

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

Cool and Dainty.

A deliciously cool looking gown of striped linen is of green and white. It



FRONTS OF STRIPED LINEN.

is made with little tucks, which are very effective in this striped material, and neck and sleeves are finished with the new and pretty clown ruffles.

New Kind of Romper.

A new idea in children's rompers is a circular cut designed more especially for small girls' play, because the fullness created by the circular suggests a skirt. It is made from pink and white or blue and white checked gingham. The sleeves are elbow length, taken into band cuffs, and the garment is prettily trimmed with narrow folds of white piping. This model comes in sizes two to six years and costs only 50 cents.

At the same price rompers may be bought for babies from one to six years of age. The material is checked gingham, made with a square cut neck and short puff sleeves.

CLEVER IDEAS FOR SUMMER.

Now's the Time to Buy Ready Made Gowns.

Now that the summer season is at its height, the lines of hats, gowns, parasols, and all are reduced to the lowest, and the result is simplicity.

Isn't that always the story? Almost every season's opening finds the woman with limited income and good taste reduced to despair. There is nothing in the shops that she can have. That is, nothing that she would have, that she can.

Extremes of new styles are everywhere that her purse reaches. Of course, the best shops always show an avoidance of excesses, but for obvious reasons the best shops are not her shops. She must search around among the others, and her soul faints within her at the monstrous hats, the over-trimmed suits and dresses, the cheap gingerbread neckwear.

And this suggests the question, why is it that the simple undecorated garments are always the most expensive? One would think the makers could save on the trimmings and laces, and give materials of good quality and good cut for the same prices that they sell \$1,000,000 worth of coarse lace, soutache braid that everywhere marks a suit as ready made, dinky little bows, gilt and lace motifs, so-called, that spoil what might have been a nice plain collar. To come back to the original matter, now is the time when the summer styles are at their prettiest, most tasteful and simplest. Now is a good time to buy ready made gowns, both because from now on the prices will be reduced and because all the best designs have been copied in cheaper goods—the best gowns, it cannot be said too often, being simple in outline and detail, effective because of material and cutting.

Summer Styles.

White muslin frocks are being trimmed with the finest of black chantilly lace, and a touch of cherry colored, lemon or Chinese blue ribbon.

The country and seaside hats display an endless amount of tall colored wings, white, black and flamingo pink being the favored colors. Single ostrich plumes are uncured and speckled or checked in curious designs.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Tea and Coffee Strainer With Attached Drip Bowl.



In order to catch the drip from a strainer after tea or coffee has been poured through it an inventor has provided a drip bowl which may be swung under the strainer. The strainer is pivoted in a pair of arms extending upward from the drip bowl. The handle of the device is attached to the bowl and not to the strainer, so that when the handle is turned to one side the strainer will maintain its normal position, while the drip bowl is swung out of the way. When the handle is turned past a certain angle the arms engage a lip formed on the strainer, so that the strainer will also be tipped and may be inverted to free it of the dregs or grounds that have collected therein.

Blackberry Cordial.

Wash the blackberries well, put in a clean saucepan on the back of the stove, let them heat thoroughly, stirring often, but do not boil, and do not add any water. Strain through a jelly bag, being careful to get every bit of substance, leaving only the seeds in the bag. Measure the juice, and to every quart add three cupsful of sugar. Put back on the stove, add one inch of cinnamon stick, four cloves, one blade of mace and one bay leaf tied in a piece of muslin. Boil until the sirup is thick, about thirty minutes. When done set aside to cool.

When cold add two cupsful of brandy to every quart of sirup. Bottle and seal tightly.

Leftover Fish.

If you have a small piece of fish left from a meal, cut it into small bits and put a layer in the bottom of a deep dish. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and small pieces of onion, then add a layer of breadcrumbs and some cold mashed potatoes. Season this also, and continue your layers as before. Moisten the top layer, which must be of crumbs, with milk enough to let it soak down through the mixture. Place in the oven and bake to a golden brown.

Smoked Shoulder.

Select a shoulder of fair size and not too fat. Wash thoroughly and soak in cold water overnight. In the morning rinse well and put on to boil with water enough to cover. Keep on adding boiling water as the water in the pot boils away. When tender remove from the pot, tear off the skin and trim off a little of the fat. Cover the shoulder with breadcrumbs and stick in a few cloves. Place in a moderate oven until a golden brown crust forms.

Barley Water.

