

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SPOLIING FEMININE FIGURES.

The wearing of heavy petticoats, as well as high-heeled shoes, has done much to bring about the depreciation of the female figure. Men are still as God made them, women are still the art of the costumer and the milliner has made them.—Lady Violet Greville, in the Graphic.

WHY MARRIAGE DECLINES.

I do not think the state of matrimony is held in such high esteem as it was. Women are making themselves too cheap. They will go anywhere with their male acquaintances, and as a rule girls who associate intimately with a variety of men do not become the wives of any of these men.—Helen Mathers, in Lamp, Chicago.

BUILDING HOUSE GOWNS.

The art of building house gowns is an art in itself. The English and French modistes excel in designing tea gowns, but the American dressmakers have no equals in building up smart little house frocks, which are a cross between the tea gown and the tailored effects used for street wear. And it has also been left for the American woman to so beautify an elderdown robe as to make it desirable for her sister who likes to combine comfort and warmth with tidiness.

The new lounging robes in elderdown are quite generally trimmed and cut in elaborate fashion. The backs are fitted and have pleats inserted on the middle and side seams, below the waist line to give fullness to the skirt. The fronts are loose, but held in place by elaborate cords or girdles. Sleeves are more dressy than they were a year or so back, and suggestions of yokes and vests are quite common.

A very pretty design built on these general lines is of pink elderdown with a short vest effect in the front set off by a big rolling collar, edged with a shell-shaped silk braid in self-tone outlined by lattice work of black velvet ribbon. The full puff sleeves have a simple fitted cuff trimmed with the velvet ribbon and joined to the puff with the self-tone braid. The vest shows a lattice work of the velvet ribbon and is finished with long loops and ends of black ribbon.

A well fitted elderdown robe of pure white has a very dainty finish in the form of sleeve ruffle in accordion pleated chiffon shading from white to light blue. The same chiffon falls from the throat to the hem in an elaborate jabot. It is joined at the waist with a cord interwoven of blue and white silk.

Fit for a princess is the elderdown set off by gold embroidery and the new tulle lace etched with gold threads. The neck is low and finished with a deep rolling collar embroidered in gold and edged with tulle lace. Wide bell-shaped sleeves are embroidered almost to the elbow in gold and filled in with lace. The cord and tassel are of white and gold silk.

POWER OF A HAT.

It is remarkable how much a hat has to do with the whole appearance of a costume. Frequently a smart gown is made to look dowdy simply by an unattractive hat, and very often also an old dress will take on a new lease of life if a pretty and becoming hat is provided for it. On the whole, it is always worth while to take infinite pains with one's millinery, for in the entire wardrobe there is really nothing so important. There is no excuse for anyone whose hat is unbecoming, for there are quite too many styles and shapes upon the market for anyone to feel that she must follow any particular fashion, no matter how unusual her individual type of beauty.

While small hats and toques are popular for the morning, large hats are again coming to the fore for afternoon wear, and in the evening the theatre hat will soon be large enough to once more be the chief topic in the comic periodicals. Indeed, the men who are in the habit of attending the play frequently in boxes are already being heard to do considerable grumbling about the size of the hats women wear, and persist in wearing right through the performance, apparently oblivious of the fact that they, or rather their hats, are cutting off all possible view of the stage from those sitting patiently behind them in ignorance of all going on upon the stage.

Very fascinating, however, and in most cases unusually becoming, are the large theatre hats of the moment. No longer can the useful black hat do service for all occasions, for the theatre hat must be either of white, or else of some pale or bright shade to match the gown for which it is intended. A white hat is now almost as serviceable as was black some few years ago, for white looks well with almost all colors, particularly if it be trimmed with flowers and ribbons of various shades, as are many of the smartest models. Ostrich feathers are a favorite form of trimming, whether the short plume or the long curling feather, but flowers, ribbon and lace are all fashionable.

