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NEW YORK SOCIETY.

How a New Power Suddenly Sprung Up.

The Rapid Rise of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury to the Possession of Crests and Social Influence—Their Country and City Home.

COPYRIGHT 1889.

Among the fashionable young men of New York, there is none more prominent just now than Mr. James M. Waterbury, and to say this of a member of the set which holds Delancy Kane, Ward McAllister and Willie Vanderbilt, besides all of that order of picturesque dudes represented by the names of Robert Hargous and Worthington Whitehouse is to say much. Wealth and a membership in nine swell clubs are not what distinguishes him so peculiarly, for these he holds in common with many other young men who have not attained his social celebrity. Neither is it extraordinary dressing, lavish entertaining nor aptitude in leading the German that accounts for his ascendency, for he is not the man to make a show of himself with any accomplishment. It is his all-round ability as a social leader that gives him his prestige. He possesses a genius in this direction. Progressive to a radical point and friendly disposed towards all innovations in amusements he has introduced to society novelties more startling than any it has experienced since Mrs. Potiphar's liveries first wilted down Broadway, and has raised no fuss withal for being a crank, but has carried the approval of the majority with him, and herein lies his claims to admiration. What he has already accomplished is no doubt but an earnest of the future, for his star appears steadily rising with its course directed full towards the zenith.

It was Mr. Waterbury who inaugurated in New York the revival of the dress of our grandfathers for evening wear, being chief of the dudes who last Winter presented themselves at a Vanderbilt reception in knee breeches and tailless coats; an example which was followed soon after in Germany by the young Emperor William. But Mr. Waterbury's great *coup de mode* of the past season was the ameteur circus. It was a daring experiment, so very Frenchy, you know, and so reminiscent of Parisian naughtiness; but whatever Mr. Waterbury touches is a go, and society from the entire British Legation at Washing to the Beacon Hill conservatives of Boston, accepted his invitations with such alacrity that he was constrained to issue double the number of invitations originally sent out.

To be sure the Waterburys are *nouveau riche*; this must be conceded to the persons a generation removed from trade who say it, for they are still in business; but the entire fashionable set, from the Astors down, is on their visiting list, and to the uninstructed there is no difference between them unless there lies one in Mr. Waterbury's acumen for cleverness is said not to run in old families. Mr. Waterbury inherits from his father an interest in the Cordage Trust Co., which manufactures cord, twine and paper bags, and his shrewdness in acquiring certain patent processes for making twine is said to have been the means of netting the company one million dollars within the past twelve months. He claims to inherit also from his father the name of Montpassant and the family plate has this family's crest upon it. He is under forty and was marrigl some years ago to a Miss Furman whose family was enriched by the sale of large tracts of land at the upper end of the island to the city for public parks.

Mrs. Waterbury gets through an enormous society round in a season, and this in spite of the fact that she has seven children, all under thirteen. She goes to balls, suppers, lunches, teas, theatres, parties—but all by proxy. In other words she discharges her social duties almost entirely by means of her visiting card. As no social event occurs but invitations are left at her door her lackeys and carriage are in constant motion discharging her obligations. Two thousand visiting cards in a season is the enormous quantity she uses, and the plate from which they are engraved is made of steel, instead of copper, as is usual, and hardened to bear the amount of engraving demanded; her note paper is ordered three reams at a time and her season's paper bill amounts to from $60 upward. By this means she keeps up her end of society while remaining, for the most part, quietly at home with the children. Still she makes frequent contributions to the amusements of society and they are apt to be delightfully unique. One of the most charming features of the past Winter was her Saturday luncheon parties at their country seat, eighteen miles up the Sound. The mild Winter favored this enterprise and every week a four-in-hand bowled over the road, filled with an eager party who enjoyed the drive to its utmost, and who arrived at "Pleasance" with the most voracious of appetites. And the end of the journey wasn't disappointing. "Pleasance" is one of the show places which adjoin the Country Club in Westchester county. It is a large house of yellow brick and red tiles set in an immense wooded lawn that slopes to the water's edge. One of its features is a roofed piazza some thirty feet broad, which commands a beautiful view of the Sound. In Winter it is enclosed by glass and heated. It is furnished with India rugs, hammocks, lounging chairs and enormous Japanese umbrellas and spreading palms and in this artificial Summer the lunch is served.