One ounce of pearl barley, rinsed and strained, juice of half a lemon, one quart of water and one tablespoonful of sugar. Well wash the barley and boil it for three minutes. Strain off the water and add the quart of fresh water, the rind and juice of the lemon and the sugar. Simmer very gently for one and a half hours. Strain and serve.

To Wash a Red Tablecloth.

To wash properly a red tablecloth dissolve powdered borax in soft water until the water feels slippery to the hands. Do not use soap. Wash as usual in this prepared water. Put a cupful of boiled starch into a final warm rinse water. Dry in the shade and iron while slightly damp.

Removing Mildew.

To remove mildew from cloth put a teaspoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water, strain it twice, then dip the mildewed places in the weak solution; lay it in the sun. If the mildew has not disappeared when dry, repeat.

Cheese Toast.

Cheddar cheese cut in thin slices, toasted before the fire and spread on small squares of buttered toast or crackers with a slight seasoning of mustard and paprika makes a tasty for the salad course.

Insect in the Ear.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for a live insect to get into the ear when one is out of doors in summer. The best method of removing the bug is to pour sweet oil, glycerin or salt water in the ear.

Maple Sugar Frosting.

Put one cupful of maple sugar and four tablespoonfuls of milk on the stove. Let it boil until it will harden in water. Stir until cool, then spread on cake.

REST ROOMS TO BOOST TOWNS

How They Tend to Improve Any Community.

GREAT BENEFIT TO WOMEN.

Very Useful to Shoppers and Visitors From the Country—Methods of Supporting the Rooms—Increasing in Numbers and Popularity—Brattleboro's Successful Venture.

In a paper read at a civic conference held under the auspices of the Woman's club of Concord, N. H., Mrs. Edward N. Pearson, the club's president, spoke on a phase of town improvement which is both useful and attractive. She said in part:

"The subject of city rest rooms becomes interesting when we learn of places where they are successfully supported. In every community there are public spirited citizens who desire to improve the condition of the home town, either in making it more beautiful or more habitable both for resident and visitor. It may be true that Concord is conservative, but it is equally true that when an appeal is made to further a worthy object her citizens respond generously. One of the questions that interests us this evening is, Does Concord need a rest room? We answer, Yes, because there are no rest accommodations that women may make use of while shopping or when detained here for any reason. The hospitality of the stores has been gratefully accepted, but they cannot offer the freedom a rest room would provide. Among the patrons of such a room there would be women living in extreme parts of the town who are obliged to take their young children with them while shopping and women from the adjoining towns who from January to December leave



A REST ROOM.

at doors the good things from the farms and who would appreciate a place where they were welcome to rest, to eat their lunch and enjoy a refreshing cup of tea. During the automobile season tourists would avail themselves of the privileges of a rest room.

"The progressive spirit in the west and south is resulting in an increasing number of these rooms each year. In Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia women's clubs have taken the initiative. The president of the club in Oakland, Neb., writes that the Commercial club co-operates with them in furnishing fuel, light and one-half the rent. Furniture and reading matter were donated by interested citizens. A club in Oklahoma has recently opened a rest room for women from the rural districts. The expenses are met by weekly subscriptions of 25 cents from the merchants, who are heartily in favor of the enterprise. The president of the Greenville (Tenn.) club writes that four of the club members of tact and business ability called upon every business man in town, soliciting subscriptions and explaining the needs of a rest room for the women of the county and towns who came to Greenville to do shopping. Without an exception the good citizens contributed liberally to the cause. These contributions were used to buy the necessary furniture. The women appeared before the county commissioners, laying their plea before the body of men, who agreed to allow them \$20 a month as a permanent fund. With this encouragement they secured two centrally located rooms. Each member of the club gave something toward the expenses of a matron. These rooms soon becoming inadequate for their needs, two more were added, one to be used for a tea room, the other for a reading room. Again the rooms were too small. An eight room house was rented, and now every room is in use.

"To bring the subject nearer home, we find that in Concord, Mass., last year the D. A. R. organization bought a dwelling house and opened a rest room that was well patronized. I was told recently of their ambitious plans for the future. In Portland, Me., the large department stores have rest rooms for their patrons. In Vermont, Rutland and Burlington have the question under consideration. Perhaps the best concrete example of a rest room, tea room and woman's exchange we have heard of is in Brattleboro, Vt. Members of the W. C. T. U., having the courage of their convictions, made known their intention of opening a room where women from the rural districts having business in Brattleboro could have rest privileges. The opportunity to secure a large room that was vacated was made use of, the owner of the building making a gift of \$25. Failing to interest other organizations to join in their plans, the

board agreed to give \$10 a month toward the expenses. The furniture was loaned by the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary, with the privilege of holding their meetings in the room. Tax day has brought nearly \$400 each year, a sum to be used as a permanent fund. The women's exchange pays half the salary of the matron. The income is further increased by the sale of tea, coffee and light lunches; also by the rent of the room evenings to small parties. The president of the Brattleboro club writes:

"Knowing as I do the benefits of such a room, I should urge any body of women who contemplate such an enterprise to go forward courageously. When the people of your town see what it means to them it must be they will rally to assist you."

