The NEW VELVETEEN GOWNS

It Is the Popular Material of the Late Fall and Winter Seasons .... Is Well Adapted for Every Class of the Elaborate Costumes That Fashion Demands.

The Popularity of the New Liberty Velveteen.

THERE are a great variety of materials offered for the winter gowns, but among them all there are none that give promise of being so popular as the Liberty velveteen. It is one of the fall and winter novelties that is not only new and pretty, but decidedly appropriate for gowns of all kinds and for all purposes. It makes up beautifully in reception, afternoon, calling, visiting and evening gowns as well as for fancy little coats for the late fall. Because of this adaptability it is probably more used at the present time,



COAT OF DOVE'S WING GRAY VELVETEEN.

and will continue to be throughout the winter, than any of the other numerous materials that are being offered in the New York stores at the present time. Of course in this day of rapidly changing fashions when both cut and material change during every season it is impossible to say just how long this material will continue to hold the sway which it certainly has at the present time, but it is not likely to give place to anything more popular for some months at least, and it is a material that will be worn in one way or another for many years.

In fact the material as it is now known can hardly be said to be new, for it is but a modification of the velvets that we have known for many years. It is lighter than the old-time silk velvets and more like the novelties in velvets which are being offered at the present time in both France and Italy, and which are having a wonderful run all through Europe. For the woman of moderate means it will be especially welcomed, as it is cheaper than the silk velvet, while at the same time it is equally as pretty, and wears much better. These qualities in connection with its present standing in the fashionable world are sure to make it a popular material with all. It has a perfect finish, a remarkable thickness, and in making up lends itself to the most graceful of draping so well suited to the present styles.



GOWN OF HELIOTROPE VELVETEEN.

The List of Colors Includes All Pretty Shades.

In colors one can have the very latest of all that is choice, and the delicate shades are found in every variety. The rich dark colors intended for ordinary wear there are olives and Quaker greens that are full of depth and subdued without being dull; the nut brown is very pretty and especially soft; the mouse and seal gray, black and the willow green, which is a soft tone with a suggestion of gray. Of the bright and beautiful tints for evening parties and receptions there is a water cress green that is one of the richest shades; lily leaf and myrtle are two other very rich shades; there are many pinks and reds which for evening are warm and effective. One pinkish tint of peculiar beauty is called phlox. Geranium and Venetian reds are refined shades, and for the more delicate tints there are the azalea, mauves, heliotropes and blues, all of which are lovely, while the sapphire blue is both dainty and effective, and the dove's wing gray is for evening.

As for trimmings for this material, but little is needed, as the velveteen is so rich in itself that ornamentation is not required to any great extent. Where trimming is used it consists usually only of a little passementerie or jet and handsome buttons, with strappings of the material of the same shade as the gown or of several shades darker is often used. For evening gowns of this material there is used for trimming the lovely heavy laces with pearl trimmings.

A reception or [illegible] gown of this material was of a lovely heliotrope color made with strappings of a much darker shade and cut steel buttons. The gown was made very plain, but fit the figure like a glove. It had a clinging five-gored skirt with the strappings put on in deep scallops around the skirt some ten inches from the bottom and a very little higher at each side. It had a tight-fitting basque with a deep rounded front and high at the sides and the back. This basque had strappings of the darker velveteen that ran far on each side of the front with an applique of the velvet at one side where it fastens with cut steel buttons. A high collar with pointed ends, and long, tight sleeves that are finished at the wrists in points.

Some Elaborate Velveteen Gowns for Evening Wear.

A gown that may be used for either a reception or evening wear was of the beautiful azalie pink. The cut of the



EVENING GOWN OF AZALES PINK VELVETEEN.

gown was a princess, with a lovely band of ecru guipure lace at the knees and extending around the skirt. The handsome bodice has a deep yoke and pointed vest of the ecru guipure lace that was edged with a pearl passementerie. A tight elbow sleeve with a frill of guipure lace beaded with the passementerie trimmings.

Another gown for evening wear was of sapphire blue trimmed with jet. It also was made a princess with two rows of the jet trimming in vandykes around the bottom of the skirt. The bodice had a round yoke of the velvet with a beading of the jet trimming that extended over the shoulders and around the tops of the sleeves. A high stock collar of the jet with the beads dangling low over the front. At the waist was a pointed girdle of the jet, and a long, tight sleeve falling in deep points over the hand, and were edged with the narrow jet. Small jet buttons fastened it down the back.

