

DRESSMAKER OF THE "400"



This woman, Mrs. Robert Osborne, designs and makes many of the dresses worn by a number of the leaders of Gotham society.

TO TEACH FARMERS

INSTITUTES TO BE CONDUCTED IN MISSOURI TOWNS.

Will Be Held in Connection with State Normals—Two Weeks to Be Devoted to Discussions with State Aiding to Fullest Extent.

Columbia, Mo.—Missouri university is trying to bring instruction in agriculture direct to the farmers of the state. With this end in view, the agricultural college has sent its professors on lecture tours over the state, visiting the various organizations of farmers and delivering lectures. The college this year is working in conjunction with the state board of agricultural, the offices of which are in the agricultural building on the campus here. With this end in view, that of greater benefits to the present farmers, S. M. Jordan, of Stanberry, has been selected and made the director of farmers' institutes.

The plan heretofore has been to hold a day's or two days' session in some town or schoolhouse, and then do nothing to follow up after the people became well aroused and enthusiastic.

This year arrangements will be made to hold a two weeks' institute in conjunction with the various state normals. The arrangements have not been definitely concluded at all, but at the new normal at Maryville the plans are practically perfected.

The normal towns were selected in order to insure an audience even if the farmers fail to show the interest expected. The students preparing in the various normals to teach will be called upon to give instruction in scientific agriculture more and more as the study of it spreads through the public schools of the state. The lecture will be given in the courthouse or in the school buildings as may be thought most practicable in attracting the men interested in tilling the soil and the raising of stock.

Five of the leading professors, all heads of departments in the Missouri school of agriculture, will give the lectures at Maryville, which is a type of what others will be. The course there will begin on December 9. One man will leave Columbia for that place and give three lectures a day for two or three days. Then he will be superseded by another one, who will lecture on a different field of work. This will continue until the close of the two weeks, when 35 or 40 lectures will have been given.

Mr. Jordan, the director of the work is an authority on seed corn and will discuss corn breeding. He will show how corn may be so cared for and cultivated and crossed as to produce a grain of very fine quality as well as quantity.

Has 132 Splinters in Skin. Philadelphia.—With his body pierced in 132 places with splinters, long and short, thick and thin, Albert Campbell, 17 years old, was taken to the Frankford hospital from Wister park, where he had been watching a football game from the vantage point of a board fence. In an exciting moment when his team was making a sensational play he lost his balance and slid to the ground along the rough boarding of the fence.

When he attempted to arise he found that every movement caused a pricking as of a thousand pins. After long labor the splinters were removed.

FREE PRESS FOR CHINESE.

Government Takes Another Step to Combat Revolutionary Factions.

Peking.—The government paper established by Yuan Shi Kai, the new grand councillor, to supersede the old Peking Gazette, announced the other day that the government had planned, on account of the inefficiency of the Peking Gazette and inaccuracy of the provincial papers, to establish a government press organ in each province.

The native press of Peking, for the last month, has been in fear of stringent regulations following Yuan Shi Kai's arrival here, and has petitioned the government to grant it the same status as that which is enjoyed by newspapers in western countries, asking for special press, telegraph and postal rates, free access to government information, access to trials, and the right of fair trial for offending newspapers.

Chang Chi-Tung, the other new grand councillor, favors granting press privileges, immunities and protection to that portion of the press operating from the extra territorial districts under foreign ownership, by which the government loses all control of the papers.

The establishment of the new government press means another step in combating the revolutionary tendencies and propaganda in the Chinese empire.

DOG GNAWS DOWN SAPLING.

With Leg Imprisoned and in Great Pain Drags Himself Home.

Marquette, Mich.—Caught by the leg in a trap set for wolves, a valuable bird dog belonging to Deputy Sheriff Richard Harcourt of Seney, east of Marquette, effected its release through a rare display of canine intelligence. The trap was fastened by a chain to a sapling. To gnaw this down was the canine's only salvation, and presumably after mature contemplation of its dangerous situation the dog undertook the task.

Evidently it was the work of many hours, but the animal persevered until it had accomplished the undertaking. Then, despite the loss of much blood, and notwithstanding the pain it must have been suffering, the dog made its weary way home, dragging the trap along. The manner in which the dog had secured its freedom was plainly apparent from the evidence visible at the spot where the trap had been set.

