

A NEW METHOD OF TRANS-PLANTING LARGE TREES.

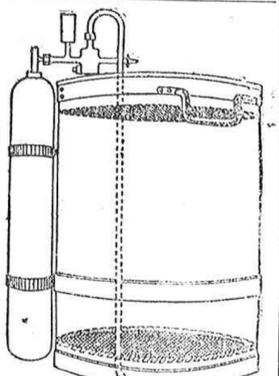
JOHN A. WILKINS, of Indianapolis, Ind., is the inventor of a system for taking up and transplanting large trees that is being extensively used. In utilizing the trees are transferred from bed to bed in midsummer in preference to the spring or fall, the usual seasons preferred. Mr. Wilkins believes the tree is in its most flourishing condition during the summer, and this is the best time for transplanting, as there is less danger of checking its growth or injuring it in other ways.

By the Wilkins invention the tree which is being transplanted is never handled in any other way than from its base. In short, to explain the method in a nutshell, it may be stated that the earth and roots are incased in a steel basket of any required size, which corresponds to the flower pot of the florist. The first operation in transplanting a tree by this method is to thoroughly wet the earth about the tree, softening the ground. Next in order is the placing in position of the steel basket, which is made of curved steel shovels. A medium-sized machine, inclosing earth and roots, six feet in diameter, is composed of fourteen shovels made of five-sixteenths-inch plate steel, each of the shovels being hinged to a steel platform surrounding the tree. After the shovels have all been driven into place they

TANK FOR TRANSPORTING FISH

Keeps Them Alive by Aid of Compressed Oxygen.

A new apparatus for carrying live fish has been devised and patented in Switzerland, in which a tank of oxygen is provided to keep the fish alive.



LIVE-FISH TRANSPORTATION TANK.

The cylinder attached is charged with compressed oxygen, and automatic



Honorable Joseph Hedges Choate, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

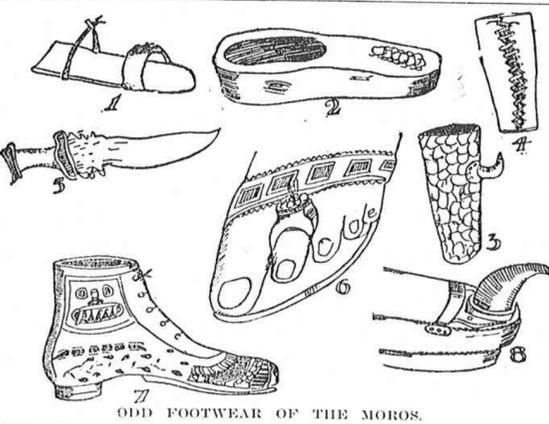
One of the famous boys of Salem, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard. He joined the bar in Massachusetts in 1855 and settled in New York in 1856. He was one of the committee of seventy that drove Tweed out of office into jail, and he later served his adopted State as President of the Constitutional Convention of 1891. He is one of the foremost lawyers of his time, and ranks high among our celebrated public speakers. He has ably upheld the great tradition of the post he now occupies.—National Magazine.

FANTASTIC FOOTGEAR.

Worn by the Sultan, Dattos and Others of the Moro Tribes.

THE Moro Sultan, dattos, rajahs and slaves may be devoid of ingenuity, care, shame, gentleness, delicacy, thrift, sense of honor and the like, writes a Philippine correspondent of the Shoe Trade Journal, but he is certainly well up in what he ought to put on his feet. He may not care much about his shoulders, as these often go bare. His head is often exposed and his legs frequently free from incumbrances. But his feet are quite often as well protected on the bottoms as the feet of the American.

I saw a number of instances in which the Moro protected the soles of his feet with a shingle-like piece of wood fixed to the base of the foot as shown in Figure 1. A common strap or piece of hide is used to pass over the ankle,



ODD FOOTWEAR OF THE MOROS.

and thus sustain the piece at the bottom of the foot securely. There is a like piece, wider, over the lower part of the foot. With this affair fixed to the sole of the foot the native is able to go almost anywhere without damaging the feet very much.

Another type of shoe is shown in Figure 2, consisting of a solid piece of wood cut down to right proportions and gradually hollowed out by a process of gouging with inferior tools.

The Moro devotes considerable taste to the making of protecting devices for the shins. There are always some of the tribes at war with one another, and the warriors of the different tribes wear armor of leather, carbon horn, brass and other metal; helmets for the head of wood and metal, and, in addition, metal and wood protection for the ankles such as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

The first is a wood interior made up with a shell trimming. The shells are sometimes cemented on, and sometimes riveted with little metal pins. In Figure 4 the contrivance is more like a legging than anything else. It is made of several sorts of native material. The best kinds are those made from skins. The lacing is some of the gut properly dried and twisted so as to make very tough and lasting lacing.

