

NEW INDOOR FROCKS

ALMOST ANY NUMBER OF GRADES TO SELECT FROM.

While There is a Suggestion of the Bustle, the Majority of Gowns Are of Round Length—Some of the Simplest.

Although the street suit is generally the first fall purchase, the women who dress tastefully and correctly in the house also look for indoor frocks at this time.

There are grades in the new house frocks as in everything else. Some are too magnificent almost to be looked at, as well as a shade too eccentric with their varied loopings or distinct paniers to seem suitable for any but the idle rich. But out of the hurly-burly of suggested bustles—some of the rear loopings of the skirts are more than a mere hint of the old turnure—the pointed trains, exaggerated tight sleeves and inordinately high and tight collars, there are features which all the world may copy to advantage. For example, the majority of the dainty gowns are of round length, and even if some looping of the skirt seems to be needed for the look of style every species of drapery is capable of much simplification.

One New York shop which devotes itself entirely to indoor gowns refuses to entertain the elaborate house styles, showing little costumes of a sort any woman might wear or copy for use in a modest home. Silk and wool fabrics in all of the new whites are made up in one-piece style, the bodice treated to rolling polo collars and cuffs in color or black, and the belt of the same. The sides of the skirts show the panier influence, some of the side breadths being gathered to bulge out, or the garment displaying a definite tunic, parted at the middle front and drawn back in two skimp puffs, ending in a little flattish bunching at the back. Other skirts display the separate tunic with the looping very low at the sides, these falling sometimes over plain skimp skirts of the same silk that trims the collars and cuffs. These demure and yet coquettish frocks suggested the needs of the business woman who wishes to make a nice appearance at the boarding house dinner and be dressed for evening collars.

In the shops—where busy women of medium means must always buy both practical and fine clothes—the simple frock for afternoon and evening wear seems very closely related in style and material to the skimp and dainty things one has seen all summer. With sleeves set in or cut with the bodice kimono fashion, high waist line, plain scant skirt and low collars and roll-back cuffs or flat sleeve bands, these dresses sell in autumn challees, silk trimmed, from \$8 up, and in silk with appropriate deckings



from \$10 up. Here and there one is capable of the most clever changes, the addition of a chiffon peplum jumper or a fancy sash arrangement turning the plain thing at once into something of the utmost elegance.

In unmade materials suitable for simple and smart house frocks there are many bargains, from the very fact that so many summer textures can be used. Silk is always useful for the dressy house frock, as it is correct for both day and evening, whereas the most charming challees seems only correct for day wear.

A woman is sometimes fugitive, irrational, indeterminate, illogical and contradictory. A great deal of forbearance ought to be shown her.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

BLOUSE SLEEVE IS NOVEL

Genuine Comfort and Artistic Appearance Combined in a Recent French Importation.

There is a genuine comfort in the sleeve displayed in one of the recently imported French blouses. It is long, of course, for all Paris is wearing long sleeves with the same éclat with which they adopted the short ones in the winter, and is tight from the elbow to the wrist. It fits comfortably into the armhole under the arm, but the upper portion runs right up over the shoulder to the collar. This affords an excellent opportunity to use a long length of lace, from three to four inches in width. The effect is very much like that of the popular raglan sleeve. The under-sleeve may be of tacked net, chiffon or nylon. The long lines of lace from collar to waist lend the kimono effect without any of the looseness of the kimono sleeve under the arm.

This sleeve is generally buttoned from the wrist to the elbow with tiny lace or silk buttons, for the glove-like snugness of the sleeve demands an opening. The ruffle at the wrist is often extended to the elbow, sometimes on the outer seam, again on the inner. To have a ruffle dainty, however, it must be fresh, and unless this can be accomplished it is advisable to omit it.

MUSLIN DRESS FOR GIRL



This is made in Swiss spotted muslin and has the skirt prettily trimmed with tucks, insertion and a lace edging.

LONG SLEEVE MOST POPULAR

Variety is a Great One. But Most Frocks Are Made With Decidedly Long Ones.

Since evening dresses and little dance frocks are in a class by themselves and presupposes the use of long gloves, their sleeves are less apt to show any decided changes. There is so little of them, in the first place. But fashion has given her flat acent afternoon dresses and suits. Here are some of the changes:

In the majority of dresses the long sleeve prevails. Most of the sleeves are set on the garment about three inches below the shoulder, thus giving a long shoulder line.

Some frocks show the cultrass effect or separate large sleeve over the set-in sleeves that are on the underbodice. Fullness is the keynote. There is given in ruffles at the elbow, in wired puffs on undersleeves, in the general cut of a bishop or leg-o'-mutton type.

