



SELECTING THE WINTER COAT.

So Many Captivating Styles That One is at a Loss to Make a Choice.

A woman's coat or wrap in winter is almost of more consequence than her gown, for she is most often seen in the outside garment in public places. In view of this fact one is undeniably tempted, to stretch in order to become the possessor of the desired article of apparel; all the more so when the display is so captivating as at present. There is a variety in the styles well high unbounded, and something is easily found that is excellently suited to any figure. Long loose cloaks, alsters with hat fitted backs, short jackets to match the suit and handsome coats of half length, all have their place in the fashions of the season.

In the more dressy winter garments long daring sleeves are the favorite, many of them fitting loosely from shoulder to elbow, then opening in a bell shape in the lower part. These sleeves are usually long enough to cover part of the hand. They look particularly appropriate on the long velvet coats of Third Empire design. These coats are characterized by looseness of effect, with simple but handsome trimmings of Grecian patterns about the bottom and on the flaring sleeve, while the revers are variously decorated. Even on the Scotch cheviot, which reach quite to the feet, the same sleeve is employed with much effect, and one of the overcoats may become extremely stylish garment when tastefully trimmed, as, for example, with bands of white cloth on the pockets and at the wrist, and with narrow bands of silver up the front and around the little cape.

Velvet takes the lead among fabrics as far as the richest, but plain cloth, kerseys, Oxfords and Scotch mixtures are much in evidence for ordinary wear. Olives and steel dots and narrow feather braid are much used in coat trimmings. The velvet garments are usually incrustated with embroidery. Black taffeta coats are most in vogue just now, and one of the most striking that has been seen among them is a handsome model constructed wholly of ruffles, the deeper founces being at the bottom, and those above grading off till the upper one is comparatively narrow. Three founces finish the sleeve.

Next to the coats in the displays of the fashions one is most impressed with the fanciful so-called "waistings" which line the counters, for the separate waist is evidently a thing that has come to stay, in winter as well as in summer. Flannel waists are no longer the simple affairs which they were in the days of their first appearance. Plain tailor made effects are, of course, always in taste, but many women will not be without the more fanciful costume, and there is a great passion for hemstitched, embroidered and appliqued decorations. Stripes of tinsel and velvet are also in favor. The shades are numerous, and at one fashionable waistmaker's a new tone of yellow, bordering on the canary, was snapped up eagerly by some of the best customers. Velvets and velvet-ettes follow the general fancy in their pretty color schemes, and there is a tendency toward light shades. Embroidered darts are new and fetching on these fabrics.

There is a tendency this season to form the vests which are always so popular in waists by laid on effects rather than by the laying of different material. Up and down lines and stripes are decidedly the proper thing in general trimmings. The silks for waists are less confined to taffetas than heretofore, and many soft, good wearing materials are taking the place of the former. Dress cord blouses seem likely to win much favor, because of their durability for business and outdoor wear. The fashion of opening the waist in the back is still to be retained, and is particularly youthful and attractive.—New York Tribune.

Pretty Corset Covers.

Corset covers are among the most elaborate articles. They are perfect meshes of ribbon and lace and often cost four or five times as much as the thin waists above them, which are, absurd as it may seem, purposely kept plain to set off the underwear.

Two distinct styles are on the market this year, the French ones, that slip over the head and that are tightened by a gathering string around the waist, and the tighter fitting ones for stouter women. The latter are made entirely on the bias, with three seams, one at the centre of the back and one under each arm. They are buttoned invisibly straight down the centre of the front and are finished at the top and bottom with a narrow roll of lace. A mere nothing of lace crosses the shoulder. The prettiest ones are in tucked linen alternating with rows of lace insertion.

More latitude is allowed to slightly built women, for whom the "bungling" of a draw-string has no terror. A pretty corset cover calculated to "fill out" the figure is suggested. The drapery that crosses the bust has a drawing, or rather a wash ribbon, run through it perpendicularly near either end, so that it can be straightened out to be starched or ironed.

