

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—On the street it is now possible to take stock of the new coats, and a great many fall-box shapes with Raglan shoulders



THE NEW RAGLAN.

certainly are worn. Of course they should be the exclusive property of the youthful and slender, for ample proportions find no strength or refuge in their straight trying lines. Everything except a dress coat, that fairly lays itself out in its gorgeous revers, buttons well up onto the chest, with a

across the front, in many cases, appear to fasten the skirt. Others, again have a wide black velvet band from the centre of a high stock, secured in front by a buckle. The favorite way, however, is to thread white lace with narrow velvet and use the lace as trimming. Entire gowns are made of this velvet, threaded with insertion, sewed deftly together.

A beautiful toilet of ecru guipure has two small capes covering the shoulders, the one over the other. These and the standing collar, also of guipure, are threaded with very narrow black velvet. A corsage of black velvet descends in front to the waist, while black velvet bows continue the effect on the front of the skirt.

Bangs Are Becoming Popular.

Bangs are slowly but surely superseding the pompadour. The most novel feature of the coiffure is the pouch at the back. It is often so exaggerated that it hangs over the collar. The scold locks are caught up the middle of the pouch with a dainty bit of a gold lace pin and a luxurious head of hair is affected by padding the pouch with a wide pompadour roll.

How Skirts Are Made.

Skirts are still made to touch in the front and sides, with quite a dip in the back, but have plaits at the waist line, rather than the perfectly plain effect. None of the new gowns are gathered at the back.

Two Pretty Effects.

A pretty effect in braid is shown in its application on a blue cloth tailor-made suit. The tunic appears in this instance, which is taken from the New York Sun, over a very plain overskirt and trimmed with black braid in conventional designs. The coat is one



PRINCESS DRESS.

COSTUME OF SILK.

SCARF DRAPERIES.

fly front, too, and there, only a few inches below the chin, opens back with modestly small silk-faced lapels.

Again, everything except a dress coat, the eccentricities and prerogatives of which will be dwelt upon later, has pockets, plenty of them, and for true service designed. A Raglan pocket, for instance, when it is nobly planned, has a right-hand slip in its skirts that opens into a capacious silk-lined pocket, and then there is, on the same side, a breast pocket. A ticket pocket is its descriptive title given by the tailor men, and if this coat is used for traveling the virtues of that upper pocket can be tested and appreciated.

Three of the Season's Triumphs.

On many models lace motives are mingled and form part of the appliqued garniture. The arrangement requires taste, but when properly treated the effect is absolutely charming. To look its best the shade chosen for this style of trimming must not correspond exactly with that of the dress, but in preference be a shade or two lighter when the lace which accompanies it is white, and darker in the case of black lace being chosen. One of the most striking costumes of the season is shown in the large engraving. It is a piece-dyed robe with scarf draperies of fancy material, and is from the Dry Goods Economist. The costume on the left of the large engraving represents a tailor-made princess robe of Dresden-blue satin de laine, trimmed with a scroll design in steel beads. A similar adornment conceals the back seam on the skirt and corsage.

The central figure shows a rich silk visiting dress of "roseau" green, with side panels of handsome cream-colored renaissance lace, framed on either side by three folds of dark-green velvet. The bodice, which bulges slightly in front, but without fullness, has bretelles and epaulettes of the same lace, which terminate at the shoulder seam. Cuffs of the same at the wrists. Small embroidered cambric collar with long "Regate" cravat of roseau-green silk.

Black Velvet Much Used.

Black velvet is seen in some form on nearly all light gowns. Bands

of the shortest, and short even as regards the elongated front, which can be called long only because the back is so far from that. The way in which the braid is applied seems more in keeping with the idea of the tailor-made gown than does the wandering floral pattern that is often used. Mink fur lines the high collar, and mink plays an important part on the hat, where it forms the crown.

The charms of black and white are to be seen in an extremely plain but very fetching gown. The skirt of black cloth is unrelieved with the exception of a row of white stitching. The dainty little bolero is bordered by a row of the white stitching, too, and is fastened with buttons of black and white. On the revers and collar another note is brought to bear, for they are faced not with white, but with a delicate cream-colored material. The toque brings the black, the white and the yellow into combination by using black and white plaid with a narrow line of the yellow running through



BLACK CLOTH TAILOR MADE.

