

PHILLIP T. COLGROVE

NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Has Been an Able, Well-Known Michigan Lawyer for Many Years—His Advancement in the Pythian Order—Not Yet Forty.

MR. Phillip T. Colgrove, who was elected chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at Cleveland, was born in Winchester, Ind., April 17, 1853. His father's family moved to Charlotte, Mich., in 1863, where he lived until he attained his majority. At the age of 14 years he entered Olivet college, where he remained five years. He spent one year teaching in a business college and normal institute. In the fall he moved to Hastings, Mich., and entered into partnership with Judge Clement Smith, with whom he was associated in law practice until 1893, when the latter was elected judge of the Fifth judicial circuit. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Colgrove was elected prosecuting attorney of Barry county and was re-elected twice. In 1889 he was elected to represent the Eleventh senatorial district in the state legislature by upward of 2,000 majority. He be-



P. T. COLGROVE.
came a member of Barry lodge, No. 13, at Hastings, Mich., Dec. 11, 1882, and served as prelate during the year 1883. He was elected vice chancellor in 1884; chancellor commander in 1885, and representative to the grand lodge in 1885 and 1886. He was elected grand master at arms in 1886 and in 1887, and was grand chancellor for Michigan for two years. He has been chairman of the committee on law of the grand lodge for six years. He entered the supreme lodge in 1889 at Milwaukee and was elected supreme vice chancellor at Washington in the session of 1894. In August, 1885, he joined Hastings division, No. 19, and participated in every national drill except the competitive drill at Washington.

THE TAAL.

Language Spoken by the Boer of Today—A Shrunken Vocabulary.

Language spoken by the Boer of today is called "the Taal," says the Fortnightly Review. It is not French, nor is it Dutch, nor is it even in the usual acceptance of the word a dialect of Dutch, but it is a broken form of speech based on that language. It is used at the present day all over South Africa by the Boers and half-castes as their only speech; it is found in its greatest purity in the Free State, Transvaal and frontier districts, where it has been least exposed to scholastic and foreign influences during the last few years. To analyze fully this but interesting variety of speech would take us far beyond our limits. It differs from the Dutch of the Hollander not as archaic forms of speech in Europe often differ from the literary, as the Italian of the Ligurian peasant from that of the Florentine, or the Somersetshire or Yorkshire dialects from the language of the London newspapers; these archaic European dialects not only often represent the earlier form of the language, but are often richer in varied idioms and in the power of expressing subtle and complex thoughts than are their allied literary forms. The relation of the Taal to Dutch is of a quite different kind. The Dutch of Holland is as highly developed a language and as voluminous and capable of expressing the finest scintillation of thought as any in Europe. The vocabulary of the Taal has shrunk to a few hundred words, which have been shorn of almost all their inflections and have been otherwise clipped. The plurals, which in Dutch are formed in various and complex ways, the Taal forms by an almost universal addition of an "e," and the verbs, which in Dutch are as fully and expressively conjugated as in English or German, in the Taal drop all persons but the third person singular. Thus, the verb "to be," instead of being conjugated, as in the Dutch of Holland and in analogy with all civilized European languages, thus runs: Ik is, Je is, Hij is, Ons is, Yulle is, Hulle is, which would answer in English to "I is," "thou is," "he is," "us is," "you is," "they is."

Tobacco in America.
Caricaturists in depicting a German are in the habit of putting a big pipe in his mouth. The pipe is national, indeed, but the Germans as a nation are far from being the greatest smokers. They do not smoke more than Frenchmen, Russians, Swedes or Hungarians. The men of the United States and the men of Switzerland are the most inveterate smokers in the world. In these two countries the consumption of tobacco per head is three times greater than in Germany.—Exchange.

FARGO'S DIVORCE INDUSTRY.

It Pays the Town About a Quarter of a Million Dollars Annually.