Another gathering ribbon runs through a beading around the waist. Below this is a scant frill of Valenciennes lace. A very full vest is gathered in under the drapery in front and laid in flat tucks just above the waist. The decolletee lace is square in front and round behind. It is set off by a circular piece of nainsook cut in zigzag along its outer edge, where it is bordered with narrow Valenciennes lace insertion and edging. The same piece continues down the sides of the vest, where it falls in a sort of cascade. The fastening is arranged invisibly down the left side. A little, scant frill of lace around the neck and edge characterizes the short corset covers of this year. Without adding appreciably to the bulk of the figure, it serves nicely to prevent an ugly gap between the bottom of the cover and the belt of the skirt.—Chicago Record-Herald.

New Type of English Woman.

A thing one notices about the women is that they seem impatient to changes of temperature, says a London correspondent. It was exceedingly cold when we arrived—damp, raw and chilly. We Americans put on our woolen dresses and consulted us to the wisdom of taking jackets when we started abroad. The sun when we started abroad. The sun when we started abroad. The sun when we started abroad. The sun when we started abroad.

The English woman of fashion that one sees in the London of to-day has that kind of figure that the novelists call "willowy"—long in all the lines, very slightly rounded, with the smallest of waists, no hips at all, and an inclination to stoop in the shoulders. With this they wear very clinging dresses, long trains and in the evening very delicate bodies. The general effect is of something incredibly slim, serpentine and delicate. The latter suggestion comes not only from the peculiarly slender and undeveloped figure, but from the universal tendency to droop in the shoulders that I have just mentioned. One sees very few women who stand upright. All have an air of fragility, ennuil and languor that suggests certain paintings of Burne-Jones and Rossetti.

Enbed in a Single Shade.

It is not to be a winter of touches of this tint and scraps of that color, added to a frock of neutral tint. From Paris comes the edict that everything one wears must match in color. It is an effective way to dress, but hardly economical. Signs of the coming thralldom are already manifest in Paris. Gloves, gloves, pamaols, hat—even shoes and stockings—accord, or at any rate correspond in shade. Imagine a gray crepe de Chine, with a large gray velvet hat, worn with gray gloves, a gray ruffle, gray silk stockings and gray suede shoes. A sympathy in soft gray, with a knot of pink carnations as a color-relief, it proved an unqualified success for its charming wearer. Her bank account is another story.

A New Fancy in Rings.

A change from the multitude of jeweled rings that everybody wears is the fancy for plain, broad gold ones, innocent of stones or tooling, with a date in simple square figures. One woman who does not consider sentimentality old-fashioned wears three, the first with the year of her engagement, the second with the year of her marriage, and the third with that of the birth of her young son.



Wedge-shaped blue is one of the favorite colors.

Band trimmings are conspicuous on the new skirts.

Deerskin gloves in gauntlet shape are among the novelties for winter.

Muslin taffeta gowns are a new fabric well adapted for founces and tuckings.

For tall, slender girls the large rosette, with long ends, is an especially becoming dress accessory.

Silver garniture appears destined to fill the place occupied last year by the more showy gold trimmings.

Cherry colored cloth is very effective for tea gowns and negligees, combined with green lace and black velvet ribbon.

The petticoats to wear with matinees or negligee jackets is made with clusters of the tucking at the top and deep lace trimming founce.

London women are said to be partial to the "three decker" skirt and in moderately heavy cloth it is expected to be considerably worn this autumn.

White taffeta, with founce of fine nainsook, heavily embroidered with floral garlands, represents the newest and daintiest petticoat; a ruffle of Valenciennes finishes the bottom.

Ribbons in plaids, checks, Dresden effects and other fancy weaves, are extensively used for trimming purposes, fancy waists and neckwear. The Dresden patterns are especially beautiful.

EXPERT ON ANARCHISTS.

OF THE DEGENERATE CLASS LIKE CRIMINALS AND INSANE.

Violence Due to Suggestion—Mental Weakness and Heredity—Evolution of the Anarchist—Why Mental Deficiency is Common—Education a Remedy.

