FURS IN MILLINERY

Styles Are Prettier and More Varied Than Ever.

Ermine-Trimmed Toques a Present Fancy—Heavy and Filmy Materials Used in Combination—Handsome Fur Sets.

NEW YORK.—Never in the history of fashion have the small fur trimmed neck muff and hat sets been so varied and so bewitching as they are this season. The materials in vogue lend themselves delightfully to such purposes and furs are to be had of so many kinds and at such a wide range of prices that the fur trimmed set seems to be within almost any clever woman's reach, though the smart little imported sets showing decidedly clever and original features are priced so high that they are but little less expensive, if at all, than handsome all fur neck and muff sets.

At the same price the latter are of course the more practical investment. They are sure of at least a few seasons modishness, while the combination sets, owing their vogue to the whim of fashion, rather than to intrinsic value, are likely to lose their smartness with the passing season; but if a woman can make up a pretty and effective set herself—and a surprising number of women can do that sort of thing—or can have one made by some little furrier or milliner under her own careful directions, then the combination set is altogether desirable and will give cachet to a simple costume.

Among the conventional neck and muff furs the fox sets hold their popularity. They are not of necessity extravagantly high priced, though if one wants to spend money one can dispose of a very large sum in the buying of silver fox. Even the cheaper varieties of fox when imported in fancy and beautiful sets bring high prices; but one can buy a very good looking muff and neckpiece of pointed fox or white fox or dyed brown fox or even good cross fox for a price by no means extravagant, as prices of good furs go, and black fox is distinctly reasonable.

Fox Fur With Velvet.

For the younger contingent there is nothing in the line of furs more suitable and more practical than fox and with the omnipresent velvet and velveteen frocks and suits of this winter white fox will be enormously worn. Ermine is smart for the youthful wearer and effective with velvet; but it is hardly so becoming or youthful as the fox, and when real, is more expensive. "When real," one says; and the reservation is necessary, for an unbelievable number of rabbits and cats and other humble beasties perish nowadays in order that ermine may be worn.

Some of the imitations are not bad, are, in fact, quite effective and pretty enough to use for little touches of trimming; but one must be sure to pay the price of imitation; and unfortunately one does not always find honesty in this regard. The reputable furriers are reliable in matters of this kind, but importing milliners, dressmakers, etc., are not invariably so, and only within the last week a woman who purchased a velvet and ermine set from a certain Fifth avenue shop noted for chic models and paid the price of real ermine was told by a furrier to whom she happened to go wearing the set that her ermine was only an imitation. And the moral of that is to recognize your cat or rabbit; but, as has been said, a great deal of the imitation fur is attractive.

One of the most pleasing details of the fur fad this fall is the clever use of fur in millinery and the piquant harmonizing of hat and muff or of hat, neckpiece and muff. The idea, to be sure, is now new. There have been fur hats and fur trimmed hats before; but not within the memory of this generation has the thing been so well done or done with such infinite variety.

All Materials Utilized.

No material is to flimy or too rich to be combined with fur, and the milliners, going upon that theory, have produced sets for morning, afternoon and evening, for sports and for smart social functions, for the woman who does not care what she pays and for the woman who, like Mrs. Boffin of blessed memory, is "a high flier after fashion" but has little money to spend on dress.

Among the girlish sets adapted for winter sport, but quite as suitable for street wear is a handsome white fox set whose muff and neckpiece are conventional enough but whose hat takes the piquant form of a little pointed crown cap of black plush trimmed round the face with a band of the white fox. Simple? Of course, but eminently girlish and becoming.

There are many of the close caplike fur hats for girls and for women, some of the prettiest draped a little and trimmed only with a single cluster or blossom of dull gold or silver or color; and there are still more of the small draped toques and hats made of velvet or plush or silk and fur trimmed. And then there are the small hats of two furs in combination. It seems useless to attempt description, so varied and so numerous are the models, but citing a few may give some idea of the general tendency.

Among the close small toques, for example, there was in one well known and exclusive millinery establishment a low, bowl crowned shape of ermine, the pure white ermine which has almost pushed the white and black ermine out of sight. The closely rolled brim of this hat was of mole and the trimming was in the form of two osprey feathers crossing each other and posed at the two sides near the back of the hat. Next to this model was another which was all of ermine, a little higher than the last, though still closer and draped just a trifle. A single line of large brilliants ran around the crown, half hidden in the fur, and the trimming was a single ostrich feather at the back. A charming evening hat, this.

Mole and Ermine.

Mole and ermine are much used together by the milliners, but one sees less black and white fur in the new millinery than one did last year. Hats with draped crowns of rich moire, corded silk, velvet or brocade and with brims of fur are popular, and many of them are exceedingly likable. The Rembrandt tam is easily and successfully developed in this combination, and there are countless other shapes, small and large, that are as adaptable.

The big hat whose crown is entirely of fur while the brim is of chiffon or lace fur trimmed is considered exceedingly chic and is often very lovely. Sometimes the crown of the big hat is of white and silver brocade or of brocade in some darker coloring, and the wide brim is of chiffon, its flat layers edged with narrow lines of fur, and often the whole large shape is of velvet or satin or brocade and the fur is used merely in a scarf or band around the crown or perhaps in a scarf and as a border to the brim.

Whole muffs and draped hats of stunning brocade, with very slight trimming of fur, are among the imported sets, and some of them are very good looking, though others are rather conspicuous for anything save evening wear. Velvet and plush are used in the same way, and any one who has even a few scraps of good old fur can easily find use for them in these sets.

Long Scarfs Much Admired.