To demonstrate the way this material may be used in the manufacture of pretty coats and jackets, I will describe a nobby afternoon coat which I saw a few days ago. It was made of dove's wing gray, and was trimmed with black velvet baby ribbon and white satin. This coat was made with a tight-fitting back and with rather a blouse effect in front that was held down with a wide belt of the gray velvet in the front. A round yoke of white satin that was filled in with black velvet baby ribbon. This meets in the front and forms a V shape. A lovely piece of guipure lace on each shoulder that ran high on the standing collar. This coat fastened on the left side with a double row of white taffeta ribbon and a cut steel buckle. A tight sleeve that was finished at the wrist in a V and had five rows of black velvet baby ribbon in a rounded effect from just below the elbow to the top of the sleeve.

SARAH DAVIDSON.

Rebuilt After the Flood.

It is claimed for a building near St Albans, England, that it is the oldest inhabited house in that country. A part of it, at any rate, is more than 1,000 years old. This is the foundation, which was built by King Offa. The structure was originally used as a fishing lodge by the monks of the abbey of St. Albans, of which monastery it formed a part. It was situated on the banks of an immense fish pond near St. Albans, belonging to the royal palace of Kingsbury, of which little but the name now remains. The present building resting upon these ancient foundations was probably erected during the fifteenth century. It has possessed several names and is at present known as the "Fighting Cocks." There is a wooden tablet on the front wall setting forth that it is "The oldest inhabited house in England." But this, though enough to satisfy any reasonable being, is feeble when compared with a former sign which ran: "The Old Round House: Rebuilt after the flood."—Chicago Chronicle.

Friend of Goethe Now Living.

Among the few Goethe veterans who knew and conversed with the poet, born a century and a half ago, is the Widow Castner, now in her 87th year. She was a pupil in 1823 and 1824 at the town school for girls in Weimar, and the pretty custom of that institution was that the four best scholars of each year should call upon Goethe, offer their congratulations on his birthday and present him with four bouquets, arranged on four plates, with a lemon set in the midst of the flowers. The venerable poet received his young visitors with stately cordiality, shook hands with each in turn, asked them a few questions as to their scholastic progress and heard them recite a short poem. Then the flowers were collected in a basket, and the lemons placed on a tray by the major-domo, who gave back the plates to the girls with a small coin apiece. Frau Castner retains vivid impressions of the ceremony, for she had the honor of taking part in it twice.—London Chronicle.

Where Credit Is Due.

Too little credit is given to the listener and too much to the talker.—Atchison Globe.

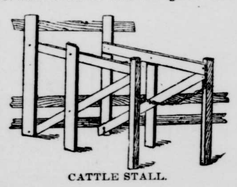
THE DAIRY

MODEL CATTLE STALL.

Its Inventor Regards It Better Than Stanchions for Keeping the Animals in Place.

Mr. J. L. Irwin, of Kansas, contributes a sketch and description of a cattle stall which he regards as better than stanchions for keeping the animals in place. He says:

"A stall consisting of a set of 2x4s, one on each side, is bolted at one end to the manger and at the other to the studding or posts just wide enough apart to give the animal easy access. It should not be wide enough to allow



CATTLE STALL.

the animal to turn around. This stall should be from six to eight feet long. In one of the posts staple the end of a chain long enough to easily reach across the stall. This chain should have a hook at the other end. A ring is bolted into the other post to correspond to the stapled end of the chain. After the animal has been driven into the stall, hook the end of the chain into the ring and it is as secure as though stanchioned. The advantage of this mode is that it is easier to operate. One does not have to drive the animal in and then go around to its head. Then it is inexpensive. Besides this, the hair is not rubbed off the neck as with a stanchion, which means much to a man who takes pride in his stock or is raising show animals."—Ohio Farmer.

SKIM-MILK FOR CALVES.

Some Valuable Information Brought Out by Tests at the Iowa Experiment Station.

