SOME OF THE NEWEST FADS IN FASHIONS, WHEELS, DRINKS AND COLORS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—May sunshine brings out everybody—but bicyclists most of all. The man who got tired of his wheel when the winds began to nip, now pumps up his tires and gets astride ready to do his Sunday afternoon ride if no more. On his first trip out he makes only ten miles, for his muscles have grown soft during the winter and his saddle has grown hard. Next Sunday he can ride further and soon he will be one of the Saturday century fellows just as he was a year ago.

This inveterate bicyclists are out now in their colors and their new suits. Nellie Benson, the century rider pushed down Fifth avenue Easter Sunday in a dark gray suit, bloomers and coat. The first Sunday in May she changes to a tan and this he holds to all summer.

There are many new things in bicycling this year, fully ten—without counting the very newest wheels. There are always slight wheeling improvements, changes in pedals, a difference in the size of tires and a new thing or two about oiling apparatus. But the main differences are more noticeable.

Saddles come this year in very fancy leather. Many of them are in bright plaids and the very fashionable cyclist who wants to have everything that is new will have to plaid leather saddle to match the tops of his stockings and he will have a tie of the same plaid. This is a sort of bicycle fashion which is becoming very popular.

Another new trick in cycling is the color scheme which calls for a wheel the color of your suit. You can get a wheel in rosewood red to match your red cloth knickerbockers, and you can get a fern green wheel to match a fern green suit whether it be worn by lady or gentleman.

Duck's egg blue wheels, trimmed with white, are very attractive when ridden with suits to match. Be sure to observe the color scheme whatever else you do.

Wheels are very large this year. It is claimed by one prominent firm of bicycle makers that the thirty-inch wheel will soon become the most popular one. The pedals hang very low, which means a very low frame. This is for greater safety and also for grace. Stout people, wealthy people, and novices, are much less afraid to ride a wheel if they feel that they can easily lift a foot off the pedals and put it on the ground. The scorchers ride any way, high wheels and low, anything that has two wheels and a pedal to make the wheels go round.

The very fashionable ladies' wheels, ridden by the four hundred, the wheels that are now being shipped to Newport, Narragansett, Cape May, Bar Harbor and Atlantic City, have such low frames that a man can mount as the racing men do, by throwing a leg over the saddle; and the ladies can mount standing on a level without stepping from the curb. They are able also to do the very pretty mount, which is from the near pedal instead of the far one. This, however, requires a shorter skirt than most women wear.

Another cycling novelty is in the handle bars which are very elaborate. It is only a very ordinary bicyclist, quite neglectful of appearances, who uses the ready-made grip. The others have the initials engraved upon the German silver with which many grips are ornamented. Other riders go further and have grips entirely of silver. A few have plated gold ones with a plate so heavy that it will not wear off before the wheels is worn out. The full name and the name of the wheel is engraved upon these precious metal handles.

All wheels are named, not the name of the maker, necessarily, but the Christian name of the wheel, which is bestowed upon the vehicle in its infancy by its loving owner who gives a christening party in honor of the advent of a new wheel into his family.

At a christening party the wheel occupies a place of honor upon the table. After the wheeling songs are sung the officiating christener pours water upon the wheel, spatters it with mud, throws pebbles in its path, and swings a lighted brand in front of it. He then pronounces its name which should be a mythical one typical of speed. Mercury, Hermes, Diana, Sappho, and the nymphs are variously called upon for bicycle names. The wheel, when the ceremony is completed, is warranted to go through fire and water, mud, sand and misfortune, and to wheel on through all.

There are handles of pearl, handles of sterling, set with semi-precious jewels, handles of rare horn and best of all, handles of the antlers from the deer which the bicyclist proudly boasts he has shot in one of his wheeling expeditions. Verily, verily, alas for its rarity under the sun!

The new bicycle drinks are, first, farmer's sherbet, which is a very palatable drink to a thirsty cyclist on a hot May day. You will find the farmer standing at his well ready to lift the bucket from its cold depts. The wife will bring you a pitcher and, after you have set the pitcher in the water to keep cool, ask the farmer for a winter apple, the last one in the bin. While you are slicing it into the pitcher request him to bring forth a lemon and some sugar you add to the pitcher. Now beg of him a winter pear, a spring one will do, if his spring ones are ripe enough.

Purloin from him the first strawberry on the vines and the first cherry from the trees, if they are green and sour so much the better for then you will slice them well and they will give a tart flavor to the drink.

