

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women.

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

A Convenient Cape That Falls in Ripples Over Shoulders—Graceful and Simple Design for a Young Girl—A Smart and Mannish Shirtwaist.

BY JULES THERROW.

A plain ecru broadcloth cape faced all around with liberty satin, the same shade, is one of the most graceful and convenient garments imaginable for every wear. Its oval



shape brings the sides high over the hands and the fullness falls in ripples over the shoulders.

The collar ends in square pointed tabs, which turn back and fasten with large enamelled buttons over the scarf. The scarf is made of soft black silk folded around the collar and ending in gathered ends with heavy black silk tassels. The closing is made with loops and buttons.

Grace of outline and simplicity of design which mark the really good garments of this season are both present in this costume for a young



girl. The material of the jumper dress is grey with narrow stripes of navy blue. At each side of the center seam the gathers in the top of the waist are attached to a band of plain navy blue. This arrangement gives a becoming breadth to the shoulders. The girle and band around the large sleeve openings are also of the blue material.

The guimpe worn with this is plain white and with collar attached and closed in the back. Around the lower edge of the collar is tied a narrow bright red velvet ribbon.

The plain mannish shirtwaist, left loose at the waist, the gathers be-



ing arranged when put on, has an increasing popularity. A smart effect

is obtained with these waists not possible with the kind that is gathered at the waist line.

Plain white linen was the material used for the waist in the accompanying illustration. The wide cuff with the sleeves tapering so that there are few gathers at the wrists are features of the newest waists. The shoulder seams are long enough to droop slightly over the shoulders and the sleeves continue in the same line. When worn with a plain or embroidered linen collar with a small bow tie, with belt to match, the acme of smartness is reached.

Systematic Housework.

It should not take the women till noon to get their morning housework done. If they would systematize the work they would get an hour or two's rest before time to begin their dinner.

First, after breakfast, the dishes should be washed by stacking them in pan and pouring hot water over them; then take out and put in another pan to dry. The dishes, being hot, will be easy to dry.

Second, the beds should be made up, so if any straw or feathers are left they can be removed when sweeping.

Third comes sweeping. Fourth, while the dust is settling, cleaning lamp chimneys, stacking books or any other little chores could be done.

Fifth, or last of all, would be dusting.

If there are two or three girls in the family each one should be given a task and by so doing the work would be done before you hardly know it.

Try the systematic way and see how much better you like it than the old way of forgetting what there is to do before you get anything done.

New Way to Make Hair Curl.

Quince seed tea is one of the newest recipes for making the hair curl. It is made by putting a tablespoonful of quince seed into a pint of water and boiling it. The clear tea then is drained off. Use this to moisten the hair before putting it into curlers. The glycerine and rosewater treatment suits certain hair. To make it, a teaspoonful of glycerine is added to half a cup of rosewater, and used in the manner already described. Orange flower water sprayed upon the front hair before it is waved will help to keep the coiffure a good shape. But the dampness must be well dried before the hair is curled or the tresses will scorch and change color. Hair that hangs limp can be made brisker by a good shake in the air. It also may be sprinkled with tepid water and fanned dry. Obstinate hair in some cases is beneficially treated by the use of olive oil poured upon the hair and permitted to remain on for a quarter of an hour. The hair then is combed out and ventilated, after which it is lightly sprayed with hot water to remove the superfluous oil.

The Care of the Sewing Machine.

Sewing machines, like persons, need to be given personal attention every now and then. When a machine seems to "work hard" take the needle and shuttle out, and give every joint and bearing a generous bath of gasoline. Do this during the daytime in order not to have a lamp or fire anywhere near at the time of the using of this very inflammable fluid. Turn the wheels briskly to enable the gasoline to penetrate every part of the machinery and to loosen the old oil and the grime. Then wipe all parts perfectly clean and apply pure "sewing machine oil," running the machine for several minutes before reinserting the needle and shuttle. Be careful to wipe away all superfluous oil and you will find your machine in perfect temper and ready for any work you may bring to it. It will be an absolute pleasure to use it for some time thereafter, and the process will also save the dollar which the "sewing machine man" would certainly charge to repair it.