A physician connected with many hospitals and institutions for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases made the following summing up of his conclusions respecting the mental condition of the anarchist and his relation to the criminal and insane classes:

"As a rule, anarchy is something below the superficial surface of society, a closely connected with, though not a part of the submerged tenth, or pauper class of the community. From the standpoint of the expert on mental and nervous disease, the anarchist stands sharply outlined in two varieties, the man who 'suggests' and the man who is 'suggestible.' There are the brainy men of the submerged tenth and many others who understand them who are not brainy. The followers are better known to the police than the leaders, who are not usually known to the public.

"The criminals, the insane, and the anarchists are all members of the degenerate class, differing in many particulars, but all agreeing in being anti-social. The deeds and actions of the three classes may be the same, murder, or assassination, or other crimes of violence. A 'degenerate' is a word used in various ways. Popular use attributes to the 'degenerate' abnormal or un-natural crimes. The newest books on mental diseases use it in a much broader sense as indicating a class of mankind who are abnormal in mind and body from inheritance. Heredity passes down abnormal tendencies in various ways, but surely and certainly mental abnormality superimposed on physical abnormalities. These comprise the chief signs of a degenerate, as the word is used scientifically.

"In examining a suspected lunatic the general outlines of face and head, sometimes almost on the lines of the old-fashioned phrenologist, are first noted. Most painstaking attention is given to the position of the eyes, whether too near together, too far apart, or too high, or if irregularly placed. The eye itself presents numerous defects in color and shape of pupil, which appear as a rule only in degenerate types. The ear and roof of the mouth are especially valuable in giving a hint that a hereditary condition is present. Next to physical stigmata of degeneracy and of insanity in particular, come mental stigmata. These include a variety of traits found in normal men, such as passionate outbreaks, vanity, self-conceit, selfishness, jealousy and numerous other mental characteristics. The criminal having an increase of some of these traits, or what is far more common, a complete lack of self-control or inhibition, which readily exaggerate the positive trait of character, readily falls into a criminal life and eventually finds his way to prison. He may or may not have physical stigmata of degeneracy. A large proportion of criminals show them, especially of the professional criminals. Whatever view may be taken of their mental weakness, as enemies of society, no one has yet, on any large scale, viewed them as subjects for insane hospitals. Though theories of reformation are entertained in individual cases, as a class of the community they are to be regarded as enemies of society.

"Between the ordinary criminals and the insane and mentally unbalanced come the class of anarchists now exciting the indignation since the assassination of President McKinley. They are more positively anti-social than the ordinary professional criminal. The 'crook,' robber, or common murderer is an enemy of society, but more as an individual, as man against man.

"The anarchists are organized in their hostility to society, and are definite in their methods of waging war against society. To them are individual counts for little, the system for much. Like the criminal, their mental characteristics resolve themselves into two varieties, those who show excessive development of certain aggressive traits, and those who are weak and show the lack of self-control in marked degree. Hence come the two kinds of anarchists, first, those who lead, or suggest, like Emma Goldman and others less well known; and second, the flock of rather feeble-minded anarchists who respond to the suggestions of the master mind as certainly as the subject of a professional hypnotist.

"In the crowds of anarchists that frequent the headquarters in East side saloons are many types presenting marked degenerate characteristics. The marks of discontent and dissatisfaction with the existing order of society are to be expected. It is the kind of discontent that a man continually unsuccessful shows.

"One of the marks of a degenerate child is failure to 'get along' with other children in school. Simple shyness, or cowardice, self-conceit and vice may exist. Even as children the insane delusions that they are persecuted or oppressed by other boys or the teachers become frequent and annoying. They increase as the children grow older. As these children grow up to be 18 or 20 years of age, these

mental traits increase. They are never able to hold any business position any length of time, being incapable of working continuously or giving satisfaction to the most kind-hearted employer. After being discharged by every employer, and being very deservedly despised by society, they naturally drift into the ranks of the feeble-minded anarchists and are easily worked upon to do the bidding or follow the suggestions of the stronger intellects.

