

WOMEN; THEIR FADS.

THEIR FASHIONS.
THEIR WORK.
THEIR ART.

LATEST STYLE IN HAIR DRESSING JUST FROM PARIS

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Girls, do you want to look as though you had just stepped out of Paris?

But, of course, you do, for Paris is the Mecca of fashions, as every woman knows, and what woman does not like to look smart and up to date?

Here is one way in which you can look very Parisian, and all it will cost you will be the price of two yards of inch-wide blue satin ribbon. The



Side View of Ribbon Coiffure.

accompanying cuts show the newest way to wear the hair and the newest style of decoration.

I know all about it, because a friend of mine, who has a great deal of money to spend on pretty clothes, arrived from Paris this week and told me all about it.

"Dear me," she said, looking at me critically, "if you want to be up to date you must dress your hair this way and you must wear a blue ribbon in it," and she turned her own head, which had been dressed by a French maid, about for my inspection.

In front the hair can be worn



As Seen From in Front.

parted or pompadour, whichever style you prefer, but in the back it must be worn in a braid, as shown in the cut.

Cut your ribbon in two pieces, one long, the other short.

Thread the long piece through the braid, leaving about eight inches sticking out at each end.

Then take the short piece and put it straight across or in and out of the front hair and tie it at both sides to the back ribbon, making a smart little bow at either side.

Of course, it is not necessary that the ribbon be blue, but blue is the color most chosen by the French ladies.

The blue ribbons peeping out from under an all-black hat are very fetching.

If your hair is very dark a rose-colored ribbon will be exceedingly being, especially if worn with a black evening gown.—From the New York Journal.

HAUGHTY GIRLS NOT POPULAR.

Some really pretty girls are so foolish because they persist in "hiding their light under a bushel," or, in other words, stowing away their charms under cover of a ridiculously haughty manner. When any one addresses a girl of this type she immediately raises her eyebrows, shrugs her shoulders and replies languidly: "Oh, do you think so? I don't agree at all."

Somewhat you don't feel like talking to her any more, and you make an excuse and get away. Yet, strange to say, she still continues in the same fashion until one by one, her acquaintances drop away from her. That girl doesn't seem to understand that it is her manner which is causing her the loss of her best friends. After all, it is the unaffected, simple girl, who conquers in this world of ours, who is always ready with a bright, cheering smile, and to whom you can confide your most treasured secrets, being sure of receiving a whole-hearted sympathy. In sorrow or joy, in sickness or trouble, she is ready with a helping hand and a cheerful word to lessen the pain and bring home and happiness back to the aching heart.

Perhaps it is that the "haughty girl" believes her manner is "taking." Let me correct that error before it goes any further. A man prefers a girl with whom he can talk naturally and easily, feeling that she is listening and enjoying what he has to say, and not staring into the far distance with arched eyebrows and an expres-

sion which plainly says to him, "I wish you would go away; you are boring me to death," even if she is far from thinking it. It isn't complimentary to the man, to say the least.

Men do not in the least appreciate a girl who is merely trying to look interested. Appearances in this case do not deceive. No girl, however clever, can deceive a listener into believing that she is deeply absorbed in hearing his troubles when actually she is totally disregarding all he says. The haughty girl may think it beneath her dignity to render first aid to wounded hearts, but by adopting an attitude of boredom she loses man's respect. Men love their friends of the opposite sex to take an interest in them. They look for sympathy—nay, more, expect it—and they value it when given.

So don't be haughty, whatever else you may be. It doesn't pay, and in the end you will be disliked and shunned by all your friends as a girl who is hard to please.

But if you do happen to be one of this sort, try smiling a little and looking interested, even when your companion is as "dull as ditch water," and after a little while you will find it will become a second nature to you, and the friends you have lost will quickly return, remarking to each other:

"How that girl has improved!"—Pittsburg Press.

JAP GIRL'S HOLIDAY TOILET.

The Japanese college girl entertained the fudge party with Oriental reminiscences.

"On every holiday," she said, "the Japanese maiden must rise and have her toilet finished before the sun looks over Fujiyama, our national sacred mountain.