Now leave all to settle, then stir well, pour from the pitcher and drink. Let the proportions be as one apple, one pear, two cherries and three strawberries with one lemon to a pint of ice-cold spring water. Later use all cherries and plums in place of the apple and the pear. Never forget that farmer's sherbet is the drink of drinks.

If you fear your path lies over a hill where no fruits grow take with you in the saddle bag a bottle of pure lemon juice without a seed in it—unless you want it bitter—and as much sugar as the lemon juice will dissolve. Add the juice of a pineapple, if pines agree with you, and grate a nutmeg into the bottle. Add with care the whipped white of an egg—remember the egg lemonades of the drug store, how delicious they are. Churn the bottle to a foam, place in the saddle bag and wheel away. Be on the lookout for cold water, add a little of your mixture to your glass and drink.

Men's cycling hats are big this year and are called the Balbriggan. Women's hats, broad brimmed and quilled, are the Hamburg. Both are warranted to act as sun umbrellas.

They are painting wheels in the patriotic colors, have you seen them? They are striped in red, white and blue. The seat is covered with an American flag, and there is a flag at the handle bars. They are very gorgeous and attract attention, which is what every respecting bicyclist craves.

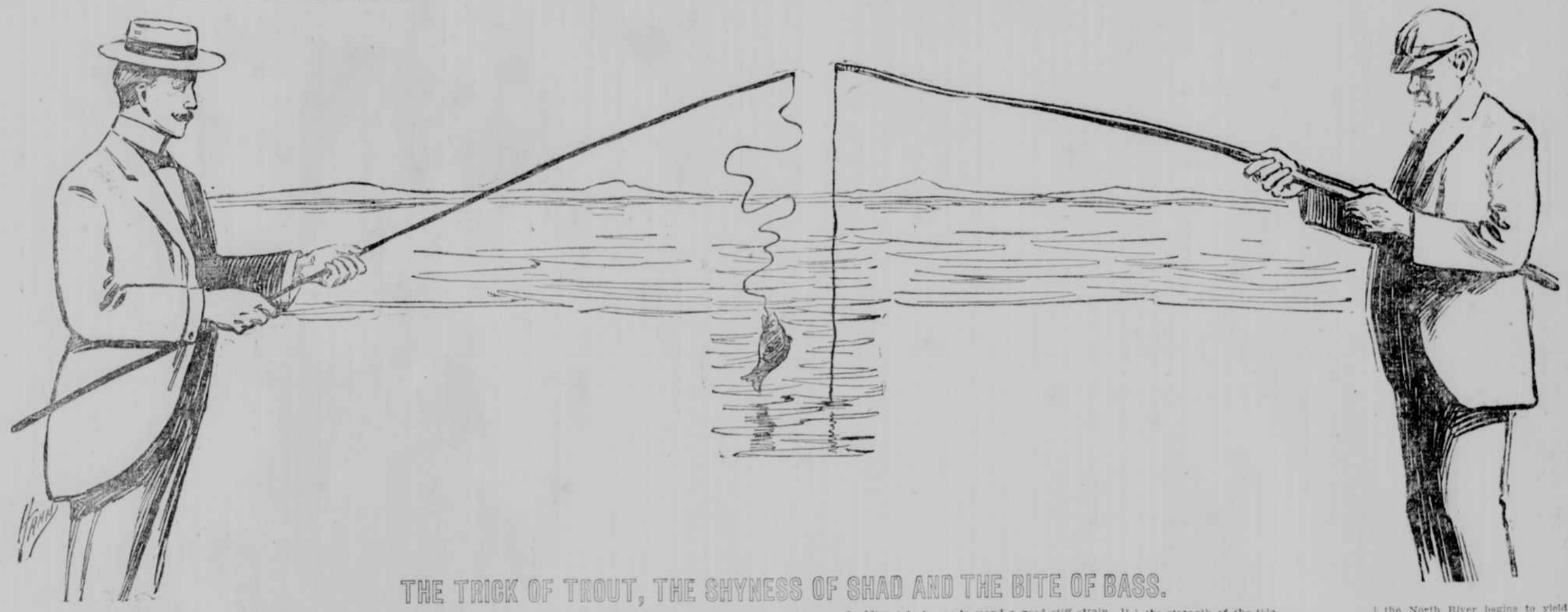
May is the month for wheeling. Earlier it is too cold, later it is too hot, but the sunshine of a May Sunday brings out every bicyclist who can balance himself.

