

GRACEFUL IN SERGE

SMART COSTUME THAT HAS CHARM ALL ITS OWN.

For Durability, Style and Smartness It is Doubtful if Any Material Can Be Made to Rival This Popular Material.

Not all the graceful frocks this fall are built of silks and satin, though it must be admitted they are generally first choice. More than occasionally, however, one comes across distinctly smart costumes in prosaic serge, and who can deny its charm?

Blue serge, which is always in style, is a craze this year. The woman who has not been made happy in the possession of one gown of it is an exception. We all know of its durability, style and smartness. Still, with all its popularity, it does not appear in the least common nor in any sense a uniform, as would certainly be the case were the color any other than navy.

A sensible and not over elaborate dress design for fall street wear or traveling is sketched for today, and is developed in blue serge. There is



With an Interesting Tunic.

a wide armholed blouse, with long sleeves cut in one, and with front edges that cross over each other, buttoning with a line of small magenta ball buttons and loops.

The back of the blouse is very slightly gathered to the shallow yoke, starting at the shoulder seams and covering the entire shoulder breadth. The V-neck has a fold of embroidered crepe done in blue and magenta set along the edges to give the effect of a tiny vest. Then there is a rolling collar and a small tucker of white crepe. The knotted silk tie and crushed girdle can either be of black or magenta.

The skirt has an interesting tunic made to open on the left side in a line with the waist opening. It buttons along the edge near the end of the overlapping corner, with more ball buttons and loops. The lower line of this tunic slopes away from the center front.

WHEN HUBBY TAKES OUTING

He Will Surely Appreciate It if His Comfort is Looked After Before He Starts.

If the autumn outing of the husband, father or brother is to be made thoroughly delightful, he must be provided with all the new contrivances. If he is a confirmed golfer, see to it that he has a long, flat trunk to hold his golf sticks and a caddy bag of duck reinforced with leather.

Is he a fisherman? Then his fishing basket must be of wicker harnessed with leather and provided with a wide sling strap that goes across the chest. But don't forget that he needs a tackle box in leather with compartments in both base and lid for fishing accessories, as well as a morocco case containing a complete repairing kit—rotary screwdriver, hook file, nippers, pliers, tweezers, punch, wrapping linen, cement, wax, emery cloth, polishing paper and drop oil can.

The hunter needs an unbreakable lunch outfit in a leather case; a luminous compass dial with a floating bar needle, in an oxidized case, and a leather bracelet fitted with a water-tight lid, silver-encased watch.

Gift for Boarding School Girl.

Some of the trifles which the boarding school girl will appreciate when she leaves home for the first time are writing desk fittings. Give her a package of large-sized blotting pads, a leather-encased ink bottle with a snap lid, a box with compartments for pens, case pencil leads, postage stamps, baggage tags and a ball of

GERMS CARRIED BY TONGUE

One of the Most Frequent Causes of Bad Teeth is Not Generally Understood.

How many, or rather how few women know that the tongue carries disease germs to the teeth. Foreign particles frequently adhere to the rough or upper side of the tongue, and beside it is often coated with what is called "dental fur." This fur is a yellowish white substance and is found on the teeth and tongue of every one who does not clean his or her teeth and mouth at least twice a day. This deposit usually forms so quickly that even the most fastidious have sometimes to be careful lest it settle on the teeth.

If the teeth cannot be brushed frequently during the day, then it is advisable to brush them the first thing in the morning and the last thing before retiring at night. These two acts alone, if the teeth and mouth and tongue are properly cleansed, will do much toward preserving the teeth.

So many women brush the teeth in a haphazard fashion. They brush vigorously enough, but they are not particular enough to see that the brushing is carried on properly. The brush is wet and then sprinkled with powder, the teeth get a quick brushing on the outer surface, very little attention given to the inside, and usually the brushing consists of the crosswise stroke. Of course this is a little better than nothing, as it removes surface accumulations, and not always that.

FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Matter of Diet is Highly Important, if One Would Acquire and Preserve Good Looks.