"And what a toilet! The long, coarse black tresses are washed, combed and gressed till the head shines like a knob of polished black marble. The cheeks are rouged a fine pink. The throat, neck and bosom are powdered, but at the nape of the neck there are left three lines of the original brown skin, in accordance with the rules of our cosmetic art.

"With charcoal she rounds and lengthens her eyebrows. She reddens her lips with cherry paste, adding a gilt diamond to the centre of the pouting lower lip. She puts on eight fresh garments, and she ties her obi, or great sash, in a symbolical knot. Her socks—she doesn't wear stockings—are very white and pure, and her clogs are lacquered till they shine like a silk hat.

"Now she is ready to set out. She fills her silk tobacco pouch, thrusts her pipe in her girdle, puts six paper handkerchiefs up her wide sleeve and sallies forth, turning her toes in and waving her fan."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ARTISTS' MODELS.

The artist's model is a much misunderstood person—especially the female model, who, so far from being a lady of questionable character, as is so uncharitably thought by many, is almost uniformly highly respectable and self-respecting, and a model of industry and clean living, as well as of art. Just impress that fact on your readers, and you will only do bare justice to a most deserving class of workers.—The Bits.



Two or three waistcoats are not unusual on an up-to-date coat.

Embroideries of silver combine excellently with Copenhagen blue.

Bands of dotted material, cloth or silk, effectively trim gowns of plain cloth.

A tall woman may wear a large all-black hat, whether she be stout or thin.

The exquisite chiffon broadcloths can be obtained in the soft pastel shades.

Paris decrees long, slender hips, "mall waist and medium high bust and long back.

Huge, iridescent buckles in which gold and green predominate, are used on millinery.

Some of the cloths show chevron stripes of color, alternating with straight ones.

It will be a season of velvets and high class corduroy velveteens of the chiffon make.

If you can add a little lace without marring the shape of your jabots you will be keeping up with the times.

Alternate gores of straight and bias material make trimming unnecessary on skirts of striped suitings.

Persian borders on motoring scarfs (with a black edge and stitching) are noted among the stock of a large New York house.

Now and then one of the new waists is made with long, shaped and closely fitting cuffs of lace below a very short puffed sleeve.

Wide pleats over the shoulders, tapering toward the waist line, give extra width to the shoulders of the girl with too slight figure.



New York City.—The plain tailored waist never goes out of style. It may be varied from one season to another, but essentially it remains much the same and is always a favorite.

Decorative Hat Pins.

Fashionable women are at present giving their spare moments to forming and decorating hatpins.

Pillow Muff, Scarf and Tie.

There are so many materials from which scarfs and muffs can be made this year that such a suggestion as this one has peculiarly practical value at this time. Not alone is it easy to remodel the furs of last season, there are also a great many fur cloths being used for accessories of the sort, while again they are very charming and attractive made from velvet and lace and chiffon trimmed. These designs are among the simplest as well as the best, and involve no difficulties whatsoever in the making yet are exceedingly smart in effect. The muff is of the big, roomy, pillow sort that is so thoroughly comfortable and that can be drawn up by means of the ribbons or left plain, as liked. The scarf is long and comfortable, while the little tie fits about the throat in an exceedingly chic manner. In this instance the muff and the scarf are made of black lynx fur, while the tie and the second muff are made of broadtail plush.

The scarf and the tie are each made in two pieces, joined at the back, and are designed to be lined with silk and interlined with soft wadding. The muff is made in one



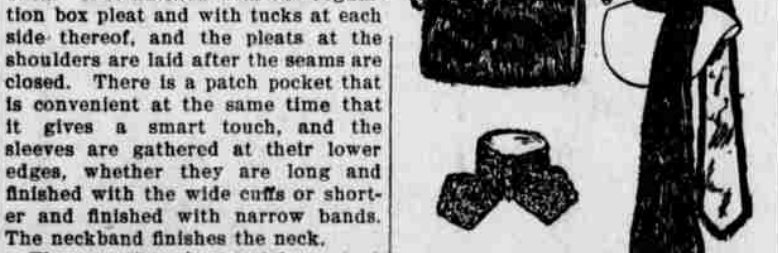
ite. This one includes the very latest features with the pleats at the shoulders, which conceal the armhole seams and is altogether to be desired for every seasonable waisting. In the



illustration it is made of white madras, but it is just as desirable for flannel and for silk as it is for cotton and linen materials. It can be made with the long regulation sleeves illustrated or with three-quarter ones that are finished with bands as liked. The lines given by the pleats at the back are peculiarly desirable, while there is just enough fullness at the front to be becoming and to conform with the latest demands of fashion.