"To kill a ruler to avenge the supposed injuries of society is the simplest sort of a mental conception. Same as individuals, mankind in large numbers is more or less hysterical, and always markedly suggestible when the individuality is swallowed up in the mass. Mental epilepsies have always been common, and the only difference between them has been in the subject of the mental delusion that has shown itself as a mental epidemic. In the time of the Crusades, for two centuries people were drawn by an irresistible longing towards the holy sepulchre, and journeyed there as pilgrims, later as soldiers. In the 15th and 16th centuries men went wild over their belief in witchcraft for buying and speculating in tulips. In 1729 the famous South Sea bubble became a popular financial craze. These and many others are types of hysteria of man as a mass, not as an individual.

"The mass of unsuccessful men who develop radical views of socialism are easily subject to the more radical mental contagion when annihilation of the existing order is suggested. It is no longer a question of reasoning, but of following the common hysterical words passed from one to another.

"An anarchist, therefore, resembles and yet differs from the criminal and the lunatic. Undoubtedly, he belongs to the borderland of cases of mental abnormality, where the 'neurpaths' and 'psychopaths' which are the scientific words for nervous and mental wrecks, take the positions. The chief aids in this regimen are literature and friendship.

PEARLS OF THE

Counsel that favors needs careful watching.

It is always easier to forget bad habits than to forego them.

The laws of friendship are austere and eternal, of one web with the laws of nature.

A woman condemns faults in another woman's children which she pardons in her own.

No man can be brave who thinks pain the greatest evil, or temperate who considers pleasure the highest good.

He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace.

Right is right, in all simplicity, and either the teachings of the great prophets are false, or they are to be reckoned with daily in all the common affairs of human life upon earth.

It is hard to believe that others cannot see what seems plain to us, but we cannot see the sun at night; and for all that it is quite plain to those on the other side of the world. Everything is in the position one happens to occupy.

The habit of concentrating all the powers for a certain time upon a definite object is not gained without discipline and practice. Many persons meaning conscientiously to perform the work that falls to their lot have, for want of the habit never learned how to do it with thoroughness and dispatch.

The safeguard against temptation is not seclusion, but self-culture. As it is not disinclination which will most certainly secure one against infection, but a sound constitution, so it is not rules of life which will strengthen one against temptations, but a soul. One must build up his moral deed and high thinking by fellowship with pure women and honorable men. The chief aids in this regimen are literature and friendship.

THE COST OF WARS.

Conflicts of the Past Century Have Cost Nearly \$20,000,000,000.

A writer in the Home Magazine estimated the cost of wars on the 19th century to nearly reach the enormous sum of \$20,000,000,000. Just how much is a billion? He asks. It is one thousand millions; but that fact is not so prosaic. There are only 2,155,675,500 seconds in a century—that is, \$5 have been spent on war for every second of the century. If we take Archbishop Usher's chronology, and consider the world to be 5904 years old, we find that the nations have spent on war during the 19th century at the rate of \$6 a man since the creation.

The most costly building in the world is the Church of San Pietro, in Yaltiano, known to us as St. Peter's Rome. It has cost not less than \$70,000,000 since its foundation stone was laid, yet nearly 200 other churches of equal cost could be built out of what the world has spent on wars during the 19th century. The costliest building in this country is the Philadelphia building, which represents nearly \$30,000,000; yet nearly 700 copies of this great pile could be erected out of the money spent on war during the last hundred years. The world spends upward of \$330,000,000 a year on education. If it spent 37 times as much it would not equal the war expenses of the past century. The population of the world is estimated at 1,590,000,000; the money spent on war between 1801 and 1900 would give to each man, woman and child alive today more than \$13 as pocket money.

