

IDEAS FOR THE FAIR ONES

WHITE GOWNS STILL SUPREME.
It was announced earlier in the season that the white, cream and ecru cloth costumes were not to be so fashionable by the light green or blue cloths and the different velvet trresses. This white suit, however, is too becoming to be given up, and once again, at the most exclusive modistes are seen the coat and skirt of white ladies' cloth and broadcloth.

While many of these dresses are made upon the most elaborate scale, with countless lace ruffles, elbow sleeves, and long skirt, in direct contrast are these absolutely plain and severe, with three-quarter coat and skirt clearing the ground. With table, stole, and muff and white felt hat trimmed with sable, this is as smart a costume as can be imagined. The rounded coatlets are more seen just now than the square, which have been worn for the last few years. With an elaborate costume the short jacket seems smartest, while the long coat seems to depend upon its fit and general lines for style. With either style of coat the skirt is very much the same, lines running down, but the skirt falling well about the feet.

A pretty skirt for a semi-elaborate costume had four wide tucks running just down the center, and four again at the back. These tucks were gradually widened out until at the knees they were opened altogether. Over the hips were six narrow tucks, each about four inches long.

With the Louis XV jacket one marks the return of large buttons used more as trimming than for real serviceableness. On the sleeves, in fact, wherever they can be placed, these buttons give to the smartest costume at once an air of fussiness and lack of style, but a few, handsome and in good taste, make an effective finish to a simple or an elaborate jacket. On brown corduroy or velveteen, brass buttons brighten the suit and show to advantage, while on white cloth white metal, rhinestone or even dark buttons are all attractive.

Unless the material be of the lightest a waist of chiffon, chiffon cloth or satin is better than cloth, which under a coat is inclined to be too warm. Chiffon cloth finished in some way with bands or straps of cloth to carry out the style of the rest of the costume is, perhaps, the best material for the purpose. Accordion-plaited waists are still popular and to a slight figure are intensely becoming. There should always be lace at the throat and wrists, but a yoke is not necessary, and the waist is often prettier without.

White crushed velvet is another material which is to be made up into the elaborate reception costume. This will only be worn at the most formal entertainment, but is exceedingly effective. With this the coat should be short, while the skirt, which can have but little trimming, is scarcely longer than the ordinary walking skirt—that is, rests on the ground but a few inches in back and just touches in front and at the sides. Trimmed with dark fur this is a becoming style of gown, for the soft lace jabots at the throat are a pretty contrast to the dark fur, and the jacket must needs be trimmed at cuffs and collar with lace, as any other material is too heavy.

PROPER STEPS FOR GOOD COMPLEXION.

Many young women are desirous of having a good complexion, but they never think of taking the proper steps to secure one. No woman can be positively ugly if she has a good complexion, and, no matter how irregular the features, a fine, clear-grained skin outshines them all and is suggestive of purity and cleanliness of mind and body.

In order to possess this attraction, one must eat good, nourishing food, digest it well and have a good circulation. Take plenty of fresh air exercise. Be not economical in the use of fresh water. If this would be observed by womanly, regulated, of course, by individual temperament, there would be little call for cosmetics.

The ignorant woman with the dark, muddy complexion often disguises herself with liquid compound, which fails to cover her defects. The condition of the entire body must be attended to before the blemish will be in any degree removed. For those who have vitality enough, the cold sponge bath in the morning is a delightful tonic. The delicate woman will find by beginning them in summer that she will be able to continue them during the entire year without that shock to the nervous system which must be avoided. The hot bath at night quiets the nerves, refreshes the body and induces sleep.

To soften and whiten the skin there is nothing more beneficial than oat-meal taken internally and externally. After a warm bath it may be used dry, or pour boiling water over a few spoonfuls of it and let it stand

for a few hours. On going to bed wash the hands and face freely in the starch water and dry without wiping. None of these things bring about the desired result unless the foundation is first laid by proper food, exercise and bathing.—Newark Advertiser.

HOW TO TELL LINEN FROM COTTON.