The best method of raising calves on skim milk is a matter of interest to every farmer. In some tests made at the Iowa station it was found that the best and most economical gains were made on cornmeal and skim milk. Lin seed meal also gave lower and more expensive gains and was in every way less satisfactory than either oatmeal or cornmeal and flax seed. It may be that the results of these experiments are contrary to prevailing opinion concerning the relative value of these feeds, but it is not unnatural or in any way unreasonable that the carbonaceous grains should be more suitable for feeding with skim-milk than a highly nitrogenous product like linseed meal. Skim-milk is nitrogenous itself. Some experiments were made in Holland to test the effect of increasing the fat in skim-milk for calves, or adding starch. Enough whole milk was added to skim-milk to make the desired amount of fat. When starch was fed it was cooked to a paste in the skim-milk. About 94 per cent. of the starch was digested, the coefficient of digestibility being as high as in the case of the adult animal. The addition of starch to the ration diminished the digestibility of protein somewhat. It was, however, on the whole considered satisfactory. When it is possible to supply skim-milk containing protein, and the supplemental carbonaceous material in an inexpensive form, the profitable feeding of calves is assured. In the experiments cited above carbohydrates, either in form of starch or cereal grains, were successfully combined with skim-milk and in this way the animal was supplied with an abundance of protein and energy and made good growth.—Ohio Farmer.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

If possible, raise your own cows, but if you have to buy, test every animal before you purchase, by milking her yourself.

It takes years of perseverance and experience to build up a good dairy, but only a few weeks of mismanagement to tear it down.

A thunderstorm is looked upon as an adept in the art of souring milk, but I dread a careless milk-pan washer much more.

If some dairymen would let political fences alone and repair their farm fences prosperity would come to them galore.

The appearance of a butter package is a guide to the quality within. No really good maker ever packs butter in an untidy manner.

It should be considered as an accomplishment equal to proficiency in music and painting, that a farmer's daughter be able to make first-class butter.

Of late years we hear less and less about the worn-out lands of the eastern states. Why? Because they are being rejuvenated into some of the most profitable dairy farms in America.

The butter maker who tries to produce good butter and cheese from poor milk has a harder task before him than reaching the north pole. Dairymen, take note of this, as you aerate your milk, and wash and scald the dairy utensils.—American Cultivator.

How to Pack Butter.

Butter that is to be packed for future consumption should be a great deal drier than that intended for immediate use. It should also be packed solidly, so that when turned out of the box it will not show any crevices for brine to lodge, giving it an unsightly appearance.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

They Should Learn How to Milk a Cow and How to Harness and Drive a Horse.

The girls on a farm should learn to milk as well as the boys, even if they are not expected to take full charge of such work. In many countries milking is thought to be essentially a woman's work, not only because it requires little physical strength when one is accustomed to it, but because they generally are quieter, and do not get angry with the cow, and because they are naturally neater and the milk is cleaner. We believe the farmer's daughter should know how to milk and to harness and drive a horse. Occasions frequently come, perhaps in cases of an accident, when it is very important that a woman should ride or drive a horse perhaps to the village for a physician, and to find them ignorant and helpless at such a time may cause the loss of a life, and a life-long regret to them and to others. We know on many farms their education goes much farther than this, and that many girls and young women can dri[illegible] the team and manage the mowing machine, horse rake, seed drill, or other machinery on the farm as well as their brothers, if they have any, and we know no good reason why they should not do so, as well as ride a bicycle, if they will learn, though we do not care to advocate the regular employment of women in farm labor. But we have seen a woman, New England born and bred, who could handle the scythe and pitch-fork in the hayfield or the plow and hoe in cultivated fields, better than most men and do it all day, too. Yet she was as capable of doing good work in the house or dairy room as she was out of doors. We knew a German in western New York whose "boys were all girls," as he said. There were some half dozen of them, well educated, graduates of a high school in a neighboring city, accomplished musicians, refined and ladylike, and yet any one of them could go into the harvest field and do a day's work that would compare in amount or neatness with the best of farmhands. And they were also skilled in housework and dairy work.—American Cultivator.

NEW CATTLE CRIB.

In Old Barns That Are Crowded for Room This Device Will Be Found Very Advantageous.

