FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

WHERE THE PROFIT COMES IN.

A writer thinks that the farmer who buys nothing which he can produce should be on the high road to success. It is not so much the amount of money we can get in, as it is the faculty of keeping the expenses down that makes the profit in all cases.-New York

BURNING DRY WEEDS.

We never liked the practice of letting weeds grow until their seeds were ripened, which is often defended by the plea that they can then be gathered together and burned. A great many weed seeds are shelled in cutting or pulling the weed and getting it to the heap. Then unless some dry wood is used to make an extremely hot fire, it is by no means certain that all the weed seeds will be destroyed. The heat of fire bursts the seed pods and they fall to the earth. If the fire burns slowly without much heat, the carbonic acid gas which is thus developed does not rise and be dissipated. into the air, but remains at the bottom of the heap. Any one who makes a fire of weeds knows how hard it is to get the bottom to burn. The weed seeds are thus protected, and will give water before feeding .- New York often spring up, especially around the Sun. edges of the fire where a heap of weeds was burned the previous year. -- Boston Cultivator.

SMALL PRUITS ON NEW FARMS,

There are many reasons why persons who start into farming should commence with berry bushes and vines rather than with trees, if their object be the supplying of their own tables with fruit. Strawberry plants come into bearing the year after they are set out, while gooseberry, current, rasperry and blackberry bushes will produce good crops in two years from the time they are planted, provided they receive suitable attention.

The cost of cuttings of grapes, currants and gooseberries is very small, they can be sent through the mails at cheap rates, and they are easily rooted by cutting them in suitable lengths and setting them in a trench that can be made by simply forcing a spade in the soil. All but one or two of the upper buds should be covered with soil, which should be crowded close to them with the foot. In midsummer, it is best to give them a partial shade. This may be done by means of a fence board fastened to supports on the south or east side of the row. The board should stand about two inches from the ground, and four inches from the cuttings. If the soil is rich, is kept free from weeds and grass and is covered with mulch the rooted cuttings can be transplanted the following year. Cuttings obtained in the fall may be be kept over the winter by placing them in the cellar or by burying them in the ground deep enough to protect them from the frost.

Haphazard methods must not prevail if we would fatten swine quickly and economically, writes M. S. Perkins in the American Agriculturist. We should feed all the fat-producing food that can be properly digested and assimilated, but there is great danger of excess in this direction. Too-much will cause the hogs to become cloyed, they will lose their appetites, the digestive organs will be overworked, and a general inaction of the animal's functions will ensue, resulting in a loss of weight instead of a gain, and thus defeating the feeder's purpose. Of course, corn is the usual fattening grain, but it is so highly carbonaceous that when fed exclusively, the difficulties mentioned above are almost sure to appear. Hogs will eat and profitably digest more corn if one-fourth of the grain ration is composed of wheat bran. Roots must not be forgotten; turnips, beets, potatoes or carrots, when mashed or sliced, afford a most desirable supplement to a deit of corn. They are cooling and laxative, and materially aid and promote digestion. I have no doubt that swine will fatten much more rapidly and at less cost when allowed a little bran and a few roots daily, than when confined to a diet of corn. The season best adapted to the fattening of animals is the moderately cool weather of autuma, avoiding the waste necessary in severe weather caused by the increased quantity of food which is required to maintain the animal heat.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

In the opinion of some of our most eminent veterinarians heaves in horses is caused by feeding coarse, indigestithe walls of the stomach, and this ir- nrice of the steer or the heifer.

ritation is extended to the branches of the nerves which supply the lungs, and this of course affects the breathing, producing what is inter called broken wind. When the disease or affection has reached this stage the lungs will have lost much of their power of contraction, owing to the degeneration of the air cells and the paralysis of the muscular tissues. Medicines will do very little for an animal affected with heaves in either the earlier or later stages, but care in feeding and the kind of food given is everything, and while it may not be possible to cure a long standing case of heaves, the distressing symptoms can always be relieved by close attention to food and water. First remove all musty faulty food of all kinds and give that which is less bulky, rich, nutritious and readily digested. Give corn and oats about equal parts ground together and use this on cut hay slightly moistened. Well cured cornfolder may be given at night for the animal to pick upon when hungry. Or the animal may have clean hay instead, but all kinds of dusty, musty food should be carefully avoided. Besides being careful to avoid all faulty food do not allow the animal to drink much water just before being taken out for work, but

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES,

Fall planting of stone fruits is not advisable.

