The Government Pauper. (Dedicated to the Kicker on Pensions.)
It's glory and fame that follow
A fighting soldier's name—
But you can't fill up on glory
And you can't exist on fame;
And I may be peculiar.
But I've said it oft before.
That the man who risks his life for us
Should have a darn sight more
Than

Than Thirteen dollars a month. And maybe you don't remember, Or memory fails to suit. How when the draft was on you wand furnished a substitute! You home a-makin' money And safe from bullets and swords— He at the front with an offer— The best that life affords—

Chirteen dollars a month.

You call him a government pauper. With growis and grumbles and frets; and kick away like an old bay steer at the pension that he gets; At the pension that he gets. Right here I want to tell you, And heep it under your hat...

Fou ought to get six months in jall

And twice a year at that, Thirteen dollars a month.

you ought to live on hardtack And get an elegant fill Of the water the poor old fellow drank Down at Andersonville, And maybe, when your year was up The lesson you were taught Might show you why we pension those

For Thirteen dollars a month -Harry S. Chester.

Charged by a Calf. On the first Monday after President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months' service Thomas Gibson, Jr., began recruiting a company from Pittsburg. Jacob Colmer, the present postmaster at Avalon, was the first to place his name on the roll as a volunteer. Mr. Colmer, by his loyal service as a private, was advanced from one office to another until, when muster-out time came in '65, his discharge read "Lieutenant Colmer."

Capt. Gazzam of Pittsburg also had organized a company, but neither he nor Capt. Gibson had succeeded in enrolling more than fifty men. Time after time they tried to enter the service, but, not having the full complement of men, the companies were not accepted by the governor.

Capt. Gibson's company, nothing daunted, determined to equip themselves and go as an independent organization. While arrangements to threatened border.

proceeded by boat to that city, arriving at Camp Carlisle in May. Capts. Gazzam and Gibson came to an understanding by which the two companies were consolidated, and the following officers were elected: Captain, Thomas Gibson; first lieutenant, David Ecker; second lieutenant, David D. Barclay. They furnished themselves with a Zouave uniform and Springfield muskets.

Orders came that the company move to Clarksburg. Enshwhackers had stopped several trains on that route previously, so several of the men (among them Mr. Colmer) rode on the cowcatcher, under the headlight, so as to see and not be seen.

Arrived in Clarksburg, the company went into camp with companies C and E to drill and prepare for active duty. They formed part of the Second Virginia volunteer infantry, of which companies A. D. F and G came from Pittsburg. This regiment was afterward known as the Fifth West Virginia cavalry.

One night some of the men of company D were out foraging. One of them captured a good-sized calf and determined to take his prisoner back to camp immediately. On the road the captive became festive, and, being the stronger calf of the two, began ulling his captor along at a rather lively gait. Past the sentry they reshed, not stopping to answer his challenge. The guns were stacked and the companies were all asleep.

The calf, in its mad career, charged isto the guns, one of which was discharged. Awakened from their sleep the men came tumbling out of their twats, half clothed, and hurriedly formed in line of battle. Company C had not received their guns, so they came armed with picks, shovels, axes and anything else that was handy.

The bugler (he is now editor of a newspaper in Illinois) came to his captain, an ax on his shoulder. He was ready to fight, though his face was pale. In a quavering voice he

"Captain, if I should fall in this conflict, will you send word to my moth-

ance was discovered great was the eral duties: he is fighting with Price uproar. Needless to say, Bugler Cyrus Home never heard the last of his out price." "first conflict."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Fighting Hand to Hand.

"I had some doubts," said the serseast, "about hand-to-hand struggles during the first year of the war. Our estment did good work at Shiloh, but didn't come to close quarters with the enemy. We made our mark at Perryville, but not at close range, and I within reach of bayonet or sword. At Stone river we charged at a run to break. I shook from head to foot | mander-in-chief of the Grand Army of at a charge bayonets to meet us. I priation is to be available until a plan could see the hair and eyes and facial has been definitely settled upon. ness steadily and swiftly toward us. I remember one fellow wore a red

fort around his neck and that the take were flapping in a very ridicu- gates from each of the seceding states | not find fault with the fowls for things lous way as he ran. "I could see a short man making extending horizontally through the dence of their owner. We are satishis legs do their best, and a long center and equal in width to one-third fied that many of the mysteries relegged fellow in advance. I felt this the width of the flag; the field of the ported to us from the poultry rards g couldn't go on without bayonet Union was blue, extending from the of our farms would be made clear striking beyonet, and without the top to the bottom of the white stripe, could we but look into those yards and lines crashing together. The crash and stopping at the lower red stripe. came somer than I expected, and not In the center of the Union was a cirquite in the way I expected. About cle of white stars, corresponding in alf of our men went through or over number to that of the states of the the rebel line, some of us coming Confederacy. It was practically the down on our heads and others on their feet. It was undignified and confusing, and when we turned we found men in gray standing back to back aghting both ways. There was little