"An Educated Animal."

Ebenezer Faithful Winchester, a rich farmer of Red Rock, Pa., has a famous snapping turtle which has made news for the communities in the surrounding country for more than a year. Everybody around here remembers how the turtle bit a piece of dynamite and blew up a section of railroad track last summer, and how it lured a dozen young chicks to the water and coaxed them to go in swimming, thus securing a good meal with little trouble. The Widow Sergamenser, whose husband went to the Great Hereafter, through blowing into a loaded gun, recalls with poignant grief a visit made by the reptile to her kitchen when it bit holes into all the tin pans. But its exploits last week crowned all its previous ones. During the past few months the turtle has conceived a violent affection for a puppy dog belonging to the farmer. On last Wednesday a wildcat entered the yard and attacked the pup. The snapper dodged behind the wildcat and caught the beast by the tail, but found soon that it could not cope with the savage and powerful creature. As soon as the intelligent turtle realized this it scurried into the house, where Farmer Winchester's loaded gun stood behind the door. The snapping turtle threw the gun to the ground and pulled it around till it pointed fairly at the wildcat. Then it jerked the trigger and blew the beast's head to pieces.—New York Press.

Carlinsville, Ill., miners won a strike for $70 a month, the eight-hour day and 50 cents an hour, for all overtime.

'Frisco Newsboys' Union has decided that no member shall sell or give away any paper sold for less than 5 cents.



THE TRICK OF TROUT, THE SHYNESS OF SHAD AND THE BITE OF BASS.

Know all ye fishermen, ye who pass
With swaying poles and smiling lass,
That of all the beauties that flop in the grass
There's none so sleek as the shining bass.

This is the attempt of the office poet who went fishing with his best girl last Saturday to describe in a feeble way the glories of the striped bass, who with glistening silver reales and heavy longitudinal black stripes running from gill to tail now swims the water poking up his head, absolutely pleading to be caught.

The striped bass is at his best late in the spring when the showers of April mellow and clear the atmosphere and the May sunshine invites him out. He comes to these waters at this time and the angler with rod and wheel can journey out to the stream and lazily wait for him. His jaws are strong as steel and springy as a trap when they snap the bait. Once hooked he will eagerly fight, and the sport comes in landing him.

It seems a little cruel, but when the fish bleeds and reddens the water, you have only to reason that it serves him right. All summer, until the frosts of October have seared the grass and leaves, he would have cruised in quest of less agile fish for he lives upon them; and by taking his life you have saved the lives of thousands of shrimps, killie, eel and crab.

The striped bass is a monarch when compared to the lumbering, dull-colored big-finned seabass, the flounder, the blackfish or even the sparkling weakfish. To the real fisherman the bungling thump of the blackfish and seabass, when they strike the bait, is an aggravation. It is different when the striped bass comes down with energy and animation and bolts with the hook set firm in his jaws and with a show of gameness that threatens to wreck the best of tackle unless handled with expert hands.

Many, otherwise very intelligent persons, fish for years in one stream without knowing that there are bass to be caught there. They expect to find him where the water flows on peacefully and with the calmness of a mill pond, but the bass does not like a calm stream except at spawning time when the female lays her eggs. Then he settles down in a quiet, shallow spot, where she deposits the eggs, and he remains there with her like a good, dutiful father fish. Then together they go back to the rocks and nooks which are their favorite haunts. They choose the spot where the clear blue water whirls and foams and eddies, where the tide swings and dances in mad fantastic revels.

Those who are fond of hunting the striped bass know his haunts and what he feeds upon. They know his love of excitement and that he travels the rocky shore line. Out in the East river, near Hell Gate, and along the Long Island shore you can catch fifteen and twenty-pounders. Select a place where the surf comes tumbling in as your best ground.

There are many kinds of bait. Sandworms, roughly fringed and tough are highly esteemed, but equally taking is the shedder-crab or the white and red or blood worms.

Next in importance to the bait is the tackle, for it is an old fisherman's saying that one might fish without tackle (in one's dreams, of course), but never without bait. The best rod is not more than eight and a half feet long, and sufficiently heavy to stand a good stiff strain. It should be no fancy, steel or brass trimmed affair, gaudy and showy, but substantial and good. Lancewood and split bamboo are the best and as good a rod as one could wish will cost less than $5. The reel should be large and of silver, brass, nickel or rubber, capable of carrying 200 yards of good, new, linen line, size E and quadruple multiplying to prevent a fish from running in and thereby gaining slack.

