsed one attack after another for an hour or so. Later he met a until they were wearied to the point friend and mentioned where he had been. "One of your own senators, Mr. Blank, spoke to-day, did he not? Russian trenches again and again, yes, he spoke for 'most an hour." nighting with the ferocity of tigers. "What did he talk about?" "Well, now,

and Outcast by His Umbrella

Made Social Exile | Sad Plight of Truly Good Man Forced to Seek Refuge in Den of Iniquity on the Sabbath Day.

of beer he wanted.

up his tramp again.

the boys asked him if it wasn't a can

This was too much for the man

for he is strictly temperance, and if he

had not been, the thought of patroniz-

ing a saloon on Sunday would have

been utterly abhorrent. So he took

The umbrella's weight seemed to

increase with every step, until the

man felt as if he was literally carry-

ing the roof of his house over his

head. He got out his jackknife and

tried to scale the ice off, but could

not accomplish much, so afraid was

Once he was on the point of shit-

ting the cover and removing it to

throw into the gutter, but a glance at

he of cutting through the cloth.

This is a faithful narration of the give them ten cents for a can of hot adventures of a Newark man who water. They looked at him as if was, for a time, made a social exile, they thought he was crasy. He raised an outcast, by his umbrella. All doors the ante to a quarter. Then one of that he approached were closed to him, even those of his home. It happened in this wise:

The man works hard on Satardays, late into the night, and when he he arises and breakfasts on Sunday he feels the need of out-door air. This air he will have, no matter what the weather.

He was seen two or three weeks ago knee deep in the snow, flounder ing stolidly along, bent on getting his exercise and driving the fag and cobwebs from his brain. But last Sunthe air, and the man raised his umbrella and the little pellets, pattered

on it like the rain on the garret roof. After he had gone a mile or so he found that the hand that held the umbrella was getting tired. He was a nervous man and he wondered if he was developing rheumatism or if incipient paralysis was upon him.

lameness soon extended The throughout his arm, even unto the shoulder, and at last the man realized that the umbrella was getting very heavy. But he went on with his walk, since no bodily discomfort could divert him from his constitutional.

At last the man could not hold the umbrella in his hand and had to let the shaft rest upon his shoulder. Still he plodded stubbornly on, until he reached the outskirts of the city. Then he thought he would take a car back to his home, and that was when his troubles really began.

He hurried over to a car with his umbrella sagging about his head, his progress much impeded by its weight. He put one foot on the car step and started to let down his umbrella. He wrestled with it until the conductor sald some harsh things, gave the motorman the bell and left the man standing in the street wrestling with the umbrella.

It had as complete a roof of ice as any Esquimau's house in the farthest North, or anywhere else. The roof glistened as if made of glass. The man exerted all his strength, but the ribs simply bent under the strain and the coating of ice was not so much as cracked.

The man strode on for a few blocks, thinking. He came to a little notion store where they sell newspapers, and thought he would go inside and thaw out the umbrella, but after an ineffectual struggle to get inside the door he gave it up and walked on. The situation was getting serious

He tried another place, a harbor of refuge, as it was a Sunday school and the children within were singing joyous hymns that brought him a feeling of comfort, as if here at last, he would surely find help out of his odd misfortune. But here again he could not enter.

brella absolutely refused to be crushed through the narrow door space. Further on down the street he came on a stoop and he told them he would it go at that.—New York Sun.

There was no double door and the um-

the gold handle deterred him. There was an inscription on the handle, telling how the umbrella had been presented by a body of grateful employes. The man knew that his whole factory looked to him to carry that umbrella on every stormy day and that to appear at the factory on the next

rainy day without it would make talk. He wished the umbrella was anywhere but where it was, and had he been a swearing man he would have cursed the luck that made him take that particular rain shield from the stand in his hallway when he started

When he got within a quarter of a mile of his home the umbrella seemed to weigh at least fifteen pounds. He was fairly out of breath and desperate. He knew when he got home he would be no better off than he was out of doors, for he could not get the thing into his house and his house has no areaway along which he might have carried it to the back vard.

Just then he saw a gleam of warm light over the green curtain hung in a saloon window. He hesitated. Then his eyes fell upon the sign "Side Entrance" upon a door. The door was double. He pushed,

in fact half fell against it, and both sides fell open. His qualms of conscience were stilled now, and he marched, dragging his icebound umbrella behind him.

