

# Interesting



## The Popular Tailor Gown.

As has been said many times, some of the more fashionable tailors are kept busy all the year round by their clientele of fashionable customers in making regular tailor-made costumes of cheviot and tweed, made always on the regulation model of plain skirt and coat, the latter medium in length, the skirt always short. No trimming is used on these costumes, and they are always smart. The fashions in the coats vary from the medium-length fitted coat to the Norfolk or Erion jacket. At the moment the Norfolk jacket is the favorite model. For morning wear these are always in demand and are always safe investments.—From the Special Autumn Number of Harper's Bazaar.

## Dress of Chinese Girl Students.

Chinese girl students are no longer to be allowed to dress as they please. So the Board of Education has decreed. Such an announcement suggests an opening in China for a rational dress league. Little "hills" accustomed to loose "pajamas," long jacket and wabbling shoes are now, by order of that august body, the Board of Education, to don a "physical exercise" costume, after which they will appear in the classroom in suitable attire for ordinary school wear. The new rule may raise a smile, but along with the anti-foot binding crusade, which now receives official support, it points to the dawn of a new era for the benighted women of Cathay.

## Tall Queens.

Kings have a mysterious tendency to get married to wives taller than themselves. Cassell's Saturday Journal assures us that "there is hardly a king in Christendom whose consort does not overtop him by a head." King Edward is quite six inches shorter than Queen Alexandra. The Czar is overtopped a full head by his consort, Kaiser Wilhelm is of the medium height, but his Empress is much taller and that, they say, the reason why the proud Kaiser will never consent to be photographed beside his wife unless she sits while he stands. The King of Italy, short and thick-set, hardly comes up to the shoulder of the tall, athletic Queen Helena. The King of Portugal, though stouter, is less tall than his Queen. Even the Prince of Wales is shorter a good four inches than the Princess. The young King of Spain is much shorter than his new bride. The Queen of Denmark towers above her royal spouse, and is one of the tallest Queens in Europe.—London News.

## Boxing the Ears.

A reprehensible practice not unknown to cross and worried mothers is the ready punishment of boxing children's ears, all ignorant of the danger of such a habit. There are several obvious things fraught with danger to the ear, such as picking with a pin, but people don't think—not having the matter explained—why a blow on the side of the head is such a bad thing. The reason why children's ears should not be boxed is that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane especially adapted so that it is influenced by every impulse of air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one is designed to overstretch or break the membrane he could scarcely devise a more efficient means than bringing the hand suddenly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. Many children are made deaf in this way.—Woman's Life.

## Autumn Hats.

From present indications it would seem as though the hats for the autumn were to be generally becoming. There are some most eccentric shapes to be noted, but these are in the minority, and the others are very charming—simple, soft lines, trimming gracefully disposed and apparently some idea of having the hat suited to the individual wearer. Both colored and black hats are to be in style to match costumes are still the rule; the all-black hat, that most useful headgear, is to be omnipresent, in both small and large shapes. Rough and smooth felt and beaver hats will be in fashion, but velvet hats for all more formal occasions will undoubtedly be in great demand. The beaver cloth of soft texture, such as lends itself readily to the soft draped toques and turbans, and is to be had in all shades, is to be extremely smart, and most popular trimmed with velvet or silk, flowers or feathers. Ostrich tips and cock's plumes are the only feathers permitted. The wearing of aigrettes, always so effective, is considered such an act of barbarism that few women are willing

to acknowledge themselves so hard-hearted as to do it, and consequently the fashion is most unpopular.—From the Special Autumn Fashion Number of Harper's Bazaar.