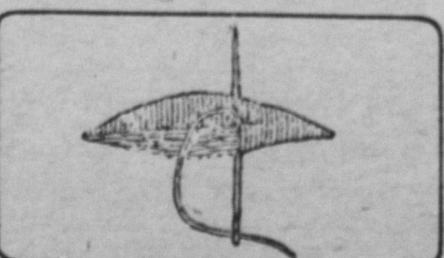
All of the fresh fruits add their quota of usefulness to the diet, and eaten plentifully will help to keep you well and pretty. There is a legend that one famous French beauty lived exclusively on oranges, but common sense tells us that she occasionally slipped in a meal of things more substantial. The thin girl will do well to eat largely of raisins, for they contain a rich proportion of sugars that are so fattening. Train yourself to eat a variety of foods. Many a girl with a bad complexion owes it to the fact that she grew up with the foolish habit of eating only a few favorite dishes. The different fruits and vegetables contain a variety of salts, all valuable to the body, and the natural appetite demands a change, even from the best and most nutritious fare. Eat generously of the fruits and vegetables the season affords, but—just one word of caution—see to it that they are fresh. A single helping of tomatoes that have begun to spoil, a bit of dessert made of overripe or stale berries, a glass of milk that has been exposed to the summer dust, any of these things may give rise to one of those little spells known as "summer complaint."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Upturned Hems.

The innovation in upturned hems on the outside of the skirt has given the colorists another chance to put in a dash of tone that will contrast with the rest of the skirt. As Roman stripes and Scotch plaids continue to reappear, on the best of the new clothes, it is only natural that they should find an abiding place at the bottom of the skirt or at the edge of one of those wired tunics that are made of all kinds of this material.

There is a dark-blue coat suit of gabardine which has a two-inch hem of red, white and blue plaid bound with a black velvet ribbon at the top; the coat does not have a collar of the plaid which is the first thing one thinks of its having, but the Scotch silk shows up as envelope flaps to the three pockets, which are edged with a black velvet ribbon and fastened over a black velvet button.

DIVIDED SATIN-STITCH

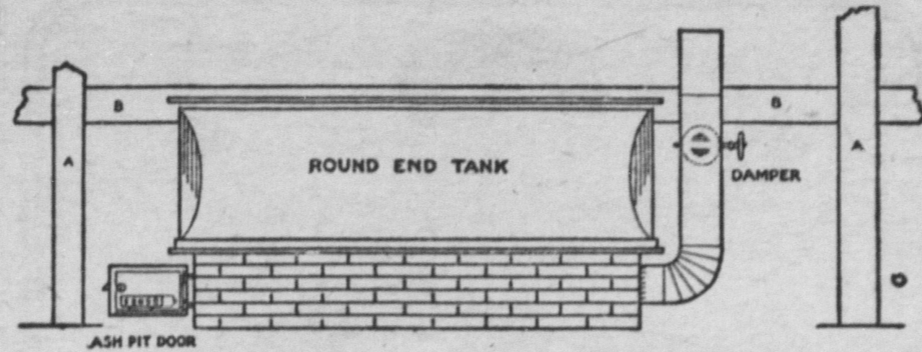


If a leaf or scroll is too wide to be worked in satin-stitch, it may be divided on the center line and worked in two sections. If a leaf is veined, lay the padding in two sections.

Monograms.

French knots make a very handsome monogram, especially in old English. No padding is required, and the paper-mache letters cannot be used. Stamp the monogram upon the article, and then simply fill it in closely and solidly with small French knots. The result will be highly satisfactory.

TANK FOR HEATING WATER FOR STOCK.



(By A. O. STEIN.)

Last fall we tried the new way of heating water for our stock. The tank heaters are not in it, because they heat only a very small part of water in tank, and they take short wood, while by firing under tank, you may use old posts or any wood not more than length of fireplace, in this case six feet. The ash pit door is 12x16 inches. At lower part of door we put a one-eighth by two-inch slide, held in place by three rivet heads, rivets driven just tight enough to hold in place, so slide works easily. Through slide and door we drilled four three-quarter-inch holes, one and a quarter inch apart (center of holes). This gives the draft and can be made to keep fire going over night. No ice on water and cattle don't stand around shivering with cold after drinking. Some make wooden tanks and nail on galvanized bottom. This works all-right, too.

To save a few bricks we dug a trench long enough for tank and door; the trench was fully eight inches narrower than tank to allow a row of

bricks on each side for tank to rest on. Trenching was not good, for during early spring, when earth was heated, it caved in on the side where cattle were.

