

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

A Comfortable Seat Designed to Be Attached to Agricultural Implements—Convenient Crates for Handling Fruits and Vegetables.

Crates for Fruits and Vegetables. Crates that are indispensable are each year coming more and more in demand, for either handling, storing or shipping. Barrels cause harsh treatment, and are not convenient for rapid work where a delicate touch is required, while crates present a more shallow depth and larger open surface. As they



FIG. 1. "NESTING" CRATES.

can be piled on each other, quantities of crates occupy no more space than barrels and frequently not as much. A crate is easily handled by two persons, and allows air to circulate freely between its contents (doing away with the need of bins, barrels, etc., through which air cannot readily pass), and the essential requirement of sweating is obtained. The crates may be piled one above another in the cellar or storehouse and the fruit moved from one place to another with great ease. Make crates to fit into the wagon box, and an astonishing quantity of stuff can be handled at a load. But these rectangles

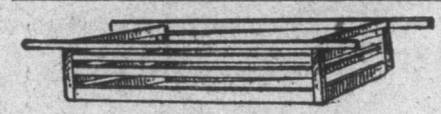


FIG. 2. CRATE WITH HANDLES.

lar crates will not "nest" into each other so well as when made in the shape suggested in Fig. 1, which is a decided advantage. These can be made larger and with handles, or handles put on the usual form (Fig. 2), for quick carrying short distances. Handles may be rigged with hooks so as to be instantly removable instead of being attached to the crate.—American Agriculturist.

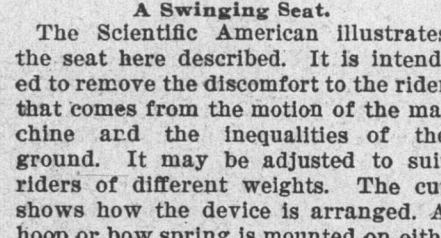
Bursting of Cabbage.

The bursting of growing cabbage may very easily be prevented by selecting the heads which show signs of bursting, and starting the roots by pulling or cutting off some of the root with a hoe. The pulling process is preferable. Putting both hands under the head, says the National Stockman, pull until many of the roots are loosened and the plant is pushed over to one side. This treatment effectually stops the bursting, and not only that, but the cabbage continues to grow lustily; but it has the gratification of seeing heads thus treated grow to double the former size and weight, and all due to this starting the roots, which checked the growth enough to prevent bursting, but not enough to hinder further development. There is no excuse for allowing cabbage to burst when so effectual means are at hand to prevent it.

Making the Dairy Hold Its Own. Two things must be done, and then we can hold our own a good deal better. Less cows and a great deal better ones, says an exchange; more feed, and feed that costs us a great deal less to produce and more desirable for the use to which it is to be put, and making our produce a great deal finer, with cargoes less of stuff that is not actually worth the freight; and last, wiping out the dairy frauds that are undermining legitimate dairy produce, making bogus butter and filled cheese stand on its own tail, and the rest painted red that there can be no mistake in its being sold for what it is; and these things looked after, the dairy, even if lower prices do come to abide with us, will still be on a sure and paying foundation.

A Swinging Seat.

The Scientific American illustrates the seat here described. It is intended to remove the discomfort to the rider that comes from the motion of the machine and the inequalities of the ground. It may be adjusted to suit riders of different weights. The cut shows how the device is arranged. A hoop or bow spring is mounted on either the front or the rear axle, and through it passes a beam supporting the seat on a spring shank at its rear end. The forward end of the beam passes through a sleeve on the tongue or the reach. By means of a set screw or pin the sleeve is adjusted to suit the weight of the rider. The arrangement of the parts gives plenty of elasticity



A SWINGING SEAT.

on even rough ground, the seat remaining level and comparatively unaffected by the motion of the machine.

Small Farms.