It often happens that woolen goods will be doctored with cotton. To discover this there are several tests that can be made. One is the match test. By applying a lighted match to a sample of the goods, the manner in which it burns will be evidence of its genuineness.

Wool will burn slowly, while cotton will go like a train of gunpowder. Another test is to unravel the threads and the cotton can then easily be detected.

To the experienced buyer the "feel" of linen is a sufficient indication of the quality, but for those who lack this knowledge there is an old-fashioned test which our grandmothers used which is unerring to show if there is cotton in the wool. Dampen the finger and apply to the surface of the linen fabric. If the moisture is seen on the other side you may know at once it is linen. If it is slow in coming through, without doubt there is an admixture of cotton. Another method is to unravel the threads, as in the wool test.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MANTILLOS AND HOODS.

Mantillos and hoods are to be fashionable this season. The bareheaded young women seen in Newport and Lenox this season have determined that the hat will do for state occasions. Now that the Victorian gowns have come in it is only natural that old styles in millinery must follow. They are to be seen in several Fifth avenue shops at this early date, although meant only for winter wear. Hoods and "capuchins" of all descriptions, either of lace, gauze, silk, satin or heavier materials, will be worn extensively, and will either be part of the long opera capes or made separately, but usually showing some of the material of the cape, with ruffles, lining and ribbons of a harmonizing or delicately contrasting shade. The lace hood is wired above the edge to keep it from resting too heavily on the head and disarranging the coiffure.—Washington Star.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew is a pioneer of a new fashion. She wears a bandeau of brilliants which is very becoming and reminds one of the gold bandeau of the Duchess of Devonshire six years ago. The fashion of wearing a pair of diamond wings in the hair was introduced last season by the Duchess of Roxburgh, but even more artistic were, the diamond leaves worn by Mrs. Ivor Guest, the tips of which met in front. Instead of a tiara Mrs. George Keppel often wears a high hair ornament, from the center of which hangs a huge pear-shaped brilliant, while Lady Granby's diamond-studded hair-net has found as many followers as did the diamond ribbon twisted in and out of the coiffure worn by Lady Lytton.

FASHION HINTS.

Peau de cygnes are among the silks and come in all the new shades. Plain straight lace scarfs of guipure or chantilly about one-half of a yard wide are popular and are to be had in the lace departments.

The shops are showing fine linen handkerchiefs in colors, with lines of white forming squares.

It is to be a season of colored leathers from the showings in the shops. Bags, card cases, belts, pocketbooks and all other sorts of leather things come in both bright and delicate colors.

Heavy weight mohairs in checks and plaids make excellent fall school frocks, and the lighter weights in plain colors remain unrivaled for all-round service in frocks for small girls.

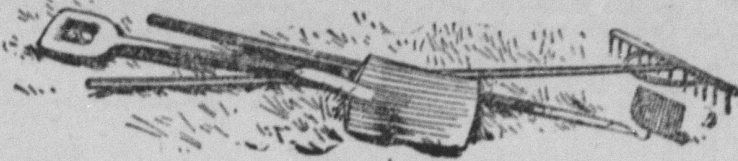
Braids, soutaches, woven embroidery of all kinds will be used for the trimming of children's garments. Ruchings of shot or chameleon taffeta, pinked or snipped with the scissors, will trim frocks of plain challis or other woolen materials.

Flannel is used more than ever for children's and misses' wear. Waists and school frocks will be made of the dark shades and clan plaids, and there are heavier weights for costumes and separate skirts.

A catalogue of autograph letters, published by a London dealer, has surprised a good many people by showing the fact that Charles Dickens' full name was Charles John Huffman Dickens.

The Chinese government is to receive £300 a thousand for all the Chinese coolies shipped to South African mines.

FARM AND GARDEN



INCREASING THE SIZE OF FRUIT.

Good sized and large fruit brings a better price and sells more readily in market than small sized fruit. In fact, small sized fruit is most always sold at far below its real value. There are three chiefs things, says Farmers' Review, that the orchardist can do to help his trees produce large fruit.