An interesting portion of this house is that appropriated to the children. It consists of a suite of six rooms, which include nursery, play room, bed room, baby's room and dining room. In the latter the dining tables, side boards, silver, china—everything is on a diminutive scale.

The town house of the family is one of the spacious old fashioned mansions at the lower end of Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Waterbury has a penchant for palms equal to that which some people indulge for orchids, and her house is full of them, suggesting a perpetual tropical Summer.

Worth furnishes this fortunate lady's wardrobe and he sends her a gown every month. ADA CONE.

Where No Credit is Due.

There are many people who take credit to themselves for abstention from evil when they are not able to commit the evil they renounce. The sick man says, "I tear myself away from the world;" the poor man, "I deny myself the luxuries of life;" the old man, "I abstain from the follies of youth;" the blind man, "I take no pleasure in riotous living;" the deaf man, "I make it a point never to listen to the whispers of scandal."

One chap made a fortune out of clothespins that shut up with a spring, but the funny point is that people never found out that his pins were intended for the security of the weekly wash, but misappropriated them for paper clips and made a run on him.

CONCERNING SKIRTS.

Ladies Not Yet Ready to Reject All Appearance of a Tournure.

The decadence of the bustle does not necessarily imply its entire abandonment, and it is the exception, rather than the rule, for a lady to reject all appearance of a tournure, excepting with the distinctive Empire dresses; and even with these, the sash with the long-looped bow at the back furnishes a substitute, and when the sash is worn tied at the side, it is not unusual to have a gored foundation skirt with short steels at the back, under the full outer skirt. As a rule, however, the gathered skirts are worn without the usual foundation skirt; but care must be taken, especially with loosely woven materials, to have the underskirt that is worn next the dress, only about an inch or two shorter than the dress skirt.

Foundation skirts are still made with a plain, slightly gored apron, a plain gore at each side, and a full, straight back breadth. If the foundation skirt be made of silesia a similar material, it should be faced on the outside with the dress material, to the depth of a quarter of a yard, or sufficiently high to prevent its exposure should the drapery or outer skirt become disarranged. When made of silk this outside facing is unnecessary. The inner facing, which is necessary in every foundation skirt, is generally of cross-barred crinoline, covered partially or entirely with alpaca, though some prefer tailors' canvas covered in the same way, and wiggan is sometimes used, but unless the outer skirt be of quite heavy material that requires support at the bottom, either of the first-mentioned goods is preferable for the facing, as wiggan is too stiff to be graceful, and very difficult to fit evenly.

The bottom can either be bound with braid, or the outer material and stiff facing turned up about three-eighths of an inch on the inside, and the inner facing hemmed to it, when the braid may then be run smoothly on the inside, projecting a trifle below the skirt. Both methods of finishing have their adherents; but personal experience proves that the latter way is preferable, as the braid wears longer and is more easily renewed when it does wear off.

The use of a narrow foot-plaiting is altogether a matter of fancy, but a side-plaiting from two to three inches deep is an improvement to any foundation skirt that is used under drapery; under a full or plaited outer skirt it is not so essential. An excellent plan when the foot-plaiting is omitted, is to cut the lower edge of the foundation skirt into battlements about four inches wide and the same depth, finish the edges neatly, and then place inside a plaited *balayeuse* a little deeper than the battlements, which may either be of the dress goods, or any kind that can be purchased. This permits of more freedom in walking or in mounting steps, and is especially desirable to wear under a full skirt without drapery. Another method, equally suitable to wear under a drapery or full skirt, is to leave the seams of the foundation skirt open at the bottom for about six inches, and put a full fan-plaiting of the material at each opening. This serves the same purpose of comfort and convenience.—Demorest's Monthly.

Various Fruit Short-Cakes.

Fruit short-cakes are by no means so warmly appreciated as they deserve. There are many people even yet who have never tried them except in strawberry time, and some (it is a fact, strange as it may seem) who have not so much as heard or thought of any fruit short-cake but strawberry short-cake! Yet they may be made of almost any kind of soft fruit or berries, and an orange short-cake is almost as delicious as the strawberry itself. A mistake is made, I think, in making the short-cake too rich. It is not only more wholesome, but may be eaten more freely and frequently without cloying the appetite, and with a better relish, if made quite plain—severely so, according to some rich standards. Make the short-cake light and of generous thickness, and use plenty of fruit. It will split more smoothly if a hot knife is used. Another great improvement on the common practice: After the fruit has been spread on the under crust, lay on the upper crust with its upper side down, next the fruit, so that the last layer of fruit may be spread on the fresh-cut, inner surface of the upper crust. Try this once, and you will always practice it. And do not be too sparing of butter if you want the best results. There is no handier tea dish than a good short-cake, and some suitable fruit is always in season.—Good Housekeeping.

