

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 Beneficial to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip 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 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

ly, perhaps, than the others—that stiffened things are a compromise. Not long ago the coming of hoops was heralded, and womanhood gave to the prophecy a reception that made its fulfillment hopeless. But the spread of folds was not to be avoided, even if the hated wire trellis was downed, and it brought with it an item of cost that makes a serious inroad upon light purses. "Haltercloths" is the item oft repeated in current dressmaking bills that shows how dearly women bought their independence of hoops. This third skirt spreads as widely and almost as stiffly as if hoops filled it out, but judged by present standards it could hardly be improved upon. Of glaze silk, its skirt has three pleats on each side of the plain front and four more in back. At the top there are

small fitted panniers of gimpure. The bodice has an 1890 yoke of gimpure with draped fronts that are gathered into points at the collar, and the back is made to match, except that the pieces are undraped. The full sleeve puffs end in long lace cuffs.

But little short of a marvel of construction is the skirt that follows in the artist's depiction. It is made with a boxpleat in front with one at either side, the sides are in three single pleats, and the back is set in boxpleats to correspond with the front. Each boxpleat is gored to shape, all unnecessary material is cut away on the under side and each boxpleat widens towards the foot to suit the flare of the skirt. This means transcendent skill on the part of the cutter, and for the wearer that serenity of mind that only a clear conscience can bring. Such a skirt can never make over into any other style and that is one thing that lends to the wearer the lasting peace that a very long pocketbook devoted to the demands of dress permits. What if such a skirt is horribly heavy! Will not the thought that each boxpleat appears to be caught under a buckle at the waist band suffice to give the wearer strength to bear the weight? Of course it will! What if yards and yards of material are necessary! Will not the fact that the design necessitates the cutting of priceless lace for a band on the hem counteract that misery by a greater one, and the combination create perfect happiness? To be sure!

Now for the prettiest design in the world for a skirt of soft silk or any delicate fluffy summer material. It is not a tape or a "lark" 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 hack 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-pleats? The entire suggestion of a gown worn over an under dress of

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.

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



A MARVEL AND BRAND-NEW.

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HAS A POOR MEMORY

MCKINLEY 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 \$155,000,000, 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 in 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 within 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 \$2.06, 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 untruthful 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 a 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 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 silver act passed through the House under Mr. McKinley's leadership. He forgot 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 better memories.—Baltimore Sun.

Read Is for Economy.

Ex-Speaker and to-be-Speaker Reed is not so much disposed as he once was to sneer at economy in Government expenditures. He says "I am sincerely to be hoped that any effort made by the next Congress to keep down the appropriations may have the support of public sentiment and popular forbearance." But how does he propose to keep them down? By asking the grabbers to please not to grab, the jobbers not to job, and the log-rollers not to log roll. He remarks: "If each portion of this country should be reasonable in its demands, the total also would be reasonable." That's as clear as a sum in simple arithmetic, but who is to determine what is reasonable? who is to limit the unreasonable shouts a rap and make them back away from the trough? Mr. Reed does not say. Yet nothing can be more certain than that the hungry mob in the next Congress will trample on their nominal leaders, just as they did in the last Congress, unless some clear and resolute plan to hold them in check can be devised. With his great prestige and power as a Speaker, Mr. Reed will have a great opportunity to make the next House an economical House—either by changes in the rules or in the organization, or by his personal control, or by extending party discipline to the appropriations. In this respect, and in directing currency legislation, he has his political marring or making in his own hands, and it will be interesting to see if he has in him the stuff of a true leader.—New York Post.

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 usual in

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 in to operate, sending up the price of labor, as it inevitably does in all such cases.—Boston Herald.

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HELPFUL FARM HINTS

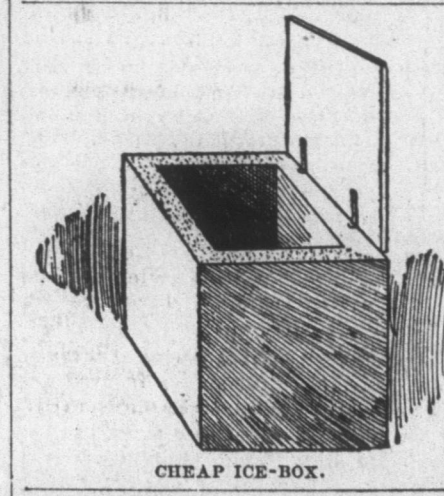
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

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

An 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 thereina 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



CHEAP ICE-BOX.