An interesting experiment in turning large farms into small holdings, which may help to solve the agricultural problem in Dorsetshire, was recently completed in Dorsetshire, according to the English Magazine. Sir Robert Edgecomb seven years ago bought a farm of three hundred and forty-three acres, spent money in building roads and wells, divided it up into twenty-five holdings of from two to thirty-three acres, and offered them for sale, payment to be made in ten equal annual instalments. Purchasers were readily found of all trades and classes, eight only being agricultural laborers; and all the instalments, with light exceptions, have already been paid off. Instead of a farmer and three laborers, there are now twenty-five families of seventy-five persons on the land, which has increased in value from £170 to £313 a year.

Get Rid of Wild Oats.

Wild oats are a great nuisance in many sections. To get rid of them on stubble fields, plow the land as soon as the small grains have been removed. The seed already shed will germinate, and the young plants can be killed by a

second plowing, or by running over the field with a corn cultivator or disk harrow. If the oats occur on sod land, break the ground in June or July, and prevent any maturing of seed by stirring the soil. The weather so far this season has been moist, thus causing the seeds to germinate quickly, and making it possible to get rid of them soon.

Feeding Hens.

It is not a good plan to keep food before a flock of hens all the time. If this is done they will get fat and lazy, and not take enough exercise to keep them in laying condition. It is the best plan to have a fixed time for feeding fowls, especially at night, and not feed them at irregular intervals. If they are fed about the same time every evening they will soon know when to come for it, and will be content until that time. If feed is thrown to them at all sorts of times they will come rushing around you as soon as you make your appearance, and a good many of them will stay close to the house all day in expectation of being fed. The best way to feed hens in the summer is to feed them in the morning, and again just at night, and not give them anything to eat between times. If kept confined they will be fed at noon, of course.

A Disgusting Practice.

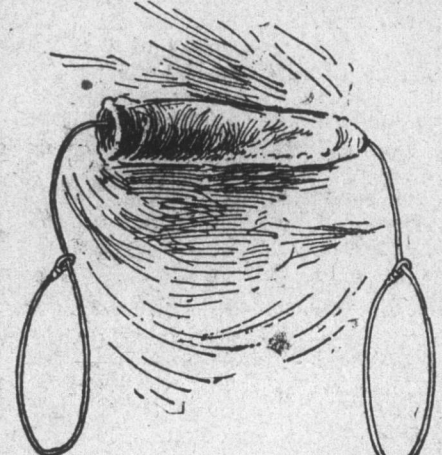
Any one who uses a stale egg for a nest-egg takes a very great risk compared with the advantage gained, if any advantage is known, for the reputation of a very careful person may be damaged for a slight mistake. To sacrifice a reputation for the sake of using a stale egg for the nest, instead of an artificial egg, is mistaken economy. Stale eggs have done more to keep down prices of eggs than all other causes, as they will turn up when least expected in the lot.

Lime on Grass Land.

Lime may be applied advantageously on grass land in the fall, says the Country Gentleman. If the land is already full of vegetable matter, it is probable that the lime will do great good. Forty bushels was considered a fair dressing in former years, but now ten to twelve bushels per acre is considered the most economical application. Buy stone or unslacked lime, place it in small piles of about five bushels each at regular intervals over the field and cover slightly with earth, allowing the rain and the moisture which rises below to slack it.

A Melon Carrier.

A little device made of wire with a wooden handle, which some city dealers supply their customers for carrying home melons, is especially convenient. Country people can make one with material at hand which is equally effective and costs next to nothing. The one shown in the illustration may be taken as a model. It consists simply of a



HANDY MELON CARRIER.

piece of ordinary wire, which can be of any medium size, but is better if not very large. This is cut the desired length and run through the pith of a corn-cob, which, when the whole is completed, forms the handle. After the wire is passed through the cob turn the ends above to form loops as shown in the cut. Slip these over the melon, draw them tight and a very handy melon carrier is the result.

To Prevent Rust on Tools.