North Dakota has gained considerable notoriety through the east for the ease with which divorces are secured within its borders, says the Minneapolis Journal. Fargo has more fame in this direction than any other town, for various reasons. It is most easily reached and affords the pleasure-loving contingent greater opportunities than any city in the state, except Grand Forks. Its hotels are new and up to date and there are numerous private boarding houses that cater especially to those who are here to end their marital troubles. The modus operandi is simple. In nine cases out of ten the defendant in the suit is as willing that a decree should be secured as the plaintiff and aids in every possible way by accepting service and employing a local legal light to look after his interests. In such cases the decree is often secured within ten days after the ninety-day probation has expired. In fact, it has sometimes occurred that the divorce was granted within ninety-one days after the applicant arrived in Fargo. In these cases, of course, personal service was secured and there was no contest in the way of alimony. In cases of desertion or in others, where the residence of the defendant is unknown, six weeks additional is required for the publication of summons. The attorneys' fee varies from \$50 to a higher amount with the trouble necessary to secure the decree and the ability of the plaintiff to pay. The colony includes people in all walks of life. Even laboring men come to Fargo and work while establishing their residence. These are the exception, however. The seekers after single blessedness are, as a rule, well supplied with funds and able to pay liberally for what they get. Some distinguished people have been temporary residents of the state and are men and women in all walks of life, and titled foreigners are not an exception. Another noticeable feature is the haste with which some of the plaintiffs again rush headlong into matrimony after having been granted a divorce. One case is on record where a trip was made directly from the judge's chambers to the license room and return and the second marriage performed by the kindly court in fifteen minutes after the decree had been granted and before the ink used in signing the divorce papers had time to dry. Indeed, the majority marry again within six months after being divorced. All kinds of schemes are worked to avoid publicity. Members of the colony often live here under assumed names and do everything possible to keep correspondents of eastern papers from learning their history. To deceive their friends the contingent sometimes rents boxes in the Moorhead postoffice, across the river in Minnesota, so eastern friends won't know what they are doing out west.

A WOMAN AS AN ORATOR.

Voters of the East Being Instructed by Mrs. Sheldon Tillinghast.

The West has always had its full share of women who spoke from the platform on politics and other public questions, but the East has been a little shy and backward in this respect. Now, however, a full-fledged woman orator has blossomed out on the Atlantic coast and they are making much of her. She is Mrs. Edward E. Tillinghast, and is better known as Elizabeth Sheldon. She speaks on the political situation and her audiences are exclusively men. Mrs. Tillinghast is 28, a bright, intellectual woman who looks better fitted to grace a parlor, and her husband is a Yale man. Their home is at New Haven. When a schoolgirl she was noted for her brilliancy in rhetoric, but devoted herself after graduation to interior decoration. She did the decorations on the Connecticut building and the interior of the woman's building at the world's fair. Her first public address was a political effort before the woman's council in Washington and her first big audience was the women's congress at the



MRS. TILLINGHAST.
fair. Politics is not a foreign subject to her, as her father was a judge and used to discuss politics at the family table. She says it is not embarrassing to address audiences of men, for as soon as the men discover the speaker knows something, though a woman, they settle down respectfully. Mrs. Tillinghast did not have to enter the lecture field, but she thinks if one has clear ideas and patriotic impulses and does not voice them he or she is a coward. "When one's convictions are strong enough to sway others and to really count," she says, "one will work and speak because the inward moral necessity is so great that they must."

Were Not Early Birds.

A German savant finds, on investigation, that most centenarians are people who have practiced the late to bed and late to rise theory.

There must have been a jubilee in the pit when rum was invented.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes for Rich and Less Well-to-Do Folk—New Idea in Skirt Trimming—Wide Belts of Silk—Household Hints.



BOLERO, FIGARO and ETON—all three will prevail in modes for the coming autumn. Certain fanciful ones are already very popular, as, for instance, the Turkish bolero, made of bright cloth and heavily braided in gold. It should be sleeveless and worn over a bodice of white chiffon or mousseline de soie. These jackets are a true index of coming modes, since not only will the bolero be very fashionable, but braiding of all kinds will be worn. In general the bodices will be covered almost entirely by the braided design, with the sleeve left plain. The front or the side panels only of the skirt should be embroidered, as to cover that garment entirely would make it too heavy. As a hint for summer work, why not braid one of these gowns during the hot forenoons on the veranda? A black or brown cloth of light weight should be selected and it should be nicely stamped with a design in long line effects, which prevent the gown's appearing clumsy. Thus embroider, if a black gown, with black, if a brown with green braid. For a scroll design narrow braid is used, sewed on one edge; but many of the gowns will be trimmed with rows of broad braid, which should be sewed down on both

part of the country as they are now in the east or in Spain. Whether this shows a deterioration or an improvement in the human race is a disputed question among psychologists and students of temperament. The poetic qualities of the fair-minded man or woman have not been disputed, but the actual worth of the blonde as compared with the brunette is often debated, the opinion reached being usually in favor of the latter.

