CURRENT NOTES OF THE MODES AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.



the retail merwhich are seen in fancy shapes, are made on the foun-

shape desired, then lined with buck- tions offered in the coming season, and ram and the edges are wired. To this already one or two models in gray frame work tiny birds' feathers are cloth combined with amethyst velvet pasted until the whole frame is cov- and pale lilac chiffon are seen. In the ered. The feathers may be used in their accompanying sketch a dress of ironnatural color or dyed. The process gray woolen suiting appears. Its wide which an ordinary bird's wing under- skirt takes the stylish outflare just goes to obtain the nacre or shaded ef- above the hem in front, and at that fect is most interesting. The wing is point three rows of stitching run around first soaked in soap and water and then it. Sleeve caps are simulated by like drained. The entire wing is then dyed stitching, and the right side of the the color desired for part of the shad- blouse waist is cut into tabs that fasten ing. After this one part of it is bleached across with oxydized silver buttons. and then dyed in another color. In This fastening, however, is only ornathis way the shaded effect is produced, mental, for the waist fastens beneath The last step in the process is that of it. Collar and belt, both quite plain, steaming. Frequently one girl can com- are made of brilliant plaid. A cape of plete in one day six dozen wings of one the same goods and general scheme of pattern. Again, if the pattern is very ornamentation accompanies this dress, difficult, she is unable to finish more and is topped by a big chiffon ruching. than a dozen and a half.

Stuffed Green Peppera.

HOME, wide band of allver soutache, over which falls spangled lace. The short coat is of amethyst velvet, lined with rosecolored satin. It fastens doublebreasted, the front being cut low to show the ruffles of lace about throat and bust, and short to show the two Wings for Fall and Winter Hats in Do- little pockets set in the walstcoat just mand-Gray in the Lead-How to below the waist line. The four buttons Reep a Man's Love Stuffed Green of the coat are large amethysis set about with yellow paste, an enormous buckle of yellow paste holds the lace at HE wholesale mil- the throat, and the waistcoat of white liners have extra satin is covered with waved silver to forces of girls at match the skirt. A yellow felt cocked work preparing the hat trimmed all over with gray plumes unusual quantity of is held in place by amethyst buckles. wings demanded by This costume is described by the dealer as a simple funcheon gown, but there chant. The wings, is a lot of glitter to it.

Gray in the Lead. Of the less showy hues grays are in dation of wired the lead. Gray and amethyst color is cotton. The cotton is first cut in the to be one of the most artistic combina-

Vells of the Season.

This season the summer girl is de-In reply to a request for a receipt for voted to chiffen, and this material is stuffing green poppers, I send the fol- used in the veil of the hour. In its most



Under a Shield.

The natty cape in the sketch is in

of white satin, and the buttons are pearl, set with rhinestones. It is exceedingly smart and an effective adjunct to the natty tollet. With it is worn a chic little hat in turban style. made of dull gold braid interlaced with black, and simply trimmed at one side by two spikey black quills and a gift

Loose Fronts.

The pretty loose fronts that have been worn all summer need not be given up. for they will be needed on even the latest of the new model dresses. All the coats and redingotes that are to come will take on beauty and femininity by means of ruffles and tumbles of soft stuff about the throat and down in front. The graceful lines of the figure will at the same time be set off by the masculine exactness of fit of back and sides.

How to Keep a Man's Love. Do not buy his eigars. Do not buy his neckties. Do not buy his suspenders, Do not crease his trousers.

Do not ask him at breakfast what he wants for dinner.

Do not insist upon his going to church simply to please you. Do not tell him that your boy, if you have one, takes his temper from him. Do not insist upon receiving company that is uncongenial to him.

Do not wear a bonnet when he thinks you look better in a hat, and

Do not ask him when he comes home



dowing: Cut a piece an inch in diameter from the stem end of the peppers and remove the seeds. Shred fine some tender cabbage and salt as you would for a salad; add one-fourth of the removed seeds, a little grated horseradish and all kinds of whole spices desired. not forgetting white mustard seed. Small whole cucumbers not more than an inch long are a nice addition, if procurable, but if these are used throw them into hot salted water and let stand until cold before using. After thoroughly mixing the filling, stuff the peppers, pressing it well down, and replace the stem pieces, fastening with two toothpicks in each pepper. Place these stuffed peppers in salted water for five hours, or until they taste of the sait, then pack them in jara. Heat sufficient vinegar to cover them, add a small piece of alum and pour while hot over the peppers. When cold cover add sliced horseradish root to vinegar to preserve it. I have found that tying a over the cover of a jar of pickles or weating them.

Shades Newly Fashionable.