CASTING PLATE GLASS.

An Industry Offering a Remarkably Fine Scenic Display.

The casting tables, the most important pieces of apparatus in a plate-glass works, are nineteen feet long, fourteen feet wide and seven inches thick. Each is provided with an iron roller, thirty inches in diameter and fifteen feet long. Strips of iron on each side of the table afford a bearing for the rollers, and determine the thickness of the plate of glass to be cast. The rough plate is commonly nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; after polishing it is reduced to six or seven-sixteenths. The casting tables are mounted on wheels, and run on a track that reaches every furnace and annealing oven in the building.

The table having been wheeled as near as possible to the melting furnace, the pot of molten glass is lifted by means of a crane, and its contents quickly poured on the table. The heavy iron roller is then passed from end to end, spreading the glass into a layer of uniform thickness. The whole operation of casting scarcely occupies more time than it takes to describe it. Each movement is made with almost nervous rapidity. Few industries offer such fine scenic display as the pouring of molten glass. One feels like crying Encore! it is so very brilliant.

In contact with the cold metal of the table the glass cools rapidly. As soon as possible the door of the annealing oven is opened, and the plate of glass introduced. The floor of the oven is on the same level as the casting table, so that the transfer can be conveniently and quickly made. When, after several days, the glass is taken out of the oven, its surface is found to be decidedly rough and uneven. A small quantity is used in this condition for skylights and other purposes where strength is required without transparency. It is known in the market as rough plate. The greater part of the glass, however, is ground, smoothed and polished before it leaves the establishment.—British Mercantile Gazette.

SOME LARGE BELLS.

One That Weighs 433,000 Pounds, and Others of Considerable Size.

For 900 years after the Bishop of Nola first set up his church bell in Campania no attempts were made at casting large ones. The bell presented to the church at Orleans in the eleventh century weighed but 2,600 pounds, being then the largest in the world. In the thirteenth century bells of one, two and three tons weight were not rare. In the year 1400 the Jacqueline was cast at Paris, the first of the great bells, weighing, without the hammer, 15,000 pounds, or seven and one-half tons.

The rage for big bells soon became a passion. Seventy-two years later Paris almost doubled her first effort in the big bell line by casting one of twelve and a half tons. The bell of Rouen was cast in 1501. It weighed 36,364 pounds.

The largest bell in the world at the present time, or that ever has been, is the famous King of Bells, now at Moscow, Russia. It was cast in the year 1732, partly from fragments of another great bell called the Giant, which was broken in the early part of the Seventeenth century by falling from its support.

The Giant, although not as large as the one of which its fragments now form a part, was, nevertheless, no pigmy, as the reader my infer upon being informed that its weight was not less than 288,000 pounds! It is said to have taken the combined strength of twenty-four men to ring the Giant in his palmy days. The King of Bells, like the Giant, has had the misfortune to get broke. Five years after it was cast, in 1737, during a great fire, a heavy timber fell against the King and broke an immense three-cornered piece from its side, leaving a gap wide enough to admit two men walking abreast. It is now on the ground and is said to have been used about ten years ago as a place of worship, the gap in the side serving as a means of ingress and egress. The writer is aware that this sounds like a fairy story, but surely there is nothing about it in the least improbable, inasmuch as the monster is 19 feet 3 inches in height and 60 feet 9 inches around the margin! The weight of the colossal folly has been variously given, but never less than 443,000 pounds! Think of it, 220 tons. By some gross carelessness several hundred pounds of gold were said to have been incorporated in its composition. Russia leads the world in the matter of great bells, Moscow also claiming second place in the world's championship in its St. Ivan's which weighs 127,830 pounds. It is 16 inches in thickness and 40 feet 9 inches in circumference.

China has several large bells, for, according to Father Le Compte, Pekin has seven bells, each of which weighs 120,000 pounds.