Hard to Draw the Line.

Hostesses in England are complaining this season more than ever of the presence of uninvited guests. A hostess cannot know all her guests by sight, and she seldom dares to risk offending by asking whether the supposed interloper has received an invitation. A duchess did that once. The guest simply bowed and departed. The duchess learned she practically had turned out of her house the husband of one of her best friends. Having detectives present at large parties does not answer, as the uninvited guests are not criminals, but merely young men who do it "for a lark." Two detectives at a party recently had never met and each denounced the other as "undesirable."

To Polish Copper.

When there is no time to polish the copper in the regular way, an emergency shine may be quickly imparted in the following manner. Mix a cup of flour, a tablespoonful of salt and a cup of vinegar to a smooth paste, and after dipping the article to be cleaned in hot water apply the mixture quickly and carefully with a soft cloth. Then wash in hot suds and polish with a dry cloth. Alcohol on a soft cloth is also a quick cleaner of copper.

Monograms on Suit Buttons.

Women whose garments are of the smartest fashion and adorn their suits with hand-painted buttons bearing their monograms.

Pure Milk Law.

Bill Approved by Governor Stuart, Mar. 24

Among the bills approved by Governor Stuart is the milk bill, which vitally affects milk men and ice cream manufacturers.

The milk adulteration bill, which was approved by the governor on March 24th, imposes a fine of from twenty dollars to fifty dollars on persons who sell milk adulterated with water or with fat removed. The same bill imposes a similar fine on persons selling ice cream containing less than six percent of butter fat or preserved with chemicals.

It will be observed that the above law is much more rigid and sweeping than the one under which the pure food representatives have been working. In the act just approved by Governor Stuart it is not a question of whether milk comes up to a certain standard of purity but whether any water has been mixed with it or cream removed.

It is a matter of experience that, whether due to the fact that fat has been removed or to other causes, much of the milk as well as ice cream sold throughout our State lacks deplorably in natural richness. The effect of the new act will be to give the consumer a better quality both of milk and of ice cream.

What to Eat in Spring.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson in the April Woman's Home Companion tells a great many things about food, what to eat, and when to eat it, that most of us never knew before, and he tells it in a most interesting way.

"Tis in the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns not merely to thoughts of love, but heavily away from the dull monotony of corned beef, cabbage and potatoes. Our clogged palates begin to yearn for the clean, sharp acidity of 'pie plant,' the crisp, bitter freshness of 'spring greens.'

"But, alas, with the longing Nature does not always provide the means of its gratification. To the careful housekeeper in her marketing, spring, not winter, is the peculiar 'season of her discontent.' 'The flowers that bloom, etc.' are lovely to the eye and cheering to the spirit, but they furnish exceedingly few 'ingredients' for entrees, desserts, or even salads. They're very poetic, but you can't eat 'em. They stir up longings for sourness and freshness and things that 'crunch' between the teeth in April, but the substance of these things hoped for, the 'garden sass' and berries, don't come in satisfactory amounts until June."

And then Doctor Hutchinson goes on and gives a complete springtime menu for every meal for an entire week. It is not an elaborate menu, but it is a most appetizing one.

Oil-Burning Inspection Car.

Burning oil for fuel instead of coal, and capable of attaining a speed of 60 miles an hour, a new "comet" for special use by the officials has been placed in service on the Lackawanna Railroad. The car is a combination engine, parlor and observation, and has been turned out by the American Car & Foundry Company from its shops at Berwick. Its cost, it is said, was \$25,000. The new "comet" is a radical departure from established rules governing the construction of official cars. It burns oil for fuel, the oil being fed to the engine through pipes charged with compressed air. The engine is in one end, and is boxed in steel castings guaranteeing freedom from dust and dirt, no matter how fast the machine is wheeling.