The woman who didn't rush into corn-flower blue can now congratulate herself on that fact. At its first coming this tint made a good bid for general favor, but a strong new shade never holds its vogue. Now, though all other blues are to be extremely popular, the cornflower is condemned, and that means that its wearers must have discarded it or resorted to the dye-pot and renovation. Brilliant green is to have much favor, and the clear-skinned brunette will count one for her side. Wood-colored satin is in a new shade of brown that has as yet appeared only in that material; indeed, it would hardly adapt itself to less lustrous weaves. It is on the order of the popular string colors and linen shades of the day with more brown in it, and in satin is calculated to set off reddish hair and brown low, broad, flat crown and flaring brim, eyes charmingly.

For Louis XVL Costumes. Spangles, jewels, and tipsel of all kinds will glitter in the coming Louis XVI. costumes. A model gown is of gray faille open over a rose-colored petticoat. The gray is closely covered her royal highness has a great aversion with waving lines of silver cord met to the exaggerated and fashionable puff. from hem to belt of the skirt, and at the foot of the petticoat there is a row

with grape or horseradish leaves, or popular guise it is white, sprinkled with | in the evening what he has been doing black chenille dots, and is warranted to all day. make even a plain young person good piece of white sheet wadding tightly to look upon. Though white and black same attentions he gave you before is the popular combination for the you got him. preserves will serve almost as well as chiffon vells, many are sold with the dots in brown or dark blue. Plain chif- For heaven's sake let him think he is ton veils are also in demand. They smarter than anybody else. match in color the hats with which they are worn. The sewing silk veil still holds its own for steamer or yachting wear. The calling veil of the summer is an imported affair of black thread lace with a dainty border. Many of the net veils with a fancy mesh show a tiny border of yellow valenciennes lace, was very tight and her diamond earbut none of these veils in any sense rings very large and sparkling. She rivals in popularity the one of dotted chiffon.

> Walking Hats. for instance, one having a crown or trimmed with a band and knot at the side of black satin ribbon. A novelty liteness. is shown in felt of different colors, black, of course, included, having a

> > Aversion to Exaggeration.

and a "painter's brush" at the side.

The sleeves of all the gowns and coats in the trousseau of Princess Helene of Orleans were only slightly raised, as

Forty-two per cent of the population of large amethyst stones headed by a of Rhode Island are wage-earners.

Do not persist in his giving you the

Do not tell him what your dearest

Do not cross him in his opinions.

woman friend has said about her husband's good qualities.

A Brave Little Woman

It was a Chevy Chase car. She was tall and broad in proportion. Her gown sat near the end of the seat, and she might have moved along to make room for somebody else, but she didn't. She simply sat and stared haughtily ahead. Walking hats in alpine shape show a There was a tiny little mouse-colored rown of different color from the brim weman standing, and the sight of the bediamoned one made her nervous. yellow straw has a brim of black, and is You could see her very toes twitch. At length she leaned over with great po-

> "Perdon me, madam," she said, "but have you paid for two seats?" The stout waman was speechless.

trimmed with a plain band of ribbon "Oh," went on the mouse-colored one, I thought you had. Please move along, then.

> And the other moved, but I feel sure she had apoplexy when she got out of the car. You could see it coming on .-Washington Post.

Justice-What is the charge against this prisoner? Officer-Having an infernal machine in his possession, yer

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

dahlia red allk velvet, lined with satin INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

> How Successful Farmers Operate This Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



HE subject is one in which much capital is invested, and to make the business pay one has to give it the closest study.

1. We have the She must change the feed into milk. The cow may be compared an engine and the feed to

the fuel. Now, if the engine has only enough fuel to overcome friction you get no power, or if you use the fuel to overcome the friction in two machines which could be used in one you lose time and fuel, but if you use this in one machine you realize a profit. The same with a cow. We are told that it takes two-thirds of what a cow eats to sustain the system, one-third to produce the milk. The less a cow has to travel to get her feed the greater amount of milk per pound of feed.

I have thought many times when I have seen cows hurried by men, boys and dogs whether the owner ever considered the cost.

The feed and surroundings. The cow is like a filter. If you over tax it by giving poor feed you soon wear it out; besides producing a poor article of milk, butter and cheese.

I believe the seeds of poisoned cheese are sown in letting the cow drink stagnant water, eat fermented food, or breathe foul air. This much we do know, that the best grades of milk products are made where the feed, water and air are of the purest.