"The most creditable work in New Hampshire is not found in those clubs that provide simply a lecture and entertainment course, but in those that possess an earnest, progressive spirit that wins recognition from the communities where they are organized."

THE ROSE ROUTE.

Attractive Improvement of a Railroad to Eliminate Its Dust Nuisance.

The "rose route to New York." The flowery phrase suggests a musical comedy or a press agent's weird imagination. It is nothing of the sort, however, for the words describe tersely the probable ultimate result of the improvement recently begun by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. When the work is completed it will be possible for grimy engine men to leap from the cabs at almost any way station and gather an armful of roses to festoon about their levers, and fresh bouquets may be procured for the dining car tables anywhere along the line. To be explicit, the railroad between Providence and New London is being beautified on an elaborate scale. Primarily the aim is not aesthetic. The elimination of the dust nuisance is the inspiring motive. For several years the railroad officials have been considering plans for bettering conditions and have vainly sought some sort of vegetation to cover exposed sandy banks. The problem has been studied not only because of a desire to get rid of the annoyance to passengers, but also because the shifting sand has been directly responsible for a considerable expenditure in maintaining tracks and rolling stock.

Getting rid of the dirt kicked up from the surface of the track is a comparatively easy matter, as rock ballast has passed the experimental stage, but banishing the dust sucked in from the sandy embankments by the trains was a much more difficult problem. Appeal was made to landscape artists for a species of vegetation that would cover the soil and not be liable to take fire easily from sparks of passing locomotives. The experts recommended Dorothy Perkins Rambler rosebushes, and late last fall a practical experiment was tried with 1,300 bushes in the deep cut north of Apponaug. The bushes are planted in three rows in the deepest parts of the cuts. It is claimed that under favorable conditions they will send out shoots twelve or fifteen feet long in a season. It is planned to have them run up the sandy embankments, and intertwining form a solid tangled mat which, it is believed, will effectively keep down the dust and fine sand.—Providence Journal.

PAY FOR HONEST SERVICE.

Retail Merchant's Right to Protection From Unfair Competition.

Speaking recently before a state convention of retail merchants, a representative of a firm manufacturing a widely advertised food product said:

"If co-operation is to be a loyal and sincere sort we must recognize the right of every one in the chain of distribution to an honest profit. Not even the consumer has any right to object to the honest profits of the merchant who gives him honest service. No one who will carefully study the relation of profits to service can escape the conviction that public economy is best served by the policy of 'live and let live.'"

"The argument of the mail order house, chain store and department store that elimination of the middleman would be economical to the consumer is absolutely false. Such institutions, taken broadly, are enemies rather than friends of the consumer, just as they are of the retailer. If they hold as rigidly to strict truth and fairness as the retail grocer does they would die an early death."

"Nothing has contributed to the existence of these irregular mongrel classes so much as favoritism, but even this is slowly getting a hold on thinking retailers. Quantity prices have made possible every one of the unfair practices of the trade. If you can buy ten cases more cheaply than one it is fair to sell 100 cases more cheaply than ten and a carload at a lower price still. But such practices inevitably make it possible for the big buyer to own goods more cheaply than his small competitor. If mail order houses paid the same price for their goods that the small merchant does they wouldn't last a year, because the small merchant is the consumer's friend and with a square deal will beat any catalogue house out of existence in his town in the game of competition."

Playground or Jail?

A playground leader that has recently been issued prints on its front page, with illustration, this interesting alternative: "Shall we provide a playground or enlarge the jail?" There is a picture of "de gang" still in the making as to good or evil.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur). That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur). That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:—

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months). Immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Number Four.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TWELVE muslin trespass notices for \$1.00; six for seventy-five cents. Name of owner, township and law regarding trespassing printed thereon. CITIZEN office.

SPENCER

The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market for

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 7.20 a. m. and 2.48 p. m. week days.

Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 6.45 p. m. week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.