Plaster scattered on the stable floor neutralizes had odors.

Tensing horses renders them vicious; do not permit it.

Go into winter quarters with as many young bees as possible.

It is elaimed that no case of tuberculosis has ever been known among the Davon breed.

To make a good driver a man must be evenly balanced, level-headed, have a good temper, brains and an aptuess

Bees generally require about thirty pounds of stores upon which to winter. Sometimes they will need even more and again they will consume considerably less.

The Mediterranean varieties of fowls lay white eggs and the Asiatic varieties brown ones. The cross breeds lay eggs varying in tint from cream to brown.

There is more profit in an orchard than in a grain field of equal size, yet the average farmer always neglects the former and bestows all his energies on the latter.

If you have common hens which do not pay, grade them up with thoroughbred males; then clean up and feed less corn, and you will soon be on the road to better results.

It is not difficult to keep hens and sheep from getting sick, but it is not so easy to cure them when they are sick. It is usually cheaper and better to kill them than to try to save them. As the results of its investigations

the Central California Beekeeper' Association recommends thirty drops of earbolic acid to a gallon of extract ed honey in all cases of bee paralysis.

Feed the fowls whole corn at night if you wish, but in the morning let them have wheat, oats, bran or corn meal, mixed with the scraps from the table; mix to a stiff dough with water or milk.

As old geese are better layers and mothers than young ones, and young geose are always in demand in the markets, a poultryman finds it pays to keep the old ones, as they are prolific for twenty years.

Fowls are creatures of habit in the strictest sense, and when once they form a hubit, such as egg-enting, feather-pulling, or eating to excess, they will continue the fault as long as they have opportunities for so doing.

Have you an old rail fence occupying ground which has not produced you anything for years but briars and hornets' nests? What loads of potatoes you might raise from it if you would but turn it under. You have been paying taxes on it all the while Stop the leaks! Stop the leaks!

Box stalls for cattle are advantageous on the score of comfort and clean liness, as well as from the fact that more and better manure can be made by thus having plenty of room to litter the cattle copiously, and have the liquids as well as the solids taken up and saved in the badding. A 6x9 stal is usually satisfactory.

Few lines of farm industry make re turns for the time, labor and money than horse raising. It costs no more to raise a good colt than it does a good steer or heifer, and no more to keep a good brood mare than a cow ble, and musty food, these causing an The colt, at 2 or 3 years old, wil irritation of the nerves which supply bring from two to three times the

WOMAN'S WEAR.

HANDSOME CAPES AND WRAPS FOR THE WINTER.

A Cape That is Stylish in Either Cold or Rain-Brilliant Ornamentation for Hats-Cold Weather Fashions.

S the season advances the gowns grow more startling and handsome. The wraps and coats for the street, which are all very long or three-quarter length, even to pelerines, are particularly handsome. One very beautiful cape is of curly,

one very beautiful cape is of curry, jetty Persian lamb. It reaches, in full pleats, to the waist, but is so full it stands out from the body. From the shoulders flare a wide berthe of the fur, which terminates in two great rosettes of fur in front. A boa effect is gained by two pieces of Persian lamb dropping from these rosettes to almost the knees, and finished with a ball trimming of black silk. A deep yoke and a high Elizabethan collar, which extends down the front between the strips of black fur, forming a vest, are of ermine. The comfortable cape in the illustra-

tion is one of the most popular, and deservedly so, of the garments for general wear. It makes the very best sort of a traveling wrap, serving equally well for cold or rain. For walking, shopping or marketing noth-ing better could be desired. The double pair tweeds are most used in making it, but any of the heavier wool materials are appropriate. It ture tweed. The tam is set on a twist may be lined or not. Plaids or red that harmonizes brightly with some

lars that there is a chance for the ingenious woman of small means to make one accessory serve a double purpose. Where in the beginning a simple band was tied to hold the hat in shape and make it stay on there is now an elaborate combination of chiffon, velvet and jewels that serves ornamental effect only. They are so elaborate in their ornamentation that it is ridiculous to call them bands, so why not style them collars? They are made of brilliant satin or velvet, and set with buckles at either side or with a long curved one in front, and are drawn out into big side loops or rosettes. Then they are embelished with lace or chiffon. That sounds much like the description of a collar, so why not be wise and have a new hat band made adjustable so it can' be worn either as a collar or a hat band? It is these little tricks that permit small incomes to make a goodly showing.