In Figure 5 is a sketch of one of the Moro shoemen's knives used in various lines of shoe and leather operations. It is a very stout-bladed affair, often with the butt of the blade quite stocky and strong. The edge of the blade is kept sharp and clear, and the point in proper order for quick service. These knives are considered relics by visitors to the island, and tourists purchase them and send them home.

In Figure 6 is a drawing of one of the foot rigs of a Sultan. There is a sole piece, consisting of a piece of close grained redwood. This is worked by hand tools until it is given the proper form to make a comfortable adjustment to the foot. Then an artistic style of ribbon or strap with buckle is passed up and over as shown. Sometimes this strap over the foot contains artistic designs. Often the patterns are worked out with little pieces of colored glass or bits of metal. The feature, however, is the brilliancy of the gem used in the ring placed over one of the protruding toes.

The Moro artists have already taken American-made shoes in hand, and they have endeavored to Morolize them by applying the necessary coating of colors.

Figure 7 is a sketch of one of the

shoes thus painted by the hands of the Moro shoe artist. It will give one an idea of the direction in which the average Moro mind runs when it comes to patterns for the surfaces of footwear.

Every datto owns slaves. In fact, every one seemed to me to belong to some datto. The chief authority the datto seemed to me to possess over his tribe of men, women, boys and girls was that of kicking them gently as an occasion arose. Any transgression of the datto's house rule meant a kick. This some of the dattos and their assistants have horns fixed to the toe tops, as in Figure 8.

Sea Anemone Whipped a Crab.

The sea anemone is the last animal on sea or land that one would pick as a fighter; but a certain blue crab in the New York Aquarium knows that he is. A battle between the fighting anemone and a thieving crab was described by L. B. Spencer, who has charge of the Aquarium laboratory.

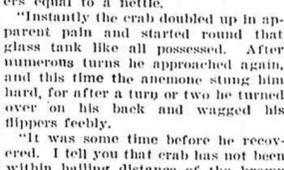
"I was feeding the anemone, a fair-sized brown specimen," said Mr. Spencer, "with bits of chopped clam from a long stick. The crab, not contented with his own share, darted at the anemone and attempted to steal the

choice morsel from its mouth. "Then a funny thing happened. Fully thirty small threadlike coils shot out from near the anemone's mouth, striking the crab on all sides. These threads are said to have stinging powers equal to a nettle.

"Instantly the crab doubled up in apparent pain and started round that glass tank like all possessed. After numerous turns he approached again, and this time the anemone stung him hard, for after a turn or two he turned over on his back and wagged his flippers feebly.

"It was some time before he recovered. I tell you that crab has not been within hailing distance of the brown anemone since."—New York Mail and Express.

Sioux Medicine.
Those who go to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania will not find on exhibition a single hoop, four sticks and a bag of tobacco. These simple objects meaning little to us, yet



SIoux CONJURING STICKS AND HOOP.

mean a great deal to the Sioux Indian. They are the conjurer's hoop, and it will be observed that each quarter is painted a different color and so is each stick.

When a Sioux falls sick the conjurer is sent for, the hoops and stick are so arranged upon the top of floor as to orientate with the points of the compass. A simple song, "He and e, hee, she and ee," are repeated over and over again, finally the hoop and sticks are removed and taken to some far-off lonely eminence. The further and lonelier the greater the efficiency.

Few hills in the Sioux country are without remains of the conjurer's hoop.

FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Long shouldered effects are among the distinctive and notable features of the season and are found in many of the new shirt waists



AN ELABORATE MODEL.

as well as in the more elaborate models. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated has a novel yoke or shoulder strap effect, that is cut in one with the tucked fronts and can either be made to extend over the shoulders or be cut off at the seams as shown in the back view, and exemplifies both the drooping shoulders and one of the many forms of the bishop stock. The original is made of French flannel in cream white stitched with pale blue corticelli silk, but all the season's waist materials are appropriate.

The foundation lining is snugly fitted and is in every way desirable where wool or silk is used, but can be omitted whenever it is not desired. The fronts of the waist proper are tucked for their entire length and are extended to form the yoke or shoulder straps and are joined to side portions that are tucked for a few inches only below their upper edge. The back, however, is simply plain, and the closing is effected through a regulation box pleat at the centre front. The sleeves are in shirt style with the straight narrow cuffs closing at the outside that are the favorites of the season. At the neck

heavy fabric must be of the richest—a trimming of itself. If it be plain it may be adorned with appliques not too far apart. A very pretty one, however, is entirely of black net, inch-wide rows of black grosgrain ribbon follow the shape of the apron, pointing downward at the front. Five rows are at the foot of the very full blouse. Rows of ribbon are on the full blouse and the sleeve ruffles, the blouse being further enhanced with an applique of yellow lace. This is an attractive model, too, for a shirred dress.