If a man counted 200 a minute for 10 hours a day, six days a week, he would have counted 1,008,000 in eight days three hours and 20 minutes. At the same rate he would need 8233 days, three hours and 45 minutes to count 1,000,000,000, or 26 years, 195 days, three hours and 20 minutes, not counting Sundays. To count 20,000,000,000 would take 522 years 10 days six hours and 40 minutes.

Philanthropy is 'School Work.'

Chicago has the distinction of being the first city in the world to furnish free transportation for crippled children of school age to a school of their own. The superintendent of compulsory education of the city in investigating many cases of absence found that a number of children remained from the school sessions both on account of sensitiveness because of their deformity and because, in many instances, they were unable to reach the school without an attendant. An impossibility in families all the members of which had to be breadwinners. The community had provided for the schooling of these unfortunate, but the cost of transportation fell mainly upon the parents and guardians, except when private charity furnished the means. In a building in the stockyard district, where the larger proportion of these children live, a large room has been set apart for them in order that they may not be annoyed and jostled by their healthy and boldest mates. A smooth running omnibus with an attendant plies daily between the school and the homes of the children, and is crippled and comparatively helpless children constitute the first class. Similar schools are contemplated in other parts of the city. That the school boards of other cities will turn their attention from the joggery in books and the traffic in positions of which they are too often accused, and enter into a noble emulation in the humanities with Chicago is devoutly to be hoped, even though their efforts should be crippled by the bartering of school and hospital appropriations in political corruption.—American Medicine.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

Does Burn Hard Coal—No Smokes.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

Trains Leave Philadelphia From Depot, Foot Street.

For New York via Philadelphia 7:15, 10 a. m., 12:31, 4:31, 11:20 p. m. Sunday 6:08, 10:00 a. m., 12:40 p. m.

For New York via Easton 10 a. m., 12:34 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m.

For Philadelphia, Reading, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Ashland and all points in Schuylkill and Carbon counties 7:15, 10 a. m., 12:31, 4:31, 11:20 p. m. Sunday 6:08, 10 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

Trains for Williamsport.

Leave New York via Easton 4:30 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 1:30 and 8 p. m. Sunday 12:15, 4:30, 7:30 a. m., 1:30 and 8 p. m., Sunday 12:15 a. m., 4:30, 1:30 and 8 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 6:59 a. m., 8:36 and 10:11 a. m., and 4:08 p. m., and 11:20 p. m. Sunday 7:06, 8 a. m., 12:40 p. m., and 4:08 p. m.

Through coaches and parlor cars to and from Philadelphia and New York. Through sleeping car night trains to and from Philadelphia. Night train runs daily. Sundays included.

Tickets can be purchased in Williamsport at the Ticket Agent's office, and at the depot, 605 of Pine Street.

Suggested check-off from hotels and residences direct to destination.

General Passenger Agent.

J. A. SWENGAARD.

General Superintendent.

Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

Parlor Cars on all express trains.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. Railroad.

Railroad.

In effect Sept. 11, 1899.

Southward.

Train No. 1 Express leaves Huntingdon every day except Sunday for Mt. Dallas at 8:00 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 10:30 a. m.

Train No. 2 Mail leaves Huntingdon every day except Sunday for Mt. Dallas at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 9:30 p. m.

Train No. 7, Sundays only, leaves Huntingdon for Mt. Dallas at 8 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 2:30 a. m.

All trains make connections at Mt. Dallas for Bedford, Pa., and Cumberland, Md., and Northward.

Train No. 4 Mail leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 8:45 a. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 11:30 a. m.

Train No. 3 Fast Line leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 6:00 p. m.

Train No. 8, Sundays only, leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 4:30 p. m., arriving at 6:45 p. m.

All trains make close connections with P. & D. R. both east and west at Huntingdon.

CARL M. GIBBS.

General Superintendent.

Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R. R.

Condensed Time Table in effect Nov. 21, 1899.

Direction	Train No.	Class	From	To	Days
Southward	1	Express	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	2	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	3	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	4	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	5	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	6	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	7	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	8	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	9	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
Southward	10	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily
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Southward	59	Mail	Pittsburg	Johnstown	Daily