

FOR THE FAIR

VOLUMINOUS SKIRTS.

As the season advances the skirts of milady become fuller and fuller. This the great creators of feminine fashions across the water have determined upon, and on this side the gowns of the fashionables already show the result of their decision.

The voluminous innovation is particularly noticeable in the evening gowns. Chiffons and mousseline de soie were never successful while scantiness was the vogue, and in soft fabrics the fullness is and ever was pretty. To the slight figure the full skirt is always becoming, and even in street costumes the finest and most supple cloth is gathered and pleated across the hips.

LEAVES IN THE HAIR.

It is eminently correct to wear leaves in one's hair, and apparently many women are forsaking their tresses and crowns for simple green leaves. At the debutante dances of December these small chaplets were extremely popular, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been seen with her brown hair clasped by white leaves, tipped with brilliant. The jewelers who follow closely the approval of the fashionable women are manufacturing silver and enameled leaves, but the simpler silk bits of trimming are in better taste. Flowers are not worn in the hair this winter, although the holiday season brought forth the use of holly, and, with some women, sprigs of mistletoe. Begonias are enjoying popularity this year and some headresses are made gay with these waxy flowers. Pink, however, is not used this year and begonias suffer in consequence.—New York Press.

THE MAKING OF WOMAN.

Twashiti, the god Vulcan of the Hindoo mythology, created the world. But on his commencing to make woman he discovered that with man he had exhausted all his creative materials, and that not one solid element had been left. This, of course, greatly perplexed Twashiti, and caused him to fall in a profound meditation. When he arose from it he proceeded as follows:

He took
The roundness of the moon.
The undulating curves of the serpent,
The graceful twist of the creeping plant,
The light shivering of the grass blade,
And the slenderness of the willow.
The velvety softness of the flowers,
The lightness of the feather,
The gentle gaze of the doe,
The frolicsomeness of the dancing sunbeam,
The tears of the cloud,
The inconstancy of the wind,
The timidity of the hare,
The vanity of the peacock,
The hardness of the diamond,
The sweetness of honey,
The cruelty of the tiger,
The boldness of the lion,
The glance of the sun,
The heat of the fire,
The chill of the snow,
The cackling of the parrot,
The cooing of the turtle dove.
All these he mixed together and formed woman.

Then he presented her to the man.

THE GIRL WHO IS LOVED.

A woman cannot be said to be truly attractive or popular unless she is loved and admired by the members of her own sex, as well as the opposite. She must be welcomed by all, old and young, male and female, or she cannot be called an attractive woman without reservation.

She must be herself, her best self, at all times and with all people; she must think and act for herself and express her own opinions, rather than try to copy some person she may admire or who is admired by the lords of creation. Individuality, when combined with polite manner and tact, is always attractive. A woman's happy, infectious laugh is better than medicine or advice, and her cheery presence is as welcome as the sunshine.

A girl to be truly popular never says mean things about other girls thinking that the men will like her better, and she doesn't try to monopolize the attentions of all the men at once, but is willing to let other girls have their share of admiration and attention along with her. She doesn't mope and retreat within herself if there are no men about to admire her, but she cheerfully sets about making the best of matters without them and making such companions as she has happier and brighter for her presence.

If she has a grievance she keeps it to herself, for a woman with a grievance is very soon voted a bore. The weeping, fainting, sad-eyed young woman is very much out of style nowadays, not only in novels, but in real life, and the healthy, happy, independent, cheerful and sunny girl has totally eclipsed her in popularity.—American Queen.

HER UNIQUE SCHEME.