A Canadian recipe for the preservation of tools from rusting is as follows: Dissolve half-ounce of camphor in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum, and mix in as much black lead (graphite) as will give it an iron color. Smear the tools with this mixture, and after twenty-four hours, rub clean with a soft linen cloth. Another coating is made by mixing slowly six ounces of lard to ten ounces of resin, and stirring till cool. When semi-fluid, it is ready for use.

Effect of Climate on Corn.

E. L. Sturtevant, in his notes on maize, says that the common belief that a northern climate increases earliness and decreases size is not borne out by his observations, and the idea that we must go North for seed is untenable, except that in the North are found only varieties maturing within certain periods. He thinks earlier corn must be sought by finding earlier varieties, whether in the North or South.

Apples that Go to Waste.

Professor Maynard says: "Many thousand bushels of apples go to waste which, if taken in time, might be dried with profit, or could be profitably fed to stock. Analysis shows a food value in apples for cows and horses of from ten to twenty cents per bushel. Aside from this food value, the fact that the insects in such fruit are destroyed in such using makes it of great importance."

Stock Gotes.

Hold fast to your mutton sheep. A good sheep is a good friend to the farmer. Do not abuse him, even though he is not on top just now.

No farmer can afford to be without hogs, but they should be good ones. If the hog house is kept clean it is necessary to have an outside pen for the manure.

The Butchers' Journal advises 200 to 250 pound-hogs, giving hams weighing ten to fifteen pounds.

New York farmers estimate leaves highly as bedding material, and the manure value alone is placed at \$2 a ton.

A writer says that the time will most surely come when it will be impossible to sell at remunerative prices an animal having merely the name of sheep, and no quality.

One who has been looking up statistics says the exportation of horses for the fiscal year just ended was far in excess of any previous year in the history of the country.

FREE WOOL POPULAR.

HIGHEST AUTHORITY ARGUES AGAINST DUTIES.

Ohio Republican Orators Unconsciously Play Into the Hands of Democrats—Judge Babb's Concise Refutation of High-Taxers' Claims.

Lesson of England.

The Dry Goods Economist, the leading organ of the dry goods trade, has an article in its issue of Sept. 7 entitled "Profitable Wool Growing—Why the American Farmer Should Need No Protection on the Product of His Flock." It produces from the United States Government report "Wool and the Manufactures of Wool, 1894," the following diagram showing the comparative production of wools in the different countries of the earth:

Australia.	1,000,000,000
Russia.	1,000,000,000
Argentina Republic.	1,000,000,000
United States.	1,000,000,000
United Kingdom.	1,000,000,000
All other countries.	1,000,000,000

The Economist reasons as follows: "Most people will admit that the doctrine of free raw materials is, theoretically at least, right and generally justified by circumstances and conditions. Generally speaking, the only application of the theory to which exception is taken is in the matter of free wool. In spite of the general benefit conferred by the abolition of the duty on wool it is still claimed in some quarters that the American wool grower is entitled to protection from foreign competition."

"Yet why he should be thus favored it is difficult to see. Certainly he has had plenty of time and a fair chance to show what he can do in the way of producing wool profitably, and if he has not succeeded it seems hard on the textile manufacturers that they should be debarr'd from free entrance into the world's markets, when they wish to purchase wools of other classes than those produced in this country."

"It would certainly seem that the domestic wool grower has not yet made out a good case for himself, since in spite of the enormous difference in area this country's production of wool is not so very far ahead of that of Great Britain. Small as the latter country is in size, in the production of wool she stands fifth among the countries of the world."

It says that the surprising fact that England, with high-priced and highly taxed lands, can compete freely with Australia, the Argentine and the sheep raising sections of the United States, with their cheap grazing lands and other natural advantages, is partly accounted for by the enterprise of English wool growers. Without peculiar fitness of soil or climate excellent results have been obtained by careful breeding and by confining each breed of sheep to the sections to which it is best adapted. The Lincolns, the Leicesters, the Cotswolds, the Southdowns are well-known varieties of sheep sought after by sheep breeders in all parts of the world. Continuing the Economist says:

"The lesson is obvious. If the English farmer, handicapped as he is, can make a success of sheep raising and wool growing, the American farmer, with cheap land and other advantages, ought to be able to compete at least equally well with the other wool-growing countries. It would seem that the American woolen manufacturer would better recall the old adage that 'charity begins at home,' and look out for his own interests, leaving the American farmer to study out the secret of successful and profitable wool growing."