## The Dominant American Woman.

In America a spirit that may be called cosmopolitan, in contrast with that which exhausts itself within the four walls of home, animates the well-nourished, successful class. House-keeping must become a matter of wards and predicts if it is to satisfy the craving for motion. The dominant woman is athletic, and seeks prestige in following sports like automobile driving, golf, riding and walking; often she indulges in the half-sentimental pleasures of handicrafts that belong to medieval Italy or aboriginal Mexico and the practice of a mild aesthetic that relieves idle muscles. These women are highly co-ordinated, with a developed sense of beauty and an ability to perform fine and varied but not heavy tasks. Industry, with today's nude surroundings opens no avenue to the exercise of their delicate and nervous powers; nor could the factory process reawaken their powerful motives or redirect their primitive zest of life, now obscured by the sudden phenomena of leisure. Their new vehicles for ancient energies will be found in philanthropy, politics, municipal government, child saving—in that social work for the furtherance of which these women are so rapidly multiplying associations and clubs.—Professor Patten in the Independent.

## The Toilet Pumice Stone.

A toilet specialist says, regarding the removal of superfluous hair: "I do not hesitate to say that no depilatory is known that will remove superfluous hair, never to return, short of burning the skin deeply, and then there is an indelible scar. The pastes that are sometimes recommended for the removal of the troublesome down are more or less dangerous, because they must be used hot, generally, and in pulling off the hair, the skin frequently comes with it. And yet, strong enough to take off hair will hurt the skin beyond doubt. The needle, to which so many resort, may, or it may not, remove the hair; it is always a painful and extremely expensive process. "The little mineral stone referred to as a toilet pumice is so easily used; costs almost nothing; can not possibly hurt the skin in any way, and has been found efficacious by so many that I wonder why the majority of women will not take the trouble to use it. "Pumice powder" is not the thing. The pumice should be in a lump, not too large, not, in the least, coarse, not easily scratched, and very easily applied. Some are very much coarser than others, and these may be used to remove callouses from the hands and feet. A suitable stone can be had of any first class druggist for five cents, to one dollar, according to the mounting. The piece of stone should not cost more than ten cents."

## Fashion Notes.

Most of the coats have three-quarter sleeves. Many skirts are plaited in groups, the plaits being stitched that will follow the hips. Long sleeves characterize Peter Pan waists for fall which are made in flannel, silk and serge. No house gowns of any kind as yet have long sleeves, but many of them have three-quarter sleeves. A gun metal buckle is the only deviation from pure white that one girl will accept upon her morning costumes. Soutache braids are used to trim children's frocks, too, but they are applied less elaborately than on the frocks and gowns of elder people. Among the brooches there are numerous button shapes. A new one is of mother-of-pearl rimmed with gold and centered by a single turquoise. Some of the automobile rubber coats for protection in sudden storms have a most attractive sheen, and well deserve their name "satin rubber." Velvet collars and cuffs, buttons, and stitched strappings, with an occasional buckle, are the principal decorations used in separate tailored coats. Wreath brooches of tiny gems or tinted enamel are dainty. For fastening laces there are the little flower basket brooches set with the finest stones. Some fluffy bow, large artificial flower or striking ornament usually finishes the corsage of dressy Princess gowns. One French model has a row of roses in softly-tinted ribbon all around a wide berth. That is a charming princess gown on which the fullness about the waist, instead of being put out in the shaping of the garment, is gathered into little plaits by several horizontal rows of shirring.

# THE PULPIT

A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: Personal Experience.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme, "Personal Experience," the Rev. W. Henderson, pastor, and Rev. J. W. Long, pastor, took as his text Jno. 4:22: "Now we believe, not because of thy saying; for we have heard Him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world." He said: "The final proof of the value of the Gospel to the individual lies in personal experience. The one test which, above all others, warrants a man to hail Jesus or to deny Him, is that of real knowledge directly acquired. No man is fit to flaunt Christianity as a farce who has not first observed the rules incidental to the living of the Christ life. He is the best advocate of the beauties of the Christian economy who has been loyal to his Lord's commands."