or no shooting, but a giving and taking of hard blows, and a good deal of has in his possession his own death cogh and tumble scrapping. Finally warrant, issued and signed by United one of the rebels shouted: 'What's States officers during the civil war, G. Adams, Lafayette, and.; W. H. the use? Why in thunder don't some Capt. Watkins was sentenced to be body ask us to surrender? Thereupon | shot for recruiting Confederate sol. all our fellows shouted 'Surrender!' diers inside the union lines. He esand down went the muskets of the caped from Gratiot prison in St. Louis, for mares, when registered by membels caught between our lines.

and abod their cartridge boxes prizes the war relic highly.

and belts. They went to the rear, and we went slam-bang into another rebel line, which, yielding at first, rallied and drove us back. Then we rushed them and broke their line, and I never felt happier in my life than when I saw the men in gray scamper away into the cedars. At Chickamauga we waited for the rebs to charge, and they broke us all up. Some of our boys were so completely knocked out that they ran a mile like scared horses, in the belief that the whole army had been routed and that the only thing to do was to get off the field. Then they slowed up, came to their senses, turned and ran the other way, and, falling in anywhere, fought odd times into the rebel lines with the like wildcats to the end, crashing at devil-may-care insolence of football players in a tussle."-Chicago Inter

Maine's Proud Record. In a recent week more than \$50,000 was paid in Bangor, Maine, and in towns tributary to Bangor, in pensions to survivors of the Civil War and to greater amount of nutriment or food their immediate kindred, a larger sum, does a plant that is merely putting pensions in any other community of forth green leaves. The demands of equal population in the United States. Maine's war record is not surpassed ty that of any other state. The old July is greater and more insistent | the orchard, and lots of it. Old chip First Maine heavy artillery, which went out from Bangor as the Eighteenth Maine infantry and which had nearly 1,900 men and officers, holds French Weed or mustard is taking up the record of having lost a larger per cent of men and officers in battle than it is formed, leaving no surplus food any other regiment in the war; and to be drawn upon by the wheat or the First Maine cavalry has the name of more engagements inscribed upon and produce seed. The case is someits flag than any other regiment in

the service. All of the thirty-two regiments of infantry, the two regiments of cavalry and ten batteries of light artilery and the big contingent of sailormen who found service in the navy were in the front of battle; and as fast as the ranks were depleted by sickness or death, new recruits were hurried to the front, so the regimental four years of terrible conflict. After mer is most generally grown because that end were being made word was the fighting was over and the surviv- of the better quality of hay secured. received that troops were needed in ors came back to resume their duties To the foxtails belong the German. Wheeling, W. Va., to protect the as private citizens, Maine's delegation Common, Hungarian, Japanese and in congress worked hard and long to others, all of which make fair yields veteran.

Episode of Kenesaw.

"That confusion of horses at Kenesaw." said the Mississippi captain, Pat Cleburne and Gen. John Adams of the Confederate army were both millets. The German variety of the killed at Franklin at the head of their commands and close to the Union breastworks. One of them was killed soils in Texas. The cattail millets unon top of the works, just as his horse had plunged half over. Man and horse were shot there, and the body but where such conditions exist it is this time that Mr. Gross of Ripon, pean Russia. Siberia is to receive of the horse remained on top of the a problem to save the crop.—B. C works, with fore feet extended to the Pittuck. Union side. It was said at the time that the officer killed on top of the works was Gen. Cleburne, and there was among our own men a dispute as ask the editor or others what the mat-

er. At that instant he was shot."

The Bishop and the General. An anecdote is related about Bishop Rosecrans, brother of the late Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, which is vouched for on good authority. The bishop was at a dinner one day in 1864, when the conversation turned on the civil war. One of the group remarked: "It would seem, bishop, that you and your brother are engaged in very different callings."