3. The care of milk. It is essential that milk should be well aired and cooled as soon as milked to stop the tainting or decomposing. See that the udder is well cleaned before commencing to milk, and do not wet your hands

so they will drip in the pail. How much milk should a cow give? There are records as high as 18,000 ibs. of milk per cow in one year, but the farmer can get a dairy which will average 6,000 lbs. per cow, and he will not see the difference in cost of keeping between it and one which gives only 4,000 or 3,500 per cow. Old dairymen in the east made cheese for 3 and 4 cents per pound years ago, and the best of them say they would not keep a cow which would not make 600 lbs. of cheese in one season. Now the average at most factories does not exceed 350. At a factory in north-east Ohio, at the yearly meeting, the best and the peorest dairy were compared, with the idea of stimulating the patrons to improve their dairies and care of them. The best dairy of 14 cows had received average of \$50 per cow, while the poor- strict account of the feed they conest one of 10 cows had received only \$27

The dairy well solves the question as to what to do with our farms. Grain raising exhausts the land by always taking from it and returning nothing to it, while in raising stock for beef, we find ourselves in competition with the west, where it costs but \$4 to raise an animal of 1,200 pounds weight .-Geo. Sindair.

Granular Butter.

There seems to be an impression here and there, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, that what is known as granular butter can only be made by the few who possess the "know how." and have purposely constructed machinery. Such is not the case. There is no make of churn that granulates butter better than another, if we discard the dash churn. The only secret in the matter is to stop the churn at the right stage, and add the water, so to harden these little granules of fat and give the fluids free exit from the churn. In hot weather the granulation of butter is all the more important, as there is the greater need of getting the buttermilk out of the mass. Summer butter wants to be churned as cool as possible, and it is here that the owners of separators have the advantage, that they can cream the fresh-drawn milk down to 33 per cent of actual fat, and churn this cream exhaustively at 52 degrees, which is the actual crystalizing stage of butter, and get separation with little or no washing. By the ordinary way of churning, at about 60 degrees, the churn would be stopped as soon as the cream shows signs of breaking, and a half gallon or so of fair brine added to the cream, when the butter will come, and more water is again added before there is any attempt to remove the buttermilk. Then the butter granules float on the surface Where the cream from any cause is very sour, it is a good practice to put a great help in preventing specks in the fined. butter. One thing about granular butter is its varying content of water, and no maker can work it down to a uniformity every time; even experts will vary as much as five pounds in 100 pounds of butter. The larger the the butter when it is packed.

Chickens or Ducks.

A New Jersey poultry raiser recently made a test to decide the question of the honor. Justice-Anarchist or bicyclist? weeks old the duckling reached nine jacks.

ounces, and the chick got up to four ounces. At three weeks, duckling one pound; chick, six and a quarter ounces. At four weeks, duckling one pound and nine ounces; chick, ten ounces. At five weeks, duckling two pounds and two ounces; chick, fourteen ounces. At six weeks old, duckling two pounds and Department of the Farm -A Few eleven ounces; chick, one pound and two and half ounces. At seven weeks old, duckling three pounds and five ounces; chick, one pound and seven ounces. At eight weeks old, duckling, four pounds; chick, one pound and twelve ounces. At nine weeks old, duckling, four pounds and eight ounces; chick, two pounds. So it can be seen that in the same time the weight of the chick was doubled by that of the duck. The prices for dressed carcasses run very close to each other, so that the increased price per pound makes the profits on the duck greater. although it takes about twice the amount of food to grow them .- Ex.

Merits of Houdans.-Wright, the well known English authority, says: "With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile-a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their cost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy-perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas-and are therefore easily reared with little loss. They are emphatically the fowl for a farmer and will yield an ample profit on good feeding, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate.

Feeding Layers.

We have satisfied ourselves that hens may be fed too much, to be good layers, and that they may be fed in such a manner that they will not want to sit. A hen that is poor never wants to sit, and if she is kept in laying condition she will not get the sitting fever at all, or if at all, not until late in the season. We have tried feeding Brown Leghorns all they would eat, while confined, and it is not a hard matter to get them fat enough to get in the notion of clucking, though they hardly ever sit more than a few days at a time unless they are 4 or 5 years old. We had a pen of Light Brahmas which we prevented from sitting at all until some of them were two years old by feeding them carefully, and we must say they were fine layers all the time. They were not as profitable of course as our Leghorns, because they ate more and did not lay as well, but they were non-sitters while we fed them for the purpose of keeping them from sitting. They got but very little corn, but had all the milk they wanted, and were lightly fed on wheat screenings, oat meal, bran and shorts, and other muscle making food. We have been very much interested in a flock of Plymouth Rocks for the last year, the owner of which has taken great care from the factory during the year an to feed them properly, and has kept sumed, and the eggs they produced. When the year is finished, we shall give a full account of the amount of profit realized from them in a year. This flock has been fed for eggs, but without trying to prevent them from sitting, as the owner wanted to raise chicks, and had done so. We think the showing will be such a one, as will put to shame the man who claims that poultry does not pay. The care has been only such as any farmer or villager could give a flock, and there has been no attempt at fancy or costly experiments. The flock is kept for the money there is in them, and the results will be valuable to all who want to know what can be done with only good care and common sense.-Farm News.