New Skirt Trimming.

A charming gown for the last of the summer season is of pale-green muslin, with the bodice entirely covered with lace over blue silk. The tight-fitting lower sleeves are of the blue silk, with green upper sleeves of muslin puffed loosely. The skirt trimming is very new. It consists of two pipings of blue silk down each seam, finishing about eight inches from the foot, where each set of pipings is concluded with a large rosette of blue ribbon, in turn holding a bunch of creamy lace. An old-fashioned, box-plaited ruche is arranged in a wavy line between the rosettes. To finish the gown blue ribbon is encircled about the waist, and a green muslin hat with a bunch of blues. At last is the pointed shoe losing favor and a medium toe should now be selected. It will make feet look smaller, for one was always obliged to wear a shoe several sizes too large if she wished to have it sufficiently pointed. Shoes are higher, too, and that adds to the small effect, a very important matter when one considers how bicycling is increasing the size of the feet of our girls.—The Latest.

Wide Belts of Bright Silks.

Belts, more or less wide or elaborate, are a feature of the moment. They contrast with the costume, and are usually of a bright color. Metallic belts are much liked for more or less informal wear. The best are made of spangles



SIMPLE DINNER COSTUME WITH RIBBON TRIMMINGS.

sides in order to make it lie flat. A charming Parisian yachting gown is of creamy white cheviot, adorned with broad gold braid. A soft blouse of white mousseline de soie peeps from beneath a bolero so perverted as to be almost unrecognizable under that name. It is cut in a point which runs up the center of the back almost to the neck. In front a similar though smaller point is formed by extending the sides and crossing them. The neck is low, encircled by a broad sailor collar cut pointed all round, while a twisted cord about the waist hangs in two long ends down the front—a cord twisted of gold thread and ending with bunchy gold tassels.—The Latest in Chicago News.

No Twentieth Century Blondes.

"Scientific men seem to take pleasure in finding out unpleasant things," said a comely young woman on being informed that the gentlemen referred to are coming to the conclusion that the blonde type of beauty is slowly disappearing. Since time immemorial blue eyes and golden hair have formed the theme of poets and novelists, as indicative of beauty and gentleness of disposition. On the stage the ingenue's wig is always golden, while the adventuress sports locks of raven blackness. And now some prophets declare that the race of blondes is disappearing and dying from the face of the earth, and that, except in the extreme north countries of Europe, the blonde is fast becoming extinct. The end of the next century these statisticians claim will find a blonde man or woman as rare in this

mounted on strong webbing. Webbing belts are certainly a great invention. They yield to the contour of the figure and fit well, which rigid ones never do. Some years ago everything Russian had an immense vogue in Paris. That was the season of the Russian blouse, which met one at every turn and at all sorts of places. This had not yet entirely disappeared, one of the latest Parisian models showing a skirt of white taffeta under a bodice of white chiffon batiste. The full gathered skirt has a border of Russian embroidery on the extreme edge. The bodice, which is bouffant, has a yoke of Russian embroidery pointed upward to the middle, while the deep sleeve caps of Russian embroidery are tight to the arm. From them escapes a full puff.

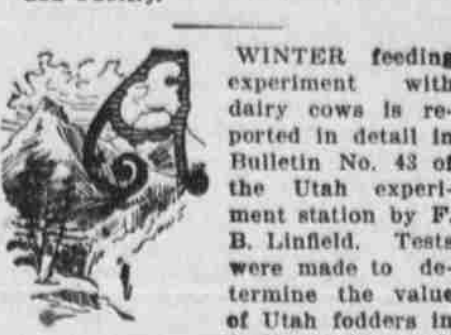
Household Hints.