The cut shows a small device for economizing room in the cattle crib, while still giving all the room needed. The stanchions are brought almost to the edge of the feeding floor (giving more width in the tie-up, which is



NOVEL CATTLE CRIB.

greatly needed in many cases), while the partition in front is hinged at the bottom and falls out to give space for hay, ensilage, etc., which is fed to the stock. If feed boxes are required, they can be made of a shape to set handily in the space before the cattle. At night the partition is shut up, forcing the cattle to step back to the rear of their platform, which insures a clean bed for them for the night. In many old barns that are crowded for room this device will be found very advantageous, a narrow "tie-up" being a source of great inconvenience in doing the work, and a serious impediment as well to a cleanly carrying on of dairy operations, as with the narrow tie-up it is very difficult to keep the cows clean.—N. Y. Tribune.

Rational Rations for Calves.

Do not spoil the calf. Remember that the dairy cow begins with the calf and is easiest spoiled while young. To feed a calf on all kinds of fat-forming foods is to create in her a tendency to make beef, and she will hold to that tendency. Better give her food that will develop bone and muscle rather than food that will make her blocky. We frequently see dairy papers urging dairymen to feed their calves on skim milk, first removing the fat and putting it back in the form of oil meal. But the fat should not be put back at all. The calf does not need it. As the skim milk will not continue to satisfy the calf, oats may be added with advantage, and are superior to corn for developing the frame of the calf.—Farmers' Review.

Changing in the Ripening.

Dr. E. W. Allen, assistant director of experimental stations in the agricultural department at Washington, has just returned from the west, after inspecting the various stations. One of the most interesting matters to which he devoted his attention was the collection of facts relating to cheesemaking. The station at Wisconsin is taking the lead in this matter, and the discoveries which have been made there are at variance with those made in Europe—that the ripening of cheese is due to bacteria. American experiments demonstrate beyond doubt that the principal change in the albuminoids which takes place in the ripening process is dependent upon the fermentation in the milk itself and not upon the bacteria.

First-class cheese can only be produced by the cooperation of dairymen with their local cheese maker. Some dairymen are years in finding this out, much to their financial loss.

The March of Science.

Doctor—Troubled with insomnia, eh? Eat something before going to bed.

Husband—Why, doctor, you once told her never to eat anything before going to bed.

(With dignity)—"That, my dear sir, was in 1895. Science has made great strides since then.—Stray Stories.

Smart Scarfs.

The girl who is clever with her needle is fortunate in these days when so many stylish fripperies in neckwear are worn. Trifles that cost dollars may be fashioned at home in this way. Smart scarfs for the neck are made of silk and finished at the bottom with many rows of stitching.—Detroit Free Press.

No Women Are Admitted.

No feminine visitors are allowed to go through the Cramps' yard in Philadelphia because every time a woman passes through the shops every one of the 7,000 workmen raises his eyes from his work, and in one minute one man's work for a fortnight is lost to his employers.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Slow Work of Transporting Troops.

The English army has never succeeded in dispatching an army corps under three or four months. There is no reason to believe that this can be done now any sooner. If war comes suddenly it will, as in 1881, find the English force smaller than that of the Boers.—Philadelphia Press.

Giving a Discount.

"How much for two ounces of zinc?" inquired a boy of a druggist.

"Twenty-five cents."

"But my father is a doctor."

"O, well, I must make a hundred per cent. profit on such things, anyway. Give me two cents."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Tribute to His Eloquence.

"Dat wuz a po'ful appeal yo' made frum de pulpit, Brer Jackson."

"I'm right glad yo' tho't so, Brer 'Rastus. Wuz yo' moved?"

"Yes, sah; mos' po'ful! I had to hol' myself in frum puttin' somethin' in de contri[illegible]bion box!"—Puck.

SHE PREACHES

A Sixteen-Year-Old W[illegible]rl Speaks Quite Frequ[illegible]m Her Father's Pulpit.

Melesin K. Sowles, a girl of 16 years, is probably the youngest woman preacher in the world. In June of this year she preached the opening sermon at the yearly meeting of the Baptist church, Honey Creek, Wis., and she has been granted an unlimited license to preach at the quarterly meetings of that church. Miss Sowles' home, says Leslie's Weekly, is at Prospect, Wis., where her father is in charge of the Baptist



MELESIN K. SOWLES.
(The Youngest Woman Preacher in the World.)

church. Miss Sowles has frequently, during the summer, spoken from her father's pulpit. Before she was ten years old she evinced a great interest in theology, and, unaided, outlined a sermon. For the one at the yearly meeting—her first one given before a large audience—her text was taken from St. John's Gospel, thirteenth chapter, thirty-fifth verse. The theme was the Christian badge, "which is love, and should be worn upon the breast, over the eyes, and as a covering for the tongue; it should be carried in the hands, thus leading us to work for others; and it should incase the feet; then will we be ready to run in the way of His commandments. The Christian badge, in this badge-wearing world, should enrobe our entire life." This was the theme of this young preacher's discourse, which was delivered with great simplicity and earnestness. After Miss Sowles graduates, next year, from college she intends to enter a theological seminary.