When such a representative journal as the Dry Goods Economist takes this position it is evident that free wool has become popular with manufacturers and dealers and that they will in future not assist McKinley or the Ohio political wool growers' association in putting wool back on the untaxable list. Free wool has made friends and in doing so has weakened the support of protection.

The arch of protection is unstable without the keystone of free wool. Can the Republicans replace this keystone?

The Campaign in Iowa.

In Iowa, as in Ohio, the Democrats propose to force the fighting on State issues. Fully three-fifths of Judge Babb's speech at Cedar Rapids, opening the campaign, was devoted to such issues. Yet, as in Ohio, there is no disposition to evade national issues or avoid the defense of Democratic national policy as expressed in the new tariff law.

Regarding the tariff, Judge Babb repeated very clearly the difference between a Republican tariff for protection and a Democratic tariff for revenue. He made it as clear as day that there is a very wide difference between a tariff purposely intended to enable favored classes to raise the prices of their products and thus to increase their gains out of the earnings of those not so favored and a tariff intended only to bring revenue into the public treasury for the necessary purposes of the Government. Judge Babb clearly exposed the injustice of a tariff of the former kind, and especially emphasized the injuries inflicted by it upon its victims, especially farmers, whose industries are such that no law can increase the prices of their products.

But Judge Babb was especially interesting when he passed from the discussion of the general principles underlying tariff laws and spoke of the effect of the law of Aug. 28, 1894. He recalls the Republican predictions that this measure, "like a cyclone, was to sweep out of existence all our manufactures," and spread dire disaster and ruin everywhere, and then proceeds to state the facts.

He first shows from the record that the new tariff, so far from reducing the revenue, as was predicted, has increased it. He shows that while the customs revenue for the last eleven months of the McKinley tariff was only \$112,641,883 it has been \$145,732,320 during the expired eleven months under the new tariff. An increase of \$33,000,000 in eleven months under the extremely unfavorable conditions which prevailed when the law first went into effect is not a bad showing.

Then he proceeds to direct attention

to the well-known fact, the fact which all the organs of McKinleyism are forced to admit in their news columns if not editorially, that our manufacturing industries have not been swept from the face of the earth. On the contrary, business has been steadily reviving, the wheels of industry have been resuming their revolutions, more men are employed than under the McKinley law and their wages have been increased. There is nothing in this for Democrats to be ashamed of, except that they were not courageous enough to go further than they did and give the country a more liberal and, therefore, a more beneficial tariff law.

The Ohio Candidate and Issue.

The Republicans of Ohio make no secret of the fact that McKinley is their candidate for President, logical or illogical as the case may be. McKinley's platform is, therefore, a matter of some public interest.

In the first place, he does not seem to look for any tariff legislation for the next two years. After that he predicts there will be some legislation along his lines. "No man can tell what the schedules and rates may be, for these must depend upon conditions existing at the time. But this is certain, that whatever the great principle of protection to American interests and labor indicates as essential to good wages, expanding production and general prosperity these will be the rates that are bound to prevail. Schedules may be altered and rates changed to meet existing conditions, but the principle of protection cannot be changed. It is unalterable."

Translated into good, plain English, this means that whatever crowd offers to contribute the most fat to the tank containing the lubricant for the Republican machine will get the kind of schedule and the kind of rates it wants. The real infants among the industries will get the marble heart, because they are too lean to contribute to the campaign tank. It was so in 1890; it will be so if the people give the Republican party, with McKinley at the head of it, an opportunity to make another application of "the great principle of protection."