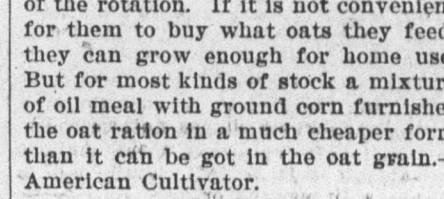
inches between the two around the four sides and also at the bottom. This space should be filled closely with sawdust, or with fine charcoal. Line the inside of the inner box with zinc and through the bottom bore a hole that will admit a half-inch lead pipe. The lead pipe must be long enough to carry 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. Oats 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 feed, they can grow enough for home use. But for most kinds of stock a mixture of oat 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 Movable Pigeon.

The illustration, reproduced from the American Agriculturist, shows a very complete pigeon that can be moved about from place to place to secure fresh ground. The construction is well shown in the sketch, the only point not shown being the partition that divides the pen into two equal parts, the part under the roof being thus shut in to provide a shelter against



SERVICEABLE PEN FOR PIGS.

cold and storms. The trough pulls out like a drawer to be filled, or may be made long enough to be left half within and half without the pen. There is, of course, no floor.

Mending Fences.

Every spring there is sure to be some trouble with fences. Winter winds have more free sweep than they do while trees are in full leaf, and the freezing and thawing of the soil is sure to tilt posts that are not deeply set in the ground. These posts should be driven down with a heavy beetle while the ground is still soft. It takes but a few blows to put the post where it belongs and compact the soil around it. Loose boards and broken wires can now be replaced. The breaking of wires is caused by the contraction of the metal during severe cold. When the wires are set on the posts in warm weather some slack should be allowed for this.

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 254 days out of the year. Ground should be plowed in the fall, fence material be hauled in place, wood be stacked up and gullies be filled in the winter. When work is so managed, less horses will suffice than 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 hood 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 Baldwins and the greenings 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 with grain as a divisor, lest it should heat in the stomach and do injury rather than good. With a very concentrated ration, as with all meal or cot-

ton seed meal, good bright straw is better as a divisor than is the best hay. Well-cured clover is itself a strong food, and contains besides its woody material too large a proportion of nitrogenous matter to be the best divisor for linseed or cotton seed meal.

Potash for Corn.

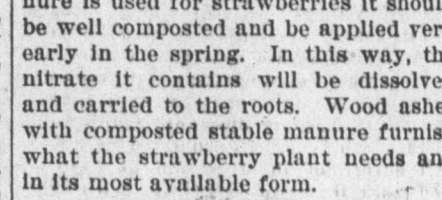
We hear a great deal about the need of potash for the potato crop, but it is quite as necessary for corn. The latter crop requires a great deal of potash, and if the mineral can be given in the form of wood ashes it has an additional benefit in making the vegetable mould decompose more rapidly, and thus become available for the crop. Potash and decomposing vegetable matter make nitrate of potash one of the most stimulating of all manures. It is usual to drop a handful of ashes on each hill after the corn is planted. That is rather late for the best effects. A much better way is to use rather more potash, and broadcast it over the corn ground as soon after it is plowed as you can. This will mix the ash thoroughly with the soil, and set the vegetable matter to decomposing by the time the corn is planted.

Extra Manuring for Strawberries.

The strawberry ripens earlier than does any other of the small fruits. It begins to flower and make its growth before the air has imparted much warmth to the soil and when its stores of fertility are therefore smallest. For these reasons extra manuring is required to produce the best crops of strawberries, no matter how rich the ground may be. There should be a good supply of mineral manure, especially of potash. This is necessary to keep the foliage healthy and to promote ripening of fruit. If stable manure is used for strawberries it should be well composted and be applied very early in the spring. In this way, the nitrate it contains will be dissolved and carried to the roots. Wood ashes with composted stable manure furnish what the strawberry plant needs and in its most available form.

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.

