

# NEW YORK SIGHTS

**THE INTERESTING PANORAMA AT OCEAN-LINER'S DOCKS.**

**MANY TRUNKS AND PEOPLE**

The Coming of the Archbishop of Canterbury—The Mission of Clinton Hall—Astor House and Hotel Astor, and Other Things.

**N**EW YORK.—Just now one can get good "news stories" every day by simply hanging around the docks and seeing the people thronging home from Europe.

The trunks, for one thing! The multiplication of mountains of baggage seems to know no limit. The 17 boxes which a woman takes with her to Europe nowadays do not represent a desire to smuggle—at least not mainly. They do represent altered objects of travel. The idea is no longer self-culture, visiting famous galleries, meeting intellectual people. Society is the goal, one or two great resorts are invaded while the shrines of art are neglected. Trunks are necessary to carry dresses for a continuation of the extravagant gayeties only interrupted by the ocean trip. Even at sea an ostentatious woman will don a different costume every evening to crowd her way into the smoking room, not to smoke but to play cards.

The incoming people are at least as interesting as the trunks. Here is the young countess of Yarmouth, for instance; she who was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh, and whose mother put a fun-loving generation under obligation by stating officially for the first time just how much a title does cost.

The earl of Yarmouth—the "noble earl" who owed little debts to half the smart men in Newport, who went upon the stage as an actor to provide himself with pocket money, who has for years led his creditors a merry dance, does not accompany his wife. Mrs. Thaw says there has been no quarrel. Perhaps there has not. But Britain, while it holds more vicious men than the earl, can scarcely hold one more worthless.

Yet the cruel game goes on. Miss Lulu Pfizer, of Brooklyn, is the latest. She is to marry Viscount Newry, heir of the earl of Kilmorey. Her elder sister is engaged to a German baron. The Pfizers are prominent in polo-playing and horse show society.

## The Archbishop's Visit.

**H**OUGH not quite a recent arrival, the archbishop of Canterbury continues to interest the country. After the English fashion, he will travel about the country and Canada, but New York still talks of him.

The gaiters of "his lordship" were a source of perpetual amusement to the hotel bell-boys. Quite the proper thing in England for an archbishop, it irresistibly appeals to the risibles here to see a solemn, clerical countenance rising out of priestly black and above a pair of knee breeches.

The primate of England will find in America the same questions of high church and low church that worry him in England. He will see on the west side a great ritualistic church, where more men than women kneel in prayer at all the numerous services. A little way further down he will see another, smaller, so high church in its tendencies that it owns but a nominal obedience to Bishop Potter and looks for spiritual direction to a bishop away off in Wisconsin.

Upon another local problem that has troubled Bishop Potter the archbishopal visitor took a prompt stand. He cannot see why Bishop Potter should be criticized for assisting to open a decent inn, such as English connoisseurs have found so useful, and he calls Bishop Potter a "great and wise leader of the church."

Time does not lessen the virulence of the discussion of Bishop Potter's part in opening the "Subway Tavern." But a good deal of the quarrelling in this world would stop if people could meet each other, try to see with each other's eyes; try to understand.

I think the solid sentiment of New York is behind Bishop Potter. Admit that the joke is rather caustic when young men of the east side talk about dropping in for a "sanctified cocktail." It does make you wince a little. And yet—

## The Case of Clinton Hall.

**A**KE the case of Clinton hall. In a tough neighborhood, famed for pestilential dance halls where young people learn nothing good, practical Philadelphia anthropologists have opened a hotel, complete in every part, beautifully fitted up, managed with the perfection of fact not to offend any prejudice. There is a restaurant, bowling alley, one of the most beautiful halls

in the city for dances and for such intellectual treats as the performance last winter of a Greek play by native Greeks. Away up is a roof garden, where to admission is free except on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. The place is a godsend to the east side. It is becoming a favorite center for weddings, parties and festivities of all sorts. The concerts are decorum itself.

Now this is a hotel. It serves liquors with meals. There is no bar. A good course dinner is served for 35 cents. I have just eaten dinner there to-night, not for the first time. There was practically no drinking at the tables about me; but to run a hotel in New York without liquors and expect the very people it is necessary to reach would be fantastic. Clinton hall is a business proposition. It pays five per cent. No one feels as if he were accepting a charity in patronizing it. Others like it are to be built in different parts of the city.