"Reciprocity, too, will not be overlooked," says McKinley. "A policy will not be abandoned. That takes the products of other countries which we do not produce on condition that they freely admit our products and manufactures into their markets on terms of mutual advantage and profit." Undoubtedly this policy will be restored if the Republicans are given a chance to restore it, for it is a part of protectionism.

"The great principle" underlying it is that the American people are a lot of dunces who don't know for themselves when a trade is profitable and when it is not, who cannot be trusted to buy and sell as they please across national lines and who need a lot of guardians in Washington to tell them what they may buy and how much they may trade. The whole "principle" is a flagrant insult to the intelligence of a people who boast that they have no superiors in the world in a trade.

It is to be hoped by Democrats that the Republicans will nominate the Ohio Napoleon next year on this "great principle."

Whom the Coal Duty Protects.

Mr. J. Leiter, of Washington, D. C., is quoted by a protectionist paper as saying that while coal in the ground in West Virginia is worth 25 cents per ton, in Nova Scotia it is worth nothing, and that therefore the Virginia coal needs protection against the cheaper Nova Scotia product. Mr. Leiter would find it difficult to show why coal in one part of the earth is naturally worth more than coal of the same quality in another part. It certainly did not cost more to produce, as it was all made before man appeared on the planet. The only explanation which can be given of the difference is that the protective tariff enables the men who own coal lands in West Virginia to charge the mining companies 25 cents for the privilege of working, while in Nova Scotia the land belongs to the people who let men work for a smaller payment, but not for nothing, as Mr. Leiter says.

Logic of Republican Contentment. The Republican press have at length, after much delay, come to recognize the fact that the times are prosperous. But they all have an excuse for it. It is all due, they say, to anticipation of Republican victory in 1896. The cause always used to come before the effect, but our Republican logicians find no difficulty in an effect that comes a long while before the cause. According to this theory, if the Democrats should win next year, as they are likely to do, we shall be treated to a spectacle of an effect without any cause whatever.

From Prosperity to Prosperity.

The McKinley law found the country prosperous and left it prostrate. The present law found the country prostrate and helped it to its feet. To say that full prosperity returned at once would be to talk nonsense, for business when so grievously wounded cannot recover in a day. But it is not too much to say that business has been improving steadily ever since, except so far as the Republican legislation on the currency has tended to retard it.

They Care for Place, Not Principle.

The Ohio Republicans are running a Foraker candidate on Sherman-McKinley issues. This looks like harmony, but it is nothing of the sort. The Foraker game is willing to let the Sherman-McKinley crowd do the talking on the stump so long as they have a show for every office in sight themselves. The Foraker game don't let issues bother them. Like Artemus Ward's showman, they haven't got a principle in them.

Necessary Changes Made.

The Hartford Times (Dem.) notices Mr. Sherman's statement that "the McKinley law, with such changes as time may make necessary, will accomplish the purpose of tariff legislation," and says: "Somebody should tell the distinguished Senator that necessary changes have already been made in the McKinley law. They are working very satisfactorily."

McKinleyism Receiving Punishment. McKinleyism is continually receiving punishment in its tire in the almost daily punctures of wages advancing and the general resumption of factories throughout the country.—Toledo Bee.

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 Public Restful to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

All shopping is a joy after the summer's vacation from examining and purchasing. How anyone could have almost flattered at coming back to town just because the trees were turning is a mystery directly one is actually back in town, for the shop windows are a heap more exciting than the trees were, and every bit as brilliant in color and variety. Besides, the goods and garments that go to make up the town's signs of autumn are purchasable, and if the returning one hasn't money to spend it's even then a delight to just go and look. The stores are ablaze with fall stuffs and winter goods, and the women who stand and look, or who pass, are almost as brilliant as the windows. The whole display is quite enough to dissipate the last bit of discontent over returning again to the urban noise, dust and bother.