An enterprising young woman, who had had one year's study in Paris and most earnestly desired another, hit upon a unique scheme to secure the wherewithal for it. She rented a room in one of the great office buildings whose tenants at noontime are counted by the hundreds. She paid \$25 month-

ly for this room—one of the top floor offices, having a large window. She bought half a dozen little, round, unvarnished tables with painted legs and covered the tops with the soft, bendable matting that comes round tea chests and any large dealer is glad to give away. With excelsior and denim she made two long wooden shoe boxes, which cost at a shoe store twenty-five cents each, and some gilt-headed tacks, she made two divan-like affairs whose excelsior-stuffed lids could be raised to store innumerable things out of sight. Then with fans, at one and three cents apiece, and crepe paper and tea chest matting she covered the walls; the curtains were of Japanese paper, and little penny paper umbrellas were stuck here and there about the room. Japanese paper napkins, plates and cups and saucers and a three-burner gas stove behind a screen completed the outfit. Then the enterprising young woman announced that she and her "tea room" were ready for business. She served tea, coffee and cocoa and all sorts of cold sandwiches. Soon she had to double and triple the number of her tables and her dishes, and almost every man and woman in the building was her customer. Besides the rent, her initial outlay was only \$12, and before the first month was over she had covered all the expenses for that four weeks and laid by the rent for the second. She modelled the "tea room" on one she had seen while a student in Paris, and after a busy winter here she had made enough to go back to that city for her coveted second year of study.—New York Tribune.

WOMEN OF GENIUS.

The history of learned ladies, with that of their work, is a subject which awaits the historian. There have been learned ladies in many ages; one would like to compare their learning with that of the scholars, their contemporaries.

Here are a few—their names familiar, and how many of our readers would pass an examination in their works—Hrotsvitha, the tenth century Terence; Teresa of Spain, Anne Maria Schurmann, Antoinette Bourignon of Flanders, La Mere Jeannette, Juana Inez de la Cruz—what about all these illustrious dames?

Antoinette Bourignon indited twenty volumes with her own fair fingers; Anne Maria Schurmann wrote a philosophical treatise proving that the female mind is as capable of learning and of science as that of the other sex. In these days who would take the trouble either to write or to read such a treatise? She fell into mysticism in her old age and had a strange passion for eating spiders, but everything must be permitted to genius.

Then there was Juana Inez de la Cruz. She interests one strangely, because she was a Mexican, and one has never before or since heard of any genius or learning coming from the quarter between California and Texas and the Terre del Puego; it is a good, large tract of country, with a good many people, among whom there seems to be neither learning, nor science, nor art, nor genius. However, Juana showed the way. While still quite young she disputed with the scholars of Mexico on equal terms. She wrote poems in several quarto volumes. The critics seem agreed that the lady's verses are conspicuous for elegance, but are deficient in energy.

As for La Mere Jeannette, she was a Venetian and not a poet, but the author of a new system, which she herself—no one knew the fact so well as herself—declared to be inspired. In this system she assigned the dominion of the world to woman instead of man.—New York News.



FISH CAKES.

Wash a small piece of salt codfish, pick it under water, until there is half a cupful, peel and cut in inch pieces one cupful of potatoes; put these in a stew pan and cook until potatoes are tender, then pour off the water and mash thoroughly, add pepper and salt to season, beat well with a fork, add one teaspoon of butter and when cooled a little add one egg beaten until light; fry in smoking hot deep fat or form into cakes and fry in the frying pan.

PEACH TAPIOCA.

Soak a third of a cupful of tapioca over night in a cupful of water. In the morning drain it and cook it in a quart of water, until it is clear. Then take it from the fire and season it with lemon juice, sugar and salt to taste. Have ready nine or ten peaches that have been stewed until they are tender. Place them in the bottom of a baking dish and mix the juice that comes from them with the tapioca. Turn the tapioca over the peaches; place in a moderate oven and bake ten minutes.

SOUFFLE POTATOES.

Peel the potatoes; cut the sides square, and trim off the corners, so as to give all oval shape. With one even cut slice them one-eighth of an inch thick the length of the potato; they must be all the same shape and size. Soak them in cold water for half an hour; dry them on a napkin, and fry them in fat which is only moderately hot until they are soft, but not colored. Remove and place them on a sieve to drain and cool. Then immerse them in hot fat, when they will puff into balls. Toss the basket and remove any that do not puff. Sprinkle with salt, and serve them on a napkin or as a garnish. Holland potatoes best suit this purpose; it is impossible to get the same result with most of the other varieties.