Shirring is used on cuffs and on the under-arm seam to dispose of material in full lines.

Frills are shown on the edge of the sleeves and running up the outer seam. They also edge the upper and under lines of the cuffs.

Fullness is given to the sleeves of storm coats and evening wraps by having them cut in one with the garment, dispensing with armholes, yet departing from the kimono type by having decided cuffs and a fitted end at the wrists.

Hats From French Milliners.

Three unusually attractive hats embody many of the smart new ideas for fall. Among the most interesting of these is one from Suzanne, which is of the sailor type. Developed in black velvet, with a band around the crown of golden wheat, which finishes in the center front with red velvet puppies, this flower trim has met with favor and is being worn by the fashionable Parisian. A small Suzanne hat is also shown, developed in black velvet, the feature of which is the soft fall of the brim. A band of white skunk is used around the head band of this hat, which is finished at the side with a small American Beauty bud. A chic black plugh sailor from Madame Dalany has marked distinction. White coques are placed gracefully at each side of the hat.—Millinery Trade Review.

Crepe Draperies.

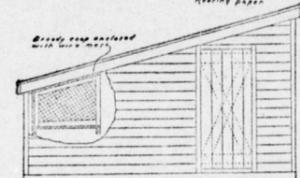
The young daughter's room may be made dainty nowadays at a small cost. Among the new draperies being shown are those of new cotton crepe. The goods can be laundered frequently and need not be ironed; the draperies can always be kept fresh and clean. The crepe is manufactured in lovely designs and in almost any color.



CARE OF THE POULTRY HOUSE

Lice and Mites Cause More Losses Than All Other Things Combined—Spray is Urged.

(By J. S. JEFFREY.) It is quite possible to have the best poultry kept in well-built houses, well fed, and still not get any profit or pleasure from them. In too many cases where a good start has been made the house is neglected and allowed to become filthy and infested with mites. It may be said that fith and mites generally go together, for while a house that is kept fairly clean



Side Elevation of Poultry House.

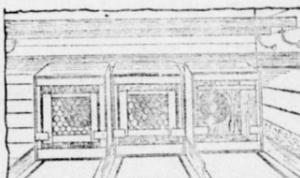
may be infested with mites, it is very seldom that a dirty house will be found to be free from these pests.

Lice and mites cause more losses among poultry than all other things combined.

Poultry houses should be so arranged inside that the poultryman can keep down the mites without an undue expenditure of time and energy. Mites live in a house and must be killed there. Dusting the hens will never get rid of them.

The best means of getting rid of mites in the houses is to spray thoroughly with kerosene emulsion. This should be done twice with an interval of from five to seven days between the sprayings.

The emulsion is made as follows: Cut up one pound of soap and dissolve it in hot water; while the water is hot, stir in two gallons of kerosene and continue stirring for fifteen to twenty minutes. It is important to have the kerosene, soap and water well mixed, especially if it is not to be used at once. To this mixture add seventeen gallons of water. This



Two-Compartment Trap Nests, Showing "Stop Louse" Roost Hangers Above.

makes a 10 per cent. emulsion. Some recommend 15 per cent., but we have found 10 per cent. efficient in killing the mites.

Kerosene used on the roost once a week in hot weather will help to keep down both mites and lice. If put on a short time before the hens go to roost, some of it will get on the feathers and will kill and drive away lice. Care must be taken not to get too much on the fowls, or it will blister them and this will stop the hens from laying just as much as the lice will.

KEEP TAB ON AGE OF FOWLS

Enables Poultryman to Cull Out Hens That are Unprofitable—One Method Favored.

It is more guess work to tell the age of a hen after she has passed the pullet stage. To the good poultryman it is important that the exact age of every fowl on his premises be known. Hens that are past the age for profit should be culled out and their places taken by the younger stock. Legbands with numbers may be used when the pullets arrive at maturity, and, if records are kept, the identity of each fowl is easily established. A less elaborate method, and one which no poultrykeeper can afford not to follow, is to punch a hole in one of the four webs of the feet, each web representing a certain year. Special punches for this purpose may be purchased from any poultry supply house, but a small sized leather belt punch can be used to good advantage. The hole is punched very easily when the newly hatched chick is first taken from the nest or incubator. All of one season's chicks may be marked on the same web, although if special hatchings are to be kept separately as high as fifteen combinations can be used. If properly done the hole or traces of the scar will always remain and the identity of the fowl cannot be lost.

Size of Poultry House.

As to the proportionate size of the house to the number of fowls kept, only he who remembers that "there is more profit in a house half full than in a house twice full," is safe from blundering at this point. The most level-headed practical poultrymen insist upon ten square feet per fowl. Contrast this with the room afforded 100 fowls in a 12x50 house, less than 1-3 feet of space to each (which is a common sight) and judge as to the chances for eggs in the latter case and take warning.