Adorned by Handwork.

Handwork is always a feature. Just now it is more than ever so. While the choicest embroideries fairly cover some robes, there are others, delightfully attractive, which are alive with French knots and faggoting, the two friends that are still with us, despite iconoclasts who have declared them done for since some months. French knots are charmingly attractive, whether they emphasize other designs or are shown by the hundred in massed groups. As for faggoting, it and any sort of a four stitching is very much the thing.

Dainty Jackets.

Charming things in fuchsia and little jackets are to be seen in point and duchesse lace. The former are made with a rather deep cape over the shoulders and are carried down the front in two long ends, forming a slender point well below the waist line. In some of the jackets there is a tiny collar rising at the back.

A Pretty Princess Gown.

One of the prettiest princess gowns seen this season was of white mousseline de soie, accordion pleated, having a front and back panel of point de Venise lace; the corsage was cut en bolero, and the only touch of color was introduced in the yoke of orange velvet embroidered in white silk and seed pearls.

Color Study.

Color study is brought to a fine art these days, and many new and charming shades and tones are the result. An attractive new shade is a blending of gray and green, that shows to lovely effect when made up in combination with cream guipure lace, and a touch of black velvet here and there.

Long Ribbon Sashes.

A pretty idea is to wear broad and long ribbon sashes with evening toilets. Some of these are tucked and the ends are fringed. The sash may be the color of the gown or of contrasting color, as preferred, and still be modish.



BLOUSE JACKET.

is a stock elongated at the front to give a bishop suggestion. The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and five-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-eighth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

Woman's House Jacket.

Blouse jackets make the favorite wraps for general wear and are seen in all the latest models both for suits and separate coats. The very stylish May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing shows the new flat collar and trimming, but can be left plain and without the basques as shown in the small sketch when preferred. The original is made of beaked chevot in gray and white, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with pipings of dark gray and drop ornaments and makes part of a costume, but all suitings and jacket materials are appropriate.

The jacket consists of fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is plain, but the fronts are gathered and blouse slightly and becomingly. The little capes are attached to the strap trimming and are arranged over the neck. The sleeves are full and finished with becoming cuffs, but the straight, narrow ones can be substituted if desired. The basque portions and triple postillon are joined to the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-one inches wide, two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-fourth yard fifty-two inches wide.

Apron to the Front.

Apron effects are very modish and quite usually becoming. Though they have the look of an overskirt they are in reality the skirt proper, being skirted out with graduating flounces. As often as not the apron is of some strong material, while the flounce, which is pulled on as well as flared, is of a light and airy-fairy texture. When it is



MISSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

Ave and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty-two inches wide.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Flattery gilds the goose it intends to kill.
Gold will provoke a gangrene in the heart.
Good cheer is the heart's constant springtide.
The bitterest herbs may give the best honey.

Patience is a good protection against provocation.
Fortune's caresses oft becomes folly's culture.
A full soul seldom follows an over-fed stomach.
Forbearance is always more heroic than fighting.

A difficulty does not furnish a reason for denial.
Every task undone means some truth unknown.
The finest fabrics may be woven out of cross purposes.—Ram's Horn.

SEEKERS OF BURIED TREASURE.

Treasure Hunters on Riche Canyon, California.
A mysterious party of six persons has been for some days past poking about among the boulders in Riche Canyon, three miles east of San Bernardino, Cal., stepping off distances, driving stakes and digging holes, and though they are uncommunicative it has leaked out that they are in search of \$2000 in silver bullion which was stolen some years ago from the Silver mine at Danby.

The theft of this bullion was one of the most daring robberies ever committed in this country. The bullions had been placed in the smelting room packed in separate crates ready for shipment to Los Angeles in the morning, and while three men stood guard in front of the building some one cut through the rear, quietly uncrated the silver and carried it away on horseback.

Early next morning the theft was discovered, but so skillfully had the thief eluded his pursuers that few tracks were left for the officers to follow. The supposition was that the robber had crossed to this side of the mountains and had buried his plunder in Riche Canyon, and then, returning here, had taken the first train out of town. Riche Canyon was noted as a hiding place for thieves, it being the easiest way of escape to San Jacinto valley, where capture would be next to impossible.

The treasure seekers now in the canyon appear to be working with a map or chart. Their first known move was to locate a tree which formerly stood half way up the canyon. It was cut down two years ago, and the men were forced to inquire of a settler concerning its former position. From the spot pointed out the party began their stepping off and distances. The first hole was dug 70 feet due north to a depth which would have been ample to have concealed the bullion had it been buried there. This and the further fact that one of the party is reported to have been a friend of the man who was suspected of the bullion robbery leads to the supposition that it is the silver the men are after.—St. Louis Republic.