"Yes, it would appear so," responded the bishop. "And yet," he continued, "we are both fighting men. While the general is wielding the sword of the flesh, I trust that I am using the sword of the spirit. He is the spirit of darkness. There is this difference in the pursuit of our sev-(General), while I am fighting with-

For New Statue at Washington. The city of Washington is well provided with statues of officers of the army and navy, and is now likely to have one for the volunteers and private soldiers of the Union army. A bill has been introduced by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire appropriating the sum of \$100,000 for this wondered if any battle was fought in purpose. A commission is to be which men strove against each other named, to consist of the secretary of war, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, the chairmen against a rebel line. I expected the respectively of the senate and house old thing to happen and the enemy committees on library, and the comas I saw the rebels start on a run and the Republic. No part of the appro-

> Confederate Flag. The Confederate flag as finally adopted by the committee of deleold flag-red, white and blue-with three alternate stripes, red and white, instead of thirteen such stripes.

Has His Own Death Warrant. Capt. W. G. Watkins of Clinton, Mo., where he was confined, awaiting the There wasn't an unbruised man in death penalty, and was never recap, bers. Horses imported or born durmenny, and we felt like birds tured. Recently Capt. Watkins secur. ing the present year must be regis-the rebels threw down their ed the warrant for his own death. He tured by Feb. 1, or the fees for regis-



The plant foods found in the so onsists of certain salts or minerals 28 common table salt, saltpeter, etc. Certain of these salts are abundant snough in the soil at any one time to feed the crop for a season or many seasons. Others, such as saltpeter (nitric acid) are liberated, become available to the plant, or are rendered soluble, only gradually—that is, there may be enough of the saltpeter in the soil to last a crop only a few weeks. As it is used, however, more of this food is rendered soluble so that it can be used by the plant. We have this process going on in the soil during the growing season; the numus or vegetable substance constantly yields a certain quantity of the saltpeter and the growing plants of this. When the growing crop contains weeds there are two classes of plants drawing on this food substance. Nearly all of the weeds begin flowering and ripening seeds long before the wheat or flax or corn begins maturing its seeds. Now, a plant that is flowering and ripening seeds draws a the mustard or French Weed upon the soil during June and a part of than an equal amount of wheat or other crop and its demands must be first supplied. In other words, the the excess of saltpeter as rapidly as flax when its time comes to blossom what similar to a farmer drawing acavily on his moderate bank account for a pleasure trip just before he needs the money to harvest his crop. The weeds draw on the bank account in the soil for plant food that should be saved for the wheat or other crop.

Millet.

-L. R. Waldron.

Of the two distinct types of millets, lists were kept full for the more than the foxtalls and the cattails, the forgrown. Light soils are to be preferred and the drainage should be good, as the millets are easily affected by cold and damp conditions. They should be planted after all danger of frost, either "reminds me of a controversy over in drills or broadcast, preferably the horses at the battle of Franklin. Gen. former method. The usual methods of cultivating corn will answer for the foxtails is the popular variety for heavy soils and the common for light der favorable conditions make a much a double acting force pump attached larger yield per acre than the foxtails, to the top of the tank. It was about

What the Matter Was. People that keep poultry frequently ter is with their chickens. Frequently "It was known that Gen. John Ad- they will leave so much unstated that ams of Loring's division rode a bay it is impossible for the editor or any horse and that Cleburne did not. The other to even guess what the trouble horse killed on top of the works in may be. Some time ago a farmer exfront of the Sixty-fifth Illinois was a pressed his dissatisfaction with chickbay, and Gen. Adams' body was found ens. He said he had eighty, all Plymat the base of the works, just below outh Rocks, but that they did not lay. the horse. Cleburne's body was found It was then February and he had refifty or sixty yards from the works. ceived scarcely an egg since the prev-Adams, according to the story of men lous summer. Something must be the of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, rode his matter with them. "Don't they get horse over the ditch and to the top too much corn?" "No, they don't get of the parapet and tried to tear the very much corn; some." "Do they flag from the hands of the color-bear- have any place to run and scratch?" "Yes, have the run of the barnyard.

lots of room for scratching." A few days afterward, the writer had occasion to visit this man, and of course he was interested in looking over ais poultry. "Where's the chicken house?" "Haven't any; this is a rented farm; it wouldn't pay me to build a chicken house; the chickens are out behind the barn." The writer went thither. It was a cold day and the snow covered the ground to the depth of a foot. Behind the barn he found the barnyard, and at one end of the twilding was an open shed for the sheltering of farm vehicles, live stock or any other thing that might need sheltering. Incidentally it was used for sheltering the eighty Plymouth fighting the rebels, and I am fighting Rocks. The shed was open to the west and north and the northwest wind had a clean sweep. In the back and top of this were the roosts for the fowls. Wasn't it strange they of the bulb and one from the stalk headed "Dairy Bulls" is worth money

didn't lay? the winds" through the fowls. This is the most extreme case that has ever come under the direct observation of the writer. It is a type of the old style of poultry raising, which permitted the fowls to roost in the top of the apple trees or in any other place they could find. Some men say that it is natural for fowls to do that way. as that was their custom before they were domesticated. But before they were domesticated, they lived in a warmer clime than that prevailing over the northern United States. We cannot reasonably expect to get winter eggs from fowls so housed, and should had a red field with a white space directly chargeable to the improvi-