Culture. Culture may be divided into three classes: Musical, literary and artistic.

Musical culture is made up of motifs, money and half-nakedness. In its most virulent form it is seen at grand opera.

Literary culture consists of equal parts of rhapsody, hysterics, toadyism and simple mania. It is incurable in extreme cases. In the case of young women, a sudden marriage sometimes works wonders.

Artistic culture is divided into realistic, impressionistic and mystic. In the realistic we see things as we think they are; in the impressionistic, as we hope they never will be; in the mystic, we look mysterious and frankly admit that it would be no earthly use to impart to common minds our own superior opinions.—Lippincott's.

Deserted! One member of the motor car party was very tired. He did not alight at the last two or three controls and presently was dead to the world. When he woke up he found himself on the back seat alone and with a red lamp glaring at him fiercely. "Fine thing," he was heard to say. "Left alone on a railroad track and with an engine almost on top of me." The lamp indicated a boulevard arm and the others of the party were putting on a new tire.

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopworn.

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Sacks each 6c with privilege of returning without expense to me.		
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\$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof \$4.80

Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but to introduce to you a sample pair for \$4.80 (with only \$1.50 down) NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES. NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is heavy and has a riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. First class from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we're making. **DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires until you have seen our new and wonderful offers which describes and quotes all makes and prices.

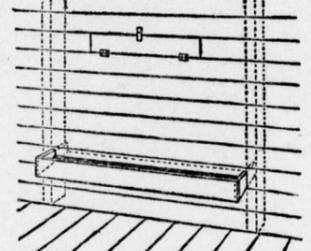
J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.



HANDY CHICKEN FEED TROUGH

Where One Thinks Hopper Best to Keep Before Fowls All Time Good Plan is Given.

One of the greatest needs in a hen house is a dry, clean trough for feeding shell, grit, bran or the dry ration. The man who has a celled house can try my method and I'll guarantee he will like it, writes Mrs. M. L. Dean in the Northwest Farmstead. Cut



Trough for Chickens.

through the ceiling board between the studding and take out the board. Put two small hinges on it, replace, and fix a button to hold it in place. Next cut a slit about two inches wide and nearly to the studding on both sides, about a foot above the floor. Insert a trough running back, and slanting to the outside clapboards. Allow the front edge of the trough to come a little above the opening in the wall so the feed will not overrun. With a coal scuttle the trough may be easily filled, and the hens cannot waste, or get on top of the trough and foul it.

I have three in my house for grit, shell and bran, during the winter. Where one feeds grains and thinks it best to keep a hopper before the fowls all the time, this plan will be liked, as it takes up no room whatever. If one's house is not celled the boxes may be put on the outside of the troughs running through. The tops of the boxes should slant so the rain will run off. These, of course, will have to be filled from the outside. With this plan the feed drops down as fast as the hens remove it from the troughs.

QUALITY

When people realize that it is not the quantity for the money, so much as the quality that counts, then they will patronize the store which does business in good pure goods. Cut prices often mean cut qualities. Our prices are as to a good goods will allow. Our goods are not of the cheap market variety. When our prices do not forget to compare qualities. If you find the prices lower than ours, he you will find the qualities inferior—generally "big in use" job lots. Ask us to show you why our goods are superior.

Buschhausen's.



A HOT ONE

First Rabbit—I haven't seen your brother for several days. I'm afraid that goat ate him up.

Second Rabbit—Why do you think so?

First Rabbit—I heard one of those hunters say he found a hair in the butter this morning.

HIS FEE



The Man—Say, don't you know that gas comes from that stove you sold me?

The Dealer—Well, you didn't expect electric lights, did you?

NOT EXACTLY



First Lawyer—Don't you think it will be useless to try to break old Gotrox's will?

Second Lawyer—No. It'll pay me all right.

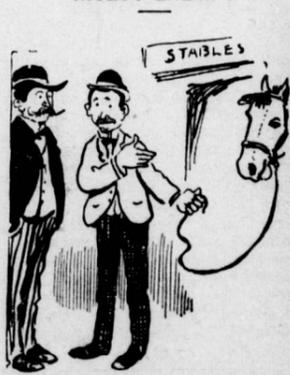
INSECT EXEMPT



First Preacher—Do they fight much in your church choir?

Second Preacher—No; they usually wait until they get outside.

STABLES



Smith—That horse nearly kicked the liver out of me, and yet, when you sold him to me, you said he wouldn't harm a flea.

Horse Dealer—Well, you ain't no flea, are you?