One of these things is to give good cultivation. The system of cultivation should be thorough and should be continued year after year and as often each season as it is necessary to keep the weeds down. It is surprising how quickly the weeds will take possession of a young orchard after the cultivator has stopped its work. In an old orchard the weeds do not bother so much, as the shade of the trees does not encourage their growth.

The best method is to plow the land in the spring, if the orchard is young. Then put in the cultivator and later the harrow, keeping up the cultivation till the middle of the summer at least. During this time the fruit is increasing in size and so are the buds for the fruit crop next year. The land being kept free from weeds will be in shape to receive the air and the moisture, and the roots will get the benefit of both. The fruit on the tree will therefore have supplied to it the plant food in the soil to the extent that the roots can take it up, with the assistance of the water. Later in the season cow peas or even field peas or soy beans should be planted. If vetches can be grown so much the better, but the seed of the vetch is expensive. In the spring this winter covering should be plowed under and the old regime recommended. Unless the land is very rich stable manure should be used, as this will help keep up the supply of plant food in the soil, which must go into the fruit.

The second good means of increasing the size of the fruit is pruning. This is a matter that is too much neglected. Nearly all orchardists prune, but a good deal of the work is done in a very unscientific manner. The work can be done in the winter or at any time when the tree is dormant. A mild day in the late fall is a very good time. Cold days in winter are hardly suitable in which to climb about among the limbs of trees. Our pruning is generally too mild. In the care of apple trees about one-half of the last year's growth should be removed and the terminal shoots should be cut back. In the case of peach trees the pruning will have to be even more severe. The tops of the trees should be thinned, so that the sun can get in to color each individual fruit and to add flavor to it.

The third great means of improving the fruit is thinning. This is coming extensively into use with our tree fruits where it is desired to produce fruit of good size and appearance. The thinning of plums and apples has been practiced to some extent by the horticulturists at our agricultural colleges, and has given good results. The practice has not, however, become common with the people. It is otherwise with peaches. They have other fruit and with greater returns. The peach is largely water anyway and the taking away of half the crop on a tree results in the very pronounced development of the remaining part.

SHEEP BETTER THAN CATTLE.

I think if we take a series of ten years together it will commonly be found that there is not much difference between the market price of fat sheep and fat cattle, if we compare all classes, wethers, fat ewes, yearlings and lambs, with steers, fat cows, heifers and calves. The fat cattle are now about \$1 per hundred less than a year ago, still choice fat steers are now considerably higher than fat wethers and yearlings, but fat cows are about the same as fat ewes.

It has been proved at our experiment stations that, as a general rule, it requires about the same amount and quality of feed to grow and fatten a given number of pounds of sheep or mutton as of cattle or beef. According to this rule, ten sheep at two or two and a half years old, weighing 130 pounds each, have eaten the same amount of feed as a steer or heifer of the same age and weight, 1,300 pounds.

While the general rule holds that it takes about the same amount of feed to produce a thousand pounds of beef as a thousand pounds of mutton, it often happens that sheep can be kept on cheaper feed. Sheep eat a larger variety of plants or weeds than cattle, and readily convert even noxious weeds into wool and mutton.

Sheep can be well fattened in less time than cattle. The one hundred-day fed steer is not finished; but sheep in very moderate condition can be well fattened in one hundred days.

Another element of profit with sheep is the increased fertility which they give to the soil. No other stock equals them in this respect. Increased fertility means better crops.—A. J. Blakeley in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

POULTRY NOTES.

Are you meaning to dispose of the mixed chicks and obtain a pure bred flock for another year? Now is the time to obtain the breeding stock, whether it be an entire flock, or only

cockerels. I would urge all to obtain pure bred males anyhow; the difference in another season's chicks will convince you of the good of it; provided, of course, the cockerel is a good specimen, as to whether it is of the large or small breeds depends upon individual choice.

Large size chickens pay the best, as a rule, where the surplus poultry is sold on the market. Many of the large size breeds are good layers at the time when eggs are at their best prices. Of course, they eat more, but the difference is not as much as the uninitiated would believe. The large breeds seem to withstand the cold winter better than the smaller breeds.