> see the true conditions. German Coach Horse Breeders. The members of the German Hanoverian and Oldenberg Coach Horse Association of America held a meeting in Chicago during Exposition week. The following officers were chosen: President, A. B. Holbert, Greely, lowa; vice president, G. Oitmanns, Watseka, Ill.; treasurer, U. Peppen, Estelline, S. D.; secretary, J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind. Directors, A. Linn, Martinsville, Ill., and W. Wroughton, Greely, Iowa. The fees were fixed at \$5 for stallion and \$2.50

bers, and twice that for non-mem-

tering same will be doubled.



Starved Orchards Where trees are growing on good trong soil, and receive good cultivation, they will produce good crops of out the application of very much in the way of fertilizer; but on light and loamy soils they very soon show lack of vigor and become stunted. There are many orchards to-day that are starving. When we consider that orchards are seldom planted on a virgin soil, but in nearly all cases on a soil that has been cropped to grain, and from which a large part of the notash and phosphoric acid has been exhausted, and that the tree requires material to build up wood tissue and an annual crop of foliage, and, later, of fruit, we quired for the wood growth, potash for fruit, and phosphoric acid for seed. The most economical way to supply these elements is by plowing in clover for nitrogen, and by supplying the other material by the application of hard wood ashes. Where the trees are large, sowing occasionally with rape and pasturing it off with sheep will help wonderfully in enriching the soil. Large trees will not be injured by sheep. When clover is grown for fertilizing purposes, never cut it for hay, but plow it all in when about half in blossom, for you need humus in yards and the cleanings from wood sheds make a good material for this purpose, and old rotten pea straw, or as well as by the dairymen themanything that will furnish a humus will be of benefit. Where ashes cannot be got, potash in some other form should be applied, and the phosphoric acid by means of ground bone, but these two elements are supplied most cheaply in the form of ashes. Good unleached, hard wood ashes are cheap for this purpose at from 15 cents to 20 cents per bushel. Forty bushels to an acre, once in two years, for bearing trees, with a crop of clover plowed in once in two years, would be far better treatment than the best of them are getting now, and will give on ordinary

soils very good results. Stable ma-

nure is all right, providing you can

get it, but as a rule the orchards get very little.-G. C. Caston. The Development of Spraying. One may explore our literature up to 1870 in fruitless search of even the mention of spraying or spraying machinery, and the nearest that he will come thereto will be an occasional mention of the dusting of plants with paris green or arsenic mixed with flour, lime or ashes. The oldest patent on record for a machine to apply liquid poisons on a large scale, was the Johnson Spray Machine, patented December 16, 1873, by Judge Jehu W. Johnson of Columbus, Texas. This was simply a tank mounted on a cart, with Wis., invented an instrument for spraying potato vines with a mixture of paris green and water to destroy the potato beetle. It was not until five years later that much was accomplished, and not till 1880 that the matter of spraying with arsenical poisons began to attract general attention, and even then largely as against the cotton worm and Colorado potato beetle, and not as against orchard pests, except, perhaps, the canker worm. In 1875, Mr. J. N. Dixon of Oskaloosa, lowa, in spraying his orchard to destroy canker worms, found in the fall that where he had applied a solution of arsenic there was no injury from a great nation can do when it sets codlin moth, and we had the first inti- itself a commercial task of this kind. mation of what could be accomplished | The Russians are evidently deterin poisoning the larvae of that insect. I mined to make the most of their great The matter was not generally brought | areas of cheap grazing lands. to public attention, however, until 1882, in a prize essay presented at the meeting of the lowa State Horticultural Society for that year. It was about this time that agricultural ex. the November 25 issue on "Dairy periment stations were established and this gave opportunity for investigation and experimentation, which in turn directed the attention of manufacturers of pumps to this new de-

morel nozzle.-Prof. F. M. Webster.