The most "interesting" place of public resort in the neighborhood of Clinton hall is a down-cellar restaurant, whose proprietor has made money by furnishing four kinds of wine to his dinner patrons and filling up their glasses as fast as they empty them. Rows of carriages stand in front of the door waiting for people from uptown with plenty of money who have come to "see bohemian life." After dinner everybody goes upstairs to drink more stuff and to sing and frolic. More than half the people who eat there any night are more or less "sprung." The music is tantalizing, the heat of the place provokes thirst.

Which influence in the neighborhood is the worse—that of this free booze place or Clinton hall? This is the kind of problem New York likes to put before visitors.

## Astor House and Astor Houses.

**T**HE Astor House still means the old Grecian-fronted place down-town familiar to two generations of business men. The "Hotel Astor," just opened uptown, suggests contrasts.

John Jacob Astor, with difficulty on account of labor troubles, has built this wonderful place for Muschenheim, who has been a favorite and successful restaurant keeper. The managers of the great hotels are nowadays mostly German—Boildt, of the Waldorf-Astoria; Hahn, of two or three big places; Muschenheim, of the Astor. For a time the new place, four miles as the crow flies from the city hall, will be the acme of possible luxury in public accommodation. It takes a good deal to "phase" a blasé New York crowd, but the street front of the Astor is blocked with gazers wondering at so much of its magnificent appointments as can be seen from the pavement. The hotel is not larger than the Waldorf-Astoria, but in magnificence of furnishings it is not surpassed in the world. Its fire protection is the best that art can devise. It has a great Louis XV. ball-room, a grill-room decorated in "American Indian style," appropriate for "burning at the stake," it has a suite of rooms for rich collegians, decorated with wall paintings of college sports. A yachtsman can have a suite fashioned like the cabin of a ship, an idea that may have been suggested by the sterns of Spanish galleons imitated in the windows of the New York Yacht club on Forty-fourth street.

The building of a great \$5,000,000 hotel is no experiment for Mr. Astor. There seems to be no limit to the present taste for luxurious surroundings. The 20 splendid and costly hotels of New York are its most successful ones. Mr. Astor's personal holdings in New York real estate are assessed at \$35,000,000. On real estate he pays the heaviest tax in America. Marshall Field of Chicago pays upon a larger total, but \$10,000,000 in his case is personality, partly merchandise. Mr. Astor's wealth is really far in excess of \$35,000,000. His mother, Mrs. Astor, and his brother, W. W. Astor, of London, are both great holders of local lands. The latter is assessed for \$27,500,000.

## Horses Still Used in the City.

**N**YONE who doubts that horses are still used in the city might visit the scene of building operations for the new Pennsylvania station. Here the greatest station in New York is soon to stand. To excavate for it two gigantic steam shovels methodically paw up the soil and deposit it in two-horse carts, a single shovelful to a cart. When the shovel swings again the next cart is there to receive its load. Two hundred and fifty horses are employed in the work, 125 wagons. This is called the greatest piece of excavating ever attempted in New York for a single building.

The opening of the subway in October will be the first of a series of gigantic openings that will mark New York's physical transformation. Soon will come the tunnels under the East and West rivers, the completion of two gigantic East river bridges, the electrification—if that's the word—of the Grand Central station, and the furnishing of the New Haven suburban lines with a six-track service. Materially it is a wonderful place that the men behind the shovel are scooping out.

dressy types of tailor-made garments, such as are worn on the really smart occasions. One of the favorite trimmings for such frocks is a soft ivory suede strapping.

I have seen one of the prettiest ivory cloth gowns showing a waistcoat of ivory braid, silver thread and a touch of pale blue. It was quite tight-fitting and plain, the coat bodice fastening with two buttons over the waistcoat, and made with a beautifully-fitting basque; it was further strapped with soft ivory suede, this strapping appearing on the tight-fitting sleeve, which ended in a rather broad suede cuff and some old blue enamel buttons; a neat rolled collar of suede finished the neck. The skirt was cut plain, but eased slightly at the waist, and full at the feet, after the umbrella shape, trimmed with seven rows of graduated strappings. This skirt just touched the ground all round, showing

# A Medley of Modes for Fall



**T**HE high tide of the fad for 1830 styles is already past in favor of the Louis and Directoire ideas, although it is thought that the 1830 lines will probably be retained through the coming season.

