



TO DRESS BECOMINGLY.

The woman with a longing to be thought picturesque and with an eye for color has a hard time in these days steering her way through the many pitfalls that surround her, and it in truth requires an immense amount of concentration of purpose not to be led astray by the picturesque fashions that in the illustrations look so much more attractive than they do on the individual. One rule should always be followed, that no style should be chosen that is markedly unbecoming. It is far better to dress according to the style of last year, provided that style was becoming, than to run the risk of being made a perfect fright by following too closely the exaggerated fashions of this summer.—Harper's Bazaar.

COLONIAL KNOCKER THE FAD.

It is now considered the proper thing, among other colonial revivals, to have a knocker placed on every bed chamber in the house.

The knocker fad, started by the antique dealers, was taken up by the rich classes several years ago, who introduced brass knockers of colonial pattern upon their gates and doors.

Houses of the ante-revolutionary days are the more picturesque by reason of their quaint escutcheons, door knobs and knockers, but they are closely rivaled by the modern house of colonial architecture, fitted with real antique fixtures. The latest phase of the fad is a knocker for each bedroom. The maid who awakens your guest in the morning does so, not by tapping or calling, but by giving two or three gentle raps with the knocker. The idea is rather a clever one.—Indianapolis News.

BEAUTY'S GREATEST ORNAMENT

Beauty's greatest ornament is the hair at the back of the neck, if the pretty woman only understands how to utilize the locks. Very few artists are bold enough or daring enough to paint the female neck bare of curls, and there is hardly a famous ideal head in the picture galleries with the ears exposed.

No matter how pretty and pink the tips of the feminine ears may be, the artistic eye loves to clothe them in soft ringlets, and no matter how graceful or swanlike may be the back of the neck it is much more artistic to dress it in small curls.

If the hair does not grow prettily at the back of the neck try to train the locks down so that they will curl. If this cannot be done, then use a few artificial curls. Maybe the hair grows so wickedly at the back of the neck that the artificial curls cannot be used with good results, and in this case there is nothing to do but to dress the hair low. The woman who wants to please will surely not neglect to make a study of her hair dressing.—New Haven Register.

PRETTY HOME MADE NECKLACE

The woman who wants a collar, and who cannot obtain either a diamond one or a collar of pearls, can take heart, for there is an exceedingly pretty makeshift for her. She can wear a band of velvet around her throat, and upon this band of velvet she can wear strings of yellow stones—beads, really they might be called—except that they are of irregular size and shape, and so look very much richer than strings of beads commonly look.

The making of these necklaces is a fine art. It requires strings and strings of fine elastic, of just the length to encircle the throat. And, after these are strung with their burden of odd stones, the whole must be mounted upon a clasp which is set at the back of the neck.

These semi-precious necklaces sell for big prices in the store, but the woman of taste can gather her store and stock of beads and make them for herself.

The key to the whole is the preservation of color. There should be more yellow than anything else, and the faint yellow tinge should prevail throughout the whole.

WHAT TACT MEANS.

The secret of that marvelous influence certain persons possess over both men and women is usually to be found in their tact. And tact means thoughtfulness; not an appearance of it, but a real interest, a quick sympathy expressed in the grace of word and deed.

We are all influenced by that charm; so deeply influenced that it might be wise to consider its equal power upon others. For, although it has its root in unselfishness and can only grow with painstaking care, it may be a matter of cultivation. Those who proclaim, "I haven't a particle of tact," simply acknowledge that they are self-absorbed. It need not develop into fussiness, which is tiresome; it should avoid inquisitiveness while it shows regard. It should not manifest itself in open flattery, though merited praise should be generously given. In speech tact avoids argument, contention, contradiction, unless truth itself is at stake, and then it may be gently uttered. Neither does it ruthlessly shatter ideals or dispel illusions. It represses egotism, feeble joking or silly irrelevancy, the flippant, the profane, the coarse, the cynical and the sneer.

It does not parade—while far from facing—it's owner's personality; it never teases, nor "quizzes," as the English say, nor to go from speech to act, does it ever perpetrate a practical joke. That involves consideration, and yet more than that. It means neither soaring above nor sinking below the situation. It has a show of ease, hiding fatigue, neglect or watchfulness. In short, a coarse-grained person is hard to teach some of its ways, as the high-strung find it as difficult to display yet other qualities.—Harper's Bazaar.

SLAVE OF THE DRESSMAKERS.

What mockery to prize of the equality of the sexes, says a writer in the Atlantic, when one sex possesses the freedom of uniform, and the other is the slave of ever-varying costume!

Think of the great portion of a lifetime we women are condemned to spend merely on keeping ourselves in style?

Talk of our playing with scholarship or politics when we are all our days panting disheveled after scampering Dame Fashion, who, all our break-minded lives, is just a little ahead!

Yet dress-reform is the first article in our creed of antipathies, and I, for one, am last of ladies to declare myself a heretic. I am not ungrateful for the gift of sex and species.