mand for particular machinery. Then

followed the improvement of spraying

machinery and nozzles, and here the

French have helped us out greatly

with their Bordeaux mixture and Ver-

Indoor Lily Culture. From Farmers' Review: The lily ment from the narcissus and tulip. It will have two sets of roots under world." That is the result of selectproper culture—one from the base ing a good dairy bull. That article above the bulb. In order to provide to any man with a dairy herd.-Clar-The owner had been putting food for the latter, set the bulbs low in the ence Ragsdale, Proprietor Magic City into these birds to help generate pot. That is, fill it to about a third its Stock Farm, Randolph County, Misenough heat to keep them alive on the | depth with soil, and then put in your cold nights when they must burn up bulbs, using three ordinary sized ones a vast amount of carbonaceous matter to an eight inch pot. Then just cover to offset the loss of heat from their | -no more-after which set the pot bodies. He had been literally "feeding away in dark room. When you bring it to the light, after base roots til the pot is full, thus providing for the proper development and support of the stalk roots. This is an important item in lily culture.

it—and use as directed on the can the difficulty. will put the aphides to rout.—Ehen E.

Rexford. Transpiration of Sap. The leaves gives out not only the oxygen derived from the decomposi-



Dairying in Southern Illin From Farmers' Review: The next convention of the Illinois Dairymen's Association will be interesting in that it will call attention to a dairy secfruit for several years, perhaps with- tion of the state about which little is known over the state and country genorally. Dairying in southern Illinois has the incentive to encourage it that is found in a constantly growing and already very large demand of the St. Louis market for dairy products. This demand has built up the milk industry along all the lines of railroad entering St. Louis from Illinois. There are three big condensaries in that section, many plants engaged in shipping milk and cream and the buttermaking factories are rapidly growing in number. Dairying has brought see the necessity of providing food for | prosperity to that section where years the needs of the tree. Nitrogen is re- of corn growing had worn out the soil, and the success the farmers have experienced from dairying has filled that section with interested dairymen who are anxious to improve their methods and increase their knowledge of dairying. Because there are so many inter-

ested dairymen in that section who wish to learn, the state association decided to hold its next convention there and officers of the association have every assurance of a large and interesting convention. The meeting will be held in Greenville, Jan. 5, 6 and 7. Greenville is the county seat of Pond county, a county that has been especially benefited by dairying, and the benefit is recognized by towns people selves. Sessions of the convention will be held in the court house, and there will be a store room for the display of daily and creamery machines

and supplies. The town has a combined creamery and condensery and a large condensery, the latter being one of the two large plants in that section of the state of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company. This plant, built to use 40,000 pounds of milk daily, got 70,000 pounds in the flush last summer and is being enlarged to accommodate an expected supply of 125,000 daily next summer. The amount of milk received by this plant alone gives an idea of the amount of milk made in that section and of the importance of dairying as one of its industries -George Caven, secretary Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

The Russian government is taking very decided action in regard to the buttermaking industry. If the authorities named continue to push matters as earnestly as they are doing at present it will not be many years before Denmark will find a powerful influence at work in an attempt to oust her from the English butter market Russia is not hesitating to spend her money freely to gain her end. Beginning with next year the government will spend 90,500 roubles a year for extending the dairy interests of Euro-77,500 roubles a year for the same purpose. Next year 7,000 roubles are to be spent in the organizing of buttermaking societies in Western Siberia. The government is to establish this coming year special testing laboratories for dairy work in European Russia, and for this work 5,000 roubles have already been appropriated. The government is taking the right course in the employing of special butter experts and instructors. These men, in addition to their other duties, are organizing special courses of instruction in dairying. The world is about to have an illustration of what

High Breeding Pays. From the Farmers' Review: I read with great pleasure your article in Bulls." That article struck the right spot with me. In choosing a herd bull I selected a grandson of Exile of St. Lambert, but not till I had milked and tested some of his get. The results are that I have some of the best things in the world. I have put the price of service by this bull low enough so that we have obtained some good calves in this neighborgood price for his service. The World's Fair committee selected one of my cows for the 90-day test, and the committee said: "Ragsdale, you requires somewhat different treat have as fine a herd, especially of young things, as there is in the

Mattles in Butter The cause of mottles in buttar is still not entirely determined. They may arise from several causes. One have formed, as the stalk reaches of the principal of these is the unupward, fill in about it with earth un- equal mixing of the salt with the butter. Sometimes, too, there are dried flakes of cream on the sides of the vessels in which the cream is held. and these dried flakes are too har-If the aphis or green plant louse dened to dissolve in the cream. A attacks your bulbs, as he often will, proper handling of the cream before get some sulpho-tobacco soap—any churning and proper adding of the salt desler in plants or bulbs can furnish after churning will generally remove