So many hats are large that the smaller sizes seem to have been overlooked, except for theater and evening wear, but a small hat is entirely safe from insignificance and unfashionableness if trimmed with a plume or two. A hat worn in New York illustrates this point, showing a wee black felt toque with bowf of the same. Two ostrich plumes rise at the back, their ends curling prettily as the present fashion demands. Even cock's feathers are now twised up tightly into scrolls in response to this rule. A rainy day in December will bring uncurling by the wholesale.

To head off this catastrophe there is offered for damp weather a glorified tam made of the material of the gown, especially when that is a heather mixture tweed. The tam is set on a twist are both much used for lining. When color in the mixture and that is



TWO STYLISH CAPES. Double cape of Himalaya cloth, or

This is an elaborate double cape re- ! produced from the Mail and Express. Opper cape of velvet, with graduated trimming of jet, in rows. Under cape of heavy white satin brocade, shot with gold and blue. The wrinkled collar and rosettes are of chiffon.

braid, or hemmed and stitched. Short mantles give more scope for novelty, the shapes and mode of trimming varying considerably. One of the best models of this kind is made of the richest black velvet, and has the appearance of being fashioned with an over-jacket, which is elabor-ately embroidered by hand with jet

unlined the edges may be bound with | caught here and there through buckles. side, an end of velvet coming down against the hair to obviate any sawed-

serge. The lining, a pretty plaid, which, with the fancy hood, lends it

quite a pretentious air.



STYLISH EITHER IN COLD OR RAIN.

Tight-fitting jackets are not very nuch worn. Where they are used much worn. Where they are used they will be of velvet, very voluminous of sleeve and very lavish of trimming, long jet fringes being principally worn. The cloth coat will be relegated to traveling and bad weather. Three-decker capes are still ultrasmart, the wonderful, putty-colored affairs, with their serpentine-"strapped" garniture, being replaced by those in navy-blue, black and deep purple. Purple and violet, and every gradation of "wine" color, are pre-destined to be fashionable hues. They are depressing tones, mostly unbecoming both to blondes and brunettes. and, except in velvet, have a peculiarly dowdy and ageing effect. gayety of scarlet or crimson, the clearness of green and the solidity of dark blue, perhaps caressed into life by a touch of vivid orange, make them commendable to the neutraltinted days of winter.

ORNAMENTATION FOR WOMEN'S HATS. Hat bands have become so like col- the plumpest purses.

A stiff wing or a flat loop of a velvet bow pushes the tam well up on one

GOWNS IN WOOL CHECKS.

Some of the prettiest costumes of rool sent over from Paris are in checks, which take the place of the check silks. The skirt is severely plain, flaring decidedly at the bottom, where it is finished by a band of jet galoon. The huge sleeves are of the checked wool finished by a narrow band of sable at the waist. The bodice as far as the bust line is of plaid wool edged with fur at the top, and lapping diagonally across the front, caught down by three large cabochons or small hemispheres of jet spangles. The upper part of bodice is of Liberty satin, which is now made at Lyons. A touch of this brilliant satin, which comes in all the dull artistic colors as well as in rich tints, is seen on a large number of new costumes. It is an appropriate trimming for children's and young ladies' dresses, quite superseding moire for that purpose, though the matron will be likely to select a richer fabric like velvet or moire. The cabochons of jet on this dress are especially noteworthy. They average an inch and a half in diameter, and are used not only as ornaments, taking the place of buttons on the front of the dress, but also on hats.

STRIPED SILKS IN STYLE.

