

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Worned Womankind.

Gosses from Gay Gotham.

New York Correspondence:

REALLY stylish skirts depend for their correctness more upon their flare than anything else, but this can be accomplished in various ways and the accompanying pictures show several methods of bringing it about. In all of them it will be noticed that in spite of the skirt's side flare, it swings more in back. At the top there are

toward the back, so that as the wearer stands at ease her toes are close to the hem in front and a long way from back and sides. This is characteristic of all the best skirts, this matter of "swing" being as important as that of "hang" and cut. Oh, the ambitious woman who thinks she can be all right with a hastily selected garment must consider more things than its price and its being lined throughout. With these points in mind, it will be well to see that, while skirt and bodice do not match in an old-fashioned way, they are planned with reference to each other. This, of course, leaves entirely out of the calculations the fancy waist that will go with any old skirt, and applies exclusively to brand new outfits. First to be considered is the initial picture's gown, which is especially suited to the combination of solid and all-over-open goods. It is equally well adapted to wash goods, to wool and

perforated cloth or to solid and perforated silk. The skirt hangs in a wide front pleat that flares at the foot, three narrow pleats stand out on either side, and at the back three others fall at either side of a top middle pleat that lies flat to correspond with the front. These pleats are all the result of cut and shape and there is not a tape or a "tack" on the under side. A deep band of the open-work material is set along the hem of the skirt and is at its widest at the round of each pleat. It is in the presence of this band and its shaping that the newness and style of the skirt is expressed.

A modification or elaboration of this is a skirt having the front pleat not quite so wide and three pleats on each side that swing a little more fully to the front and round more gently into each other. This model appears in the second picture. At the back are seven pleats of one size, three at either side of a central outstanding one. Like the first example, this employs lace, perforated or open-work goods with plain material. A novel use is made of the latter by slashing the front pleat as high as the knee and inserting a vandyke, set point up. This is the touch to prove that the skirt is planned to harmonize with a certain bodice. The beauty of the skirts that "go with anything" is by no means lost forever, only in an entirely new gown it is better to let the skirt proclaim that it is really made for just one bodice and not to do duty for many.

The bodice shown with this costume is especially quaint, the loose effect of the pleats in front being quite new, but could the ordinary woman resist tucking handkerchiefs, fans, gloves, love letters, powder puffs and goodness knows what down those inviting open-top pleats? The entire suggestion of a gown worn over an under dress of

almost wicked to stretch dainty lawn, Dresden or Japanese silk over stiff hair cloth and take all the character out of the goods, and it is not always easy to plan loose drapery. This design meets the case exactly. You may use as many yards of material as you like in this skirt. There is not a gore, not a cut anywhere, and when sewed together the skirt is as wide at the waist as it is at the hem, which is saying a good deal these days. Ten vandykes of lace are set point up about the hips. Under the vandykes the fulness of the skirt is largely gathered, between them the rest of the fulness lies in close tucks, and from the big end of the vandykes the fulness lies in soft, loosely rounded fold to the hem. Only the deft hand of a fully equipped maker can induce all these yards of material to conform themselves to this plan, but when the plan is successfully impressed upon the material, the result looks as surely the natural thing as a successful design always does look. This use of material conforms to the needs of guaze, chiffon, soft crepe, of the more delicate silk crepons, to all manner of soft and wash silks and to some of the more delicate cotton and muslin goods.

The skirt gored to the knee and round from that point down is still worn, a very thick ruching marking the division line, and one or two imported dresses show such skirts with the upper part of matched plaid silk, and the lower of a solid wool material, the ruche being of silk of all the colors found in the plaid. But as a rule whatever divisions or breaks there are in the skirt are made up and down. The fashion that adapts itself delightfully to makeovers is that of the skirt open in front to show an under petticoat of a contrasting color. Vandykes are also quite correct and two materials may be used, the lower part of the skirt being of one material divided into vandykes that end at the knee. The second stuff, which finishes the skirt to the waist, shows above and between the vandykes.

Every skirt sketched here shows in some degree—but the third more clearly

PLEATS THAT CONSTITUTE A COMPROMISE

the perforated cloth is artistically carried out, but it does seem unreasonable to see a skirt planned to show solid goods draped over lace, while the bodice presents the solid goods applied, or some like contradiction. It also seems inconsistent to make the main part of the skirt a light, transparent or lacy material and the chief part of the accompanying bodice of heavy stuff. But the best of 'em are designing costumes in this way, and that means that the best dressed women will wear such get-ups.