Capes are abundant in the stores, and are in almost endless variety. For folks who seek "confections" rather than garments or costumes, there are very dainty imported capes and shoulder affairs, all of which have a big, soft ruche about the throat, so that is settled, and once again it is proved that the woman of to-day is not to be bullied into giving up a really becoming style. Just consider how many years ago it is that feather boas came in, and that ever

fur, and in the fall a little collarette or tiny cape is to be a part of her street attire, to protect her against the freshening breath of the autumn air. As to fur trimming, it will be quite as plentiful and sliced up quite as finely as it was last winter. Costumes are already appearing that are trimmed with fur edgings, and one of these appears in the third illustration, a gown of black cloth, a shade that is now in unusually high favor. The fur is able and appears on revers, basque and skirt. Steel buttons in three sizes are put on a skirt, sleeves and bodice, and the latter has a gathered vest of white silk and a black silk belt. To urge Russian sable for trimming is advice more easily given than followed, but genuine lace and real sable have the advantage of being always just right. More humble peltry will do, however, and there are quantities of it in the new trimmings.

Speaking generally, all cloth gowns are in greater favor than those that combine cloth with silks and velvets, but there are a plenty of the latter, after all, for variety must be attained somehow. Cloth dresses with velvet for coat revers and wrist finish are often seen, and novel and pretty combinations of cloth and silk are not infrequent. It is a highly picturesque example of the latter sort that is to be seen in the next picture. Steel gray cloth is the chief fabric, and it is trimmed with dark gray galloon. On the skirt there are silk panels of gray silk, above which the front and back are cut into tabs set off by pearl buttons. A vest of the same silk is supplied to the bodice, whose cloth is slashed and trimmed to harmonize with the skirt. The sleeves have large puffs ending in overlapping straps, and long fitted silk cuffs.

These strap pieces seem much more in keeping with tailor dresses, and their use in the manner indicated on

since we have had something of the sort for all seasons. With almost all of these dressy, fancy capes a hat comes en suite. An adorable affair is deep red moire velvet, and over it is thickly laid filmy lace, for lace is still to be worn for winter and fall. The lace is black, great revers of the velvet turn back from an inserted point in front, and over the revers are stretched the points of an old-fashioned collar. The hat to go with this has a wide rim of pleated lace stretched over a wire frame, at the edge of which is laid a band of sable. The gathered tam-o'-shanter crown is deep red velvet like the cape, and about the crown is tied a band of wide, stiff black satin ribbon, in the knot of which are caught five great nodding black plumes. That is all, but "this season" just sticks out all over it.

Capes of smooth cloth, cut round and with the upper edge apparently turned down to form the wide rolled collar, are worn well apart in front, the edges of the collar being held by a slip chain, by which the cape can also be drawn close, when the turn-back collar will rise in amazing proportions about the face and back of the head. This is a style of garment that is well invested in just now, for probable usefulness is in view for it well into the winter. Today's first picture presents another type of the round cape, and the simple garment was very pretty as sketched in steel gray cloth lined with changeable silk. The only trimming consisted of bands of woven braid, which edged the very full bottom and gave the material for the strap that is placed at the bust and that serves as fastening. The strap is ornamented with cloth-covered buttons, and the high medallion collar remains plain. The latter assures sufficient protection for the throat, but for severe weather this cut of cape is about as cheerless a garment for its

wearer as could well be designed, so it cannot be said to be serviceable for both autumn and winter.

For planners in economy the cape in the next picture has the same lack as the one just described; that is, November should see it laid aside for something warmer. But it is a very stylish garment, and part of a costume that possesses a considerable degree of novelty. Cape and skirt are both of chestnut brown mohair, the former lined with steel blue and chestnut shot taffeta, and made with two long tabs in



BLACK CLOTH FASHIONABLY FUR TRIMMED.

front that remain separate from the body, something like a stole with a cape thrown over the shoulders. It fastens with brown satin ribbon, and the same ribbon, pleated, appears at the neck. It's not a bit too early to study furs intently; indeed, fur is considered a necessity all the year round by highly fashionable women. In the summer time she has her enshrouding cloak lined softly with fur, to wrap about her muslin gown when she comes into the cool moonlight from the summer ball-room, to insure her against the dew and the salt chill of the air when the yacht party is late. In the winter time she is, of course, ensnatched with

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SLASHES THAT EAT UP DRESS GOODS.