Nation May Cut Out Growler.

Washington.—Congress will be asked at its forthcoming session to enact legislation prohibiting the practice of "mushing the growler" in the District of Columbia. Temperance societies have obtained a promise of support from the district commissioners for a measure prohibiting the sale of beer or liquor in any unsealed vessel unless it is to be consumed on the premises where purchased. The excise board has been directed to prepare a report on the amount of beer thus purchased.

Eiffel Tower Flashes Time.

Paris.—In addition to being used as a wireless telegraph station the Eiffel Tower is now equipped as a luminous clock. The apparatus is fixed to the second story, and flashes forth every minute in huge figures visible at a great distance. This system was found to be the only practicable one for at such a height the ordinary clock dial would be indistinguishable.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Government Will Transport Them to the Philippines or Cuba Free.

Washington.—Gen. Aleshire, the quartermaster general of the army, has issued an order informing persons who desire to remember at Christmas their soldier friends in distant lands that the government transports gifts to the Philippines or Cuba free of charge. The presents for the Philippines must be in San Francisco before the transports scheduled to leave in November sail.

This is Gen. Aleshire's order:

"War Department—Quartermaster general's office, Washington.—The secretary of war having authorized the quartermaster general to forward from San Francisco any Christmas boxes or boxes of reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and soldiers in the Philippines, it is requested that the following directions be accurately observed in order to insure prompt action:

"1. Boxes should be consigned to Maj. J. B. Bellinger, general superintendent army transport service, San Francisco.

"2. The name of the officer or soldier for whom intended, with the company and regiment or other organization to which he belongs, should be plainly marked on the box, also the notation 'Christmas Box' or 'Reading Matter,' as the case may be. Example: 'Private John Brown, 'Company C, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Manila, P. I.

"Christmas Box.

"3. These boxes should contain no perishable matter, should not exceed 20 pounds in weight, and all freight or express charges must be prepaid on them to San Francisco.

"The quartermaster's department assumes no responsibility for the condition of these boxes when delivered, but will exercise every care to deliver them safely and in good condition."

RANKS NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Report Puts England First and America Second in Tonnage.

Washington.—An interesting statement showing the relative order of warship tonnage of the principal powers has been compiled at the office of naval intelligence, which is intended as an answer to frequent inquiries of societies and persons throughout the country, who have manifested an interest in the maintenance of the navy and its relative strength and importance.

The statement shows that according to the tonnage of to-day Great Britain leads the world with a tonnage of 1,633,116, the United States following with a tonnage of 611,516. France third with a tonnage of 609,079, Germany fourth with a tonnage of 529,032, Japan next with a tonnage of 374,791, and Russia, Italy and Austria following in the order named.

However, were the war vessels building by the various nations now completed, the United States would be third in the list with a tonnage of 771,758, following closely France, which would be second with a tonnage of 836,112 and Great Britain the leader with a tonnage of 1,821,610. The other naval powers would stand in the same relative position as they do with their tonnage of to-day, although each would show a very substantial increase.

DOMINGO TO HAVE A MUSEUM.

Prohibits the Removal from the Republic of Historical Relics.

Washington.—The Republic of Santo Domingo has taken steps for the preservation of articles of archaeological interest by a public decree forbidding the removal hereafter from the republic of any such articles. The decree declares that all such objects are the exclusive property of the government, and while private collections are recognized and respected their removal from the country is forbidden under penalty of the law.

It is declared to be the purpose of the Dominican government to establish a national museum. Hereafter all such antiques discovered within the boundaries of Santo Domingo will be delivered up to the government to be preserved in the museum. Inducements will be offered to persons holding private collections to present or loan them to the museum.

Many of the archaeological objects referred to belong to the epoch of the discovery of the island by Columbus or to a period immediately following it and have been found underground in caves, caverns or the sites of cities buried by earthquakes.

The decree is issued as a matter of necessity to preserve these historical relics, which are rapidly being carried away to other countries for museums.

Now It's the "Teddy Shuffie."

Des Moines, Ia.—The "Teddy shuffie" is the latest substitute for the "Kangaroo walk." It comes, declared one prominent physician, from society women carrying Teddy bears. They cannot stand up straight with them in their arms, and so they get a sort of walk half way between a shuffle and a leap. Doctors are treating many women for it with poor success.