The waist is made with fronts and back. It is finished with the regulation box pleat and with tucks at each side thereof, and the pleats at the shoulders are laid after the seams are closed. There is a patch pocket that is convenient at the same time that it gives a smart touch, and the sleeves are gathered at their lower edges, whether they are long and finished with the wide cuffs or shorter and finished with narrow bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one, three and five-eighth yards twenty-seven or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.



and one-eighth yards forty-four or fifty inches wide; for the tie and muff one and three-quarter yards twenty-one, three-quarter yards forty-four or fifty inches wide.

Velvet For Trimming. The vogue of velvet as an accessory trimming is emphasized not only in the girdles, collars and cuffs, but also in the bias neckties which are worn over the lace chemisettes.

Velvet Costumes Elegant. Velvet costumes are perhaps more severe than anything else, and yet with all the trimming and fancy finishes, the dignified, elegant effect is removed.

Tight-Fitting Coats. The tight-fitting coats are by far the smartest, and the striped, rather than the plain materials, more popular.

Farm Topics.

LOW-DOWN WAGON.

If you are not using a low-down wagon, you are doing a whole lot of unnecessary lifting. For hauling fodder or corn for the silo, the low-down wagon fits exactly. It is good, too, for hauling out manure, if you do not have a spreader.—Farmers' Home Journal.

INSECTS COST MILLIONS.

President William Dutcher, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, in a recent address delivered in the Museum of Natural History in New York City said: "If a million or more dollars are lost through the mismanagement of a bank or other fiduciary institution, it creates a wave of protest throughout the entire country; yet a loss estimated by the Government experts at \$800,000,000 annually—equal to the entire capitalization of the national banks of the country—through insects and rodent pests, creates no comment whatever, simply because the public does not realize what is going on."

SHEEP PROFITABLE.

Professor F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri Station, in giving a summary of the work done in feeding sheep, showed that sheep produced more meat from a pound of grain than any other farm animal. It was shown that a pound of mutton can be produced from about half as much grain as a pound of beef. Even the mortgage-lifting hog requires more grain to produce a pound of human food than the sheep. With the combination of corn and clover hay for food, and dry shed for shelter, sheep will always give good account of themselves and respond readily to the care given them.—Weekly Witness.

INTENSE CULTURE.

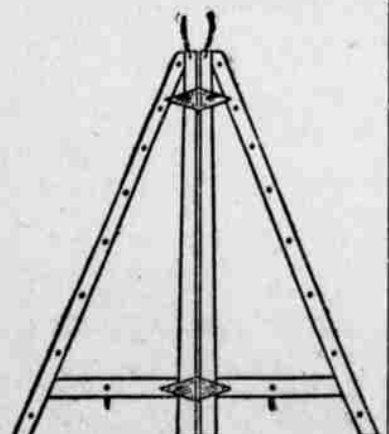
Here is my last report for this year: Timothy and red top—first crop from 8 acres, 80,560 pounds, fully up to average; second crop, 14,700 pounds, very light on account of drouth. My 3/4-acre field, 18 years, 2 crops, 154 tons of well-dried hay. Report of 3 1/2-acre alfalfa field, sown June 3, 1905: First year, 2 crops, 10 1/2 tons; second year, 4 crops, 21 tons; third year, 5 crops, 25 tons; total in 3 years, 56 1/2 tons. Throwing out for all cuts, I call it 50 tons, worth \$18 per ton. Net cash, \$900. It has cost me—cash for fertilizer, \$237; call it \$250. To secure the crop, \$55—call it \$60. Harrowing in all, \$40—call it \$50. Alfalfa seed, \$30—call it \$40. Total cost, \$400. Total profit, over \$47 per acre. I have called it \$40. In other words I have called it a profit of \$450 in three years, after throwing out everything that should be allowed, as shrinkage, prices or otherwise. I consider \$40 per acre, or net cash profit of \$450 for three years from 3 1/2 acres, on an "abandoned" New England farm, a valuable result.—George M. Clark, in the Country Gentleman.

CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

There is a large demand in all cities for Camembert cheese, and as it brings a high price, its manufacture is recommended, under certain conditions, by the Department of Agriculture. At present, practically all of this cheese is imported. A few years ago Secretary Wilson inquired into the question of its possible manufacture in this country, in furtherance of his policy of making everything possible at home, and he concluded that there was no reason why we should not make at least all the Camembert cheese that we consumed, and thus keep our money among our own people. So experiments were begun about three years ago in co-operation with the Connecticut Experiment Station, which have proven entirely successful. The present status of the matter is that this cheese produced in America, considered in every respect equal to the imported article, is now being manufactured at the Storrs Station and the Government is ready to assist factories and individuals in going into the business. The station has already issued a bulletin describing the equipment necessary and giving detailed directions for making this type of cheese.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT.

This harrow is good for use among fruit trees or other obstructions. An "A" harrow divided in centre by two



parallel pieces and joined together with two large strap hinges, with a short chain for hitching horse to, making a light, flexible harrow that can be raised from either side to pass obstruction and still leave half the teeth on the ground.

The North Star is estimated to shine with a light 120 times that of the sun.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- E. NEFF
Justice of the Peace,
Patron Attorney and Real Estate Agent.
- RAYMOND E. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BROOKVILLE, PA.
- G. M. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.
- DR. B. E. HOOVER,
DENTIST,
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.
- DR. L. L. MEANS,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.
- DR. R. DEVERE KING,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- HENRY PRIESTER
UNDEERTAKER.
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- HUGHES & FLEMING.
UNDEERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING.
The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville Pa.
- D. H. YOUNG,
ARCHITECT
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.

A Novel Pavement.
Concrete is now being employed for paving purposes. This material promises smoothness, cleanliness of surface and durability. A foundation of cinders to the depth of ten inches is first made and permitted to pack well for a week. Then the concrete curbing is made in the usual manner. Finally the concrete is mixed and thrown into place, considerably higher in the centre and sloping to either gutter. Immediately before the concrete hardens it is marked off with an instrument to resemble a pavement laid with brick. This method will insure a firm footing for draft horses in the winter.—New York World.

