

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Broad shouldered effects are among the most notable features of the season's styles and are never more attractive than when pro-



FANCY WAIST.

duced by means of the drop yoke and attached bertha cut on graceful lines. The very stylish May Manton waist illustrated combines these features with entirely novel sleeves, that can be made with the puff under-sleeves or without as may be preferred. As illustrated the waist is made of white batiste, with yoke and trimmings of antique lace, but the design suits all the cotton and linen fabrics of the season as well as soft wools and silks. The waist is made over a fitted foundation, that can be cut away at yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired, and on it are arranged the

is invariably gathered quite full in the sewing on.

## Walking Suits of Silk.

Shepherd's plaid in black or blue with white, and in lousine or taffeta is grande mode for short morning suits in shirt-waist style. Shot taffetas are still modish for the purpose, and the gun-metal effects are quite as popular as they were last year. Satin foulards are no longer ultra-fashionable, but have much to recommend them for summer morning and shopping suits, and for traveling as well. They shed the dust and are decidedly cooler than any other fabric except sheer cotton or linen.

## Shawl Points on Ribbon.

Usually the black taffeta hair ribbons used by school girls are clipped with deep swallow-tail indentations. The exact reverse of this cut is seen in the new fashion of clipping the ends of ribbon used in rosettes or crown bands or simple bows and loops in millinery. The deep, sharp and narrowly pointed centre of the middle ribbon is shaped as a "shawl point." You can scarcely help noticing them on the new straw walking hats. It is particularly striking where two shades of ribbon are used, and the "shawl points" are spaced like shingles on a roof.

## Wraps for the Summer.

Three-quarter and full-length wraps of black silk in loose styles will be worn through the summer, to cover up light gowns. Long loose wraps of poncee, both lined and unlined, are fashionable. These will be used for dust coats and for traveling generally.

## Irish Crochet Lace.

Irish crochet lace has a silk braided woven in with the lace, which is a novelty at least. It would seem, however, that lace in itself is handsome



SHIRRED WAIST BECOMING TO SLENDER FIGURES.

full portions of the waist. The yoke drops over the sleeves and to its edges the circular bertha is joined. The sleeves consist of the tucked upper ones and the full puffed under-sleeves which are attached invisibly at elbow length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-two inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with a half yard of yoking material eighteen inches wide.

## Woman's Shirred Waist.

Soft materials shirred make one of the most attractive features of the season's styles and are exceedingly becoming to slender figures. The very stylish waist illustrated in the large drawing shows them used after a novel fashion and can be made with a low round neck, or high neck finished with stock collar as may be preferred. The model is made of cream-colored silk mull and is trimmed with lace at the edges of the sleeves, but very soft and pliable material is appropriate.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the shirred portions are arranged. The waist proper is shirred to yoke depth, then falls in soft full folds to the belt. The sleeves are shirred from shoulders to elbows and are arranged over a lining which serves to keep the shirrings in place, but fall in drooping frills below that point.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

## Popularity of Shirring.

The popularity of shirring amounts to a fad. It is used on coats and peleries to as great an extent as on gowns. Shirred strapping, says Toilettes, is the latest form the craze has taken, straight pieces of the material of the gown, with edges turned under, are shirred in three or four rows over soft cord to cover the seams of gored skirts. Everything shirred or gathered into ruffles or ruchings is in high vogue, even the lace edgings on the borders of handkerchiefs, ties, transparent stocks and various articles of lingerie

enough without the addition of much trimming.

## Woman's Blouse.

Broad collars are becoming to the greater number of womankind and are exceedingly effective on the dainty blouses now in vogue. The very pretty May Manton waist illustrated shows one of a novel sort and is made of pale blue lousine silk with trimming of cert lace. The design, however, suits thin cotton and linen fabrics as well as those of silk and wool. The original is made over the fitted lining, but this last can be omitted when washable fabrics are used.