When one has to economize it is quite possible to get a hat that will do for a theatre hat this winter and be also appropriate for a smart summer hat. Lace hats are worn as much in winter as in summer, and trimmed as they are with ribbon and flowers, one would never be accused of wearing the same hat for two seasons. Even with lace hats which are trimmed with fur it is

is an easy matter to rip off the ermine or sable and put on instead flowers of some kind.—Washington Times.

Boydair CHAT.

A woman likes to be truly loved and to be told so.

The only thing nobody envies anybody else is goodness.

Some people are so jealous they can even envy another for being divorced.

When well and becomingly dressed, a quiet notice of it is always appreciated.

When you have a whole lot of money you can ride in a street car and be respected for it.

A woman likes some noble, honorable man to be thoughtful of her, kind and considerate of her welfare.

A woman seems to be afraid of pretty nearly everything in the world except the man she is married to.

Husbands have many complaints, some of which are never voiced. One Atchison husband has but one. He says that his wife looks at him as if he were a burglar.—Atchison Globe.

A West Side girl thought she would impress a young man with her knowledge of French the other night.

"Are you feeling well?" he asked, as he entered the parlor. "Es, us," she replied, smiling sweetly. She meant "Oui, oui."—Kansas City Times.

The new girdle, stiff and boned, running half way up the back and three inches below the belt in front and heart-shaped at top, is subtly made from three shades of pale blue lilette ribbon. The selvages are whipped together, pressed flat with the finger nails and deepest shades at the bottom. The front is held and placed by three wide steels, over which the ribbon is closely slurred.

At a meeting of the University of Oregon Executive Committee, held yesterday, the dispute as to the management and editorship of the Oregon Monthly was brought to an end, when the final resignation of Ralph Bacon, the literary editor, was accepted. Miss Mabel Smith, a senior, was elected to edit the final three issues of the college publication for the current year.—Portland Oregonian.

"I am a candidate for office. I want to be elected and I want your vote." This was said last night by Mrs. Anna Mapes, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer of Kansas City, Kan., at a meeting held in Armourdale. In this she summed up all that had been said by three speakers who had preceded her in speeches of from thirty minutes to an hour. When she had made her brief speech Mrs. Mapes was applauded.—Kansas City Star.

Recently a young schoolgirl called at the office to get some Bristol board to be used in an entertainment at school. The editor asked numerous questions about the time and place of the entertainment, all of which the little lady answered. When she returned to the school she said to the teacher, "Miss —, that man at the printing office asked me all kinds of questions about our entertainment, and, don't you know, I wasn't well enough acquainted with him to tell him that it was none of his business."—Lakeview (Ore.) Herald.

FADS AND FANCIES

There is a white wash taffeta for shirtwaists which launders as well as linen.

Eyelet embroidery is at its best when made up over a slip gown of pale colored silk.

Lovely hats are made of pleated yoked net, with a big bow of the color of the flowers.

It looks as if the short sacque coat is to have a good deal of vogue for runabout wear.

A belt of dull old blue silk, with ancient embroidery stitches and sapphire buttons, is notable.

The most modish green are the soft willow and almond shades and the silvery gray green of olive leaves.

Very beautiful are the heavy sash ribbons, over a foot wide, with tulips, violets or roses on a white ground.

Sheer as a cobweb are some little French handkerchiefs whose colored hems are set on with a lattice of fine hand-stitching.

A hat of burnt straw, edged with fancy black silk braid and trimmed with tiny pink, blue and white button roses, has an air.

A soft, shimmering silk, which lends itself delightfully to simple evening gowns, is radia. It comes in all the delicate shades.

Once the season's costumes get out, checked skirts and plain coats will be as beautiful as blackberries in mid-summer. This combination was launched on trial last summer.

Fine satin-faced cloths, crepe woolen fabrics, voile and some new makes of hopsack, together with small checks and tartan patterns, and a vast range of fancy velvet and velveteen, are all to be worn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—The present fashion for soft materials renders accordion pleating exceedingly attractive as well as smart, and makes it possible to utilize

leather shoe sold for children's white shoes, and for wear with the white gowns of grown-ups. The tau rubber is an old story, of course.—New York Evening Post.