BLUE CLOTH GOWN.

the whole. Yellow is a wonderfully becoming color to most persons, whereas pure white belongs to the few

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Pigs Before and After Weaning.

It was found at the Wisconsin station that pigs when fed with the sow before weaning made more economical gains than the same pigs did after weaning, the difference in favor of the former method being 20 per cent. It took 237 pounds of grain, half cornmeal and half shorts, together with 475 pounds of creamery separator skim-milk to produce 100 pounds of gain with a sow and pigs before weaning, while the same pigs after weaning required 288 pounds of meal and 576 pounds of milk. This shows the value of feeding the young pigs through the sow.

Salt and Water.

Sheep naturally crave salt, as do all other animals, wild or domestic, so far as we know their habits. Whether the salt has any other duty to do in the animal economy than to assist the digestion we do not know, but it is a well known fact that grazing animals seem to need it more than carnivorous animals, and especially seem to need it when their food has a large proportion of woody fibre, more than they do when having a succulent food, like green grass, roots and ensilage. But with salt they need water. Sheep drink but little at a time, yet in winter feeding upon dry hay, they drink very often. The water should be pure and clean. Stagnant water is often one of the causes that bring on stomach worms, which kill many lambs, and if not fatal to older sheep, will keep them weak and in poor condition.

Sweet Potato Information.

The sweet potato is most commonly propagated by means of the buds or shoots from the roots, which are called sets. The roots are planted in hotbeds and the sets which develop are removed and transplanted in the field. This crop is sometimes grown from vine cuttings.

For lightening the labor of transplanting sweet potato sets, wooden tongs, or transplanters drawn by horses, may be used.

In experiments at the Alabama station cuttings gave a slightly larger yield than sets; at the Louisiana station sets produced the larger crop. In Louisiana vine cuttings sixteen to twenty-four inches long gave larger yields than shorter cuttings. It is generally regarded as unprofitable to move sweet potato vines after last cultivation.

Poultry as a Bread Winner.

Can an inexperienced person make a living from poultry? This question is often asked but seldom answered satisfactorily to the beginner. That it requires experience as well as practical knowledge to successfully raise and market poultry in any considerable quantity is certain, especially since the introduction of the incubator and brooder have so largely supplanted the time-honored hen in her maternal duties of caring for the young chicks.

The fault with most people when engaging in the hen business is a desire to possess a large number of fowl before they learn to care for and protect them from disease. They assume that it is nothing to hatch chickens, and in this they are right, especially if they possess an incubator. The real trouble begins after the young chicks are out of the shell, in properly ministering to their voracious appetites, and preparing their systems for the severe task of putting forth their dress of feathers, this, as all breeders know, being the most critical period in the lives of the young chicks. Numerous persons, both male and female, have taken up the business and made a success of it without previous experience, but in a majority of cases they start in a modest way with a few hens the first year, and work into it gradually, thereby gaining knowledge that no amount of reading could impart. A good paper, devoted wholly or in part to the subject is a great aid, but "practice makes perfect," and it is essential to begin at the bottom and work out and prove yourself the ideas gleaned from your books.

Poultry raising in its various phases is a science, but we can answer the question that heads this article in the affirmative, provided the would-be poultryman has capital sufficient to equip a small plant, and patience and diligence to enable him to work cautiously, and build up his business as he attains to knowledge.—American Cultivator.

The Best Pays Best.

The great difficulty in making farms pay is that most farm crops cannot be assorted into good, better and best. They must be sold at so nearly a uniform price that there is no money in it. In stock growing and in fruit growing such wide differences in value can be made that it is possible to charge the very rich, who always want the best, whatever the best is worth more, and, if it be not too easily produced, more than this. So long as a man grows only for the universal market, he must sell at prices which even the poorest can pay. But let him grow something better than can be found in the market, and he can get enough higher prices to pay him double for all his extra trouble. This is the secret of getting rich in all kinds of business. Money is to be got from those who have it, and not from those who have it not. Does this forget the poor? Not at all. The struggle to improve quality is always chauling its ground. The best of one year is thus placed within the reach of all a few years later, and another best has taken its place.