The blouse is made with a fitted foundation and consists of a plain back, and fronts that are tucked at their upper portions and joined to a round yoke. This big collar lies flat and is cut in wedge-shaped pieces at its inner edge, the points of which are attached to the shield and under which the ribbon is passed. The shield and stock are separate and are attached to the waist beneath the collar. When desired they can be omitted and the waist worn with an open neck. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows and form the fashionable puffs at the wrists, where they are gathered into pointed cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide,



WOMAN'S BLOUSE.

four yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yards of tucking for shield, collar and cuffs.

## HORSE MEAT IN EUROPE.

Cities Which Eat Thousands of Animals Every Day.

Not only in Berlin, but in almost all the great cities of Europe horse meat is eaten by the lower classes. There are great slaughter houses in Paris which kill thousands of horses every year. In Vienna more than 25,000 horses and a number of donkeys annually are killed, and Berlin eats horse meat by the thousand pounds every day. Such horses are inspected both before and after killing, and every piece of meat must be stamped as healthful by the inspectors.

Have you ever seen a piece of horse flesh? It is redder than beef and looks for all the world like venison and tastes not unlike it. There are 200 butcher shops in Paris which sell nothing else.

One of the shops which I visited in the poorer quarters of Berlin had steaks, roasts and soup bones nicely dressed and ready for sale. The meat was black where it had been exposed to the air, but red when fresh cut.

Upon the walls hung horses' sides half cut up, and on hooks from the ceiling hung horses' hams, smoked and dried. On one wall were long strings of little sausages, black as ink, speckled with bits of white fat. Each string weighed a pound, and the bare-armed butcher behind the counter told me that it was made of ground horse flesh, and sold for 12 cents a pound. He said a good loin roast cost 8 cents and the best steak 10 and 12 cents. He showed me a pile of Hamburger horse steak at a lower price, and also some yellow horse fat, which he says the poorer classes use as cooking butter. He says that horse fat is as good as goose grease to cure a cold, and that horse oil is excellent for rheumatism.

This man's family was at dinner when I called, and upon my asking if he ate horse meat himself he took me into his dining room, where his wife and children were devouring plates of soup made from horse bones. The children looked healthy and he told me that their bodies were largely made of horse flesh.

He asked me to sample a bit of the meat, and I did so. It tasted like tough deer, with a light gamy flavor. I don't like it, but that may be owing to prejudice, or it may be that the bite I took was from an ordinary old street car plug, tougher than ordinary.

I have visited several of the horse slaughter houses. The first one was like a big barnyard surrounded by low stables and fenced in at one side with long buildings of red brick. At the right of the gate stood a group of butchers, their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows and their bare, brawny arms covered with blood. Each butcher had a leather apron, well spattered, and looked altogether rather repulsive than otherwise. I had a permit to see the establishment, and in addition gave a small fee to one of these men, so that everything was thrown open to me.

The first room we entered contained the horses that had been killed that morning. There were several score of them hung like beeves from the rafters, with their heads downward. A splendid bay horse which had just been killed was being dressed on the floor, a white horse was being skinned, and an inspector was going over the various cuts of those hung from the rafters and stamping them.

Leaving this room I was taken to another where they were killing. As I watched them a magnificent black carriage horse was brought in, worth, I was told, 100 marks, \$25. It was not more than six years old, and a month or so ago his value was perhaps \$500. He had slipped on the smooth streets a few days before and had so injured himself that he would be lame for life.—Frank Carpenter, in Washington Star.

## Facts About Man's Growth.

"The growth of mankind," said a scientist, "is an interesting study. Recent statistics have proved that men's stature increases up to the age of 50 years. This is a refutation of the former belief, according to which men stopped growing at 22 or 23.

"Boys and girls cease oddly in the rapidity of their growth. The fastest growth experienced in life comes between the ages of one and five. Boys and girls grow about equally there. From five to ten the boys outstrip the girls, but from 10 to 15 the girls outstrip the boys. At 11 and at 14 the girls are the boys' superiors in height, and from 10 to 15 they are the boys' superiors in weight.