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The increase of wages.

The increase of workmen's wages in the woolen mills of the State may be traced more directly to the lowering of the tariff than is often used in

HAS A POOR MEMORY

M'KINLEY NOW CONVENIENTLY FORGETS MANY THINGS.

Author of the High-Tariff Law Had the Honor of Helping to Provide for the Country the Panic of 1893—Other Evil Heritages.

Gov. McKinley's Fallacies.

In his speech at Hartford, Conn., Governor McKinley distorted well-known facts in his usual manner, but to an unusual extent. Pointing to the circumstances that in 1894, under the new tariff law, internal revenue receipts were \$135,000,000, while customs receipts were but \$131,000,000, he drew the moral that taxes are now laid more on our own people than formerly and less upon the imported goods of foreign countries. He omitted to call attention to the fact shown in recent official report that both internal and tariff taxes per capita were lighter in 1894 than under the McKinley tariff law. In 1890 and 1891 the per capita internal tax was \$2.28; in 1892, \$2.35, and in 1893, \$2.41, whereas in 1894 the burden upon the people per capita for

similar instances. We are not among those who believe that the tariff, whether high or low in its rates, affects wages to the extent that politicians are in the habit of claiming. Its operation is much more upon the cost of living. But in this case the taking off the duty upon wool has enabled woolen goods to be manufactured at greater advantage, and has thus created an increased market for them. This has had its effect in inducing a greater call for labor, and under it the law of supply and demand has come to operate, sending up the price of labor, as it inevitably does in all such cases. Boston Herald.

The Tide Has Turned.

The several advances of wages which have been noted in the dispatches with in the past few days are in the nature of the one swallow which does not make a summer. We build no extensive conclusions as to the state of trade on them, but they undoubtedly justify opinions as to the direction things are taking. The advance of wages in the coke trade, headed by the largest of all the concerns, indicates the belief on the part of some of the most successful operators that there is to be a marked improvement in the iron business that will enable the men who are carrying

ON GUARD.



Grover Cleveland, officer of the guard, protects the business interests of the nation against the menace of an extra session.—Chicago Times-Herald.

internal taxes was but \$2.15. The Democratic law has accordingly benefited the people even in the species of tax which the Governor cites as a Democratic instrument of oppression.

As respects tariff taxes, the relief per capita was much greater. The burden of tariff taxes per capita in 1892, under the McKinley tariff, was \$2.66, and in 1893 it was \$2.97, while in 1894, under the Democratic tariff, it was but \$1.90 per capita, showing that the people have been appreciably relieved of their burdens.

In another part of his speech Governor McKinley makes the astonishing and wholly untrue statement that the Harrison administration in March, 1893, turned over to the Cleveland administration a surplus of \$124,000,000. The fact is that there was no surplus of available cash turned over, apart from the gold reserve, and that was being so much diminished that Secretary Foster gave orders for the preparation of plates from which to print bonds to be sold for gold. What the Harrison administration really left to its successor was bankruptcy, caused by the unwise repeal of the revenue tax on sugar and the extravagant dependent pension act and other like reckless legislation. Besides this evil heritage Mr. McKinley had the honor of helping to provide for the country the panic of 1893, which was caused chiefly by the Sherman silver act passed through the House under Mr. McKinley's leadership. He forgets these things conveniently now and promises the country a re-enactment of the McKinley tariff if his party succeeds in 1896. But the people have been relieved of their burdens.

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Even in Their Home Markets.

The Iron Age publishes the following weekly review of the iron and steel industry:

An incident occurred this week which shows that we are beginning to step on the heels of even the Germans, who have been the most aggressive sellers in recent years. An order came into this market for 1,000 tons of barrel hoops. An American mill bid as low as any German works and would have obtained the order if there were not a duty of about \$7 per ton on hoops in Germany. In other words, with equal rates of freights and short credits we can meet them successfully in neutral markets."

The Germans, we understand, are able to underbid the English on such orders, and now this report shows that American manufacturers of hoops would have undersold the Germans in their home market if the German tariff had not barred the way. Is the duty on hoop iron in our present tariff (30 per cent) too low? The Iron Age also says:

"What our present low prices mean is shown by the fact that wire is being shipped from Pittsburgh for the manufacture of wood screws in a large plant in England."