The consensus of Christians is the result of a common experience. We, as citizens of the kingdom of God, hold fast and together certain formulas of faith because we have, each for himself, as individuals, found valuable for us those working principles which we realize as a personal universal represents, in its fundamental dogmas, the opinions of myriads of men who have, through the process of individual experience, reached a common ground of belief. The church catholic is divided upon secondary tenets according to the varieties of secondary Christian religious experience among men who assert allegiance to the central truths. In the broad sense, all of us who believe in the Christ, are Christians because we each recognize as a personal experience the truths which Christianity asserts to be fundamental. I am a Presbyterian and you are a Methodist, not because our views are different at the vitals, but because our secondary experiences are unlike. The Christian Church is an aggregation of men who see Jesus with the same eye and who find in Him and in His power in their lives bonds which link them fast. And any sect or denomination of Christians is but the congregation of some of the followers of Christ around a secondary tenet that is alive with their own peculiar doctrine, the result of an individual experience. At the bottom of it all the moving principle is personal experience. No man is a good Christian who has not had contact with Christ. No man can appreciate the genius of Presbyterianism save he who has had the experience common to all who hold the creed. It is a wise thing for a man who honestly differs from his fellow men, it is a sensible thing for a Christian who earnestly and reasonably disagrees with his fellow followers of Christ; to examine his conclusion—that is to say, his creed, his dogma, his prophet, as you will—and determine whether or not they mirror correctly his personal experience. But merely because a man finds himself at variance with the world of men about him is no sign that he has misinterpreted his experiences or is wrong. The prophets were not founded not because they were wrong, but because they framed from the facts at hand conclusions that the Hebrews did not care to admit as tenable. Galileo got into trouble because he insisted that his theory was right, and his theory was right, but because they framed from the facts at hand conclusions that the Hebrews did not care to admit as tenable. Luther would never have nailed the ninety-five theses to the door of the church at Wittenberg had he not been true to the truth as he saw it. And these men were, as you will find, men to-day, dead wrong in their lives as measured by the standards of the past.

The results attained in all departments of knowledge are the outcome of the personal experience of individuals. A scientific law may be the declaration of a prophet, but it is proven out of the records of his personal experience, unaided and unverified by the experience of any other man—not infrequently at first it is. But this much is sure: that any law that is based on the experiences of individual men who have perceived and been influenced by similar phenomena in their separate lives. All the knowledge that we have in all the laws that we accept at second hand are at bottom based upon the research and personal investigation and experience of some single man or some set of men. To say that we accept many truths at second hand in no way injures our argument. All that we receive upon the assertions of other men is so taken because we have faith in the validity of their conclusions as being the direct result of their personal experiences. Repetition is never so inspiring or convincing as is the dictum of the first source. And the only value that re-statement has is gained from the personal knowledge out of which it springs. By virtue of the multiplicity of the demands on our time we have to rest much of our belief upon the depositions of other men; but, in the providence of God, we may prove accepted truth if we will in the investigation and the delineation of our own personal experiences.

No man, however, is entitled to affirm or to deny the value of a declaration of truth unless he has either met to the full the requirements of each condition or accepted the opinion of some original investigator who has fulfilled all incidental demands. How silly it would be for a man, untrained and unversed in the sciences, to set up his opinion, without deep and searching investigation, against the declarations of a Darwin, a Tyndall or a Wallace. And on the other hand how unmanly it would be for a convinced student who has, after arduous and painstaking effort, reached conclusions at variance with all the theory of all his masters before him, to flinch to state and to

stand by the truth revealed to him by God.

If, in the realm of science, experience shall be held to be the test of value of opinion, how much more necessary will it not be in the sphere of the religious life. It is easy for the scoffer to mock at the joys and the comforts of the Christian life. There is no difficulty for the man who really wants to find men who, after half-hearted service and misinterpreted, misunderstood experiences, pronounce the life within Jesus a fraud. But is the cry of the maligner of Christianity legitimate and well based? Has any man a right to disparage a system of living of which he has no experimental knowledge or of which his sole information is unscientific or fraudulent? Which shall be mightier, the testimony of the soul which having fulfilled the conditions is satisfied and sure, or the tale of woe of the charlatan who never met the measure?