Habit of Bees.

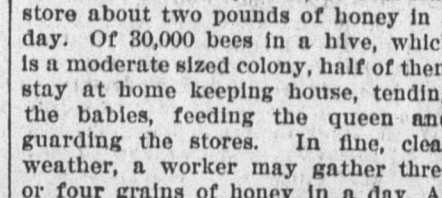
It is said that under favorable circumstances a colony of 30,000 bees may store about two pounds of honey in a day. Of 30,000 bees in a hive, which is a moderate sized colony, half of them stay at home keeping house, tending the babies, feeding the queen and guarding the stores. In fine, clear weather, 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 possibly 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 this 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 I



CURE FOR HALTER PULLING.

saw a mustang pulling badly and it broke him in a short time. The strap around the leg should not be sharp or stiff and the limb should be protected by a piece of thick wool or cloth.—H. B. Frink in Farm and Home.

To Secure Early Potatoes.

Better than early planting, while the soil is still cold, is such preparation of the seed as will make it come up quickly after it has been planted. Potatoes exposed to the sunlight in a room where frost is excluded will turn green and the buds will be of the same color. If the potatoes are cut and left to dry one or two days before being planted the cut places will harden and there will be no danger of the seed rotting, however wet and cold the weather after planting may be. The exposure of potato sets to sunlight until the buds are nearly ready to burst into leaf makes the crop earlier by a week or 10 days than from seed planted the same day without such preparation.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

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

Condensed State News.

MIAMI COUNTY'S 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. SHANE, near Logansport, 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 BEISING, 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.

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

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

A CHIEF of the late widow Spoonmoore, 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. P. Gray, president; B. L. Wilson, secretary; A. W. Conyers, treasurer.

PRIOR T. O. MOTT, of Richmond, superintendent of the Wayne County Schools, has been elected to the superintendency of the Madison, Ind., schools for next year.

THE farmers of Wayne and Henry counties, near Dalton, are making an attempt to head off robbers and thieves. Bloodhounds will be purchased by popular subscription.

SCOTT STIVERS, insane, Liberty, imagined God had ordered him to torture himself, and he gouged 150 wounds into his body with a knife. It took several people to overpower him. May die.

MR. D. A. COULTER, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, of Frankfort, has contracted with an Indianapolis firm for a ten-thousand-dollar mausoleum, to be erected on his lot at Greenlawn Cemetery.

JOHN ALBOMSON, fifty years old, while hauling lime to his farm near Farmland, his team ran away and the loaded wagon passed over his body, breaking his back and otherwise injuring him. He cannot recover.

It is announced from Ingalls that there are more families in town than there are houses, and some people are living in woodsheds until houses can be completed. Ingalls promises to have a relapse of the boom fever.

"BUCK" STANLEY, of Logansport, Ind., is conducting a temperance campaign in Booneville. The meetings have fairly begun and over two hundred have signed the total abstinence pledge. A good citizens' club will be organized.

DR. THOS. B. REDDING of New Castle, widely known in Methodist circles, fell into a cistern, and was drowned. He was 64 years of age and had attained considerable prominence as a scientist. Was formerly a newspaper man and later a lawyer.

DEPARTMENT Commander Shively, of the G. A. R., has made known the following appointments made by him: Senior aid-de-camp, Henry C. Finney, of Lafayette; department inspector, Joseph Gill, of Washington; judge advocate, B. F. Williams, of Wabash; chief mustering officer, A. F. Spaulding, of Wabash; colorbearer, C. M. Sellers, of Wabash.

BAPTISM very much out of the ordinary was conferred on four babies at the First Presbyterian Church, Muncie, by Rev. Hays. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hartley returned from a twelve months' trip to foreign lands, and while gone visited the River Jordan. Mr. Hartley secured a quantity of water from the Jordan, and this was used by Rev. Hays in administering the sacred rites.

In a gas explosion, three miles north of Elwood, three men, Tom Disler, Frank McGuire and William Gates, were badly burned. It is thought all will recover.

The explosion occurred at a newly-drilled gas well and the men were engaged in packing it. The explosion wrecked the derrick and the well continued to burn long after the derrick was in ashes. The foreman of the gang of drillers,