To be really and truly "swell," which is the ambition of everyone whose pocketbook outbalances his brains, one must have servants who have been in the family "for years and years."
Rub a curtain pole with kerosene oil until it is perfectly smooth, using a woolen cloth for the purpose. The pole rings will run much more easily if the pole is treated in this manner.
From time immemorial eggs have been the resort of the housekeeper surprised by unexpected guests. An excellent way to serve them is with a cream sauce. After the eggs are hard boiled dash cold water over them, and when cooled take off the shells. The cream sauce should be seasoned with chopped parsley or curry powder.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



WINTER feeding experiment with dairy cows is reported in detail in Bulletin No. 43 of the Utah experiment station by P. B. Linfield. Tests were made to determine the value of Utah fodders in feeding dairy cows;

also as to how much grain it would pay to feed with the fodders; and, third, to determine the effect of feed on the per cent of fat in the milk. The experiment was conducted during the winter of 1894-5. Full details are given in the bulletin, and the results, as far as can yet be determined, are summarized as follows:

1. This test adds but another item to the fairly well established fact that an increase in the quantity of concentrated food in the ration of a cow does not increase the richness of the milk, provided the cows are well fed to start with.
2. Any increase in the grain fed over six pounds per day increased the cost of the dairy products almost without exception; and the test indicates that, with the fodders used, eight pounds of grain is the highest limit for the greatest profit.
3. Considered from the point of price, lucerne hay and grain seem to be a more economic ration than one of mixed hay and grain, but considering the weight of food, there is very little difference, though the results are slightly in favor of lucerne.
4. It is evident from these tests that, with the price of lucerne as reported (\$3.75 per ton), cows may be fed at a food cost in winter of less than nine cents a day per 1,000 pounds live weight, even with cows that will produce one pound of butter or more a day.
5. The test also shows that, with the right kind of cows, butter fat may be produced during the winter at a cost of not more than nine cents per pound.
6. The cows which were the largest eaters per 1,000 pounds live weight, were, without exception, the largest and most economic producers.

Indoor Dairy Work for Women.

Mrs. E. R. Wood writes to the "Jersey Bulletin" that woman's place in the dairy is indoors because she has a finer sense of smell and taste than man. Most men use tobacco, which of itself unfits any man for handling butter or standing over the cream vat. Many men absolutely do not know by their own sense of taste when butter is right and when it is wrong. The use of tobacco in any form destroys the finer sensibilities of smell and taste, particularly the latter. Neither are men naturally so cleanly as women. They see no sense in "everlastingly scrubbing" a thing. Almost anything will "do," according to a man's idea of cleanliness. Of course this is not true of all men, but taking the country through, Mrs. Wood asks how many men can you find whom you would trust to do the fine work of butter-making in your dairy? It is no place for a man, more than to turn the churn handle by force of his superior muscular strength. The proper place for a woman is in the house, not about the barn, and milking should not be classed as woman's work on any farm, unless where dairy maids are hired for that special purpose. To this plan, where the dairying is extensive enough to warrant it, I have no objection, but I do object most decidedly to making a milkmaid of the house-mother, who has already more than she ought to do, and keep within legitimate boundaries. Let her do the indoor work of the dairy and let the men folks do the outdoor work. This will be dividing it more evenly.

Poultry Science.

From bulletin No. 5, of Wisconsin Farm Institutes we republish the following, as a part of an address by Mrs. Ida E. Tilson:
Since "like produces like," neither the largest nor the smallest eggs are best for setting, because neither giants nor dwarfs are desirable. Medium sized eggs should be cultivated, as they best fill shipping boxes and cooking rules. A flat or ill-shaped egg will break easier than the perfect oval. Nature's arch. If a sitter accidentally breaks an egg, her nest must be repaired, and smeared eggs washed in warm water and wiped, as closed pores will suffocate the embryo chick. I am as expeditious as possible and otherwise never disturb a nest, not even to test the fertility of eggs. To sprinkle eggs may be necessary when a sitter is so confined that she can never bathe her feet and trail her wings in dew. One enterprising hen made a stolen nest of a disused horse collar, lying on a bare board shelf, and presented me eighteen chicks. Another proud mother marshaled sixteen from the hay mow. Both locations were certainly high and dry. Even if that skin lining the shell dries, in incubation, the shell itself grows brittle, and it would seem that any chick worth raising might make his own way out, and we have "the survival of the fittest." The eggs of a mature hen, two years old, are more satisfactory for hatching than those of a pullet, and I prefer the layers not to have been unusually stimulated. Though fresh eggs are always

preferable, they will retain fertility for six weeks if packed in bran and set in a cool place. Our grandmothers said points down, philosophers say heads down, and biddy leaves her egg side down. My own experience reveals no great difference in results. Some recommend that the infertile eggs left after hatching be boiled and given to the chicks. Other poultryers pronounce them very unwholesome. They always seemed to me a dangerous subject for investigation. Until every hen-house has an almanac, and biddy is educated, she will sometimes sit unseasonably. A humane cure is confinement in a comfortable jail; without vestige of a nest, but with just enough egg-producing food to make her scratch and long for more.