The only remedy known is to substitute a baby for the Teddy bear, and then it won't altogether cure the habit of shuffling instead of walking. The worst thing about it is that some people think it is fashionable.

The "shuffie" hasn't hit the east yet. It started somewhere in the west, possibly where the real live bears are more at home.

WOMAN RAISES MICE

MISS LATHROP FINDS RODENT FARM IS PROFITABLE.

Supplies Medical Colleges and Universities with Animals for Experiment—Waltzing Mice Have Great Market Value.

Boston.—In the face of all tradition about woman's insane fear of a rat or a mouse, Miss Abbie E. C. Lathrop, of Granby, Mass., is earning her living by managing a rat and mice farm. She says frankly she was born with a fear of the rodent tribe, but soon conquered it when she found there was money in them.

Miss Lathrop has at present more than 1,600 rats and mice of every variety, which she tenderly cares for and will put on the market as fast as they can be prepared. The stock is all carefully penned and, in spite of their gnawing abilities, it is rare that a rat or mouse escapes.

Miss Lathrop began breeding mice as a business about five years ago and the industry has grown rapidly. She began with a few boxes in an old shed. She soon needed more boxes and now the whole place, inside and outside, is fairly alive with mice. One house has been built exclusively for them, and every available inch of shed room about the place has been utilized. Miss Lathrop will put up still more buildings, and says she has no idea to what limits the industry may go.

It seems as if there would be no market for mice, but there is a good one. At first they went wholly to bird stores and fanciers to be sold again as pets. They also figured in window displays where, with training, they performed little tricks. Then there came a big demand for waltzing mice. Later a still more promising field opened up and is best paying line, namely, supplying medical colleges with mice for experimentation. The University of Philadelphia and the medical departments of various other institutions throughout the country now have become her regular customers and she ships mice to them every month. The little creatures are inoculated for all sorts of disease, their condition carefully watched and the progress of the disease noted and recorded. So great during the past year has been the call for mice that Miss Lathrop has hardly been able to ship them fast enough and has been obliged to refuse many orders.

In addition to the mice and rats Miss Lathrop has about 200 guinea pigs and a large number of ferrets. The waltzing mice she is particularly careful of for they are rare specimens and possess great market value. These she keeps in the house, where there will be no danger of chill from cold. They are exceedingly funny little creatures, always waltzing stiffly up and down the cage floor, instead of gliding along as their commoner brothers do.

The mice are kept in small pens, usually a dozen or so in each, and these are ranged down the house or shed, several tiers high, on both sides of a center aisle. The mice shrink back into the corner of their cages when a stranger is in the house, but they seem to recognize Miss Lathrop's voice and will rush to the front of their pens when she appears. They require constant care and watching. Food and water must be regularly supplied, and all the cages and the number of inhabitants in each must be constantly watched, for they breed so rapidly they have to be continually shifted over into new cages. Often she finds so many mice in a pen that a few hours more would mean serious difficulty, and if she were not constantly shipping them off she would be overrun with them. To feed them she puts in as much as \$100 worth of grain and also several tons of green forage.

WEST POINT SHORT ON CADETS.

Col. Scott Says Poor Army Pay Diverts Men to Private Life.

Washington.—The same story often told of late of the inadequacy of army pay is told with a new variation in the annual report of Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the military academy. In this case, for the first time in the history of the institution, difficulty has been experienced in securing a sufficient number of cadets to fill the ranks of the corps. Col. Scott says that this corps is now 73 below its authorized strength, and the number of resignations from the regular army include nine of this year's graduates from the academy. Col. Scott says: "It is believed that the more lucrative pursuits and greater fields for promotion of private life are diverting young men from these careers of small pay and slow promotion in our country's service."

John D. Plans Gas on Farms.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller has turned his attention to philanthropy—with a dividend attachment. Mr. Rockefeller is preparing to supply gas for lighting and heating the farm-houses on the prairies and towns of the wheat belt. The waste of the grain country—the straw, cornstalks and cobs—are the raw material from which the gas is to be manufactured. The first plant has just been put into operation in Beatrice, Neb. Franchises for the operation of gas plants in dozens of other prairie towns have been obtained in the name of Rev. Charles A. Eaton, of Cleveland.