Standard Oil Barge 94.
Standard Oil barge 94, an American vessel, is one of the largest barges in the world. Its capacity is greater than most tank steamships engaged in the transatlantic trade. It has a capacity of 2,794,000 gallons, and is 370 feet long, 50 feet beam and 30 feet moulded depth. Should the barge break adrift from its tow it can easily take care of itself as it is equipped with five masts, rigged with fore and aft canvas. The barge is also equipped with a complete wireless telegraphy apparatus. It carries a crew of thirteen all told.—Engineer.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.	
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	90 3/4
Wheat—No. 2 white.....	77 1/4
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	77 3/4
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	69 3/4
Mixed ear.....	57 1/4
Oats—No. 2 white.....	53 1/4
No. 3 white.....	51 1/4
Flour—Winter patent.....	4 90 5/8
Fancy straight winter.....	4 61 1/2
No. 1.....	4 61 1/2
No. 2.....	4 53 1/2
No. 3.....	4 45 1/2
No. 4.....	4 37 1/2
No. 5.....	4 29 1/2
No. 6.....	4 21 1/2
No. 7.....	4 13 1/2
No. 8.....	4 5 1/2
No. 9.....	4 0 1/2
No. 10.....	3 50 1/2
No. 11.....	3 42 1/2
No. 12.....	3 34 1/2
No. 13.....	3 26 1/2
No. 14.....	3 18 1/2
No. 15.....	3 10 1/2
No. 16.....	3 2 1/2
No. 17.....	2 54 1/2
No. 18.....	2 46 1/2
No. 19.....	2 38 1/2
No. 20.....	2 30 1/2
No. 21.....	2 22 1/2
No. 22.....	2 14 1/2
No. 23.....	2 6 1/2
No. 24.....	1 58 1/2
No. 25.....	1 50 1/2
No. 26.....	1 42 1/2
No. 27.....	1 34 1/2
No. 28.....	1 26 1/2
No. 29.....	1 18 1/2
No. 30.....	1 10 1/2
No. 31.....	1 2 1/2
No. 32.....	0 54 1/2
No. 33.....	0 46 1/2
No. 34.....	0 38 1/2
No. 35.....	0 30 1/2
No. 36.....	0 22 1/2
No. 37.....	0 14 1/2
No. 38.....	0 6 1/2
No. 39.....	0 0 1/2
No. 40.....	0 0 1/2
No. 41.....	0 0 1/2
No. 42.....	0 0 1/2
No. 43.....	0 0 1/2
No. 44.....	0 0 1/2
No. 45.....	0 0 1/2
No. 46.....	0 0 1/2
No. 47.....	0 0 1/2
No. 48.....	0 0 1/2
No. 49.....	0 0 1/2
No. 50.....	0 0 1/2
No. 51.....	0 0 1/2
No. 52.....	0 0 1/2
No. 53.....	0 0 1/2
No. 54.....	0 0 1/2
No. 55.....	0 0 1/2
No. 56.....	0 0 1/2
No. 57.....	0 0 1/2
No. 58.....	0 0 1/2
No. 59.....	0 0 1/2
No. 60.....	0 0 1/2
No. 61.....	0 0 1/2
No. 62.....	0 0 1/2
No. 63.....	0 0 1/2
No. 64.....	0 0 1/2
No. 65.....	0 0 1/2
No. 66.....	0 0 1/2
No. 67.....	0 0 1/2
No. 68.....	0 0 1/2
No. 69.....	0 0 1/2
No. 70.....	0 0 1/2
No. 71.....	0 0 1/2
No. 72.....	0 0 1/2
No. 73.....	0 0 1/2
No. 74.....	0 0 1/2
No. 75.....	0 0 1/2
No. 76.....	0 0 1/2
No. 77.....	0 0 1/2
No. 78.....	0 0 1/2
No. 79.....	0 0 1/2
No. 80.....	0 0 1/2
No. 81.....	0 0 1/2
No. 82.....	0 0 1/2
No. 83.....	0 0 1/2
No. 84.....	0 0 1/2
No. 85.....	0 0 1/2
No. 86.....	0 0 1/2
No. 87.....	0 0 1/2
No. 88.....	0 0 1/2
No. 89.....	0 0 1/2
No. 90.....	0 0 1/2
No. 91.....	0 0 1/2
No. 92.....	0 0 1/2
No. 93.....	0 0 1/2
No. 94.....	0 0 1/2
No. 95.....	0 0 1/2
No. 96.....	0 0 1/2
No. 97.....	0 0 1/2
No. 98.....	0 0 1/2
No. 99.....	0 0 1/2
No. 100.....	0 0 1/2
No. 101.....	0 0 1/2
No. 102.....	0 0 1/2
No. 103.....	0 0 1/2
No. 104.....	0 0 1/2
No. 105.....	0 0 1/2
No. 106.....	0 0 1/2
No. 107.....	0 0 1/2
No. 108.....	0 0 1/2
No. 109.....	0 0 1/2
No. 110.....	0 0 1/2
No. 111.....	0 0 1/2
No. 112.....	0 0 1/2
No. 113.....	0 0 1/2
No. 114.....	0 0 1/2
No. 115.....	0 0 1/2
No. 116.....	0 0 1/2
No. 117.....	0 0 1/2
No. 118.....	0 0 1/2
No. 119.....	0 0 1/2
No. 120.....	0 0 1/2
No. 121.....	0 0 1/2
No. 122.....	0 0 1/2
No. 123.....	0 0 1/2
No. 124.....	0 0 1/2
No. 125.....	0 0 1/2
No. 126.....	0 0 1/2
No. 127.....	0 0 1/2
No. 128.....	