European Fairs and Markets. In several foreign countries there are "fairs" and markets, some on!7 annual or occasional and others frequent and periodical, which afford novel scenes to an American. Altion of carbonic acid gas taken from | though curious and entertaining, with the air and carbonic acid gas pro- many features which are commendaduced in breathing, but also great ble when local conditions are considquantities of water vapor, says Gif- ered, there is little about these com ford Pinchot in a government bulletin. | mercial methods or systems which The amount of water taken up by could be advantageously adopted in the roots is very much larger than is this country. As examples of these required to be combined with carbon unique dairy markets may be men and the earthy constituents in the tioned the great mart or butter exleaves. In order that fresh supplies | change of Cork, Ireland, the daily aucof earthy constituents in solution may tion sales of butter at the Central reach the leaves rapidly the water al. Markets of Paris, and the market ready in them must be got out of the days in many little towns and vil way. This is effected by transpira- lages in Normandy, when the wives tion, which is the evaporation of water and daughters of the farmers and from all parts of the tree above peasants assemble by the hundred in ground, but principally from the the parks or along the streets, and leaves. Even where the bark is very sell their "mottes" of butter, often as thick, as on the trunks of old oaks gregating several tons a day in and chestnuts, transpiration soes on through the lenticels in the bottoms of those immense blending-butter fac of the deep cracks. It sometimes hap tories in the Isigny district of L. pens, especially in spring before the Manche. The cheese fairs at Frome leaves come out, that transpiration England, and Kilmaraock, Scotland can not get rid of the water from the and the street fairs at Alkmas: roots as fast as it rises and that it Hoors and Utrecht, Holland, are simi falls in drops from the buds, or leter larly interesting in connection with on even from the leaves themselves.



Newest in Jewel Bags. The underskirt jewel bag is an English idea, and constitutes a decided improvement over the smaller affair worn with a ribbon around the neck. Cleverly constructed, this new bag sible that this could come unfastened. it cannot gape open at all when being

phia Public Ledger. Of the strongest webbing, long edge of the bag, and at the other end they meet a waistband of webbing that buckles firmly around the waist. Another style for this traveling jewel and money bag is of similar materials, the large pocket having several compartments inside, and the top of the bag coming over like a flap to fasten with patent claps.

Negligee With Stole Collar. Simple negligees are always attractive and fill so evident a need as to ce counted among the necessities of ered or accordion plaited as preferred and includes the fashionable wide collar with stole ends. The model is made of pale pink crepe albatross with | the foundation which is boned in order the collar of white, edged with a pretty fancy braid, but any soft and pliable fabric is appropriate and the collar are arranged over the foundation and can be of the material, of contrasting | held by lacings, the whole being boned color, or of silk on wool as may be at back, sides and front. liked.

The negligee consists of a shallow yoke to which the fronts and back ter parts being arranged over the cen-



wide collar. The sleeves are fuller below the elbows and snugger above and are gathered into straight cuffs. and seamed to the neck, its stole finishing the front. The quantity of material required

inches wide, 5% yards 27 inches wide used for this purpose. or 31/2 yards 44 inches wide, when negligee is gathered; % yard 21, 6% 27 or 3% yards 44 inches wide, when it is accordion plaited, with % yard of contrasting material for collar and which is expensive to buy, but easy 3 yards of fancy braid to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4601 is cut in sizes for They look especially beautiful on gold a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust meas-

Changes in Fashion of Sleeves. Sleeves are certainly growing smaller and the puff at the elbow seems doomed to extinction. The ruffled sleeve reaching to the elbow with a tight-fitting undersleeve is at once becoming and satisfactory. A gray velvet is made with a sleeve of this description, the undersleeve being tucked gray mousseline de soie. Another velvet gown, this in champagne color, has even more abbreviated sleeves. They are mere shoulder caps cut in points and almost tightfitting. The undersleeve is of the heaviest Russian lace piped except at the wrist, where they are slightly hood. Now, it is no trouble to get a fulled. This gown is cut out at the throat to show a guimp of lace.



Flat neck effects prevail. Lace bands, in some modish stances, are inlaid. Some exquisite floral brooches are used for linings. Collars are so deep as to amount to

full-fiedged coats. Widely flowing sleeves seem come first in favor. Round capes seem to be preferred

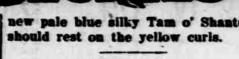
to pointed bood effects. Some immense balloon-like sleeves are caught into ornate flaring cuffs. so liable to spontaneous combustion. The hat that flares up at the left and away off the face is oftenest seen. Hand-embroidered robe gowns of velveteen are among the beautiful

Squirrel fur is not seen at all in Paris this winter and moleskin ised as brief a reign. Beads, buckles, chains and straps-

We are still wearing cream and champagne colored cloth and etamine tins for cakes, instead of butter use coats trimmed with silk incrusted lace lard, as the salt in the butter makes of the same color.