Stock Collars and Caps.

No wardrobe is complete without a generous supply of pretty separate collars which can be worn over any waist. Illustrated are four exceptionally attractive ones with cuffs that can be made to match, so providing some of the most desirable accessories of the season. The models are all simple, and can be made from almost any preferred material, there being innumerable combinations of silk and lace that are greatly liked, while linen and other washable fabrics will be given first place for summer wear. As illustrated, however, the stock at the upper left is made of white eyelet linen, and trimmed with medallions of embroidered eye, while the edges are completed by banding, which is embroidered in round dots. The stock at the upper right is also of white linen, but is trimmed with bandings of color held by fagoting and with medallions, which can be either of heavy lace or embroidery.

The stock at the lower left corner is again of white linen, but this time embroidered by hand in a simple design, and is finished at the edge with banding of color and perling made of linen thread. The last of the group is shown

ize it for many fabrics. In the illustration is shown quite a novel waist that is pleated below the yoke, which is formed by successive rows of shirings. It is adapted to all seasonable materials, being equally effective in chiffon, the many chiffon silks and

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



chiffon wools and in silk or muslin, but, as illustrated, is made of pearl gray chiffon crepe with bandings of messaline satin, tie and collar of cream lace. The pearl gray is a favorite color of the season, and is always dainty and cool in effect, but greens, browns and blues are close rivals.

The waist is made over the smoothly fitted lining and consists of fronts and back, which are accordion pleated then shirred on indicated lines to form the yoke. The closing is made invisible at the front, and there is a full belt adjusted over the waist which, in this instance, is made of messaline to match the trimming. The sleeves are the new ones, shirred to form a succession of puffs above mosquitoire cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-one, four and a half yards twenty-seven or three and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yard of silk for belt and one-quarter yard of all-over lace for collar.

The fashionable low shoe is a very low tie with a high box heel and a flat ribbon bow. This is variously styled the Christy, the Philadelphia and the Pompell tie. Black, brown and tan Russia and patent leather are the usual leathers. The tie is also made in canvas to wear with white linen gowns. There is a very nice looking white

Lentherie is showing many different models, the brims of which have a slight upward inclination, but are not turned up. One in moss-green fancy chip, the crown is very low and flat at the top, whereas those we have been referring to have low domed crowns. About this crown a folded piece of old-gold colored ribbon is arranged carelessly, and tied in a loose bow in front. The bandeau is covered with a number of roses in different shades of pale and deep golden yellow.

An elaborate tip-tilted model is a white chip picture hat with wide brim and a Tam-o'-Shanter crown. The brim is turned up in a Continental shape, dented in at the back, and rolled up on the left side. A handsome white ostrich plume trims the hat from front to back on the right side of the crown, while clusters of pale pink roses trim the back and the rolled-up brim. The hat is to be worn over the forehead, as indicated by the high bandeau in the back.

width; for either pair of cuffs three-eighths yards eighteen or twenty-one inches wide or one-quarter yard thirty-six inches wide.

An elaborate tip-tilted model is a white chip picture hat with wide brim and a Tam-o'-Shanter crown. The brim is turned up in a Continental shape, dented in at the back, and rolled up on the left side. A handsome white ostrich plume trims the hat from front to back on the right side of the crown, while clusters of pale pink roses trim the back and the rolled-up brim. The hat is to be worn over the forehead, as indicated by the high bandeau in the back.

Chrysanthemum Culture. Cuttings will stand considerable saturation and must be kept close for a few days. When rooted they are potted in small pots, using light soil. We usually put in four cuttings and pot off two, saving one of each variety to put in boxes for emergencies. These may make just as good plants as those carefully potted. One can hardly go

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Clean the Stables.
Keep the horse stables or stalls cleaned out this August weather. Don't let there be any damp, moldy places anywhere. If not on pasture, let the horses run in a lot at night.

About the Separator.
The separator does not need much oil at a time, but each bearing should have some oil at each running. An occasional oiling of kerosene will cut the gum and facilitate the smooth, easy running of the machine.