TEA ROLLS.

One quart of warm milk, one heaping tablespoonful of lard, salt, one tablespoonful of sugar; have the milk warm enough to melt the lard, then let it get lukewarm, and add three-quarters of a cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in a little water; stir in flour enough to make a stiff dough, as for bread. Let it raise until light, cut it down and add two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one-quarter teaspoonful of saleratus; work all into the dough thoroughly with the hands, add flour enough to make a smooth dough; let it raise until light, and roll out to one-half inch thickness, cut out with a biscuit cutter and butter one-half, lap over and put into tins; let them raise until light, and bake in a quick oven.

HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

Black calico will look like new if rinsed in very strong bluing water.

Turpentine mixed with the stove polish gives an added lustre to the stove.

Try cleaning the smudged face of a bisque doll with a soft flannel moistened in butter.

If damp tea leaves are scattered on a carpet and it is swept they will give it a fresh, clean look.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

New tin dishes are apt to give a disagreeable taste to everything placed in them unless water and ammonia are first boiled in them.

The breakage of lamp chimneys by the wick being trimmed too high may be avoided by scratching the base of the glass with a glazier's diamond.

To avoid unpleasant odors from the sink keep a gallon of water in which a pound of coppers has been boiled on hand and at intervals clean with this.

To remove the marks made by matches, the scratches should first be rubbed with a slice of lemon, and then whiting used, and afterwards washed with soap and water.

To clean greasy dishes and pots and pans a teaspoonful of kerosene should be placed in a small pan of lukewarm water. The utensils should then be thoroughly scalded.

Pearls must never be allowed to get damp, or they will rot; always clean them with a piece of fine cambric. Diamonds, however, should be scalded with hot water and then thoroughly dried.

Soups and gravies are richer and better if the meat and vegetables are put into the saucepan first with a little butter, and allowed to cook slowly for nearly half an hour before adding the water.

Do those who use ammonia on their plants remember that ammonia is a stimulant, not a food? While it is useful to force plants into bloom and growth, after the soil is exhausted, a fertilizer must be applied or the plant will use up its own vitality in bloom.

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Country Weeklies Are as Much Entitled to It as Magazines.

A curious thing that comes very forcibly to our notice is the fact that people never question the requirements of publishers of most magazines or newspapers that subscriptions must be paid in advance, while with the local or country paper the great majority seldom pay in advance. And yet, the country or local paper is far more in need of the money than are the great dailies and magazines. The latter have capital back of them, while the country paper usually has to struggle to get enough to carry on its business. We wonder if there are any of our subscribers to whom it would make any particular difference if they paid their subscription in advance. It would only be a small amount to each subscriber, but to the publisher it means the loss of the use of the total subscriptions of all subscribers and much time in collecting. In the case of the Independent it amounts to many hundred dollars. Dear readers, would it not be a good idea for each of you who are in the habit of waiting a year or more before paying for your paper to put in practice the golden rule, so often quoted but seldom practiced, of doing as you would be done by, and send in your year's subscription? We think, and the testimony of many is, that we are furnishing you an excellent paper. There is no other country paper that excels the Independent. Do you not think you ought to treat us as well as you do the publishers of the magazines? We are offering you extraordinary inducements in our special clubbing rates for you to pay up, but if you do not want any of the publications we hope you will kindly consider the justice of our statement and remit your subscription for one year.—Hamburg (N. Y.) Independent.

WISE WORDS.

We wish for more in life rather than more of it.—Jean Ingelow.

He serves his party best who serves his country best.—Hayes.

Oblivion is the rule and fame the exception of humanity.—Rivarolo.

The end of a dissolute life is commonly a desperate death.—Blon.

There are more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cleere.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them.—Shakespeare.

Suffering is the surest means of making us truthful to ourselves.—Sismond.

He hath a poor spirit who is not planted above petty wrongs.—Feltman.