Suppose I were a fowl of the air—what condemnation of hidden gray, and soul unexpressed either by vocal or personality of plumage! Among things furred or feathered it is the male who dresses and the lady who wears uniform; that it is otherwise with human beings is due, I suppose, to some freakish bit of chivalry, the ringmaster who puts the entire menagerie through their tricks.

No, I would not be a fowl; let me not repine; let me at this busines of dressing, pluckily.

THE JAPANESE GEISHA GIRL

Mistaken conclusions regarding the Japanese Geisha are very often drawn by people who do not know. She is not necessarily a person of corrupted morals, but simply a woman educated from childhood.

The study of personal magnetism is hers through life, and although she is invariably a daughter of the lower class, with ugly fingers and homely hands, she could be classed above many modern women who have also made personality a study.

The Geisha is extremely clever. Her dancing is one of the things in which she excels. Although our own women have tried to imitate her graceful movements and the fascinating rhythm of the body, it seems to be left entirely to the little dashing Maiko to do it as it should be done. Her position in the beautiful land is one of importance and she graduates from her positions very much as our own little ones do from the schools.

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Her cultivated tongue is the most important of all her accomplishments and a really famous Geisha has been known to keep nobles and even emperors in constant attendance upon her by her ready fire-and-take conversation. After her time for beauty has passed, she has greater opportunity for becoming even more famous, and many of the little Geishas who, after removing their sumptuous garments for the less attractive ones of blue and gray, have married into the best society and have even been known to mount the throne itself. In this country the actress is very much like the Geisha, and the reputation of the Geisha is viewed more or less the same as the actress.—New Haven Register.

FASHION NOTES.

Sandalwood fans are in favor again, have two bodies for the black taffeta gown.

Color will play a prominent part the coming season.

Bolero jackets of lace and embroidery have a firm hold.

Fashion arbiters agree that the 1830 modes have had their day.

Skirts will be of two lengths, the instead of the "all around."

Lemons, apples, pears and peaches adorn some of the fall hats.

There are bags of that bright new orange which appears so startling in belts.

Myrtle as the darker shade, and lizard as the lighter one, are the two small shades of green.

To be correct a taffeta silk lining must be of a medium or light shade, preferably the latter, of the gown's color.

The new coats for the fashionable walking costume will be of the Directoire, Louis XIV. and Louis XV. types.

Rare bits of embroidery, frequently showing the art nouveau touch of gold, will adorn lapels, revers, collars and cuffs.

Foulards and poplins will be the swagger stuffs for the more elaborate early autumn gowns and later for dinner and reception costumes.

Long, wide vests of cloth, velvet or suede, adorned with buttons of the most beautiful description, will form a part of most fancy coats.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "THE VALUE OF OBEDIENCE."

Preached by the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Way to Power Shown by Convincing Arguments—Christ Our Great Pattern.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In the Classroom Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning, the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, preached his text, "The Value of Obedience." The text was from Philippians, ii:8, 9: "He humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name.

From this passage we learn that, through obedience, our Lord Jesus Christ attained His surpassing glory. He won His exaltation not by exploiting His own will, but by submitting to the will of God.

On this point He is representative of human nature. He is the great pattern in this respect. He was an obedient Son. It was His meat and drink. He said, to do His Father's will. But He is more than our pattern. He is our Saviour, and as such enables us to reproduce the pattern. He presents an ideal and also the dynamic for its realization. This is why there is a place for us in every heart. This is why we all need Him. If we live in fellowship with Christ, trusting Him in utter faith, the law of God instead of being something hostile to our spirit is our very life, and we come to be able to say with Him, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God."

The Religion That Makes One Faithful.

The railway superintendent came down to his office on Monday morning, sat down at his desk and began to open his mail. The first letter was from the wife of a discharged conductor, which said:

"Take this message to write while my husband is at church. He has been going regularly the last three Sundays. He has been to see the minister, and the minister gave him good advice and drew up a pledge, and he signed it, and every morning and night he asks God to help him to keep his promise. We have only seven dollars in the house. I am doing my own work, though I am not strong enough to do it. The baby is sick, and I do not know how we are to live when the little money we now have is gone. For God's sake, pity us, and am sure he will never drink another drop."

The superintendent read the letter and handed it across the desk to a friend who had entered. "Read that," said he, "and tell me what to do."

"What has been his record?" asked the friend.

"This is the third time he has been found drunk on duty. Each time I warned him, and the second time I suspended him. This time I discharged him for good. I can't place human lives in the care of a man who can't be trusted. If I take him back, it won't be three weeks before he is drinking again, and the sly, and within three years he will wreck a train, as he did with the sun rises to-morrow."

"Have you another place where you could use him, some place involving less responsibility?"

"No, he is physically unable to do hard work, and there is no other kind at which I can put a man of this sort. I don't dare set him even w. taking a crossing. In fact, there is no position on a railroad for a man who can't be trusted to do his duty."