Variety in Silks. Never were silks more lovely or nore varied. There are a dozen new weaves, some of the richest showing ing fat. disks and figures of velvet ombre of the color of the ground or a contrast. Through being out in damp weather, cago. Pattern will be mailed promptly. ing shade. Many of the light-colored silks are woven with velvet figures. flowers and leaves of the natural colors. Martele velvets resemble embossed velvets, but have gone through neatly covered with some dark maa slightly different process, giving the terial and nalled to the floor about pattern a vague, shadowy effect.

Skirt of Black Broadcloth. Nothing could be prettier for the blue-eyed, blond-haired lass than a short-skirt of black broadcloth, cut so the same delicate shade. The of the intervals. The entire upper portion Place Chings.



Button Trimmings. rather gilt, as well as rhinestone, enamel, etc., are being used on nearly every tailored gown one sees. Some of them are very expensive and most of them are extremely pretty. They give the necessary touch of brightness to otherwise sombre costumes. are several inches long and only

Bodice Girdles

The vogue of the deep belt, or girdle, appears to gain adherents week by s worn underneath the dress. It is week until no wardrobe is considered made of suede leather in some dark, complete that does not include one or useful color, and is lined with silk or more. These varying styles suit the leather. The large pocket, which needs of varying figures and are some seems to be placed on the outside in full, some plain. As illustrated Numthe center near the top, has a strong | ber One is made of black Liberty satpurse-clasp. Should it ever be pos- in, Number Two of black and white are taffets, plain or plaided, and tied taffeta, Number Three of peau de with a dashing wide bow exactly uncynge and Number Four of crepe de der the chin. Her hats are trim, boyworn, on account of the two side flaps | Chine, but any of the materials used | ish felts with huge pom-pons and soft that come over the back of the pocket for bodices of the sort are appropriate silk scarfs. and keep all taut, says the Philadel- and the color can be made to suit the demands of the special gown.

The girdles consist of the foundastraps are securely fastened at the top | tion, which is shaped and fitted to the | milk into which a cupful of cold boiled



the wardrobe. This one can be gath- figure and is used for all, and the full portion of each. Number one is shaped and shirred on indicated lines, then arranged over

> to retain its shape. Number two is cut in sections which

Number three consists of three portions, which are laid in folds, the centre of the foundation at front and back and the outer portion shaped to give a pointed effect at the front where it terminates and one end is passed througa an ornamental ring or buckle. Number four is similar to number one but is narrower and shows fewer shirrings, so being better adapted to the waists of larger size.

The quantity of material 21 inches wide required for the medium size is l yard for number one, ¾ yards for number two, 1% yards for number three and % yards for number four. The pattern 4603 is cut in three sizes, small or 20 inch waist measure, medium or 24 inch waist measure and large or 28 inch waist measure.

Velvet in Great Variety.

Velvet, which is being much used for visiting and reception gowns, is of a new and wonderful softness and When accordion plaiting is preferred comes in many varieties. Besides the both the fronts and back are cut of many stamped and printed designs sufficient width and are finely plaited | there are some inlaid with satin spots before being joined to the yoke. The and stripes and others of changeable collar is arranged over the shoulders colors, which shade from brown to deep orange or from petunia to pale heliotrope. The trimming of velvet gowns is, of necessity, simple, and for the medium size is 5% yards 21 lace—Irish or renaissance—is much

To Make a White Gown Smart. A white gown may be made very smart with a trimming of orchids. to make if one can embroider. These flowers and leaves are appliqued and silver cloth.



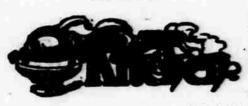
are kept on ice all day. For marks made on painted wood-

work by matches, try rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting, and in a few moments wash with warm soapsuds. Pickle bottles and jars that smell f onions will be quite sweet and odor-

less after being left out of doors for three or four days filled with sand or garden mold. Coffee Grounds a Disinfectant-

disinfectant and deodorizer if they are burned on a hot fire shovel and tie and bow. borne through the apartment. Frequent washing with soap will dim the surface of a mirror. The oc- and seasonable garments come in all casional use of alcohol is recommend- sizes. ed, but for frequent washing damp newspaper with a polishing with cha-

mois skin will keep mirrors and table glassware in good condition. The cloths used in waxing floors or polishing furniture should be kept in a covered crock as long as clean. then, instead of letting them accumulate in closet or storeroom, burn them immediately, since vegetable oils are



To make your tumbiers look bright, it's enough to make the fashionable add a little ammonia to the water in woman feel as if she were in har- which they are washed and rinse in clean, cold water. When Making Cakes-In greasing

> the cake stick to the tin. A Use for Stale Bread and Butter-Spread half the slice with jam, cover with the other half. Cut into nest squares, dip in batter and fry in boil-

> If Your Feathers Get Uncurledshake them for a few minutes over a fire on which you have thrown a handful of salt.