Mules.

The Southern Farm in speaking of the growing of mules and their value for plantation work says that good teams of young mules can be made to do considerable work for from 18 months to two years, just at a time when they will, under ordinary circumstances, bring the best prices. With good care, mules can be broken and worked easier than horses, and farmers who cannot keep several teams profitably at work all the time, and yet find it necessar; to keep several, will find it will pay to keep two or three mares, the number to be proportioned to the number of teams considered necessary to keep up with the farm work, and then breed them to a good jack and raise good mules, keeping the mares in a good thrifty condition so that a good growth can be secured. Then they can be used for some time on the farm while they are growing fully sufficient to pay their feed, and at the same time have them gradually increasing in value and selling at an age when they usually bring the highest of the 54 degree cold water, and one figures. Of course, care must be taken has granular butter without an effort, of them so that a good, thrifty growth can be secured. Some breeders make the claim that raising mules can be quantity of brine into the cream at the | done only on a scale sufficiently large start, and have this act as a sort of a to pay the farmers for making extra solvent of the casein, and will be a good fences in order to keep them con-The difference in the cost between

good mules and poor ones is the difference in the cost of service. It will usually cost more for the service of a real good jack than it will cost for a poor one, and all other things being granules the less water will be held in equal, the difference in them is a small item in comparison with the value of the mules when they are ready to sell. If they are fed so as to be kept growing steadily, in a good, thrifty condition, the cost is the same, or nearly relative profitableness of ducks and the same, whether the animal is a chickens. He gives the following re- good or poor one, and to secure the sult: At a week old the duckling most profit the best must be raised, and weighed four ounces, while the chick if the best is raised it is very essenonly reached two ounces. At two tial to have the mares bred to good

Mistature Painting an Exacting Art. Those who know only the finished siniature, and have no acquaintance with the method of its production, can-not conceive of the labor that it represents. Each of these tiny musterpleces -these ornaments with human identification-these concentrated expressions of pictorial art-stands for more toil, of a peculiarly exacting sort, than the largest canvas. The brushes, some of them containing scarcely half a dozen hairs, make strokes so fine that most of the painting must be done under a magnifying glass. And the touches on the frail bit of lvory must be as uner-ring as they are light, for the smallest mistake may destroy the characteristic translucence that constitutes the miniature's greatest charm.

Appropriate to the election season is an article written by Mr. Edward J. McDermott of Louisville, for theOctober number of the Century, entitled Fun on the Stump; Humors of Politcal Campaigning in Kentucky." McDermott has gathered many anecdotes of amusing experiences at the polis, but he laments, the decline of public speaking, which he declares is y no means up to the old-time standard in Kentucky.

Daniel Boone's Gun.

The gun of Daniel Boone has been taken to Charleston, W. Va., and it is said to be still capable of good execution. Its stock and barrel are five feet long and it carries an ounce ball. It is a flintlock, of course. The gun has been in the family of Nathan Boone Van Bibber, back in the wilds of Nicholas county. Matthias Tice Van Bib-ber received the gun from his friend Boone and he carried it at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and through the war of 1812. The original powder horn and bullet moulds are with the gun. Matthias Van Bibber left these relics to Capt. C. R. Van Bibber, who left them to his son, Nathan Boone Van Bibber, the present owner. - New York

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever may now make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your whole system.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier,

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effect

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD. Try it when the digestion is WEAK and no FOOD seems to nourish. Try it? when seems impossible to keep FOOD on stomach! Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE I

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK Can only be accomplished with the very best

of tools and With a Dayls rator on the sure of more butter, while milk is a val-Farmers will take to get a Illustrated mailed FREE

appliances. Cream Sepafarm you are and botter theskimmed unble food. make no mis-Davis, Noat, catalogue Agents wanted

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. Cor. Randelph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

MAGHINERY Hinstrated cutalogue showing CAUGERS, FOCK DRILLS, HYDEAU AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SERY FRUE. Have been tested and all marranted.
Sloux City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Pech Mig. Co.
Sloux City Iown.
Tim Rowell & Chase Maconship Co.
1414 West Elevento rirest, Kansas Cito

Western Fur DES MOINES, IOWA. Write for illustrated catalogue and pricelist. Goods U sent on approval.
WESTERN FUR CO.

8 Wholesale and Letall. ANTED-SALESMEN Local and traveling, Good pay, Perman

PENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prospector Claims.
Late Principal Examine U. B. Pension Bureau.
Tyrs a last war, Badjudicating claims, etc. since.



MCGREW SPECIALIST PRIVATE DISEASES MEN ONLY

Zachary T. Lindsey,

Omaha STOVE REPAIR Works Stove repairs for 40.000 different stove, and ranges. 1200 Boughus St., Omaha, Net