I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effectual as their strict construction.—Grant.

Truly, there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no gulf stream, setting forever in one direction.—Lowell.

If one easily pardons and remits offenses it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, so that he cannot be reached.—Bacon.

Man's happiness consists in present peace, even in the midst of the greatest trials, and in more than hope of a glorious future.—Charles G. Gordon.

We ought to do our neighbor all the good we can. If you do good, good will be done to you; but if you do evil, the same will be measured back to you again.—Ellipay.

We should always have in our heads one free and open corner, where we can give place, or lodging, as they pass, to the ideas of our friends. It really becomes unbearable to converse with men whose brains are divided up into well-filled pigeon-holes whereinto nothing can enter from the outside. Let us have hospitable hearts and minds.—Joubert.

The Feats of Chicken Fanciers.

The American Standard of Perfection, as drafted and copyrighted by the American Poultry Association, contains the names of 116 varieties of fowls, 115 of which are due to the development of man. God made only one—a "homely, wild thing, which made its home in the jungle along with the rest of primeval creation. By intelligent breeding fanciers have produced fowls of all sizes, from the diminutive bantam to the mammoth bronze turkey; one a tiny bit of feathered vanity, weighing only a few ounces, and the other a bulky fowl weighing from forty to sixty pounds—as much as a half-grown boy. Results equally wonderful have been accomplished in color effects. There are varieties in red, black, brown and white, with nearly all possible combinations, beside buff and Andalusian blue. The fanciers have shown that they can lace, stripe, spangle or bar the feathers of their birds in any way to satisfy their individual fancy. In fact, about all they have left undone is to put their initials on the feathers of their birds.—Leslie's Monthly.

The Badger as a Fireman.

A badger, which had made its home among the granite cliffs, dealt with the fire god with sagacity and skill, says Nature. A friend, while painting a sea piece discovered a badger's lair, and thought to play the animal a practical joke. Gathering together a bundle of grass and weeds he placed it inside the mouth of the hole, and igniting it with a match waited for the ignominious flight of the astonished householder. But Master Badger was a resourceful animal, and not disposed to be made a butt of practical jokers. He came up from the depths of his hole as soon as the penetrating smoke told him that there was a fire on the premises and deliberately scratched on the burning grass with his strong claws until all danger was past. No human being could have grasped the situation more quickly, or displayed greater skill in dealing with an unfamiliar event.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman, Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

The season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze, and the nasal twangs are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh. While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman, "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

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PATENTS

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Oldest Type of Living Animals.

The tuatara, the curious lizard of New Zealand Islands, is supposed to represent the oldest living type of animals in the world, and is of further interest as being the first vertebrate in which was discovered a survival of an eye of invertebrate kind in addition to the ordinary seeing organs. The third eye has more recently been found by its original discoverer, Dr. Dendy, in another New Zealand creature. This is the New Zealand lamprey, a favorite food of the Maoris, and the third eye, covered with thin skin and probably of no present use for seeing, is exactly on top of the head. Dr. Dendy believes that far back in the earth's history this eye was one of a pair of useful ones, both the lamprey and the tuatara having their two eyes on the back of the head. In the tuatara it is the left eye that still remains, but in the lamprey it is the right one.

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In order to extend our business we need additional capital, and we offer an interest in the business, allowing you to pay for the same in installments of \$3.00 monthly. By the time you have completed your payments the dividends upon your stock purchase should have covered your subscription, or amount paid in by you.

The wage earner of today cannot enter into business and compete with the enormous aggregations of capital controlling most all lines; but here he can unite with others, become a stockholder in a large concern, and share in its profits. Can have a handsome income for life.

We would ask an opportunity of submitting our proposition to you, and if after you have made a thorough investigation, your own good judgment prompts you to unite with us, we shall be glad to have you.

If you are interested in knowing more and will kindly send us your address on a postal card, we will give full particulars.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Secretary.

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W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes have been paying \$4 and \$5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for \$3.50 or \$3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

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