The latest offerings in silks in dicate that stripes will be much worn, and that bright colors will be favored. Taffetas are strewn with tiny flowers, and striped watered silk is abundant. For ball, reception and concert gowns satin damasks, brocaded with tiny rosebuds in from one to four tints, are the newest. The old fashioned silk rep does not seem to be able to hold liking, and has been put forth again and again without success, Black brocaded silks are of very rich ap-

pearance, and are made up elaborately. Among other new materials the satin damask are shown, with black ground brocaded in colors, which are suitable for elderly women, and others have a colored ground figured with black. In another the black ground is broken by irregular silvery spots, and over the whole is a design in gray. Dove gray faille is brocaded with satin vines and leaves that show very high lights. Another black silk has corn flower blue garlands entwin-ing a satin medallion, brocaded with one small rosebud in the centre. Altogether, there is a chance for every taste and there is also great danger to

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

PREPARING TO ATTEND.

The Ebb Tide of Pensions-Pat Obeyed Orders.

The story of Wise and Foolish Virgins of the long, long ago may apply very seen to the Grand Army posts of the present. The cry "On to Louisville" is general in every department of the order; and if one were to beneve all he hears every veteran of the war will be there in person, and every post will take along in addition to its members all the wives, sisters and annis it can muster. In all this it is only the wise still and working posts that will come out ahead and be in time. posts that will come out ahead and be in time for the train and fun. It is always the "attill pig that gets the fodder." And while the noisy boys are "holierin" the quiet workers are getting things in shape for the trip; and those who have made all the racket will find themselves in the predicament of the foolish girls spoken of, who did not have their lamps filled or any oil to put in them.

This will be the first time since the war that an encampment of the Grand Army has been held south of the Ohie river. It is also the first time that pressing and hearty invitation has been extended by the Confederates to their old opponents to meet them on the

tation has been extended by the Confederates to their old opponents to meet them on the old fighting ground and take a drink out the same canteen. There have been many rogimental reunions and individual meetings, all of which were of the most pleasant character. The old fighters love to meet each other—talk over old days when leaden balls were more in vogue than whisky balls; and when ively foot races on both sides were frequent, and neither overanxious to get near enough to each other in small parties to ensure an enforced trip either too far south or north.

When the National Encampment at Pittsburg decided unanimously upon Louisville as the place of the next meeting there was not a comrade in the order that did not make up his mind to go if alive in person, or life

not a comrade in the order that did not make up his mind to go. If alive in person, or if dead in spirit. And the result was the wise enes said little, but "sawed wood." The trip for thousands in the far North, East and West will be rather expensive, and those now "hollerin" had better stop and quietly save their pennies. They are promised the lowest fares ever known and the most liberal entertainment. Still there are a thousand and one ways where a few extra dollars will come in very handy. There will be many side trips from Louisville to a score of battle fields and other interesting localities, and there will be plenty of intelligent contrabands ready with their mules to iurnish cheap transportation.

there will be pleaty of intelligent contrabands ready with their mules to rurnish cheap
transportation.

There are many posts that intend to go ina body and those that are boarding their
money for the special occasion are those who
when the time comes will be found with their
lamps trimmed and burning and oil to spare,
while those who delay matters will be found
short, and when the time is at hand, will be
vainly hunting oil.

Department Commander Shotts in a recent
order refers to this matter in strong terms,
and urges every post intending to go to commence its preparations at once. It is no an
matter for the comrades to make some weekly or monthly deposits with the quartermastor and thus when next September arrives
they will be in readiness, and not obliged to
bustle for funds are even then to go only half
prepared.

The Kentuckians are already making tops.

prepared.

The Kentuckians are already making prep-The Kentuckians are already making preparations and recent reports from there show that nearly one-half the money necessary is already within sight, and there will be no difficulty in having the entire amount in band long before the encampment. This is as it should be. In many of the past encampments the funds have come in slow at the last and sometimes caused embarrassment. It tooks as though there will be no trouble with Louisville.—New York Press.

ERB TIDE OF PENSIONS.