Fell Ninety Feet and Lives.

After a clear fall of ninety feet, striking on his face, hands and knees, James Sharkey, a bridge builder employed by the Franklin and Clearfield Railroad at Summer-ville, Jefferson county, is on a fair way to recovery. He was climbing a bend on a new bridge 137 feet high, and when he was up 90 feet fell into the shallow waters of a creek. It was thought he had been crushed to death, but he escaped with both arms broken and numerous bruises.

Do Not Print on Flag.

Notices are being sent to the G. A. R. Posts from the National Adjutant General stating that no printing or lettering dare be placed upon the American flag in accordance with a recent Act of Congress. This will include the small flags that have been placed each year on the graves of the soldiers.

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



Jurors for May Court.

GRAND JURY.

Frank Derr, Bloom; Wm. V. Adams, Berwick; Daniel Goodman, Conyngham; George George, Conyngham; Charles Kelchner, Fishing-creek; Geo. B. Appleman, Greenwood; Arthur Brandon, Berwick; Clem Edwards, Berwick; N. A. Markle, West Berwick; F. P. Pursel, Bloomsburg; Samuel Muffley, Light Street; J. B. McHenry, Benton; Francis Hower, Roaring-creek; E. E. Rabert, Berwick; Charles Eastman, Bloomsburg; Alfred Mummy, Beaver; Harry Stout, West Berwick; Daniel Kashner, Bloom; John Newman, West Berwick; Wesley Shutt, Bloom; James Reeser, Bloom; M. C. Creasy, Catawissa; John Farver, Bloom; T. E. Witmer, Beaver.

TRAVERSE JURY—First Week.

Charles Hughes, Locust; Rolandus Conrad, Centre; Wm. Eves, Madison; Calvin Klingler, Briar-creek; Joseph H. Sittler, Centre; Joseph Taylor, Fishing-creek; Wesley Adams, Locust; W. W. Shannon, West Berwick; Boyd Christian, Madison; M. H. Rittenhouse, Briar-creek; Charles Birt, Berwick; Wesley F. Shaffer, Briar-creek; Chas. T. Geese, Eontour; A. C. Dildine, Benton township; H. C. Yost, Franklin; James Eyer, Bloom; Horace E. Belles, Orangeville; Clark Bittenbender, Berwick; U. A. Smith, Main; Isaac Benjamin, Berwick; Wm. Boone, Beaver; Daniel Oliver, Berwick; Miles Miller, Sugarloaf; George Allemen, Bloom; Fred Wood, Benton; Charles Shultz, Benton township; Chas. J. Potter, Pine; R. A. Hartman, Berwick; John Shew, Scott; Jos. E. Fry, Berwick; E. K. Creveling, Mifflin; J. F. Bauman, Main; Norman Bower, Berwick; E. F. Stouch, Jackson; Jacob Zimmerman, Conyngham; W. H. Werkheiser, Bloom; W. W. Ruckle, Bloom; George Rhawn, Catawissa; Frank Kashner, Bloom; James Cortright, Conyngham; A. W. Buckalew, Fishing-creek; Henry Wolf, Franklin; Walter Shriner, Conyngham; M. C. Groh, West Berwick; Reno Kleese, Cleveland; Wm. Pullen, West Berwick; Chas. Bibby, Briar-creek; Eli H. Weaver, West Berwick.

PETIT JURORS—Second Week.