That is to say, American manufacturers, even under the handicap of railway charges from Pittsburgh and ocean freight rates, are underselling the English wiremakers in their home markets, and also the Germans and Belgians in that market. We understand that the American manufacturers of screws have for a long time been able to procure at American mills the wire which is their raw material at a cost no higher than the cost of foreign wire to screw manufacturers abroad.

But while we are underselling foreign producers of wire in their home market, our tariff imposes a duty of from \$5.96 to \$16.80 per ton on wire rods, a duty of \$28 per ton on wire, and a very high duty on screws. Are these some of the duties which the followers of McKinley desire to increase?—New York Times.

Short on Details.

The esteemed McKinley organ are not especially dwelling on the big sale of New England woolens just held in Bradford, England. They are willing to admit as a general rule that times are picking up, but as for going into the trivial details they have no stomach for such tuppenny business.

HELPFUL FARM HINTS

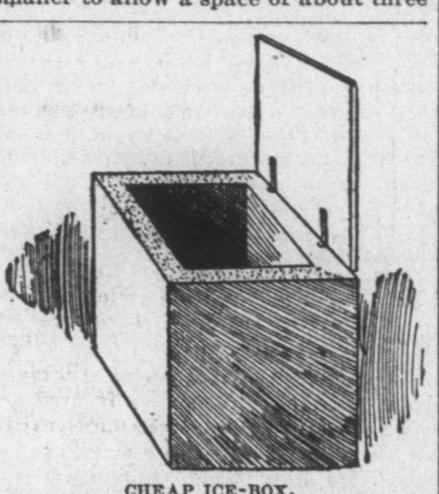
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

How to Make an Ice Box at the Cost of One Dollar—Mending Fences in the Spring—Habits of Bees—To Prevent Halter Pulling.

A Inexpensive Ice-Box.

Refrigerators and their plebeian cousins, plain ice boxes, are now sold in the stores at prices that are within the proverbial "reach of all," so to speak, but there are some people, nevertheless, that find it advisable, if not convenient, to make one at home. For their possible benefit the accompanying cut is printed, with a description of how to make the box therein shown.

The arrangement consists of two boxes, the larger one about three feet square and the smaller one just enough smaller to allow a space of about three



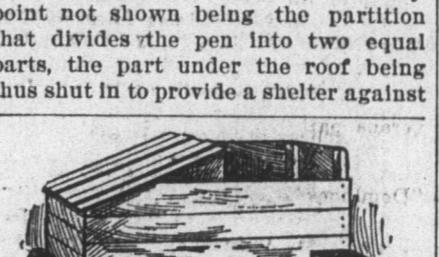
inches between the two around the four sides and also at the bottom. This space should be filled closely with sawdust, or with fine charcoal. Line the inside of the inner box with zinc and through the bottom bore a hole that will admit a half-inch lead pipe. The lead pipe must be long enough to carry off the water that will come from the ice. This box will be found a good preserver of ice, and it should not exceed one dollar in cost, if made at home.

Oats Too Expensive to Grow.

The low price of oats is due to the fact that they can be so easily grown. They are sown in the West especially on fall-plowed land, or after corn without any spring plowing. If the season is favorable this easily produces a good crop. But when we consider what the oats take from the soil, it is found that this easily-grown crop is very nearly the most expensive that the farmer can sow. Oat roots fill the soil much more thoroughly than does any other spring grain, not excepting wheat. The oat leaf is not broad, and if it were the plant is not one of the kind to extract from the air the nitrogenous elements with which the grain is filled. We do not wonder, therefore, that many Eastern farmers are dropping oats out of the rotation. If it is not convenient for them to buy what oats they need, they can grow enough for home use. But for most kinds of stock a mixture of oil meal with ground corn furnishes the oat ration in a much cheaper form than it can be got in the oat grain.—American Cultivator.

A Trough Under a Pump Spout.

When pumping is stopped water will usually drip from the spout and when a person is in a hurry he at once removes the vessel and allows the dripping water to fall near the pump. The consequence is a slippery platform and muddy ground all around. This can be avoided by a trough under the spout like that shown in the illustration. It



does not interfere with filling the pail and will catch all the water that drips. It is connected with the well by a box reaching through the platform, or it may connect with the pump box.