The great bell at Vienna, Austria, weighs 40,200 pounds. The largest bell in Bohemia, that at Olmutz, weighs exactly 40,000 pounds. "Big Ben," the pride of London, would look like a farm-house dinner bell compared with the monster of Moscow above mentioned, weighing but fifteen tons. "Big Ben" is not the largest bell of London, however, St. Paul's Cathedral having one which weighs 38,470 pounds. The largest bell on that wonderful piece of architecture, St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, weighs but 18,600 pounds; hardly two-thirds the size of the largest bell in America, that at Montreal, which weighs 28,560.—John W. Wright, in St. Louis Republic.

JEAN INGELOW'S HOME.

The Surroundings of a Sweet Woman and a Sweet Poet.

But a few moments' ride from London is the Kensington home of Jean Ingelow, whose poetry is so familiar to American readers. The house is an old one of cream-colored stone, and one scarcely knows whether it has two or three stories. Liberal grounds surround the house, and even in winter show a gardener's care. In summer the entire lawn is bordered and dotted with flowers, for the poet is a pronounced horticulturist. During the cold weather a spacious conservatory attached to the house shelters the flowers, and in this hothouse of palms and buds she is often found by her friends reading or writing. Flowers, bloom, too, in almost every room in the house, on the center table, mantels and in the bay windows. Jean Engelow's home is that of a poet, with books on every hand and always in reach wherever you may chance to sit down.

The poet is now in middle life, but her face shows not the slightest trace of years. Her manner is most friendly, her conversation charming, and she has a most musical voice. She enjoys a remarkably correct knowledge of American literature, the titles of the latest American books being spoken by her with wonderful fluency. Her character is eminently practical without a touch of sentimentality. All her literary writing is done in the forenoon; her pen is never put to paper by gaslight. She composes slowly, and her verses are often kept by her for months at a time before they are allowed to go out for publication. She shuns society, and the most severe part of the winter is spent in the South of France.—Washington Press.

Some people will continue to shake with chills and try to cure them by taking Quinine, at the same time run the chance of losing their hearing. Radam's Microbe Killer will cure chills permanently and take the Malaria out of your system thoroughly. Buckner Leavell, Hopkinsville, Ky., agent for Christian county.

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And the Best of All

Mr. N. B. Shyer, having determined to close out his business in Hopkinsville at once, to enter the wholesale Jewelry business in Nashville and wanting to convert his stock of merchandise into ready cash, has sold to us his entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Furnishings, Trunks and Rubber Coats at bigger bargains than we have ever yet, with all our good-fortune, been able to buy goods. And true to the principles of our early business training we will, as we have always done in the past, give these goods to our patrons at one regular rate of small profits upon our cost. We don't do this because we are more liberal or bigger hearted than other merchants, but because we can make more money this way than by holding the goods at their full value. And that there is more money in this course than any other has been attested over and over again by the immense patronage we have had since the first day we opened in Hopkinsville. A patronage, too, that appreciates the course we follow and buys our bargains quickly, enabling us to turn our money over often and to be always ready for the next slaughter sale that comes along

To catch bargains is our thoughts by day and our dreams by night. They have been the secret of our success, the sledge hammers to our competitors and the winning card to our patrons, and so long as we continue to sell Clothing, Boots and Shoes in Hopkinsville we mean to have bargains on hand if they are to be had on the American continent. We think we have the plans laid to get them—the solid money to buy them and an appreciative trade to purchase them.

"UNDERBUY AND UNDERSELL"

Is our motto and with it we propose to shake up this county as it has never been shaken since the convulsions of nature upreared these hills and scooped out these vallies, and "DON'T YOU FORGET IT."

You are going to see livelier hustling among Boots, Shoes and Clothing in Hopkinsville this fall and winter than you ever saw in the whole course of your life before. Just now we will offer the entire stock of clothing bought from Mr. Shyer at

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There are only about 100 suits, Men's Boys and Childrens and about 60 Overcoats. They won't last long—come early.

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48 pairs Childrens heavy winter Shoes	25c	worth 65c.	36 pairs	Womens heavy winter Shoes	50c worth $1 00
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6 " " kid button	" $1.00	" $1.50	19 "	womans Glo fr't lace shoes	$1 00 " $1 50
18 pairs Womans Kid Button Shoes	$1.25	worth $1.75.	15 "	womans Misses kid lace	$1 00 " $1.50

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That we were fortunate to secure, but for want of space cannot enumerate them all:

15 cents for one pair Suspenders, sold everywhere for 25 cents.
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35 cents for one imitation flannel shirt, worth 75 cents.
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$1 for one pair shoes well worth $1.75.
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