> To Prevent Doors Banging-A cork three inches out from the wall will prevent the door banging back and spoiling the wall.

For Evening Wear.

A pretty gown intended for evening is to show the graceful lines of the or reception wear is made of white siithe young figure, and a black knitted | cilienne, deeply hand tucked and eftacket. The latter has knitted revers fectively decorated with beavy gold in a baby blue running the length of cords. The corsage yoke is made of the blouse front, and the narrow cuffs tucked and shirred maline with a Write plainty. Fill out all blenks. En and rather wide rolling coller are of porthe of chiffen, which is knotted at | no Mall to E E Bertiere & Co. @ Pure

new pale blue silky Tam o' Shanters of the skirt is tucked to below the knee and a shirred flounce is applied beneath the heavy cord. The sleeves are in elbow length and finished with Buttons, both gold and silver, or a chiffon drapery, while the same gold

cord does duty for a girdle. Newest Belt Buckles. All the new belt buckles come in sets of two, the back buckle and the front clasp buckle. The back buckles

called the colonial set, is in gilt with a rose design picked out in tiny pink

about an inch wide. One lovely set

The New Cotton Shirt Waists. The dainty girl's shirt waists are plain, more often than not of cotton. the new heavy kind that looks like wool and feels like silk, and her stocks

Southern Meal Batter Bread. Beat two eggs light, add a pint of rice has been stirred and beat in a teaspoonful of salt into two cups of southern cornmeal, stir the liquid mixture into this and bake in shallow tins. Eat hot, splitting each piece and

Powdered Borax.

buttering it.

Powdered borax is a harmless and exceedingly useful article to keep in the house. A tablespoonful added to hard water successfully softens it. It is an agreeable addition to the dishwater and helps to keep the hands soft instead of irritating them, as does

Shirred Waist and Three Piece Skirt. Shirred gowns of soft materials continue to hold the fancy of woman



4376 Three Fiece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

kind and are first favorites of the hour. This one is eminently graceful and shows the drooping shoulder line with shirrings below that give the desired breadth to the figure, and a graduated flounce finished with wide tucks. The model is made of almond green volle with unlined yoke of dotted white net and trimming of cream Venetian lace, the effect of color being most satisfactory, but various combinations can be made. To make the gown will be required, for waist 41/2 yards 21, 31/2 yards 27 or 21/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 11/4 yards of all-over lace and % yard of net; steadily through the evening if they for skirt 13 yards 21, 10% yards 27 or 6% yards 44 inches wide. A May Manton pattern of walst, No. 4592, sizes 32 to 40, or of skirt No. 4375, sizes 22 to 30, will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents for

Woven Jersey. The woolen jersey woven to simulate crochet and knitted stitches, appeals to the pedestrian, the golfer or the autoist. Of course, it comes in Coffee grounds are generally thrown white as well as in warm tones of red away, although they make a capital and it has lapels and a turn-over collar which is neatly finished with a silk

> The small people are also included in the jersey contingent-the useful

Outing Flannel Nightgowns. Frills of hemstitched China silk are suggested as an inexpensive and attractive trimming for outing flannel nightgowns. Beading can be used and through it narrow ribbons may be run. knotted here and there in loops. Fagoting can be bought by the yard for very little and will make a pretty insertion; or regular lace insertion may be employed, with ruffles of lace to match; or, again, Swiss embroidery with ruffles to correspond.

Spot Embroidery. Many of the very best French modwafer spots in silk or wool to match the fabric. The fashion is suggestive to the girl who has a plain gown she wants brightened up, for these wafer spots are easily embroidered, and worked upon bodice and skirt-yoke of a cloth dress will make it an altogether new garment.

Readers of this paper can secure any May Manton pattern illustrated above by filling out ail blanks in coupon, and mailing, with 10 cents. to E. E. Harrison & Co., & Plymouth Place, Chi-

Name	
Tows	
State	
Patters No	
Waist Measure (if for	skirt)
Bust Measure(if for we	uist
Age (if child's or miss's	patters)