Habits of Bees.

It is said that under favorable circumstances a colony of 30,000 bees may store about two pounds of honey in a day. Of 30,000 bees in a hive, which is a moderate sized colony, half of them stay at home keeping house, tending the bables, feeding the queen and guarding the stores. In fine, clear weather, a worker may gather three or four grains of honey in a day. As large colonies contain as many as 50,000 bees, it may be seen that each individual is about as busy as 25,000 individuals are out seeking honey. The amount each one brings in is infinitely small, but there is strength in numbers, and one can readily imagine, by watching the little workers pouring into a hive, that even the few grains at a time will fill up the cells quite rapidly. But a single bee would make slow work of it, and would, if continuously occupied, require some years to gather one pound of honey.—New York Ledger.

Canning Peas.

Green peas are readily salable at all seasons of the year. Recently one of the largest vessels that ever came into Philadelphia brought hundreds of tons of canned "French" peas from England. They do not differ in the least from the kind grown in the country every year. Why cannot farmers grow peas in large quantities for canning purposes? By co-operative effort an outfit for canning peas could be introduced in every community, not only providing a profit to growers, but also affording employment to many in picking and hulling the peas.

Halter Pulling Prevented.

To break a horse of halter pulling use a strong halter and pass the tie through the ring in a post or manger and tie to one fore foot at suitable length. I improvised this plan when

Working Farm Horses.

A fault in handling farm horses, of which not a few of us are guilty, is to keep them idle much of the time. If work is properly managed, horses can be used 234 days out of the year. Ground can be plowed in the fall, fence material hauled in place, wood be sledged up and gullies filled in the winter. When work is so managed, less horses will suffice when their work is put into 180 days of the year. I find that our horses work on an average of above 230 days of the year and have lasted an average of fifteen years.

Apple Orchards.

A hillside is the best location for an orchard. Many of our best orchards are found on land that can't be plowed. Where the land is suitable for tillage first prepare the soil by raising some hard crop. Wood ashes are a very good fertilizer for trees. Have but few of the best varieties for market. The Ben Davis is not a good apple for home use, but one of the best selling apples we have. The Baldwin and the Greening are always wanted and bring the highest prices. March and April is the best time to prune trees.

Coarse Feed with Grain.

Grain is, so far as nutriment goes, quite as cheap as hay, and hay is even cheaper in proportion to its nutriment than is straw. But some portion of the less nutritious food has to be given to the animals to act as a divisor, lest it should be hard to digest. Hay is the best food for horses, and it should be given in the morning and evening.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doligs of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties and General News Notes.

Condensed State News.

MIAMI COUNTY is talking about buying the toll roads.

ELWOOD gas company will lay an entire new system, costing \$50,000.

THREE towns in Miami County are named Chili, Ebenezer and Gilead.

FRANKFORT has decided to put down brick pavement on its principal streets.

The residence of John Freisheimer, a pioneer of Delaware county, was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. STARE, near Loogootee, accidentally fell in a barrel of water and was drowned.

RICHARD HART, a Panhandle brakeman, was crushed to death by a switch engine at Richmond.

J. E. WOLFE, editor of the Terre Haute Journal, was found dead in a bathtub. Heart disease.

GEORGE W. KIGAR, in Warren County, was almost instantly killed in an accident at his saw-mill.

HENRY BERNING, an Allen County farmer, was fatally injured in a runaway near Fort Wayne.

OSCAR HAM, laborer, fell from a wagon at Lebanon, and was impaled on an iron rod, fatally injuring him.

STEPHEN GREGORY, a farmer east of Brooklyn, was found insane wandering over the streets at Brooklyn.

ADDITION ALBERTSON, a farmer near Muncie, fell under a wagon loaded with timber, and was instantly killed.

THOMAS HUBB, a prominent Miami county farmer, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn with a log chain.

A CHILD of the late widow Spoonmore, of Star City, fell from the hotel porch, a distance of fourteen feet, and suffered injuries which proved fatal.

THE third gas company has just been organized at Farmland with James K. Gray, president; B. L. Wilson, secretary; A. W. Conyers, treasurer.

PROF. T. O. MOTT, of Richland, superintendent of the Wayne County Schools, has been elected to the superintendence of the Madison, Ind