It is better to build on top of ground and fill up on one side. At door end we put three bricks across under frame and three over it; this being the width of tank. (It takes about 140 bricks to build on top of ground.) At pipe end used pieces of brick, but put pipe too low, so that ashes stopped it up. To remedy this we set up some old sheetrock across back part of fireplace, but not so as to obstruct draft. It is not so convenient to put wood in under tank when a pit is dug.

Fence shown is on cattle side, to keep them away from door and pipe. They drink over fence. Posts "a," "a," should be set close to ends of tanks, so that board or plan "b" does not break so easily.

Cement may be used in place of brick. As we did not expect to have tank set permanently in place where we had same, we used blue clay for mortar.

IMPORTANCE OF TRAP NESTS

No Other Method by Which Poultry-man Can Learn True Condition of Birds in His Flock.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

They tell us which are best winter layers, and the number of eggs laid throughout the year.

They are guides to success.

They pick out the drones that we may know the workers.

They arrest the egg-eaters; catching them in the very act.

They pick out the layers of the brownest eggs, and the shape and size of the product.

They make the hens tame, owing to frequent handling, and this in itself has a tendency to increase the egg production.

They prevent crowding on the nest, and thus avoid breakage of eggs.

They enable us to set eggs from the best layers, and in this way we increase the laying capacity of the flocks.

Trap nests do not consume as much time in their care as some writers would make one believe. Fifty traps can be attended to in from five to ten minutes, according to the convenience of location. If a trap is made five or six times a day, say in the morning when opening up the house, then four trips between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, and then when closing the houses at night, there will be in all consumed not much more than half an hour each day. That half hour's work is more profitable than any hour's work, and when fully understood, becomes an imperative order.

Trap nests permit of no guess work. No other method can equal it, as there is no other way by which we can learn the true condition of our stock as well as a correct report of what they are doing.

Truly the invention of the trap-nest has revolutionized egg-farming.

GRANARY MADE MOUSE-PROOF

Structure is Placed on Cement Blocks or Stones With Piece of Tin or Sheet Iron on Top.

(By JAMES P. MORE, in the Farm and Fireside.)

This mouse-proof granary is built on cement blocks or stones. Under the sills and on top of the blocks is placed a piece of sheet iron or tin; this keeps the mice from the build-

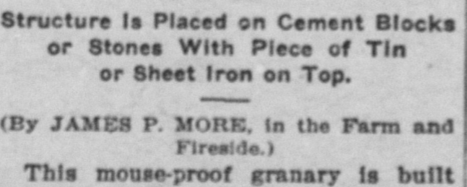
ing. The steps are hung on hinges, and can be lifted and hooked to ropes hanging in the awning. I have used this plan, and have never been troubled with rats.

Improves Vegetables. Horseradish, parsnips, salsify, etc., may be left in the ground well on into winter. Frost will not hurt them, in fact these roots are improved by freezing.

Utilize Pleasant Days. The pleasant days of winter might be utilized cutting the old canes from the raspberry bushes and in trimming the orchard.

Vermin Scarce. Sickness and lice are scarce articles where poultry quarters are kept dry and clean.

Mouse-Proof Granary.



A silo will double the amount of milk produced to the acre and cuts the cost of producing it in two.

Strong brine thickened with soft soap makes a good mixture to rid cows and calves of lice.

A cow with a big appetite is nothing to be afraid of. The more she eats the more milk she will give.

It is cheaper to be always prepared for milk fever than to call the veterinary, in most cases, once.

The amount of milk a cow will yield depends as much upon the dairyman as it does on the cow herself.

It is far better to put shock corn in to the silo, wetting it with water as you fill, than to have no silage.

Now is the time to teach the fall heifer freshening for the first time an object lesson in milk production.

WAR AGAINST MOVIE THEATER

Pres. McGrann Points Out Evils Resulting Upon the Child

HUMANE SOCIETIES MEET

Seventy-Eight Carloads of Feeders Cheaper Than Western Cattle Eagerly Bought—All of Short-Horn Breed—Equal to Lancaster's Best.

Lancaster.—The first proof of the Underwood tariff law was seen, in the arrival of a carload of Canadian butcher cattle. They were sold to a local butcher at a price that will enable him to retail the meat products at lower figures than his former output. There were also 78 cars of Canadian feeders, all of which sold at a lower price than Western cattle, and they were eagerly bought by farmers.