Gather quite an amount of forest leaves for scratching material, rather at least twice as much as you think will be used. When spring comes there will be few, if any, leaves left.—E. C. in Indiana Farmer.

ROOT CROPS FOR PIGS.

It has been demonstrated that seven or eight pounds of mangels have as great feeding value as one pound of grain, when given to pigs or hogs, and that sugar beets have even greater value, so it is hard to understand why pig raisers are so careless about growing root crops for their animals. Not only have the root crops a high feeding value, but they do more for the good health of the hogs than one can estimate. In regard to their feeding value it has been demonstrated time and again that when mangel or sugar beets, or both, are fed in connection with light rations of grains, using middlings instead of bran, pork of high quality can be produced cheaper than in any other way, with the possible exception of the substituting of ensilage for the root crops. If root crops can be bought at reasonable prices, better have some for feeding this fall and winter, and next season grow your own supply.—Indianaapolis News.

HORSE "SLOBBERS."

The excessive secretions of saliva or "slobbers," as it is frequently called, in horses, has a variety of causes. It may be a symptom of some other affection of the mouth, teeth, throat or stomach, or due to direct irritants in the food, such as lobelia, pilocarpin, muscarin, tobacco, wild mustard colchicum, garlic and ginger. Brown or second crop clover hay seems also to induce an excessive salivary secretion. The treatment consist in the removal of the cause. If further treatment seems to be necessary, simple astringent washes for the mouth may be used, such as vinegar and water, boric acid, sulphate or tincture of chloride of iron. Two drams of any of the above in a quart of water.—Dr Farrington.

DESTROYING THE WEEVIL.

Bisulphate of carbon is used for destroying weevil in wheat bins. Force a tube to the bottom of the bin, pour in about a pint of the liquid, and cover the bin. The gas is heavy and finds its way to every portion of the bin. It is a dangerous substance to use unless care is exercised, as a lighted pipe or cigar will cause it to explode, even when there is no flame. It is destructive of all insect life, but does not injure the grain.

CLEAN THE MUD OFF.

Take time to clean the mud off the horse's legs after they are done with their day's work. You would not like to go to bed with your old muddy boots on. If you did, there would be a rumper before morning when your wife found it out. And that surely would not be comfortable.

RAISE YOUR OWN STOCK.

The majority of farmers should depend upon raising their own dairy stock. This should be done more cheaply than cows could be bought, especially at the present time. And the advantage is that the heifers can be raised in a proper manner and adapted to the farm, which will not come from frequent changes in ownership.

Going Bad.

No man living knows all about animals, or more than a very little about them. Some who are dead thought they knew. That is the reason they are dead. Only those who realize their ignorance and supplement it with untiring watchfulness last long at this queer business that I'm in.

Sooner or later most animals of the cat kind become utterly intractable and remain so. "Going bad" is the professional term for this. Rarely do they return to their old, amenable ways. Henceforth they are of no use as performers, and are relegated to the exhibition cages, for any man entering the cage of a lion or tiger that has gone bad is instantly attacked. This is one of the terrors of the trade. Symptoms of the change of heart are apparent enough sometimes, particularly in animals which are growing old. Occasionally, however, some young beast, formerly as obedient as you could wish, will turn murderous without cause or warning. If her trainer gets out alive he is lucky. If he ever enters her cage again he's a fool.—Christmas McClure's.

SEA PIGEONS IN MILLIONS.

Birds Shut Out Light of Sun on Pacific Coast.

Traveling in immense hordes which resemble huge black clouds sweeping over the water, millions of sea pigeons came in from the sea last week, close in the wake of mammoth schools of sardines, which they were intently pursuing. Flying three or four deep and a score or more abreast, millions upon millions of the small birds were seen floating over Baker's Bay and the lower Columbia, forming a solid but ever changing mass, almost impenetrable to the human gaze.

The speed at which they flew was largely a matter of conjecture, but probably was not less than fifty miles an hour. One flock of pigeons was more than two hours passing over the bar.

Thousands of the birds became entangled in the mesh of the fish trap leads at high tide, and the weight of their bodies is a serious menace to the gearing.