It is probable now that the million mark on our pension list will never be reached. The present year has winessed a decline from the highest mark, which was reported at 966,012 on the 30th of June, 1893. A year later, instead of iscreasing, as had been expected, the pension list was found to number only 960,544. There are now pending 40,148 new claims, but three years ago there were nine times that number. There are 287,200 names of chaimants not yet placed on the rolls, but a great part of these claims have already been examined and found defective. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that unless a service pension law is passed very soon the pension list will never again be as large as it is at present. The country will doubtless have a service pension law when the survivors of the Civil War become reduced in numbers. There were service pension laws for Revolutionary soldiers and those serving in the war of 1812. Only five or six years ago a service pension law was passed, giving pensions to all who served in the Mexican War. a service pension law was passed, giving pen-sions to all who served in the Mexican War. Some who served on the confederate side in

Some who served on the contederate side in the civil war draw pensions under the service pension law for survivers of the Mexican war, in this law Jefferson Davis, who served in Mexico, was excluded from its benefits.

The amount paid for pensions will now rapidly decrease. It has never been a serious burden to the country. None better deserve to be shielded from want and suffering in their declining days than those who gave the best years of their lives to save the country from disruption. There will never again come a time when it will be possible to serve in so grand a cause as that which the Union herces served in a generation ago.—Boston Cultivaron.

PAT OBEYED ORDERS.

Stories of Ben Butler probably will be told forever. Here is a good one related by the Boston Heraid: While in front of Petersburg the general received information that his favorite horse, Almond Eye, had been acci-dently killed by falling into a ravine. Upon the departure of his informant be ordered his Irish servant to go and skin him. "What! Is Almond Eye dead?" asked

Pat. "What's that to you? Do as I bid you, and

ask no questions."

Pat went about his business and in an hour

Pat went about his cusiness and in the ortwo returned.
"Well, Pat, where have you been all this time," sternly demanded the general,
"Skinning the horse, yer honor,"
"Does it take nearly two hours to perform

such an operation?"
"No, yer honor, but then, you see, it tuck "bout half an hour to catch him," Innocently General Butler cast upon his servant such a feroclous look that Pat thought he meditated skinning an Irishman instead in revenge for the death of his horse.

Post Griswold, G. A. R., at Troy, has in-augurated a movement to collist the interest of the entire Grand Army in erecting a lasting memorial over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

What He Wanted.

One evening, at a symphony re-hearsal of the Meiningen orchestra, Bulow stopped the orchestra and ex-"Kettle-drums forte!" The drummer, who thought he had done pretty well already, redoubled his efforts; but again Bulow stopped and shouted: "Kettle drums forte! more the drammer put on extra steam; and, when Bulow stopped again, he exclaimed: "Really, Herr Kapellmeister, if I beat any harder I shall break the drum-heads!" "Who asked you to do that?" retorted Bulow, quietly; "you play fortissimo, and what I want is forte only."

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

New Factories to be Built-Other Items

of Interest. of Interest.

The members elected to the legislature will meet in the hall of the house of representatives, at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday in January ensuing, that being the time fixed in the Constitution for organization. The inauguration of the governor and lieutenant-governor will take place on the third Tuesday of January, or two weeks after the opening of the legislature.

DRILLING IN LITTLE GREENE.

There are now eighteen test weils located or in process of drilling at the present time in Greene county. The Bayard well has a hard fishing job on hand at the Big Injun. The Hughes well is now moving along nicely. The Wood well near Oak Forest is down from 800 to 1.000 feet. Johnson, a new hole started, is getting along nicely. McCalment No. 1 on Lot McClure rig up. Lot McClure No. 2 started.

CREMATION AT WASHINGTON.

The remains of George B. Little, the Greensburg druggist, who died Thursday night, were cremated in the Lemoyne furnace at Washington. The incineration was private. This is the second body cremated in this crematory the present year, and the thirty-ninth since the first one, that of Baron De-Palm in 1876.

SPOTTERS OUT IN THEIR WORK,

Four of the oldest passenger conductors on the Lehigh Valley Railroad were suspended in Saturday. It is said more will follow. The discharged employes are not accused of dishonesty, but of failure to carry out the company's rules. Two Italians have been spotting the conductors for several months past.

A DIO NEW BOILER SHOP.

The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company has commenced work on a new boiler shop that is to cost \$50,000. The new building will have a frontage of 239 feet, and a depth of 78 feet. The erection of this building has been made necessary by the company's recent purchase of the blast furnaces at Lebanon.