Later in the day the conductor himself came in. The superintendent received him kindly, but with no encouragement in his manner.

"I know you would come," he said, "and I must be frank and say that I should have thought more of you had you stayed at home and helped your wife with the housework, instead of going to church so that she could write me about it."

"But," said the conductor, "she wanted me to go, and I did not know about the letter until she told me afterward, and really, I am sure I shall never fall again. I have asked God to help me. Trust me once more and have pity for my family."

The superintendent shook his head sadly. "You want me to pity your family, I suppose, and you never thought about asking God to help you, except to help you out of a scrape. You have got your religion too late so far as this office is concerned. It will help you to forgive yourself for your sins, and I hope will make a better man of you, but it is too late for a job of running a train. That kind of religion is useless, and this kind of religion isn't the kind that helps a man to get a job back; it is the kind that makes him keep it. I believe in religion, and wish every man in the company's employ was a religious man; but the kind of religion this company needs is the kind that makes men faithful to their employer."

The discharged man went out and the superintendent stood relaxed. "I am sorry for that wife and the sick baby," he said, "but I can't trust human lives to a man who gets his religion so late."

The true faith is the faith which makes faithful. It is never too late to look to God for forgiveness, but penitence sometimes comes too late to restore a lost opportunity.—Youth's Companion.

Nor is this state of things different in heaven. There it is said "His servants shall serve Him." There the law of God is perfectly fulfilled. There the heavenly host sing forever, according to Dante's dream,

"In His will is our delight."

So forever and forever obedience remains the law of life.

William Tyndale, who translated the Bible into English, wrote a book entitled "The Obedience of a Christian Man." The gist of it is this: That man by leaving the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and also the way in which a saved man ought to live. Few books have had a wider influence. One martyr at least is known to have gone to the stake carrying a copy of it in his hand. For it appealed to the conscience of man, it showed Christian belief in salvation, and salvation, as well as releasing from worldly obligations, is an endowment of power to perform it. Instead of abolishing the law Christ fulfills it, and if there is any one in the world who ought to be the shining example of obedience to the will of God, it is Christ the Christian man.

Christ Himself is our great pattern in this respect. He was an obedient Son. It was His meat and drink. He said, to do His Father's will. But He is more than our pattern. He is our Saviour, and as such enables us to reproduce the pattern. He presents an ideal and also the dynamic for its realization. This is why there is a place for us in every heart. This is why we all need Him. If we live in fellowship with Christ, trusting Him in utter faith, the law of God instead of being something hostile to our spirit is our very life, and we come to be able to say with Him, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God."

Two Men Meet Horrible Death from a Blasted Blast in a Colliery.

KEystone State Cullings | FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BLOWN TO PIECES.

News From Leading Iron and Steel Firms Help to Restore Confidence.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Progress is slow but sure in the leading branches of manufacture, contracts being more readily placed for distant delivery, while the percentage of idle machinery steadily decreases. Satisfactory news from leading iron and steel centers tends to strengthen confidence elsewhere, as the consumption of iron has been found a good barometer of business conditions. Jobbing and wholesale trade in fall and winter wearing apparel expands gradually, and such spring lines as are opened meet with fairly satisfactory reception, considering the recent indisposition to provide for future requirements. At many points the return of warm weather checked the revival of retail trade in heavy goods, but as that movement had begun much earlier than usual the net result thus far is better than last year.

Building operations have expanded, at some cities establishing a noteworthy record for the month of September, and the permits recently issued promise well for the future. Labor is fairly well employed, according to the latest official trades union reports, although the Fall River struggle has lasted longer than expected. Latest returns of foreign commerce compare very favorably with the corresponding time last year, and railway earnings in the first week of October were 6.9 per cent. larger than in 1903. All divisions of the iron and steel industry are making progress, tardy orders coming forward in greater number, and, while few large contracts are recorded, the aggregate tonnage is encouraging. More office buildings and bridges are contemplated for Western cities, while the railways seek cars and other equipment with more interest than at any recent date. A big demand for agricultural implements is confidently anticipated.

Exports of steel rails promises to be large and much foreign business is being negotiated. Little recovery has occurred as yet in the domestic demand for cotton goods, but prices are firmly maintained. Recent large purchases of hides established prices in a firm position, but are followed by less activity.

Failures this week were 208 in the United States, against 208 last year, and in Canada, 24, compared with 23 a year ago.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	\$1.05	1.08
Rye—No. 2.....	.88	.89
Corn—No. 3 yellow, ear.....	.66	.67
Maize—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	.61	.62
Oats—No. 2 white.....	.59	.60
Oats—No. 3 white.....	.34	.35
Flour—White patent.....	.61	.63
Flour—Straight winters.....	.56	.55
Flour—Imitation.....	.12	.13
Cider—White mid.....	.44	.45
Brown middlings.....	.21	.20
Bran, bulk.....	.00	.00
Straw—Wheat.....	.70	.70
Oat.....	.70	.70

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eighn creamery.....	.22	.23

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