For many years the opinion has prevailed in this section of the country that Canada had no beef cattle and that the cattle industry of the Dominion was confined to the growing of stockers and feeders. F. B. McClain, the president of the Lancaster Live Stock Exchange, was in Buffalo, on a cattle buying expedition, and he brought home with him this car of Canadian beef cattle in order that a visual contradiction of the opinion locally held concerning Canadian cattle might be furnished. This car of cattle had never been within sight of even a corn field or within miles of a bean crib, and their diet was confined to the pasture foods of the Province of Ontario. They were of the short-horned breed, all reds and roans in color, and carried with them a ripeness and finish not excelled by Lancaster county's best stall fed steers in the May time or June time of the year.

Next week several carloads of butcher cattle will be brought from Canada.

SPITE DEED CRIPPLES MILL

Coatesville.—Vitol mysteriously thrown on two 250 horsepower motors and on one of 50 horsepower, caused \$6,000 damage and practically put the Megargee paper mills, Modena, out of commission, while the disappearance of an employe has added to the sensation created in that hamlet. Several hundred persons will be thrown out of work temporarily.

Two weeks ago the motors were ruined by vitrol. The firm put detectives on the case. The theory is that an employe who desired to be boss of motors when another man was placed at the head became dissatisfied and took this form of revenge.

The sensation caused by the deed, was at its height, when Carl Young, a fireman at the plant, left home mysteriously. In his dinner bucket his wife found a note, which read: "I am sorry for what I have done." Although friends have been searching the neighborhood for miles around, no trace has been found of the fireman. He has a wife and one child, was an industrious workman and bore an excellent reputation.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat.—Contract opened easier; December No. 2 red, 92 1/4 nominal; spot No. 2 red, 90 1/4; No. 2 red, Western, 90 1/4; October No. 2 red, 90 1/4; November, No. 2 red, 90 1/4 nominal.

Corn.—We quote fresh shelled yellow corn on track, for domestic delivery, at 7 1/2 c per bu. asked for car lots on spot.

Oats.—No. 3 white, heavy, B. & O. elevator, 44c; car No. 3 white, heavy, in elevator, 44; standard white, 44 1/2 @ 45; No. 3 white, 44 sales; No. 4 white, 43 1/2.

Rye.—No. 1 rye, Western, domestic, new, 75 @ 76; No. 2 rye, Western, domestic new, 71 @ 72; No. 3 rye, Western, domestic, export, new, 65 @ 66. Bag lots nearby as to quality, 60 @ 70c.

Hay.—Timothy.—No. 1, \$20.50; standard, \$20; No. 2, \$19 @ 19.50; No. 3, \$17 @ 18.50. Clover Mixed—Light, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 1, \$18; No. 2, \$16.50 @ 17.50; heavy, \$16.50 @ 17.50. Clover—No. 1, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 2, \$16 @ 16.50.

Butter.—Creamery, fancy, 31 @ 32c; creamery, choice, 29 @ 30; creamery, good, 27 @ 28; creamery, prints, 31 @ 33; creamery, blocks, 30 @ 32; ladies, 22 @ 23; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22 @ 23.

Cheese.—We quote, jobbing lots, per pound, 18 1/4 @ 19c.

Eggs.—Maryland, Penna. and nearby firsts, 29c; Western firsts, 29; West Virginia firsts, 28 @ 29; Southern firsts, 27. Recrated and rehandled eggs, 1/4 c to 1c per dozen higher.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old hens, heavy, 16c; do, old hens, small to medium, 15; do, young, 17. Ducks, 13 @ 15c. Geese nearby, 12 @ 15c; do, Western and Southern, 12. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20c; do, old, per pair, 20. Guinea fowl, old, each, 35c; do, do, young, 1 1/2 lbs. and over, 60; do, do, young, smaller, 50. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs. and over, per lb., 18c; do, old, per lb., 17.

Out of Race for Judge. Lewistown.—Joseph W. Kyle, democrat, no-license, non-partisan candidate for Associate Judge, withdrew his candidacy in an open letter to the public, in which he requests his friends and supporters to cast their votes for George W. Sheary, who won the nomination with him on the same platform against seven other candidates who were either admittedly wet or refused to pledge themselves.