HE HAS \$26,960 AWARDED BIM,

Adam Clark Tietz, who was thrown through Adam Clark Hetz, who was thrown through three panes of glass and received serious injuries by a street car collision at Fifteenth and Bainbridge streets, Philadelphia, two years ago, was awarded \$26,960 damages against the Philadelphia traction company.

TOOK A NON-SUIT.

In the case of the H. C. Frick coke com-pany vs Robert Hogsett, to restrain the de-tendant from mining and removing coal from Mt. Braddock farm, which the company claims is its property, the plaintiff took a non-suit preparatory to filing a suit in equity.

IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Gustavus Rosenoranz, the Pittsburg deputy sheriff who shot and killed Andrew Rice near Mr. Pleasant last August, was convicted of murder in the second degree,

NEW WALL PAPER PACTORY.

A new wall paper factory will be one of the accessions to the business enterprises of York, It will be conducted by a stock company with a capital of \$100,000.

Over 1,500 people gathered at Cherrytree Friday from three counties to witness the unveiling erremonies at the monument erected by the State of Pennsylvania marking the boundary line of Wm. Penn's purchase from the Indians. E. B. Camp was chosen president and E. E. Brithart secretary of the meeting, liev. J. R. E. Craighead made the opening prayer. Gov. Pattson and other state officials failed to appear. At the last moment devernor-elect Hasting was compelled to send regrets. Fx-Gov. Beaver made the unveiling address, and told of the early purchase and the boundaries. F. A. Shoemaker, of Ebensburg, followed in a short address devoted to a brief review of the laws William Penn made for the people. Judge Harry White, of Indiana, gave a historical sketch.

Hal Braden, the famous pacing stallion, died in his stable at the Meadville kite track. He was owned by Al Titley, of Chicora, Pa., and had a record of 2:07½. His death was caused by congestion of the bowels. Hal Braden was one of the fastest pacers of the world. He had 15 heats to his credit in 2:10 or better. This year he paced 12 heats below 2:10. The best time he made was 2:07½, which he did twice at Davenport on September 28 last.

The case of N. P. Nye against the Pittsburg Company at Eliwood City, was brought to a close Saturday evening and the jury awarded Nyo \$1,300 damages. He was employed as syo \$1,000 damages. He was employed as ongineer on the Eliwood & Beaver railroad and bought property from the company with the understanding that he was to have steady employment which was not given him.

The three old cylinder boilers that are being taken out of the Red Jacket furnace, at New Castle, have seen many changes in iron making. They were put in in 1879, and have been in continuous use for 24 years.

Judge Ewing granted an injunction pre-venting George M. Erwin, the speculative pool operator, of Pittsburg, from disposing of his property. A receiver was also appointed to take charge of Irwin's business affairs.

Harry Brooks, a young man, was arrested in Erie, charged with the murder of Henry C. Young, whose mangled body was found near his home in Erie last May.

Paul Stockton was fataily injured in a foot-ball game in Philadelphia. Players jumped and piled on him when he was down with

Prof. R. H. Jamison, ex-principal of the Bridgeport public schools, died at his home in Ormond of consumption. He was one of Fayette county's most prominent educators.

Patrick Fleming, of Carnegie aged 66 drop-ped dead Tuesday, while getting out of bed after several days illness.

William Simpson was arrested at Foxburg, for robbery committed at Freeport, last thristmas eve.

The Lehigh coal company's No. 11 colliery oar Coalport, Pa., is on fire, and between 90 and 400 men are thrown out of work,

Mrs. Ellen Stanley, 73 years old, of Beaver Falls, died from the effects of burns she re-served from a lamp explosion Monday night. Generalized Too Much.

The French are a witty race, but

French servants are reported the stupidest in the world. It is of a person of that race that this story is told:

Justine was reproved by her mistress for bringing home lobsters that were not fresh.

You must positively not get any lobsters, Justine." said her mistress, "unless they are alive."
The servant took the injunction

deeply into her consciousness. A few days afterward her mistress sent her to get some cheese.

"Is this chease fresh, Justine?" asked the mistress. "Oh, yes, madam," answered the servant, "I took pains to see that it was alive."

NEVER did any harm, ch? Well, neither did a rotten egg.