The best hooks for bass are the sproat-hooks. For moderate sized bass Nos. 2-0, 3-0 and 4-0 are large enough, but for the larger fish, when fishing in the ocean or in a place where the thirty-pounders are taken 6-0 is preferable. The hooks should be securely fastened to four-strand well-tried round gut snells. The snells should be attached to the leader, at the end of which should be a lead sinker of weight to correspond with the strength of the tide.

Some fishermen say that there is no fish on earth or in water like the shad. With toothsomeness and his silver radiance he reigns supreme from April into summer. He is no fool and when he is to be caught his sway is absolute. There is no other fish which ever contributed white flanks and red roe to the frying pan that is willing to come within nibbling distance with its tail.

We get shad as early as the middle of January from the St. John's River in Florida, and from that time on the market always has some to offer. Those that come from the Roanoke in early March are very good eating, and still better are the slim, silvery fellows that rush headlong into the frying pan by way of the Delaware River. Delaware shad are famous.

But all the same, the shad season does not really and truly open hereabout till the North River begins to yield up its treasures. That happy time is now.

Its sportsman-like properties are injured from the fact that shad are caught in nets which are strung over night from poles. To string the net you must get a St. John's river fisherman to show you how the first time and you must select a narrow stream, or the fish will see your net for the shad is no fool.

Trout fishing is a science and it is a fact worthy of note that after you have unrolled your reel and landed your fly far out on the water you can sit and wait for the trout to snap up the fly; while the farmer's boy who has come along with you will throw his line and his grasshopper out only a few feet, and will land a splendid speckled trout while you are laughing at his outfit.

But such are the ways of fish.

HARVEY LINCOLN.

HON. W. L. WILSON WAS THE ORATOR

Notable Event at Woodberry Forest High School.

THE HANDSOME NEW BUILDING.

It Was Formally Opened with Interesting Exercises, a Ball and a Banquet—Description of the Structure and Its Appointments.

ORANGE, VA., May 6—Special.—The most notable educational event in this section for several years past was the inauguration of the new building at Woodberry Forest High School, five miles distant from this place, in Madison county, on the evening of Monday, May 1st last, on which occasion Hon. William L. Wilson delivered an address. Graceful in manner, and expressing thought crystallized in language drawn from the well of pure English undefiled, that eminent statesman, scholar, and Christian gentleman delighted and charmed his audience.

The principal line of thought that the orator of the evening dwelt upon was the need of more secondary schools, thoroughly equipped, to bridge the chasm between the good primary schools and those of a collegiate grade, leaving the sphere of university work for those students only who come well equipped by sound training in the secondary school; that to-day in Virginia and in all our southern sections many boys are now in attendance at the various colleges and universities who are ill prepared for the proper and satisfactory performance of the work required of them.

THE TRUE EDUCATION.

He stated that a few days ago he was looking over some of the records of Washington and Lee University, when General Robert E. Lee was president, and noted particularly a report made to the Board of Trustees by that great man, in his own handwriting, wherein he said that after the Civil War much time had been given by the professors of that institution to what was really preparatory work, having been compelled to adapt the course of instruction to the exigencies of the times, but that the time had arrived when the standard of learning must be raised to that of a college. Here the speaker remarked that the tendency of the present day was specialization in education as well as in business relation for the reason that it was an absolute impossibility to become skilled in every department of knowledge; that in order to be thoroughly and fully equipped in any sphere, the young man of to-day must first determine to leave active study along several lines, and concentrate on some special line of work, though devoting sufficient time to general culture in order to have breadth of learning, thus escaping what might otherwise result in narrowness of conception; that on account of this tendency to specialization more and more education will be needed, courses will have to be extended, and as that is done the greater will be the need for good secondary schools, so that those who may wish to enter upon university work may go well prepared for the work in view, and that while the specialized or extended course of instruction in the university curriculum demanded good preparatory schools, these latter, by earnest, zealous work in their sphere, tended to raise the general standard in the former, thus resulting in a general, mutual stimulation to further progress.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

The speaker then drew comparisons between the scanty equipment and poor accommodation of the school of fifty years ago, and the comforts and facilities for learning offered by such as the Woodberry Forest High School, and said that with such a building, perfect in all the appointments, and with its corps of masters, it should be a joy and a pleasure to a boy to study, he himself having a generous envy of those who were placed within the circle of these privileges; that it was the beginning of what would conduce to advanced education and higher culture; that advantage would be given to the students, which would place them, so far as preparation for university work was concerned, on a plane of equality with those enjoying the most favored advantages in the northern section of our country.