AGED MAN A WEIGHT-LIFTER.

Fitzpatrick, a Modern Samson, Has Never Had His Hair Cut.

Maple Falls, Wash.—The sporting young men of Maple Falls are trying to set up a match for strong men, and they want to back John Fitzpatrick, of this place, against all comers.

Fitzpatrick is 75 years of age and can handle a barrel of salt weighing 270 pounds with as much ease as he would if it were a kit of mackerel.

He plays with a 150-pound weight, tossing it up and catching it, and can carry a good-sized man about with the ease of a woman carrying a baby. One of the latest feats of the old man was at the Yakima county fair, when on a wager he picked up from the ground a granite boulder which tipped the scales at 450 pounds. He carried the oblong stone 40 feet to a wagon and placed it on the wagon unassisted.

Fitzpatrick thinks he is the strongest man living, and laughs when his old age is referred to. He argues that any man can be powerful and healthful if the hair be permitted to grow. He attributes his own great strength and his health to early rising and the fact that his hair has never been shorn.

The old man says he would like to challenge any man to feats of strength providing he does not have to leave his homestead for more than a day, as he is trying to prove up on a 160-acre tract he has settled on.

THOUGHT IT WAS A MARTIAN.

Horsely on a Stereoscopic Plate Startles Jersey Audience.

New Brunswick, N. J.—While Prof. Robert Prentiss, astronomer of Rutgers college, was lecturing on "Mars" in the Highland Park Reformed church the other night, there was a startling demonstration of the inhabitation of the planet. The professor had just told all about the canals which carry irrigation to the dried up planet, and was showing the canals with the aid of a stereopticon, when a monstrous thing was seen to walk upon the landscape and sit down beside a canal as though to take a drink.

As Prof. Prentiss had just told his audience that Mars was certainly inhabited the effect was startling. The Martian had many legs, and a whole arsenal of weapons strung about him. Also he had a flying machine, attachment and a horrible head, with wicked eyes that thoroughly realized H. G. Wells' conception of the inhabitants of the canal planet.

At length the Martian got up and walked up the canal several thousand miles and sat on the north pole, Prof. Prentiss, who was taken aback by the unexpected demonstration, investigated and found a horsely on the stereoscopic glass. About this time the Martian walked around to the other side of the planet and was lost to view.

\$40 TO HOLD BABY A MINUTE.

Father Pays High for Care and Wife Later Has Him Arrested.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Forty dollars a minute was the price paid by Frederick Leonard for the privilege of holding his own child in his arms, according to a statement he made in court. Leonard is the husband of Rev. Mrs. Mary E. Leonard, of the Free Methodist church, and he was brought in to court by his wife on a charge of nonsupport.

"We have a little baby that I haven't seen for months," Leonard said. "I got so hungry for a sight of the little fellow that one day I traveled to East Liverpool, O., where my wife had gone to conduct services. I offered her all the money I had with me, \$40, if she would put the baby in my arms. The child was brought out, I paid over the money, the baby was placed in my arms and in a minute's time it was snatched away again by my wife."

The court ordered Leonard to pay his wife three dollars a week.

APE IS DENTIST'S PATIENT.

Koko Gets a Gold Crown and Never Whimpers.

Worcester, Mass.—Dr. G. Arthur Savage of this city has the distinction of being the first dentist surgeon in Worcester to have an ape for a patient. The dentist operated upon Koko for 40 minutes. Koko is owned by C. B. Barnold of New York city. The cymbent on the left side of the lower jaw of the ape was capped with a gold crown, and an impression of the corresponding tooth in the upper jaw was taken.

This tooth is in bad shape, and it will be necessary for the dentist to treat the molar for a few days before setting the gold crown in place. The ape is eight years old, and Barnold has owned him for seven years. He never whimpered during the operation, but he strenuously objected to the napkin tied around his neck by the manipulator of the forceps.

Will Pay \$12,000,000 in Rent.

New York.—Twelve million dollars will be paid in rent for a Long Acre square corner owned by Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald. On the site will be erected a 12-story office building, theater and restaurant. It is the southeast corner at Broadway and Forty-third street, and it fronts 104 feet on the main thoroughfare and 195 on the other. It was leased by Harry Lavy, who signed contracts to hold the land for 198 years. He will pay \$4,000,000 for the first 42 years and \$8,000,000 for the balance of the term.