Barring accidents from untimely frosts, it is the best fruit that pays

the most profit and that can be grown most cheaply if the average of years is considered. The labor of spraying with insecticides and with fungicides to make the fruit fair, and the further labor of thinning it, produces so much more fruit every year that it can be sold with profit within the reach of all. The very rich will still get the best and pay for it, but the poorest will get more and better fruit than they ever before enjoyed.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Caring for Celery.

As celery grows naturally, it spreads on the surface of the ground like the carrot. Hence, the first process by which celery is treated is termed "handling;" by it the leaf stalks of each plant are drawn together and some earth pressed firmly around them by the hands, to hold them in an upright position. After this is done, more earth is drawn towards the plants with a hoe, until there is enough to prevent their spreading open, says the Rural World. If the celery is intended for marketing previous to December 1, it should be banked up or otherwise bleached in the field. Banking up is done immediately after "handling." It consists in plowing earth against the celery to begin with and then finishing it off with a shovel or wide hoe until the earth is banked up to the full height of the celery. This had better be done in several operations as the plants grow and need it.

Celery that is to be used early should be bleached with boards. Those ten inches wide are the best. The plants are generally handled before the boards are put on. A board should be put upon each side of the row quite close to the plants and be held in place with a peg. If for any reason there are vacancies in the row or the plants are not close enough to exclude light from the stalks when the boards are put up, the vacancies may be filled with hay or straw. For late autumn use, it is best to bleach with earth, as it also protects from frosts.

Celery will stand many light frosts, but hard freezing is liable to injure it, and it should never be handled when frozen. It is seldom safe to allow it to remain unprotected in the ground after the first of November in this latitude. The plants are generally lifted with a spade after a furrow has been plowed away from the row on one side. Most of the soil should be taken off the roots and the old outside leaves removed before storing. In this section to keep well, celery should be stored in a cold, moist cellar or frost-proof shed. If it does not whiten quickly enough, the plants may be watered and kept warm and thus started into growth, which results in forming the tender white shoots very quickly.

For home use a good way to keep celery is to pack the plants closely together, upright, in boxes twelve by eighteen inches wide, with the bottom covered with moist sand, a little of which should be worked in among the roots. There is no need of having sand between the plants. These boxes, when packed, should be kept in a cold, damp cellar.

The bleaching of celery is simply the result of the plant making growth in the dark, and bleached celery will keep but a short time and should be used as soon as whitened. Celery for use in the latter part of winter should be quite green in color when put into winter storage, for early winter use it should be partly bleached when stored. For winter use, celery should be left out as late as is safe in the fall, so that the cellar or pit where it is to be stored may be thoroughly cooled off before it is put in.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Do not urge the horse to drink water which he refuses, because it is probably hard and unwholesome.

It is a good plan to have clean water always accessible to the horse while in the stable. It is natural for a horse to drink when thirsty.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

It is useless to attempt to keep well animals in a healthy condition where they are compelled to eat and sleep with sick ones.

Going from a lot stable into the cold air suddenly should be avoided, as also to the contrary, as it produces colds and violent inflammations.

Barley meal is good for hog, provided some muscle-forming material is fed with it. This can be supplied in clover hay, green clover, shorts and the like.

Hens sitting late in the season will often do well on a nest on the bare turf in a shady place. The nest is hollowed out just enough to put in a little straw and to retain the eggs.

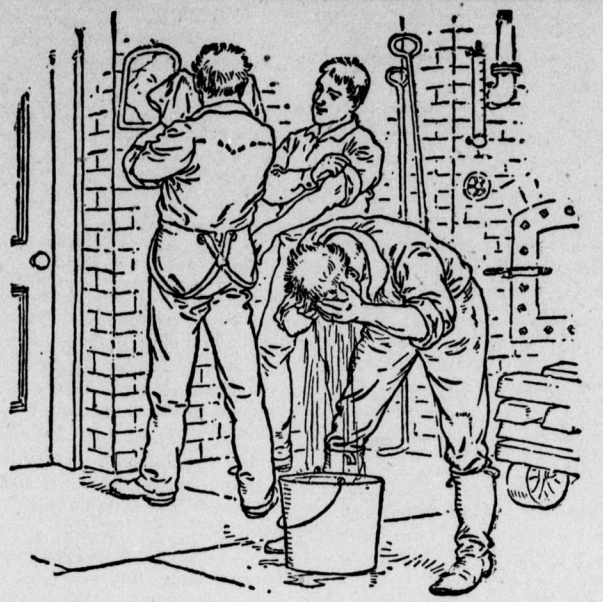
Forbid drugs being administered to your horse without your knowledge, especially nitre. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