In closing his address Mr. Wilson stated that though special education, supplemented by general culture was essential to the fruition of a boy's ambitious hopes, yet the foundation of the success desired could be obtained only through the possession of a sound and perfect character reinforced by a sound and manly physical development.

Coming from a man whose gentle yet forceful personal character has been to those who have the pleasure of his friendship, and of the chief charms of his life, these words carried all the greater meaning. He congratulated the boys upon having such opportunities; the county upon the honor of having within its limit a school that presents such advantages; the State and the South upon this great step towards a perfect appointment in secondary schools; and general education upon this effective handmaid in the march towards further progress.

The thoughtful address was given that attention which both the subject and the speaker alike commanded, and at times he gave evidence still of the fervid eloquence which marked his career as the leader of a great party in the halls of Congress.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

After the more formal exercises in the assembly hall were finished, the young people repaired to the ball room, and there, to the enchanting strain of a portion of the Washington Marine Band, dancing was begun and continued until 12 o'clock, when an elaborate collation was served in the gymnasium, gracefully decorated for the occasion with the school colors and with flowers. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until a very late hour.

Several hundred invitations had been sent out to friends and patrons of the school, and a very large company was present.

The occasion for these exercises was the inauguration of the new school building as stated above.

The founder of the school, Capt. Robert S. Walker, of Madison county, some thirteen years ago, employed a tutor in his family for the education of his six boys and the sons of two or three neighbors. Each succeeding year the number of pupils increased until he conceived the idea of constructing a building fitted with all the necessary modern apparatus, both for comfort and convenience, the course of instruction to serve as intermediate between the good primary schools and the university curriculum.

HANDSOME STRUCTURE.

A little more than a year ago the construction of the present new building was undertaken. Its front elevation shows a main or central part, 48 feet front and 52 feet in depth, from which on either side extend two wings, each 64 feet in length and 34 feet in depth, thus making a total continuous front of 176 feet. Along the central (front) part of the building, which is 48 feet, a large porch is built, the roof over which is supported by four large Ionic columns 42 feet high. In the basement, in the left wing is the gymnasium, supplied with all the necessary apparatus, while in the central portion and left wing are the boiler room, containing the heaters, the kitchen, store rooms, and bath room, with complete equipment.

On the first floor there is a hall 8 feet wide the entire length of the building and intersecting this at right angles in the central part is a wider hall leading to the main entrance from the porch, on the right of which latter is the reception room, and on the left, the reading room. In each wing are four recitation rooms and some study rooms for the boys. Immediately opposite the entrance is the dining hall, a spacious room 44 feet by 21 feet. On the second floor over the dining hall and of the same size is the general assembly hall, also rooms for the head master, two masters, and the matron. In the right wing are the remaining study rooms for the boys, while in the left wing of the floor and both wings of the third floor are the boys sleeping apartments. On the latter floor, in the central section, are also apartments for two masters.

There are three dormitories—one in either wing on the third floor for twenty boys each, and one, as above stated, in the left wing on the second floor for eighteen boys.

The water supply is pure, it being pumped from a well 256 feet deep into a tank over the porch and thence distributed.

Light is furnished by a Tirrill gas machine, Wellsbach burners, giving a 60-candle power light is being used and capable of supplying gas for 200 lights.

The building contains in all 127 rooms, giving full and complete accommodations for 58 boys.

The grounds, being a part of a large estate owned by the principal, consists of eighty acres of land devoted to school uses, such as golf links, base-ball grounds and tennis courts. About forty feet from the building is a ten-pin alley.

The location is a commanding site near the Rapidan river, in Madison county, and on the home place of General Madison, brother of the President. From it there is a sweeping view along the valley of the Rapidan extending for miles between the Blue Ridge mountains proper, which are twenty-five miles to the right, and the Southwest range on the left.

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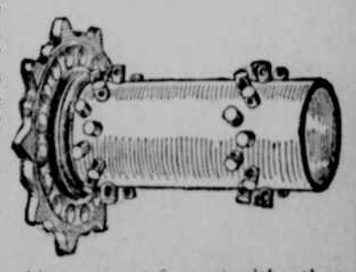

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