The few men in the saloon looked up in surprise when they saw him enter, and there was a faint attempt to escape, for the men recognized him as a prominent church worker and they feared he was out on a little tour of his own to gather information against violators of the Sunday law. But the man pulled himself together sufficiently to say that he had sought a warm place in which to thaw out his umbrella, and the bartenders and every one else saw that he was much more uneasy than they were so they let it pass.

In less than three minutes the ice slid from the umbrella in great sheets and the man gave the head bartender a quarter for the muss he had made on the floor. He says that was the most uncomfortable walk he ever took in his life, and that the next time he goes for his Sunday walk in a upon two or three children playing storm he'll wear a mackintosh and let

Identity Made Very Plain

fore I can pay you the money on this check," said the paying teller of the "Ain't the check good?" asked the

man on the other side of the window. "Oh, the check's all right, but I don't know you. You must be iden-tified, that is all." "What's that?"

"You've got to get someone that knows you and knows me to come here and tell me you're the man this check is made out to." The man took the check and with

a puzzled expression on his face left the bank. Half an hour later the unidentified man returned. "The man what give me the check,"

he said, "can't come, but he sent this, and says for you to give me the He held up a large sheet of paper.

On it was a pencil tracing of the outline of a man's hand. The chart showed a first finger cut off below the knuckle and the second finger miss- cago News.

"You will have to be identified be- | ing. all except a mere stub. The paying teller eyed the sketch

> curiously. Below it was written: "This is the best I can do. I can't come over, and the man can't write; so I cannot O K his signature. The man has an anchor tattooed on his right forearm and powder marks on the lobe of his left ear. He smells of whisky and can lick any man in your bank with one hand tied behind him." The note was signed by the writer of the check. The teller was able to recognize the signature. "Hold up your hand," he said.

The man laid his hand over the tracing on the paper and it fitted perfectly, mutilations and all.

"Show me the anchor," said the teller. The blue-tinted emblem of hope ap peared, The powder marks were in

vidence, and the air was burdened with a heavy odor of whisky. "Here's your money." said the teller, "You needn't try to lick anybody. You're sufficiently identified."-Chi-

The World's Medical Heroes

have influenced American life for cold, wearied by the week of con with the considerate that medicine because of the traditional failure on hold the overwhelming Japanese lines the part of the world to recognize weather did not relax nor did the re- penkampff's men fought until scores cal Review proposes to nominate five can Medicine.

For the "Hall of Fame" twenty-nine, medical heroes for the honors in the names were selected in 1900, none of ballotings of 1905 for the Hall of which was that of a physician, and Fame, and gives the names of Rush, this year twenty-six more will be Ramsay, Warren, Sims and Holmes. named. Among the great men who The suggestion occurs that it might be better for the professional voters good and advanced the cause of to limit their balletings, and choose civilization there can be so doubt two, or at most three, physicians to tinual fighting, the Russians flung has furnished as many as any other the first named, as the discovery of back the attacking troops, that surged up to the very muzzles of their guns.

Ursed on by the cry that they muzivanced science immeasurably. As the John the Baptist of the gospel of prothrough the Da Pass, they sought in order that the monster stores of safety in a junction with Kcuropat-safety of the safety of the severity o Holmes deserves the gratifude of

hetchen, in the face of biting winds, began, the wearled, supperless Rus-

(One million seven hundred and fifty thousand children between the ages of 5 and 15 toil in the mines and factories of this country.)
Have you heard the Cry of the Children, The pitiful wall of the Little Ones? Out of the mines and the workshops, Out of the slums and the alleys. Where cold and famine and fever, Where cruel neglect and oppression Rob life of its joy and sunshine.
And change its bright Spring into Wihler.

Oh, the heartrending Cry of the Children Rising up in chorus pathetic. A dirge and a dead march of childhood, Appealing to men and to angels, And crying aloud unto heaven For judgment against the oppressors! Oh, the sorrow and anguish and heart-

In the pitiful wall of the children!

Oh, list to the plea of the children.

The mean and the sigh of the innocent.

Their voiceless yet eloquent prayer.

From the death-breeding slums of the mines, From the hovels of vice and of squalor, Where blows and chidings and curses Take the place of love and caresses.

"We hunger in God's land of plenty.
We languish for love and fer kindness,
We sicken and die in the darkness
With no one to help or to pity;
We toil in the mills and the coal mines
Like slaves, in the glad days of chir
hood,
We long for the fields and the flowers
To ramble about in the woodland,
Yet we sicken and die in the alleys!
Oh, mercifful Ged and His angels
Have pity where man has no pity."

—B. F. Austin, in Reason.