Burglar Charge Kills Boy. Allentown.—Edwin Snyder, 10-year-old son of Albert E. Snyder, a farmer, at Stine's Corner, was shot and instantly killed by his brother Charles, aged 12, while at play in the house. The gun contained a shell which the father had placed in it the night before, when there was a robber scare at the home and which he had forgotten to remove. The boys were descending the stairs, planning a gunning trip, when the contents of the gun tore the side of the youth's head away.

COMMERCIAL Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's review says:

"Distribution of merchandise in some sections reflects the stimulus of seasonable weather, while industrial operations, apart from iron and steel, are expanding. Decided improvement appears in some mercantile lines, uniformly encouraging advices being received from the leading trade centers, which scarcely an exception report a larger volume of business than a year ago.

"Failures during the week numbered 323 in the United States against 248 last year, and 39 in Canada, compared with 32 a year ago."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat.—Spot weak; No. 2, red, 95c c i f New York export basis and 96 1/2 f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92 1/2 f o b afloat.

Corn.—Spot easy; export, 75c f o b afloat.

Oats.—Spot easier; standard white, 44 1/2 @ 45; No. 3, 44 @ 44 1/2; fancy clipped white, 46 @ 47.

Potatoes barely steady; Maine, per brl., \$1.60 @ 1.90; Jersey, \$1.80 @ 2.00.

Butter weak; creamery, firsts, 27 1/2 @ 29 1/2; creamery, held firsts, 27 1/2 @ 29 1/2; seconds, 25 1/2 @ 27; state dairy, good to prime, 27 @ 28 1/2; common to fair, 24 @ 26; process firsts, 25 @ 26.

Eggs steady; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery, whites, 32 @ 30c.

Dressed poultry weak; fresh killed Western chickens, 14 @ 23c; fowls, 14 @ 19 1/4; turkeys, spring, 22 @ 26.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat.—Carlots, in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and October, 88 1/2 @ 89c; steamer, 86 1/2 @ 87; No. 3 red, 85 1/2 @ 86; rejected "in," 82 1/2 @ 83; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 93 @ 94.

Corn.—Carlots, for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow, natural, 79 @ 79 1/2; steamer yellow, natural, 78 1/2 @ 79.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 46 1/2 @ 47c; standard white, 46 @ 46 1/2; No. 2 white, 45 @ 45 1/2; No. 2, 42 @ 44; sample, 39 @ 41.

Butter.—Solid-packed and other separator creamery, extra, 30 1/2 @ 31c; extra firsts, 29 1/2 @ 30; creamery firsts, 28 @ 29; creamery seconds, 26 @ 27; ladle-packed, extra, 25; do, firsts, 24; do, seconds, 23.

Eggs.—Penna. and nearby firsts, free cases, \$9.20; Penna. and nearby, current receipts, free cases, \$8.40; Penna. and nearby seconds, \$6.60 @ 7.20; Western, extra firsts, \$8.60; do, firsts, \$8.10; do, seconds, \$6 @ 6.90; refrigerator, extra \$8.10; do, firsts, \$7.50 @ 7.80; do, seconds, \$6.60 @ 7.20.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs.—Bulk, \$8.00 @ 8.25; heavy, \$8.10 @ 8.25; packers and butchers, \$8.05 @ 8.35; light, \$7.85 @ 8.25; pigs, \$6.25 @ 7.75.

Cattle.—Southern, steady to weak; prime fed steers, \$8.95 @ 9.35; dressed beef steers, \$7.75 @ 8.75; Southern steers, \$5.50 @ 7.00; cows, \$4.25 @ 7.00; heifers, \$5.00 @ 9.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 @ 7.75; bulls, \$4.50 @ 6.50; calves, \$5.50 @ 9.00.

Sheep.—Lamb, \$6.00 @ 6.75; yearlings, \$5.00 @ 5.50; wethers, \$4.00 @ 4.75; ewes, \$3.40 @ 4.25.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Choice, \$8.50 @ 8.75; prime, \$8.00 @ 8.40.

Sheep steady; prime wethers, \$4.80 @ \$5.00; culls and commons, \$2.00 @ 3.00; lambs, \$5.00 @ 7.15; veal calves, \$11.00 @ 11.50.