New Process of Butter-Making.
A committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has just made public its report on the Taylor process for butter making. It is recommended that Mr. Taylor received the John Scott Medal and Premium in recognition of the value of his invention. In this new process sweet cream is poured into shallow pans the bottoms of which are covered with absorbent paper. The pads are composed of heavy white blotting paper supported on Turkish toweling or some similar material, and absorb from the cream nearly all of its constituents except the fat. The cream fat remains as a layer on the surface of the pads and after several hours' standing may be rolled off. In this condition the product contains rather too much water and milk proteins; on this account and because of the absence of salt, it does not keep very well. If, however, the separated butter fat be worked and salted in the same way as the ordinary churned product the result is a very fine grade of butter.

The process has the advantage of cheapness, since the pads may be used over and over again, lasting, it is said, for six months of daily use. The labor of churning is avoided, and, on account of the use of fresh cream instead of that which has stood to ripen several days, the finished product keeps better than butter made in the ordinary way. The process has been patented in the United States, Canada, England, France and Germany.—American Cultivator.

Increase the Percentage.
We have often spoken of the low percentage of chickens raised to the number hatched. This percentage should be increased, for upon it largely depends the profit of poultry keeping. The great mortality among young chicks depends much upon their early treatment and feed. Some people have not the knack of caring for young chicks; such people cannot be successful; what they make out of poultry is "luck." Others have no conveniences, no aids; what they make is in spite of conditions.

These few general directions may be given: The early life of the chick should be passed in a dry, comfortable place with plenty of sunshine (but not all sunshine; in hot weather there must be shade), and it should be a place different from the parent nest; if kept in the same place, the nest, box and all should be removed, if removable, everything thoroughly cleaned up and new litter furnished. The chicks should have access to scratch and pick among. They should be fed regularly, and at first often; the first feed need not be given for some hours after hatching. Hardboiled egg yolks, finely crumbled, with a very little corn meal sprinkled with it is good for the first few feeds. To pepper about as one would pepper it for catnip, is, perhaps, well. The first few days, two or three, the chicks should be fed thus every two or three hours gradually increasing the time between feeds and the amount of meal mixed in the feed. Clabber milk made into a cheese as dry as possible and crumbled fine is a good variation for the feed. After each feed the chicks should have access to clean water, not too cold, but they must have it in such a way that they may not get into it. Fill a shallow dish with clean gravel—little stones of irregular shapes, the size of hazel nuts and smaller—all with water until the water shows up between the little stones. This is an ideal way to water young chicks. They will run all over the dish, scarcely getting a toe wet, and they will drink from between the stones with every demonstration of happiness. Course corn, or better, finely crumbled corn bread, is a good feed as the days advance; then cracked barley and the finer grains—wheat, rye, barley, etc. Don't indulge in wet feed. A great many feed corn meal dough. If you do, the dryer it is the better. As the chickens increase in size coarse gravel should be in reach of them. In their earlier stages a little powdered charcoal in the feed is good, later, crushed charcoal is better. In the earlier days feed the chicks and the mother hen separately. We believe this method, followed with persistence and good judgment, barring accidents or violence, would bring to maturity 99 percent of the vigorous chicks hatched.

Fire Prevention in the Country.
Frame houses, once afire, act like large chimneys. As soon as a current of air is introduced, a draft is secured and the fire in the house draws exactly like that in the grate. If not provided with a draft, fire makes little progress, and if not supplied with air will go out. It is necessary in building a house to stop up all of the upright and lateral air spaces which could act as funnels, thereby checking drafts, and the fire can be easily controlled. These air passages occur between the studs or upright supports in the walls, and partitions and between the floor joists or horizontal beams under the floors. The matter of stopping up these passages is so simple and so inexpensive and the results are so satisfactory that it is a wonder why people do not give it better attention. The first and less economical process of preventing fire from spreading in such a construction would be to plaster the ceiling of the cellar making it perfectly air tight.—Country Life in America.

by the size of the cuttings, still, I should always prefer a strong one. They are stopped as soon as new young growth is made, and when well rooted put into "fours," later into "sixes" and stopped frequently. For the next, and in most cases, our final potted, we pay more attention to the soil. After trying various kinds, our preference is for light loam. There is less danger of getting the plants waterlogged, a serious condition.