A GARDEN OF BUCKETS

YIELDS HANDSOME RETURNS TO PHILADELPHIA CHINAMAN.

Lee Ling Raises Lia Choy Used in Chop Suey and Other Native Dishes—No Weeding Has to Be Done.

Philadelphia.—A garden of buckets in which a vegetable product is raised in five days and a crop produced every day in the year is carried on in Philadelphia's Chinatown by Lee Ling. The garden consists of 50 cedar buckets and in them Lee raises, at a profit of 700 per cent, a product called lia choy or li chow, which is largely used in Chinese cooking.

Lee a garden is one on which the sun never shines. There is no tilling of the soil, for there is no soil, neither is there any weeding, for weeds have no opportunity to grow.

Water is the agency which makes things thrive in the garden. Lia choy is sprouts from a tiny Chinese bean.

These beans are imported. They are about the size of a small pea and have a hard, shiny olive green shell.

The sprouts from the beans are as white as the most perfect bleached celery and have a sweet, spicy taste, that savors of the artichoke or tender spring radish. At their highest stage of development they are about three or four inches long and as thick as an ordinary lead pencil.

Whoever has eaten chop suey or yockamain in a Chinese restaurant has eaten lia choy, for these and many other dishes prepared by the orientals can scarcely be served without it.

But the garden in which lia choy is grown by Lee Ling is the interesting thing. Side by side in the corner of a long, dark room 50 wooden buckets with batted tops are arranged. Into two or three of these are put two pounds of Chinese beans each.

The little green pellets are then covered with lukewarm water and allowed to stand. Gradually they absorb the water, and by the end of the first day they have swelled to twice their normal size. More water is then sprinkled over them and the covers of the buckets are replaced.

At the end of the second day the jackets of the beans have burst and a tiny sprout appears. In the meantime a fresh quantity of beans has been put into two or three other buckets and treated as in the first case. Every day a new lot of seeds are planted in additional buckets, so that at all times there are crops in various stages of development.

By the end of the third day the beans in the first buckets have sent out sprouts an inch long, which begin to curl and twist in every direction. The mass of vegetable matter has swollen until the buckets are half full of what at first glance resembles a lot of coarsely chopped cabbage.

From this time forth cool spring water is sprinkled over the growing beans every four hours and the growth gradually wells up. In the buckets until at the end of the fourth day the vessel is filled with the mass of clear white shoots. The tops of the buckets are fastened down and the sprouts are twisted and interlaced in the darkness.

Gradually the power exerted by the growing shoots becomes such that it is necessary to release the tops of the pails. The lia choy then extends until the white curly mass extends five or six inches above the top of the vessel.

From the bottom of the bucket to the very top of the growth there is nothing but a mass of clean, crisp, white sprouts. The pails are then emptied and the sprouts are shaken up and raked over by hand until they all lie as loose as so many straws in a pile. The green shells of the beans are picked out and then the lia choy is put in baskets and placed in the store for sale.

The buckets are put back in place and fresh beans are put into them. So by planting in succession in the various vessels as the crops are completed there is a never ending supply of lia choy.

The imported beans planted in the strange garden cost about five cents a pound. From the two pounds placed in a bucket about 16 pounds of lia choy is grown. The product sells for five cents a pound. Therefore on an investment of ten cents Lee Ling secures a salable commodity valued at 80 cents.

The demand for the vegetable is very great, the Chinese restaurants using from 100 to 200 pounds a day each in a week.

HOLDS UP STAGE; RIDES IN IT.

Old-Fashioned Bandit Takes Money from Men, Spares Women.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Murray stage, used for the conveyance of passengers on the line between Bingham Junction and Sandy, was held up by a masked robber at Leondahl.

The driver and the men passengers in the coach were ordered from their seats. The robber faced them with drawn revolvers and they readily complied with his demand for money and valuables. Only six dollars was obtained from the party, but the driver secreted a considerable sum of money under the seat. The women passengers were not molested.

Thinking he had obtained everything of value, the bandit took a place alongside the driver, sitting on the secreted money, and rode with the party to the end of the stage line, where he dismounted and escaped.