Hand of a Money Handler.

"Look at my hands," said a man as he drifted into the office of a well known business man, and as he said it he stretched his fingers out to their full length, exposing the palms of his hands. The insides of his hands were very rough. That was exactly what he wanted to call attention to.

"Do you see these crusty formations," he continued, "these corns and bunions and knots and other things of that sort? Look at 'em." He still held his hands open for inspection.

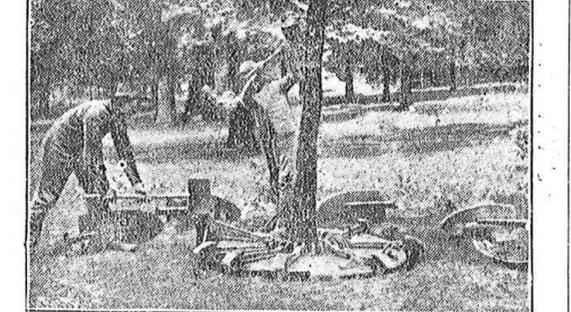
"Do you know where I got 'em?" he asked. "Splittin' wood," answered the man. "Not much," said the fellow with the rusty hands. "Maulin' rails," ventured the man again. "Nope," was the short reply of the man with the heavy hands. "Pullin' a cross-cut-saw," suggested the man as a last resort, but he was wrong again. "Well, how on earth did you get 'em, then?" he asked with a show of impatience.

"Handlin' money," was the man's reply, and he smiled at the look of disgust and incredulity which spread over the face of the man he was talking to. "Yes, sir; I got all these corns and bunions and knots and other rough things which you see on my hands by handling money. You see, I work for a traction company and have to handle and sort all the money of the company. A great deal of the money is in small denominations and we handle it in bags and packages of various sizes. There is so much of it that a fellow's hands soon become hard on the inside and gradually grow into the knotty condition which you find mine in at this time. You can bet that handling money is not the soft and velvety business it is generally supposed to be. The association of soft white hands with the business of handling money is dead wrong, and if any man doubts what I say about it I simply ask him to step up and take a look at my hands."

And the money handler with the rough hands blew out as suddenly as he had blown in.—Denver Republican.

Action of Fruit in Ices.

Observations made in several bacteriological laboratories have lately been published, in which a claim is made that some fruit juices, more particularly lemon juice, have power to render inactive the bacillus of typhoid fever. The exact method of investigation is not detailed in the literature at hand, but it is worth noting at the outset that the general restraining effect of acids upon beneficial development has been long known, as has also the fact that several of the so-called vegetable acids, though commonly supposed to be of feeble chemical power, are really very active. The observed feebleness is due to the high dilution in which they commonly occur. Citric acid in concentrated form is a strong acid. General adoption of the view that some fruit juices can render harmless articles of food or drink contaminated with the typhoid germ should only follow much careful investigation, and even if the decision is favorable, it will possibly be found that some of the common mineral acids will answer the same purpose.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.



A NEW METHOD OF TRANSPORTING LARGE TREES. (Driving in the Blades.)

are firmly secured to the platform by crossbars, by which the whole tree can be lifted from its bed.

The lifting apparatus is then adjusted about the tree, and two men lift the tree out of the ground by screw power, raising it to its position in the transporter. The operatives have complete control of the machine at all times, and the tree may be raised, lowered or held at will. After the tree has been removed from its old abiding place it is laid back on the cushion of the skeleton wagon, which is to convey it to its new location, and is thus transported through the streets of the city, being at such an angle that the branches pass under telephone and telegraph wires and other overhead obstructions.

Upon arrival at its destination the tree is slowly lowered into the hole which has been prepared for it, and after the transporter has been removed the earth is filled in and tamped about the basket. When all is secure the shovels are withdrawn, leaving the tree fully embedded without the loss of any of its original surrounding earth containing its fibrous or hair roots. Among the advances in practice to be noted in this latest tree transporter is the operation of the lifting and conveying device according to the points of the compass, rendering it possible to plant the tree in exactly the same position in which it stood originally.—Scientific American.

In Siberia a winter rainbow sometimes lasts almost all the day. It is caused by fine particles of snow suspended in the air.

At San Augustine, Fla., is the only mill in the world that gets its power direct from an artesian well.

Our Speculations.

It's luck when you lose; judgment when you win.—New York Press.

Childe Harold:
his page.

I'm quite disturbed within my mind.
I fear I'm growing color-blind!
For all the blue-grass I have seen
Of late has looked so very green.

—From Out West.