The drooping shoulder effects and sweeping outlines are too attractive to be discarded altogether for modes which are not so graceful. In fact, it is most difficult to prophesy correctly as to what special period will be adopted for the coming styles. With the contradictory information received from all sides it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

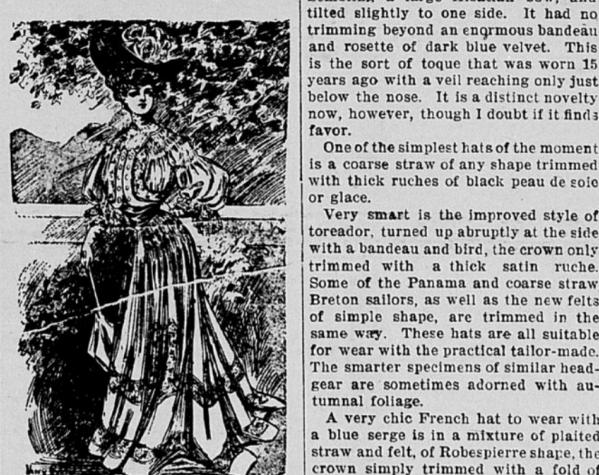
If one were to judge from the extraordinary models which are daily created and held up for our admiration as being exact reproductions of the different periods, it would be necessary to possess an exceptional knowledge in that line to be able to recognize them. In one gown seen recently there were at least three distinctive styles combined, but as the dress was within the limits of good taste, and becoming besides, it mattered little what period it belonged to.

Now a triple skirt, or the *caçioni* of 1835, is hemmed with fringe, while the white satin bands embroidered in black

## Gossip of the Fall Fashions

**D**ARK Lincoln green is a novel feature among the braided autumn gowns, and bright red and dark red are having a short run of popularity. There is no doubt that on dull days there is something charming about the wearing of red, provided it suits the individual, but I do not advise the woman who can only invest in one tailor-made to choose red because one soon tires of it.

I would suggest that the woman who is about to invest in two tailor-made frocks should have one of the orthodox blue serge or dark green, and the other of white cloth or serge. White cloth, white homespuns, and ivory serges continue to take the lead among the more



AN ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN STREET GOWN.

A very chic French hat to wear with a blue serge is in a mixture of plaited straw and felt, of Robespierre shape, the crown simply trimmed with a fold of dark blue velvet, and at the side a bright orange Paradis plume.

A daring but effective mixture is that composed of orange and blue, and some of the blue serge Eton coats have double-breasted waistcoats of orange cloth, the other wide plain serge coat and skirt being braided in black in a narrow twisted scroll design.

Good Name. The family had added a bull terrier to its stock of pets. The first day after his arrival the new member ended the career of a pet cat. He was forgiven, however, and that night there was a discussion over a name for the dog. Six-year-old Pauline listened to several suggestions, and then said, gravely: "I'd call him Care, I think. You know grandma says 'Care killed a cat.'"—N. Y. Tribune.

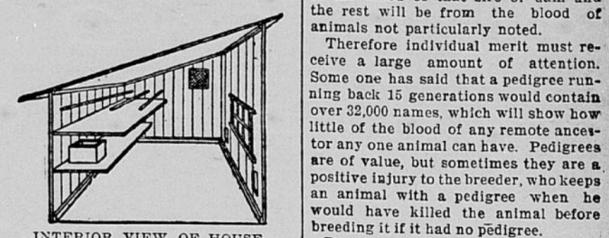
Doesn't Dodge. When a man has greatness thrust upon him, he has mighty little inclination to dodge.—Puck.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## CHEAP POULTRY HOUSES.

Valuable Suggestions from an Illinois Lady Who Has Made Herself Keeping a Success.