Once I raised all but one of 200 chicks hatched, and generally being successful, was inclined to think others careless when they complained of weasels and rats. After a long procession, however, of right-minded, rat-hunting cats, which slept in the henery if they chose, my dear kitten proved an aristocrat, fond of spring chicken. Later three hawks selected my downy darlings for family supplies. Grown thin and almost demented, from long watching for them, I called in my neighbors and acquaintances, and sold 150 fine chicks. "How are the mighty fallen!" Had I owned a harp, might have hung it on a willow tree, but instead girded on my big apron, that was at hand, and raised 25 more chicks, which survived, protected by the higher grass.

There are no safer foods for little chicks than milk curd and bread and milk. Hard boiled egg perhaps once every other day is good, but cheaper corn meal must gradually replace these. Soon, one-third of bran, ground oats, rye or beans, and two-thirds corn meal will be relished. To neither chickens nor hens do I ever give any sort of meal without scalding it. Salt, pepper and other spices, when used, are mixed dry through the dry meal before wetting. Wheat is a safe food, to be fed as soon as it can be swallowed, and meat may be given with care that it does not prove laxative. Corn is pre-eminently the fattening food.

Work in Poultry Raising.

In one of the United States consular reports, the consul has this to say of the raising of poultry in France: "It is estimated that the French farmer realizes a profit from his poultry ranging from 17 to 50 per cent; in some cases it has gone as high as 85 per cent, though the average is not much above 20 per cent. This is an excellent showing for a pretty, easy and interesting industry, where a man can nurse his laziness and at the same time make money. It has been estimated by Frenchmen who have investigated the matter that one hen can lay in three years 450 eggs, or 150 per annum, and that by doing this she pays for herself twice in the time, leaving a double profit on the eggs that she has given her owner and returning him the capital originally invested in her purchase at the end of the time, when she is sent to market, as it is supposed that after passing the period of usefulness she is fit for the table of the citizen."

We take exception to the above as to one item, that relating to the supposed soft job held by the French poultryman. Imagine a man engaged in the poultry business nursing his laziness. Only the novice would do that, and he would soon find himself out of pocket on account of it. The man that raises poultry successfully, whether in America or France, must work and does work. There are a thousand details that cannot be neglected. He is engaged in a constant warfare with disease and vermin. The health of the fowls is his constant care. They more than any other farm animals need to be rightly fed. Of all poultrymen that look after the little things the French probably lead.

Value of Sheep.

It does not require a large farm to keep a small flock of sheep, which everything considered is the best, says the Missouri Farmer. It should be well fenced so that they can be kept where wanted. Many a rough, worn-out farm might be brought up and made valuable by raising sheep. There is no stock so well adapted to rugged hillsides or rough pastures, or to prevent the growth of weeds and bushes. Where sheep have the range of a field very few weeds will go to seed, and bushes will be so thoroughly cropped that they will either die or be kept back. When a farmer can thus easily turn the weeds and bushes of a farm into excellent manure, and at the same time have them converted into mutton and wool, it is certainly a good thing. Sheep will thrive in a pasture and get fat where cattle would almost starve. They also scatter their droppings over the field and never fail to enrich lands, where kept. Feed them extra, for this additional food works to the profit of the raiser in two ways—it not only insures a good growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable.

To make the most profit out of sheep they should be well fed and cared for. A sheep must be fed to make the best mutton, but few conceive that a well-fed sheep produces more wool than one poorly cared for. Wool is a product from feeding, the same as fat, and many farmers lose half the profit from neglect to feed properly. Sheep should have, besides good feed, dry, clean quarters, sheltered from rain and storms.

Pansies.—Some follow the method of sowing pansy seed late in the summer, as late as the first part of September. These are kept well watered (ill frost comes, when the young plants are covered with several inches of straw or leaves, which covering is held down by means of boards not too closely laid. The pansies will thus get a good start in the spring and bloom long before the spring sown seed.