A good rich soil with a moderate proportion of lime, in some available form, is the best. We have used fertilizer as an ingredient with excellent results. It stays with them to the end. All this applies to plants which have had their final shift, but I meant to say, when making it, that they should be potted only moderately, and not too full, as the root development is liable to fill the pots up, and if potted quite firmly, too hard to allow of the free passage of water. With some of our plants at this writing, Nov. 1, it takes half an hour for them to soak, and one at least that I depended upon became so hard that I had to punch holes through the ball with a stout piece of wire, but it is injured beyond recovery. It is hard, too, to tell when sick plants want water. They will wilt when the sun shines and it applies the greatest restraint not to apply it. A sure test is to damp the floor and walls thoroughly, and if they don't recover they need water.

Staking is in a great measure a matter of taste; I mean as to how and when to do it. It is easier to do it all at once. I can get a more shapely plant. I feel sure such wholesale work is injurious, although it is not decidedly apparent. And if it is done piecemeal, part in August and finished in October, there will be considerable rearrangement of the shoots, untangling and retying. I tried a wiring plan some years ago; we made some nice-looking specimens, which were photographed for the American Florist. But it was almost useless to try to carry them in town. They took up too much room. E. M. Wood of Waban Ross Conservatories was very enthusiastic over this idea, and the concern, with Alexander Montgomery at the head, exhibited six plants in Boston finished in this way, but it took a box car to carry them. The advantage of staking with pliable stakes like willows consists in being able to draw the plants together so that there will be no friction. We first fill the plants all about the flowers with tissue paper and then draw them in with bands of cotton cloth.—D. Hatfield, in American Cultivator.

GARDENER ANTS.
The Skill They Show in Their Method of Growing Mushrooms.

The little busy bee has had a less conspicuous place in our hall of fame for insects, since we have come to know more of the sterling qualities and great intelligence which are attributes of the ants. Professor J. R. Atinworth Davis gives proofs of their right to our applause. He says: "In tropical America the traveler in their native region often sees thousands of ants marching in column of route, each holding in its powerful jaws a piece of green leaf about the size of a sixpence. These they take to their nests. The material is used as an elaborate sort of mushroom culture, requiring much more skill and intelligence than that in which human beings engage. The mushroom grower sets spawm in the beds he prepares, but the ant does not need to do this. The desired spawn soon makes its appearance in the chewed leaf. But in its natural state it is inedible and must undergo careful treatment before it yields the mushroom which the ant desires. The necessary work is done by a special caste of gardener ants. These weed out obnoxious germs, etc., and pruning them from growing into the air and producing useless toadstools. As a result of this the threads swell into innumerable little rounded white thickenings, each of which is about one-fiftieth of an inch across. It is these which are the mushrooms. These curious bodies constitute the sole food of the ant—or, at any rate, the chief food."

Fire Prevention in the Country.
Frame houses, once afire, act like large chimneys. As soon as a current of air is introduced, a draft is secured and the fire in the house draws exactly like that in the grate. If not provided with a draft, fire makes little progress, and if not supplied with air will go out. It is necessary in building a house to stop up all of the upright and lateral air spaces which could act as funnels, thereby checking drafts, and the fire can be easily controlled. These air passages occur between the studs or upright supports in the walls, and partitions and between the floor joists or horizontal beams under the floors. The matter of stopping up these passages is so simple and so inexpensive and the results are so satisfactory that it is a wonder why people do not give it better attention. The first and less economical process of preventing fire from spreading in such a construction would be to plaster the ceiling of the cellar making it perfectly air tight.—Country Life in America.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.
France is now this country's only rival in silk manufacture.