But if it is needful to be rich with experience to deny the grace of the God blessed life, it is still more necessary to be saturated with a deep, Christly, spiritual, personal experience in order to convince others of its value and to enjoy what Beecher called "its privileges and prerogatives." The holy men of Israel knew the beauty of Jehovah and the glory of a life near to Him because they enjoyed and practiced experimental communion with Him. Jesus proclaimed the majesty of the Father and the loveliness of a God-inspired career because He dwelt within the presence of His King. Paul paints the manifold blessings of the Christian life because he was a thoroughgoing Christian man. The Samaritan woman received Jesus as the prophet for whom her heart longed because she had seen Him face to face. And her brethren from the city believed on Christ since she repeated to them her own short graphic story concerning the truth she had both heard and seen. There we have it, faith founded on fact and on fact repeated—that is to say, upon personal experience.

All preaching and all testimony which strikes home to the heart is the story of the personal experience. The first principle of a reaching talk is, to sum it up in a sentence, tell only the facts of life. And in the telling of the Gospel story and in the application of the truth to the demands and the problems of to-day, this element of dead certainty is of such immense importance, who shall deny its insistent necessity in order to the enjoyment and appropriation of the Gospel blessings by the individual.

The Christ life must be a live, first-hand, personal experience or it is useless. You may take your food prepared or pre-digested as you will. You may take your knowledge of dogmatic disciplines by rote. But no man can know Christ or enjoy a rich and enriching spiritual communion within Him who does not live his life within Jesus for himself. "Now we believe, not because of thy saying; for we have heard Him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world," said the men of Sychar. And this is, as in the nature of the case it must be, the testimony of every man who will enter or who has entered into the enjoyment of the "privileges and prerogatives" of the Christian life. No other method of entrance is so satisfactory. No other testimony from the citizens of the eternal kingdom is so influential and convincing. No other knowledge is so certifying to the intellect. No other evidence is so soul inspiring. No other out vision of the Christ no man may witness worthily for Him. Blessed with a personal experience we may lead the multitudes to God.

A Christian who is devoid of a personal experience with the presence and the personality of Jesus Christ is a paradox. Strictly speaking there is no such thing as a Christian life apart from the immediate influence of the Lord Jesus. We might as well call a man a Christian and without the pale of the kingdom of God, as we have it in the economy of Jesus, as to call him a "nominal Christian." We speak of nations as nominally Christian because we do not wish to be unkind in our terminology. In reality a nation that is nominally Christian is usually a nation that bears no more resemblance to Christ, His plans, His teachings, His character, than is expressed by the fact that for convenience's sake and for purposes of international differentiation, we so denominate it.

The man who hopes to win men with a message that is other than that of a personal and direct inspiration from God Almighty is an anachronism. It may have been possible at some time in the dark ages of history to win men to Christ by hearsay testimony, but it cannot be done to-day. The world wants the message of the eye witness, the report of the man who has heard the truth with his own ears. Humanity desires the testimony of the scientific investigator, the man who has tested the truth and has found it real. "Now we believe—because—we know." This is the gist of the text and the outstanding truth of that joyous Samaritan day. This is the test of faith. A vote of confidence to the Christians who can say it. Joy unspeakable to the sinner man who finds therein salvation for his soul.

## Everyday Religion.

"I have so fixed the habit in my own mind," said Stonewall Jackson, "that I never raise a glass of water to my lips without asking God's blessing. I never seal a letter without putting a word of prayer under the seal. I never take a letter from the post without a brief sending of my thoughts Heavenward. I never change my masses in the section room without a minute's petition for the cadets who go out and these who come in."

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

In the long run men hit only what they aim at.—Thoreau.

He who allows oppression shares the crime.—Erasmus Darwin.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.—C. H. Spurgeon.

In every piece of honest work, however irksome, laborious and commonplace, we are fellow workers with God.—F. B. Meyer.

Great thoughts go best with common duties. Whatever therefore may be your office regard it as a fragment in an immeasurable ministry of love.—Brook Foss Westcott.

Remember, it is looking downward that makes one dizzy. Look up, and your brain clears, your heart grows calm and strength comes to you for every task and every emergency.