Give the horse as much water as he will drink three times a day or often er. When frequently watered a horse will drink less on the whole than if watered at long intervals, and will not do himself any injury.

Record for Killing Dogs.

Dr. Henry J. Schenck has just completed his twelfth year as dog catcher of Boston, during which time he has killed over 10,000 unlicensed dogs. He gets \$1 for each dog he kills, but his expenses are not small.

Owing to the scarcity of wood and coal in Ontario, Canada, an effort has been made during the past six months to utilize peat for fuel.



Do not wash your hands and face with a common laundry soap, or if you do, don't complain when you find them rough, hard and chapped. Ordinary laundry soaps are good for scrubbing floors, but not for the skin. Ivory Soap makes a creamy lather that rinses easily and takes the dirt with it. The natural oil of the skin washed with Ivory Soap is not removed, and the skin is left soft and smooth.

IT FLOATS.

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Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

How the Englishman Told It.

Here is a joke which comes from the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht. Names were given to the writer, but they are suppressed for obvious reasons.

A young woman on the Erin while every one was waiting for a wind asked: "What slang expression which you have in America pleases a pussy cat?"

The listeners all gave it up, of course. "Why, rubber neck," was the reply.

One of Sir Thomas's British friends heard it, and thought it was so good that he called a friend up to hear the conundrum. The one summoned came all expectancy. The enthusiastic admirer of the story could not wait for the young woman who had originally sprung the joke to repeat it, but started to tell it himself.

"What slang expression which you have in America pleases a pussy cat?" he asked.

The new man also gave it up. "Why, smooth her back," was the reply, and the answer brought out a greater roar than had greeted the original story.—New York Tribune.

Hit by Twenty-seven Bullets at Once.

Among those who arrived at San Francisco by transport the other day was D. W. Krider, of Wharton, Ohio, of Battery K, Third Artillery, who gained the distinction of being the worst wounded man in the war. In February last he was with his battery in a native attack on Manila, when word came to fall back. Utah Battery was given the same order, but failed to observe it, and a shrapnel shell from this battery exploded. Two men were killed and Krider received twenty-six wounds from the shrapnel bullets, while at the same time a Mauer bullet passed through him. Krider still carries some of the bullets, and it is doubtful if he will ever recover his health and strength.

There are five thousand theatres in the United States.

Ayer's Pills
Look at yourself! Is your face covered with pimples? Your skin rough and blotchy? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, and dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers. 50 CENTS. DR. J. C. BUCKINGHAM, 25 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The best ink made, but no dearer than the poorest.

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ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

Ether Drinking Prohibited in Prussia.

Ether drinking in the neighborhood of Memel, Prussia, has become so general that the authorities have been forced to take measures against the evil. It is now forbidden under heavy penalties to sell ether for drinking purposes, and no dealer is allowed to supply ether unless the customer presents a certificate from the police to the effect that the drug will not be used as a tippie. Visitors to Memel say that ether drinking as a habit is indulged in by the greater portion of the working population. Correspondence in New York Times.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Stelen and Black Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

The class of 1903 at Harvard containing over 500 students.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
The best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarse-ness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.
DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last five years I have had frequent and severe attacks of "stomach" extending from the lumbar region to my ankles and at times to both lower limbs. During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies—resorting to wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures. I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of ointments, numerous incisions, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old returns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected. Leaving the tubs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. HARRY A. READY, RELIEF, I never travel without a bottle in my valise. Yours truly, GEO. STARR, Emigrant Commissioner.

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