A chapel which is being finished in Westminster Cathedral, London, will cost \$50,000.

A cotton mill has been opened by a native Chinese company at Shanghai with a Mandarin as president.

The Chinese Government, according to German papers, has granted its first patent for an electric lamp.

The King of Siam has authorized a loan of \$5,000,000, chiefly to be used for the construction of new railways, ports, etc.

Plans have been accepted by the Berlin municipality for the building of two immense popular swimming baths for both sexes.

The Dublin "Zoo" recently replaced its old lion house by a magnificent building, to which Lord Roberts has given his name.

Evidence that "China is waking up" are found by some in the increased number of tracts that are accepted from the missionaries.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. M. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Notary Public, real estate agent, Patent Counsel, collections made promptly. Office in 274 State Building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOPER,
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
Resident dentist, 1 the Hooper building, Main street. (Business in operating.)

DR. L. L. MEANS,
DENTIST.
Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,
DENTIST.
Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Estate Building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

E. NEFF,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
And Real Estate Agent
Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Notary Public and Real Estate Agents. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Bank Building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

MARKETS.
PITTSBURGH.
Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red	82 3/4
Do—No. 2 white	82 1/2
Corn—No. 2 yellow	52 1/2
Do—No. 2 white	52 1/2
Mixed ear	49 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white	35 1/2
Do—No. 2 white	35 1/2
Flour—Winter patent	5 80 6 00
Fancy straight winter	5 45 5 50
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	22 1/2 23 00
Do—No. 2	22 1/2 23 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid-ton	21 00 21 50
Brown mid-ton	18 1/2 18 25
Straw—Wheat	18 00 18 25
Do—Oats	6 75 7 00

Dairy Products.
Butter—Elgin creamery..... \$ 80 31
Ohio creamery..... 82 31
Fancy creamery roll..... 16 15
Cheese—Ohio, new..... 15 14
New York, new..... 15 14

Poultry, Etc.
Hens—per lb..... \$ 14 15
Chickens—dressed..... 15 18
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio..... 15 13

Fruits and Vegetables.
Apples bbl..... \$ 2 51 4 00
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu..... 30 33
Cabbage—per ton..... 14 00 21 00
Onions—per barrel..... 2 50 3 00

BALTIMORE.
Flour—Winter Patent..... \$ 5 05 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 93 94
Corn—Mixed..... 51 52
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio..... 15 14
Butter—Ohio creamery..... 21 23

PHILADELPHIA.
Flour—Winter Patent..... \$ 5 05 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 92 93
Corn—No. 2 white..... 50 51
Oats—No. 2 white..... 34 35
Butter—Creamery..... 24 28
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts..... 15 17

NEW YORK.
Flour—Patents..... \$ 6 09 6 30
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 91 92
Corn—No. 2 white..... 50 56
Oats—No. 2 white..... 34 35
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... 17 18

LIVE STOCK.
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.
Cattle.

Extra, 1550 to 1600 lbs	\$6 35 6 50
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	4 15 6 30
Medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs	3 25 6 15
Thin, 1000 to 1100	3 50 5 85
Butcher, 900 to 1000	2 75 4 10
Common to fat	2 50 3 50
Oxen, common to fat	2 75 4 00
Common top good fat bulls and cows	2 50 3 50
High cows, each	15 00 45 00

Hogs.
Prime heavy hogs..... \$ 6 01 5 65
Prime medium weights..... 5 60 5 35
Best heavy porkers and medium..... 5 40 5 05
Good pigs and light porkers..... 5 40 5 00
Pigs, common to good..... 4 75 4 80
Sows..... 4 75 4 15
Stags..... 3 25 3 50

Sheep.
Extra..... \$ 10 10 5 25
Good to choice..... 4 93 5 10
Medium..... 4 25 4 75
Common to fair..... 3 50 4 00
Lambs..... 5 50 8 00

Calves.
Veal, extra..... 4 00 7 00
Veal, good to choice..... 3 50 4 50
Veal, common heavy..... 3 00 3 75