"But between 16 and 20 the boys forge ahead, taking at that stage a lead which they never again relinquish. The boys cease their perceptible growth at 23; the girls cease theirs at 20. From 23 onward to 50 men, however, continue to grow (no observations have been made on women), though this growth is, of course, slight. They also increase slowly in weight, but from 50 to 60 their weight increases very rapidly.

"Male strength increases most markedly from the age of 12 to that of 19. From 19 to 30 it increases more slowly. From 30 onward it begins very slowly to decline.

"Female strength increases most rapidly from 9 to 19; then, slowly to 30, and after 30 the decline begins."—Philadelphia Record.

St. Petersburg authorities now dis-infect small coins.

The world's population is increasing about 500,000,000 a century.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

It All Seemed to Point to Matrimonial Intentions.

"A case of almost conclusive circumstantial evidence indicating matrimonial intentions on the part of a bashful young clerk in my division has been causing that young man considerable embarrassment of late," said a chief of a division in the War Department the other day.

"The other evening the young man in question went out with a young lady to make a call on some friends who reside in a certain apartment house in the northwest part of the city. It was a rather new structure, and since the young fellow was not acquainted with the exact location he found considerable difficulty in locating the place. While, together with the young lady, he was wandering along the street keeping his eye open for the flat a fellow clerk in the department happened along, and the perplexed young man with the young lady sought his friend's aid in the difficulty by inquiring the location of the flat. The proper direction was given, and then the passing clerk seemed struck with a sudden bright thought. His face lighted up with the significance of his idea, and grasping the hand of his fellow clerk, he said: "And say, old man, there are some fine apartments in that house. Be just the thing for you. I thought you had been unusually preoccupied at the office lately with something besides your work. Congratulations, old man. Don't forget your Uncle Fuller when you use the pasteboards. Good luck to both of you."

"And then the enthusiastic and quick-witted friend moved on, leaving the young man and his companion looking intently at the edge of the pavement, with the color in their faces corresponding to the glow of the setting sun.

"Now the circumstances in the case all pointed to the marriage of the young clerk as a natural sequence. The young man had recently been admitted to the bar, he was slated for promotion in the office, he had just applied for his annual leave, and had been talking of taking a trip. Then, again, it was known among the boys that he had been saving up his salary for the past few months, and had accumulated a little bunch of money in the bank. In the face of these facts, together with the incident of his looking for a flat in company with a handsome young lady, there seemed but one conclusion to be reached in the matter, and the brother clerk reached that conclusion on the run.

"Of course the matter was spread about the office next day, and the bashful young clerk now has an ache in his right arm from shaking hands with the boys, who insist on congratulating him on his coming matrimonial venture, although he denies emphatically that he has any such intention. The boys refuse to accept his explanation of the case and are waiting for the cards."—Washington Star.

## Reading the Papers

"Very old persons," said an observer, "nearly always, on unfolding their newspapers, turn to the column of 'Deaths.' This is because, in the first place, they are more likely to find news of their friends there than in the column of 'Marriages' or any other part of the paper, and because, in the second place, they are interested in death—they have it much in their minds.

"Young girls turn first to the society news and weddings and after that to the fashions. Young men of the healthy, open-air sort turn first to the sporting news, while boys universally turn to this page first. The actor, of course, reads the dramatic columns, and the writer the book reviews, but neither of these departments, I fancy, does any part of the interested public consult first at all.

"The elderly gentleman of a pompous appearance reads the editorials first, while his corpulent, cheerful wife reads the recipes on the 'household' page. Some clergymen read the wills of the dead, to see what charities have been remembered with bequests. There are many people who read the crimes, the scandals and the

## Good Times For Farmers.

"Digging up a city is a good thing for the farmers," said a practical and observing citizen. "You can have no idea of the number of wagons and horses that have been employed in New York recently in carting away earth taken out of the subway and excavations for skyscrapers. Most of them belonging to farmers in New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut and the nearby counties in New York State. Instead of being practically idle much of the fall, winter and early spring, they have earned big wages for their owners. Furthermore, the demand for good horses among the contractors has boomed prices tremendously. Whereas, a few years ago an ordinary plow horse went begging at \$100, I have known many to sell recently as high as \$220. It seems to be good times all over the country for the farmer."—New York Press.