I keep about 300 fowls and have several small houses such as shown in accompanying illustration. The houses are built, some of pine and some of oak lumber. They are 7 feet wide and 10 feet long, 7 feet high in front and 4½ feet at back. Sills are 2x4-inch oak, caps 2x4-inch pine. They have one window of six lights 24x30 inches in front, 3 feet from the ground; one small window without glass, but a wooden shutter, 2

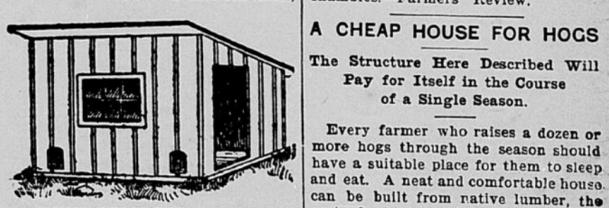


INTERIOR VIEW OF HOUSE.

feet square, in end opposite door, for air and ventilation; two exits for fowls in front. Have platform length of house 3 feet wide under perches to catch droppings. This is kept covered with dirt or dust.

Between dropping boards and floor is a platform for nests. All platforms and perches are removable. Houses have earth floors. Each house has one large door placed in the end, close to the front. The exits are 12x16 inches, placed close to the ground. On stormy days the door is kept closed, the fowls going in and out through the exits. The windows have strong, fine meshed wire nailed on the outside.

These houses are about 5 rods apart, and there are no fences between them.



HOUSE FROM THE OUTSIDE.

yet there is little trouble in keeping the flocks separate. Each house shelters 60 hens, and I keep ten cockerels with four flocks. They have unlimited range. The eggs hatch better than when a cock is kept for every 12 or 15 hens. The interior of the house is also shown. The platform is whitewashed and dust or sand is sprinkled on it. The perches are 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Between the floor and dropping platform is another platform 2 feet wide on which the nests are placed.

The nests are sometimes boxes made of short pieces of board, but usually are small boxes bought at the grocery for 5 cents each. In the corner opposite the door is usually a barrel of road dust. The hens use it for a dust bath, and I use it for the dropping boards. They also use it for a nest box, which I disapprove of.

The cost of two houses was as follows: Lumber, \$7.35 (the pine lumber was second-hand, and I got it for half price); nails, 30 cents; glass and putty, 69 cents; hinges and locks, 40 cents; paper, cement and nails, \$7.25; freight on paper and cement, \$1.25; total of \$17.74 for material; six days' labor at \$1 per day would add \$6, making the total cost \$23.74, or not quite \$12 for each. Two other houses made of new lumber and battens instead of paper, which cost \$20.25; oil and paint, \$1.13; 14 pounds nails, 56 cents; three windows, \$1.05; wire netting, \$1.05; hinges, locks and hasps, 59 cents; 6 days' labor, \$6, making the total cost \$31.04, or \$15.52 each.—Mrs. E. E. Dutton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

## FINE FEED FOR THE HENS.

Unthreshed Grain Produces Results That Will Surprise Those Who Have Never Fed It.

Save a small amount of unthreshed grain for the poultry. You will save the thrasher's bill on it, and the poultry will even pay you a nice profit for the privilege of working it over for their own benefit, by an increased supply of eggs, and thriftiness and growth among the flock. Wheat is best for this purpose, but rye and oats are also excellent. If so desired, you can select some of your poorest grain for this purpose, as the main object is to furnish the poultry with some interesting employment. Save enough of the unthreshed grain to furnish one good-sized bundle for every 30 hens in the flock daily. Whole grain can with advantage be scattered among the straw. It will prevent the greedy ones from glutting themselves, while the small and weak ones have a chance to get their share of the grain. After the straw has been thoroughly worked over and all grain picked out, it should be all raked up and removed before bringing in a fresh bundle. If possible, the unthreshed grain should be placed under a shed or in a barn to keep dry. If unthreshed grain cannot be obtained, dry fresh straw and chaff will be a good substitute to sprinkle the grain among, if frequently changed, but it will not give as good results as the unthreshed grain, owing to the amount of healthy exercise which the unthreshed grain will furnish.—Midland Farmer.