[illegible]

In Lake Derwentwater, in England, there is a species of fish called vendace, which are never caught alive. They are said to frequent the deeper parts of the lake and are never met with in the rivers. One or two dead specimens of the breed which have been found in the lake are treasured as curiosities. They have a strong resemblance to garfish, and are about four or five inches long.—N. Y. Journal.

Europe's Armies.

France in war has 1,000 soldiers to 15,407 inhabitants, Germany in war has 1,000 soldiers to 17,427 inhabitants, Great Britain in war has 1,000 soldiers to 72,413 inhabitants, while under the house bill during the late war the United States provided for only 1,000 soldiers to about 791,000 inhabitants.—N. Y. World.

Weak.

Bingo—I wonder why Griggs is always so hard up?

Kingley—He is generous to a fault. Never can refuse money to anyone—not even to his wife.—Puck.

She Had Learned.

Mrs. Hicks—Do you have any trouble in keeping your children clean?

Mrs. Wicks—Not a bit. I don't try.—Detroit Free Press.

Repents at Leisure.

Sometimes a girl refuses a man in haste and repents at leisure.—Chicago Daily News.

Solid South for Expansion.

The Atlanta Constitution a staunch Democratic paper, says the South, with every other section of our common country, believes with Senator Morgan, that "the United States has already explained," and there is no letting loose nor going backward. Says our Georgia cotemporary:

"What we do know—what every reflecting person knows—is that from the moment Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet our duties and responsibilities had a beginning. We owe something to all the interest there; we owe as much to our views of popular government and human rights; and all of these are debts due to humanity at large. We could not have sailed away if the Filipinos had remained as peaceable and as amenable as sulking doves. We could not sail away if they were to ground arms tomorrow. Our duties and responsibilities will keep us in those islands for an indefinite period of time, and no one would recognize that fact more clearly or act upon it with more energy and promptitude than Democratic leaders if they were charged with the conduct of the Government's affairs. Indeed, they recognize it now—so much so that on no occasion and in no shape has any real Democratic leader advocated a policy which would leave the affairs of the Philippines at loose ends and enable some foreign power to promote and extend the already too wide influence of monarchical government—the one-man power—real imperialism. Whenever this Republic has expanded the result has been not imperialism, but the expansion of Democratic and Republican principles."

No truer words could have been written than are thus expressed by the Constitution. No "real Democratic leader" has yet advocated the policy of surrendering the Philippines. Nor can it be doubted that if the Democrats were now "charged with the conduct of the Government's affairs" they would formally maintain the identical policy which President McKinley is pursuing. As a matter of fact, whatever of opposition to expansion may be existent in the ranks of Democracy has been excited by factional chiefrains whose partisanism prompts them to antagonize whatever the other side advocates.

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Night [illegible]ror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the window of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln who attended her that fearful night. "Although she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free at George & Redden drug store. 1

Special Rates to Phila.

The Penn. R. R. Co., has arranged for special excursion rates to Philadelphia on October 19 and 26, November 9 and 23, account National Export Exposition. Round-trip tickets, good to return within ten days, including day of issue, will be sold on above dates from all points on the P., W. & B. Railroad, at the rate of a single fare for the round trip, plus admission to the Exposition (no rate less than one dollar). For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents.

The National Export Exposition has surpassed all expections in the extent and variety of its exhibits, and in its general excellence and attractiveness. The Implement Building, containing a marvelous display of farm machinery, is particularly interesting to agriculturalists. The band concerts and diverting midway furnish delightful entertainment for all.

"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months standing; after eating it was terri ble Now I am well." writes S. B. Kneer, Hoisington, Kas., of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. George & Redden.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Caroline County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

PETER J. HUDSON,

late of Caroline County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1899.

WILLIAM H. CASHO,
Administrator of Peter J. Hudson, deceased. 10-26-3t

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