## The Man Who is Frank.

The man who boasts of his frankness usually has a reputation for brutality.—Baltimore American.

If you would acquire popularity laugh loudly at all the moss-grown stories you hear.

Familiarity breeds contempt, and there is such a thing as knowing ourselves too well.

## TURTLE AND BULLFROG MEET

Blockade Raised by the Bullfrog's Remembrance That it Could Jump.

In the pool of the bullfrogs, smaller turtles and alligators, at the Aquarium, there is a log six or eight feet long that the turtles like to climb on. A bullfrog hopped on one end of this log the other day just as a turtle climbed up on the other end; and each moving along the log from the end at which it had mounted it, the two soon met, face to face, at the center, and then they halted and settled down and looked at each other.

There wasn't room for them to pass on the log, and neither of them showed any disposition to turn around and go back and let the other go on, nor did either of them show any disposition to fight and put the other off. They just sat there, facing each other on the log.

They might have been sitting there until now if it had not finally come back to the bullfrog that he could jump. When this occurred to it the bullfrog leaped into the air and sailed clear over the turtle and landed on the log beyond; and so the problem was solved, and the turtle and the bullfrog could each proceed on its way without scrapping and with all due dignity.

And the turtle, its path now unobstructed, started up at once, and proceeded placidly on its way along the log, but the bullfrog, when it had landed, moved by curiosity or some other feeling or instinct, turned around on the log, and sat there, watching the turtle, to see how the jump had struck it, and what the turtle was going to do.—New York Sun.

## WAS BARABBAS A PUBLISHER?

Incident That Recalls Jest of George Augustus Sala.

The recent news of the arrest at Budapest of a notorious gang of thieves, whose chief turned out to be a publisher, recalls the story of George Augustus Sala's presenting a Bible to a certain London publisher who had handled some of his books, says Harper's Weekly. The publisher was at a loss to understand just why he should have been singled out for this peculiar gift, until some time after he discovered a slight change in the wording of John xviii., 40, where the phrase, "Now, Barabbas was a robber," was made to read "Barabbas was a publisher." When Miss Corliss' "Barabbas" appeared with the text on the title page a reviewer quoting the words in his review, evidently indistinctly written, received the proof with the amazing statement, "Barabbas was a ratter." Correcting it, he deemed it wise to see the review through to a finish in print and asked for another proof. Either the proofreader was not given to searching the Scriptures, or his zeal for truth led him to overconscientiousness, for the writer found his correction garbled to read, "Barabbas was a rotter!"

## Buncoing the Innocent Babe.

Little Margery ran into the house, her eyes sparkling and her cheeks flushed. "Mama," she cried, "mama, can any body be arrested for cheating a baby?" "Why," answered her mother, "why do you want to know?" "Well," said the little girl, "I saw the lady next door fixing the baby's bottle for him, and she put a lot of water in it!"

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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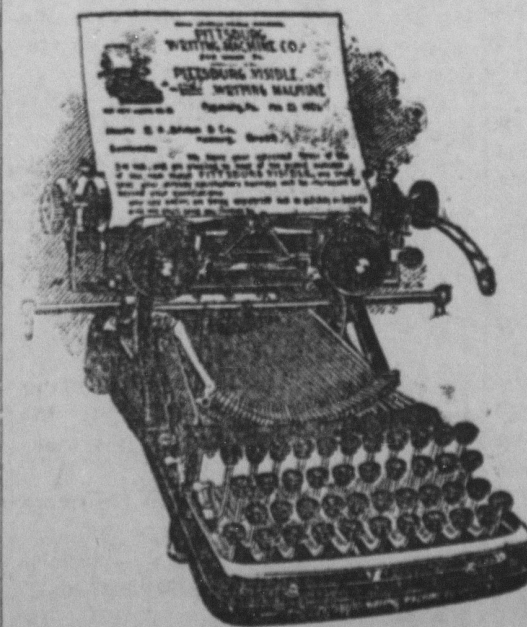
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