Hardness is a want of minute attention to the feelings of others. It does not proceed from malignity or carelessness of inflicting pain, but from a want of delicate perception of those little things by which pleasure is conferred or pain excited.—Sydney Smith.

The sublime of Nature does not equal the sublime of Thought. A good man is a truer image of spiritual things than the loveliest landscape; and the faithfulness of conscience, the inviolable law in the soul, is more worthy to picture the moral constancy of God than the orderly revolutions of the heavens.

He will certainly fall who hopes to know men deeply and only to get happiness, never to get anxiety, distress, disappointment, out of knowing them; and he has mistaken the first idea of human companionship who seeks companionships, friendships and contracts with mankind directly and simply for the pleasure they will give him.—Phillips Brooks.

To win and hold a friend we are compelled to keep ourselves at his ideal point, and in turn our love makes on him the same appeal. Each insists on his right in the other to an ideal. All around the circle of our best beloved it is this idealizing that gives to love its beauty and its pain and its mighty leverage on character.—W. C. Gannett.

## OLD-TIME VIRGINIA BREAKFAST.

### How Madison Dispensed Hospitality on His Plantation.

The long dining-table (at Montpelier) was spread, and besides tea and coffee we had a variety of warm cakes, bread, cold meats and pastry. At table I, Margaret Bayard Smith, was introduced to William Madison, brother to the President, and his wife, and three or four other ladies and gentlemen, all near relatives, all plain country people, but frank, kind, warm-hearted Virginians.

"At this house I realized being in Virginia. Mr. Madison, plain, friendly, communicative and unceremonious as any Virginia planter could be; Mrs. Madison, uniting to all the elegance and polish of fashion the unadorned simplicity, frankness, warmth and friendliness of her native character and native State. Their mode of living, too, if it had more elegance than is found among the planters, was characterized by that abundance, that hospitality and that freedom we are taught to look for on a Virginia plantation. We did not sit long at this meal—the evening was warm and we were glad to leave the table. The gentlemen went to the piazza, the ladies, who all had children, to their chambers, and I sat with Mrs. M. till bedtime talking of Washington. When the servant appeared with candles to show me to my room she insisted on going upstairs with me, assisted me to undress and chatted until I got into bed.

If I may say so, the maid was like the mistress; she was very attentive all the time I was there, seeming as if she could not do enough, and was very talkative. As her mistress left the room, "You have a good mistress, Nanny," said I. "Yes," answered the affectionate creature with warmth, "the best I believe in the world—I am sure I would not change her for any mistress in the whole country." The next morning Nanny called me to a late breakfast, brought me ice and water (this is universal here, even in taverns) and assisted me to dress. We sat down between fifteen and twenty persons to breakfast—and to a most excellent Virginia breakfast—tea, coffee, hot wheat bread, light cakes, a pone or corn loaf, cold ham, nice hashes, chickens, etc.—Scribner's Magazine.

## Effect of Chemicals on Plant Colors.

About Nov. 1, 1904, I began a series of experiments in the greenhouses of the United States department of agriculture at Washington, for the purpose of determining the effects of certain chemicals on the color principles of plants. The plants selected for study were carnations, roses and pansies. Some effects have already been noted. For instance, in the case of La France roses the petals became of uniform pink color when the plants were supplied with iron citrate and citric acid. Maroon roses became dark red when the plants were supplied with phosphoric acid, iron and ammonium sulphate or sulphuric acid. In fact, the color of the maroon roses approached that of the crimson roses when treated with sulphuric acid, and they also tended to singleness.—Dr. Henry Kraemer in Nature.

## KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

### NEW COKE INDUSTRY

Company Formed to Develop Property in Washington and Greene Counties.