Casper Hower, Catawissa township; E. Ross Kester, Hemlock; W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg; J. B. Millard, Scott; Hilbert Albertson, Fishing-creek; J. Hess, West Berwick; J. A. Laub, West Berwick; Joseph Rinard, Catawissa; E. D. Hagenbuch, Scott; T. B. Miller, Bloom; Geo. W. Creasy, Centre; Seth B. Lehman, Briar-creek; H. M. Bowman, Mifflin; J. W. Burlingame, Scott; W. A. Myers, West Berwick; A. B. Mendenhall, Jackson; C. S. Fornwald, Bloom; Robert Lee, Madison; James Y. Stackhouse, Pine; J. E. Cox, Bloom; John Trinkle, Bloom; Ira B. McHenry, Benton; Ralph Eves, Greenwood; Thomas Torry, Conyngham; Wm. Ikeler, Orangeville; C. A. Shannon, Benton; J. Harvey Hess, Berwick; A. J. George, Bloomsburg; A. C. DeSheppard, Bloom; Alexander Shiner, West Berwick; Calvin Dent, Hemlock; John Custer, Bloom; Bruce Girton, Sugarloaf; W. H. Dennis, Berwick; Frank Hiramman, Jackson; Anthony Cain, Centralia.

When a girl tosses her head she should be sure the young man is a good catch.

Some fellows are so slow that they wouldn't even make successful pall-bearers.

You can't beat learning into a boy, in spite of the fact that a switch will make him smart.

A girl can easily twist a fellow around her finger, but the trouble is he gets broke so easily.

Lots of people who are too wise to buy green goods or gold bricks will sign a contract with a book agent.

It isn't wise to try to make all your money in one venture, unless that venture is the marrying of an heiress.

How to Tell Clean Milk.

"Clean milk," says Woman's Home Companion for April, "has no distinct flavor—simply a sweet, pleasant taste. If any flavors are present they are artificial. A test for the sanitary condition of milk is as follows: Take a pint of milk as it is received from the milkman, pour off a few spoonfuls, to facilitate shaking, and place in a panful of warm water, ninety-five to one hundred degrees; when thoroughly warm throughout, add one rennet tablet which has previously been dissolved in one spoonful of water, and shake, then set away in a warm place for a few minutes. When curdled, cut the curd thoroughly with a knife, to let out the whey. Let stand for a few minutes, drain off all whey possible, and continue to pour off the whey as it accumulates. There will then be a lump of compact curd. Cut this in two with a knife, so that it will fall out. The character of this curd will show very clearly the sanitary quality of the milk. If spongy and full of numerous holes, undesirable forms of bacteria, particularly those that produce gas, are present. This class of bacteria is considered by authorities to be one of the causes of epidemic diarrhea. If firm and smooth, with few or no holes, the milk is clean and has been handled in a sanitary manner. This test may be continued further by placing the curd back in the bottle and filling half full of water. If the curd floats it indicates that the milk is unclean; if it sinks, the milk is reasonably clean."

Wise and Otherwise.

"Tommy—"Paw, what is three-card monte?" Mr. Tucker—"It's the most diabolical, infernal swindle that anybody—er—er—oh, it's some sort of gambling game with cards, I believe, Tommy."—Chicago Tribune.

"The reason a man abuses millionaires is he wouldn't if he was one.—New York Press.

"That man has done some mighty good things." Yes: I was one of them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"And lots of young men act sensibly until they fall in love.—Chicago News.

"Y-e-s," hesitated Mr. Justice, "these biscuits are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little more—"

"Your mother made them," interrupted Mrs. J., quickly—"of them?" ended Mr. J., with a flash of inspiration.—Cleveland Leader.

"Worry gives the undertaker more business than hard work.—Denver Times.

"Mollie," he said, "I believe that if you were in Heaven you would ask the angels if your hat was on straight." "Yes" was the reply. "Just about the time you'd be asking Satan to put a little more brimstone in the 'Hot Scotch!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Nature teaches us to love our friends, but religion our enemies.—French.

The beauty about being an old man's darling is that a girl's husband harmonizes so well with her antique furniture.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lim Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00.

Leaving depart from Catawissa 5 min from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:00, 10:45, 11:30.

P. M. 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 5 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa on Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

*From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. K. Connection.

WM. TERVILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1905, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

Table with columns for station names and times for northward travel.

SOUTHWARD.

Table with columns for station names and times for southward travel.

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