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STRAPS, TOO, THAT SUGGEST WAISTE.

The final pictured gown is less objectionable, though there is no denying that they eat up the dress goods. That is, in this case, gray cloth and it is trimmed at the skirt's hem and up the front with mohair braid, but the arrangement of the straps and their buttons is, of course, the distinctive feature of the scheme of ornamentation. By a modification of this general idea straps seem to be made to lose much of their intended effect. They still are a tailor-made characteristic and give a manly finish, but when the straps are permitted to fall into vagaries and widen here and there for the privilege of being buttoned down again, the effect produced in some cases is too suggestive of feminine fancifulness to accord with tailor styles.

Still, the tailor girl is often of an independent turn, and she'll have the accessories that she takes a liking to, even if they are entirely opposed to the severity that generally characterizes her attire. So she will make a jaunty adaptation of the Louis XVIII. style in rich broadcloth, fur trimmed and in deep rich colors, and will also turn the blouse fashion and boxpleat front to her use. To the latter end is shown a little affair of cloth, with a boxpleat buttoned over double-breasted with large pearl buttons. From under the fastening comes a rich rill of lace-edged chiffon, a charming concession to femininity that makes the severe tailor coat with which this waist-coat is to be worn, the more attractive. Two or three seasons ago when most tailor rigs included long, full skirted coats, feminine elaborations had small showing in tailor dresses, and a score of them, considered as they passed in the street, would have presented an unbroken severity that suggested manliness right manfully. Now, however, these coats have been seized upon by the knickerbockered woman bicyclist and in the tailor costumes appear suggestions of feminine daintiness that are permissible. To most women, too, they seem a decided improvement.

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INDIANA INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

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

Condensed State News.

Goshen is to have another bicycle factory.

Columbus is entertaining a diphtheria epidemic.

Richmond schools have an enrollment of 2,002 pupils.

Goshen is to be enlarged by the annexation of West Goshen.

Wm. Jackson, aged Muncie citizen, was stricken with paralysis.

The postoffice at Silver Grove, Floyd county, has been discontinued.

Charlestown has had a house to house census taken and has 1,016 inhabitants.

Hamilton township, Sullivan county, voted to build 25 miles of gravel roads.

Millie Daily was struck by a passenger train at Wilkinson, and fatally injured.

Frances, the daughter of Dick Goodwin of New Castle, was injured in a runaway.

The Bedford fair had to be postponed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria there.

Leading Anderson citizens are trying to secure the famous Culver locomotive works.

A second national bank has been organized at Crown Point, with \$60,000 capital.

"White caps" burned a toll house near Connersville because they were opposed to its business.

Arrangements are being made for the relocation of the American starch factory at Columbus.

At Kokomo, where diphtheria is raging, the antitoxine remedy is being resorted to by the physicians.

The enrollment of students at Earlham College has reached 193. The seniors number forty-three.

Anderson officers are still searching for the men who tried to kidnap the Bolton children the other day.

Brazil home talent has organized a dramatic company. Their first play will be "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Anderson is to have a market building 100x200 feet in dimensions, with a two-story annex 60x100 feet.

Chas. W. Martin, mail clerk on the T. H. & W., jumped from his car, fearing a wreck, and was fatally injured.

The eight window glass factories of Elwood, Orestes, Alexandria, and Frankton have all resumed operation with full force.

A 2-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Reese, who reside near Brooklyn, Ind., was drowned in a large jar of water.

Guy Stotter, an 11-year-old boy, was fatally injured at Frankfort recently. He climbed an apple tree and fell out, alighting on his head.