The Briar Hill Coal & Coke Company, composed of Washington and Pittsburg men, let the contract to the Hitchcock & Andrews Iron & Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, both of Youngstown, O., for the sinking of four mine shafts and the construction of 1,000 coven near Kenedy, Greene county. This contract not only means that extensive coking operations are to be started, but also that the proposed Uniontown & Wheeling Short Line railroad is to be built. The new coke works will be located on a branch of this road. The Briar Hill company recently secured 4,000 acres of coal in Greene and Washington counties from J. V. Thompson of Uniontown. The coal has been tested for coking purposes and is said to be as good as that of the Connelville region. The cost of the four mine shafts, the sinking of the coven shafts, will cost \$1,000,000. The company expects to give employment to about 2,200 men, and for their accommodation will, within the next few weeks, begin the construction of a town.

Sentence was imposed at Greensburg, by Judge McConnell on John Culp, Sr., Harvey Harrow, James Lemmon, Charles Romig, R. C. Bayle, and J. H. Hecker, who were convicted at the August term of quarter sessions court of assault and battery and riot in connection with the holding of the Republican primaries at Arnold last June. After a severe verbal faying by the court, each defendant was directed to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. The fines and costs aggregated \$1,239.82.

The Reading Iron Company announced that its wage scale schedule now in force are being revised and that a general advance will shortly be made in all departments. Recently the prices of some of the company's products were advanced, and wages will be adjusted to conform to the improved market conditions. This will affect 3,000 men.

United States District Attorney McCarrell, of Harrisburg, instituted proceedings in the United States court at Scranton, against three railroads to collect penalties for failing to comply with the safety appliance laws. The roads involved are the Pennsylvania, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick.

At Sonderton, Alexander Larson shot his 3-year-old child in the head and three times wounded Mrs. Marguerite Alexander, 80 years old, in attempting to get possession of the child, who had been left in the care of the woman by the mother. The aged woman's injuries are dangerous. Larson was arrested.

Charles Beachem, a deputy game warden of Taylor, a suburb of Scranton, was shot and killed by Michael Shenitzki, a Pole, in the woods about five miles from Scranton, while attempting to arrest him for hunting on Sunday. Shenitzki disappeared.

Miss Blanche Miller, aged 17 years, died at Altoona from the effects of a fright she received a few hours previous. On Saturday night someone came up behind her and exclaimed: "Booh!" She screamed, threw up her hands and fell in a swoon, from which she never recovered.

Mrs. Mary Healey, 56 years old, was found dead from heart disease in her bedroom, at New Kensington. When found Mrs. Healey was kneeling at the side of her bed, her attitude indicating that she had been engaged in prayer when the summons came.

At Midway Hazel Nice, 4 years old, was shot and killed by a revolver in the hands of her nephew, Wallace Chambers, 5 years old. The little folks were playing in a room alone, when they secured the revolver which was accidentally discharged.

L. W. Boyer, aged 25, a Cleveland & Pittsburg freight brakeman, stepped from the pilot of his engine while the train was slowly moving eastward from the Conway yards and was instantly killed. He is thought to have lived in Cleveland.

S. S. Stanley, a Tyrone liveryman, who was robbed of a team of horses and a buggy stolen two weeks ago, has just recovered them. The thief with the team was captured in Cleveland, O.

Bert Laycock, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, fell beneath a train at Sharpsville and one leg was crushed. He was taken to the hospital, where he died. He was 21 years old.

William McGraw, 69 years old, a leading Republican, of Hollidaysburg, deposited his ballot in the morning and a moment later dropped dead. He had been suffering from heart disease.

John Porter, 76 years old, formerly mayor of Meadville, and for many years a well known hardware man, died in the City hospital.

A spiritual wave has invaded the Venango county jail, with the result that each of the eight prisoners has professed conversion.

Thomas Davis, an electrician, in the Monessen steel mills, was robbed of a gold watch and \$50 in cash. A stranger was admitted to his room by his landlady on pretense of being Davis' friend.

John George, a conductor on the Northern Central railroad, was killed at York by stepping in front of a freight train whose approach was obscured by fog.

Prof. Thomas D. Hunt of Cornell university has been elected dean of the School of Agriculture and director of the state experimental station at State College.