At sea the pigeons can generally be found where the sardines exist, but they come to the river every summer. Their usual custom is to follow schools of whale, which also feed upon the sardines. Waiting till the sardines are surrounded and the whales are about to rush upon their victims, the pigeons slip in and gorge themselves upon the fish.—Ilwaco Journal.

GOOD HELMET FOR FIREMAN.

Contains Within Itself Sufficient Air to Last an Hour.

An experiment has recently been made in Paris with an ingenious apparatus, invented by Mr. Guglielminetti and M. Draeger, by means of which it is possible to remain without fear of asphyxia in places where it would otherwise be impossible to breathe. The apparatus is automatic; that is, it has no connection with the air outside.

It is composed of a tube containing a provision of oxygen sufficient to last a man for breathing purposes for more than an hour, and a helmet of aluminum fitting the head exactly by means of a pneumatic pad. The oxygen is supplied automatically to the man's mouth and the air exhaled is received in a compressible bag.

It passes through a regenerator with granulated caustic potash, which absorbs all the carbonic acid. A fireman provided with this apparatus went down into a cellar in which piles of damp straw had been lighted, and although there was suffocating smoke from this he remained in it for nearly three-quarters of an hour without being at all inconvenienced by it.—Eng. Mag. World's Work.

Inventor of Barbed Wire.

Henry Fuchs, who died recently at San Francisco, was the inventor of barbed wire. It is said that he made a fortune from his invention, but lost it all in Alaska when he went in search of gold.

ATTORNEYS.

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BARGAINS!

The readers of this paper are constantly upon the alert to ascertain where goods can be purchased at the lowest prices, and if a merchant does not advertise and keep the buyer conversant with his line of goods, how can he expect to sell them?

THINK OVER THIS!

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7:34 A. M.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11:45 a. m., New York 2:05 p. m., Baltimore 12:15 p. m., Washington 1:20 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:22 A. M.—Train 80. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

12:4 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4:40 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10:47 p. m., New York 2:53 a. m., Baltimore 6:48 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8:10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York at 7:13 a. m., Baltimore 2:20 a. m., Washington, 9:30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5:33 A. M.—Train 5. (Daily) For Erie, Canadawana, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, week days for Buffalo, Bellefonte and Pottsville. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10:40 A. M.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1:31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canadawana and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5:55 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10:07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9:10 P. M.—Train 921. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1:58	6:40	Montandon	9:15	4:35
1:55	6:30	Lewisburg	9:15	4:25
2:00	6:28	Hick	9:22	4:18
2:00	6:42	Vicksburg	8:58	4:14
2:08	6:50	Millsburg	8:45	4:08
2:20	7:02	Millsburg	8:38	4:04
2:28	7:09	Iron	8:26	3:46
2:59	7:40	Paddy Mountain	8:00	3:19
3:10	7:50	Colebrook	7:50	3:14
3:16	7:57	Zerby	7:43	3:07
3:26	8:05	Rising Springs	7:35	2:54
3:32	8:11	Penn. Ave.	7:30	2:48
3:38	8:18	Centre Hall	7:22	2:41
3:45	8:24	Origg	7:17	2:36
3:52	8:31	Linden Hall	7:10	2:29
3:56	8:35	Oak Hall	7:05	2:25
4:00	8:39	Lemont	7:02	2:21
4:04	8:43	Dele Summit	7:00	2:14
4:13	8:52	Pleasant Gap	6:48	2:08
4:16	8:55	Alexander	6:45	2:05
4:20	8:59	Bellefonte	6:40	2:00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:20 a. m., 7:25 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 5:28 p. m. and 7:50 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7:40, 9:47 a. m., 10:55 a. m., 4:50, 5:45 p. m., and 8:15 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9:20 and 10:00 a. m., and 4:40 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9:25 a. m., 10:55 a. m., and 4:45 p. m.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.	June 15, 1904.	Read Up.
No. 1	No. 4	No. 2
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
7:00	2:30	7:00
7:15	2:45	7:15
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7:45	3:15	7:45
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3:30	11:00	3:30
3:45	11:15	3:4