## Wheat Produces Cheap Pork.

If pork or bacon produced by wheat will be as marketable as that produced by corn the latter will take second place in the pork-growing process. At the Oregon experiment station 3.70 and of wheat a day produced one pound of hog meat daily, whereas it took 3.58 pounds of corn to produce the same result. The period of the test was 21 days. Another fact disclosed was that the hogs fatten almost half as fast again the first half of the fattening period as they do during the second half. The heavy lard hogs take more feed than the younger smaller bacon hogs.

## SOME FACTS FOR BREEDERS

Why Close Attention Should Be Paid to the Individual Merits of Farm Animals.

The breeder of cattle sooner or later comes to realize the fact that individual merit must be the chief thing considered in an animal. At first he is inclined to stake everything on pedigree, but after a time he comes to realize that pedigrees are indicative only of certain facts in the past history of the breed, but are not enough to use as a foundation in building up a herd. A remote ancestor of his animals may have been a wonder in his ability to make meat, but it will be seen, after a little figuring, that a very small part indeed of the blood of that animal can be in the animals he owns. If in-breeding is not practiced, the tenth generation after an animal each of his progeny will have in him less than one-thousandth part of the blood of that sire or dam and the rest will be from the blood of animals not particularly noted.

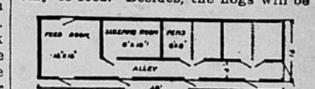
Therefore individual merit must receive a large amount of attention. Some one has said that a pedigree running back 15 generations would contain over 32,000 names, which will show how little of the blood of any remote ancestor any one animal can have. Pedigrees are of value, but sometimes they are a positive injury to the breeder, who keeps an animal with a pedigree when he would have killed the animal before breeding it if it had no pedigree.

But for all this the buyer of cattle, if they are to be used for breeding purposes, puts great weight on the pedigree, though there may be little in it. There is always a chance that something unusual may come out of it, and the ordinary buyer is ready to take the chance. In many cases pedigrees are profitable only in the sale of an animal, and that only because of the sentiment of the buyer. We believe there is more danger of losing sight of the individuality of an animal than of losing sight of a pedigree. Therefore we say, pay close attention to the individuality of the animal that is to be used for a breeder, and if he does not, in conformation and other qualities, come up to the type desired, fatten him or her for the shambles.—Farmers' Review.

## A CHEAP HOUSE FOR HOGS

The Structure Here Described Will Pay for Itself in the Course of a Single Season.

Every farmer who raises a dozen or more hogs through the season should have a suitable place for them to sleep and eat. A neat and comfortable house can be built from native lumber, the cost of which can be made perhaps in one season by the number of pigs saved during farrowing time, and by economy of feed. Besides, the hogs will be



MODEL HOGHOUSE.

more healthy in having a clean feeding floor and dry sleeping quarters.

The accompanying plan suggests a simple hoghouse, which can be built very cheap. This is a shed-roof building facing south, which has several windows to let in plenty of sunshine. The height from floor to plate is nine feet in front and six in the rear. The feedroom is 12x12, the sleeping-room 8x12, and the alley four feet wide. Farrowing pens are 6x8 feet each. The dotted lines mark movable partitions. Each pen and room should be well lighted. Small doors in front open into lots. If desired, a feeding crib or grain bin may be built on the end of the house adjacent to the feed room.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## SUNSHINE IN THE STABLE.

Light Is Essential to the Welfare of Horses and Other Animals Confined Within Walls.

Sunshine is just as essential to horses and other farm animals as it is to human beings. Do not lose sight of this fact when building stables and pens. This is too often done, and stables for both horses and cattle are too dark. The eyes of horses are not infrequently injured by being kept in dark stables. Our houses, as a rule, are much better lighted than our stables, yet we all know how uncomfortable it is to go out of a well lighted house into the glare of sunshine, especially if there is snow on the ground. The effect is even worse of horses and cows. Aside from any special effect on the eyes, light and sunshine in stables are of vast importance to the general health and thrift of farm stock, and they should always be constructed with a view to admitting as much as possible of both. In old barns and stables where the stock quarters are dark, and, as a necessary consequence, damp, it would be a good idea to put in some windows to admit light and sunshine into them. The present is a good time to attend to this, and the considerate person will do it.—Thomas W. Lloyd, in N. Y. Tribune Farmer.