The very wide long scarfs of fur in which the whole body may be swathed have their counterparts in similar scarfs of chiffon, lace, silk, etc., fur trimmed, with big hats en suite, and some of these sets are wonderfully lovely, though not every woman can wear such a scarf gracefully. A set

that attracted much attention in one shop, though, as one woman put it, "It would be dirty in a moment and it is a sort of imitation which I despise and yet it is pretty," consisted of a hat, muff and enormous scarf of white plush, the very handsome silk deep pile plush which, as every woman who has priced it knows, is not exactly cheap. The trimming was of ermine or of imitation ermine tails—who shall say which?—set on the plush scarf and muff to make deep bordering bands and holding the drapery of the toque.

An evening set in better taste, though the plush set did have a certain charm, was made of white satin embossed in velvet in a floral pattern of many soft rich hues. The big draped muff was shirred into a narrow band of white fox at one side and drooped lower at the other side to disappear under a whole white fox pelt. The neckpiece was a capelike shoulder drapery of the brocade on one side bordered narrowly with fox to be held by a whole fox skin that went over the right shoulder, the head being brought around to meet the brocade drapery in front and the tail hanging straight from the shoulder in the back.

New Brocaded Coat.

The coat illustrated is in brocaded velvet on silk, with satin under-dress and skunk fur trimming. It is an up-to-date visiting gown design. The hat is of white velours faced with black velvet, and trimmed with a fancy plume.

Coats of Colored Plush.

According to the Dry Goods Economist, an unusually good demand has developed this season for smart-looking coats of colored plush, particularly seal brown and taupe. Many of the taupe-colored plushes are made of pressed plush, which gives the appearance of mole, and is meeting with remarkable success. As these coats are taken principally by women who are in search of something new, the [illegible] frequently show the latest style [illegible] tures. The cutaway effect is very [illegible] nounce in some of the best selling models and the draped coat caught over at the left side is also one of the big favorites. Some of the city stores are taking these coats in 45 and 50-inch lengths, sharply cut away in front.

[illegible]ty of That.

"[illegible] to something for the [illegible] all the [illegible]

OLD STYLE ROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA

The illustration shows a strip of highway along the famous "Scogg River Narrows," in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, before it had been macadamized.

GOOD ROADS

STATE HELP FOR ROAD WORK

Wisconsin Highway Commission Receive Reports That Large Increase in Fund Has Been Voted.

Full reports have been received by the Wisconsin highway commission of the money voted for state aid, road and bridge construction in 1913. There are 1,195 towns in Wisconsin, of which 865 voted for state aid road construction on 1,267 different pieces of road, asking for state aid to the total amount of $757,273. Two hundred and five towns voted for the construction of 337 bridges, a total amount of $107,754, which calls for $53,877 state aid. In all, 883 different towns in 68 counties voted for state aid, a total amount of $865,027, calling for the sum of $811,150 in state aid.

These figures show a very large increase, both in number of towns voting and amounts voted, over last year. Last year 511 towns voted a total of $422,200 for roads, and 125 towns voted $55,100 for bridges, in all, 532 towns in 65 counties calling for $452,800 state aid in 1912.

The state highway fund for 1913 work is $350,000, to which is added in accordance with law, one-quarter of the net proceeds from the automobile license of $5 per car, amounting to about $28,000. This total sum of $378,000 is $433,150 less than the full amount of state aid requested. Some few counties will get the full state aid requested, as the votes of the towns were light, but about 60 of the counties will get less than they asked for, many of them getting less than one-fifth of the amount requested.

It is hoped that some method will be devised whereby the state may give each town what it expected to receive when it made its appropriation, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. The growth of the movement for better roads in Wisconsin has been so rapid that legislation has not kept pace with it. In 1907 permanent road construction was practically nothing; in 1913, if the state could pay its full share, it would be fully $2,542,000. There has never been in the United States a movement for better roads so statewide, or so generally popular and the results so far secured under the state aid road law promise well for the future development of the roads of Wisconsin.

AUTOMOBILE AND GOOD ROADS

Farmer Who Bought Machine Immediately Starts to Make Improvements on Nearby Highways.

(By M. A. COVERDELL.)

Some months ago one of our neighbors purchased a good, substantial automobile. He and another neighbor drew an oak saw-log to the mill and had material sawed for two good road drags, the timbers being 11 feet in length, one foot wide and three inches thick.

The edges that moved the dirt were faced with pieces of iron four inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick.

After constructing this most effective implement for road-making our neighbor hitched three horses to the drag, climbed into it and proceeded to drag the road (he lives at a cross-road), and how he does improve every highway he traverses.

He makes frequent trips with his drag to town, four miles away, and already good effect of his owning an automobile is being observed and felt on our roads, far and near.

Hints for Pear Growing.

The pear tree grows best and yields the most fruit when planted upon land moderately moist, and yet not cold. To insure this condition there is nothing better than a side hill location, though one more level may do well if underdrained, and then it is better for receiving a wash of sand from the lands above it, which helps to warm it up.

Marketing Poultry.

It is not stretching the truth to say that if farmers marketed their poultry in the very best possible condition their receipts would be increased one-third. Neither is it stretching the truth to say that less than 10 per cent of all the poultry marketed is in perfect condition when it reaches the consumer.

Breeding Stock.

Breeding stock should be mated at least two weeks before saving the [illegible] purposes.

DIRT ROADS ON THE PRAIRIE

Chief Assistant in Information Department at Washington Says First Cut Down the Hills.

We have had a great deal to say in the last twenty years on the road question. We have believed that, speaking generally, in the prairie country we shall have to be satisfied with dirt roads, having macadam or other hard roads wherever the material is available, which is only here and there. We have maintained that a very good road for most of the year could be made from dirt, provided the road bed had lost its vegetable matter in the course of travel, provided it was properly drained, graded and maintained by the use of the road drag, and provided the culverts and bridges are of concrete or iron and the grades reduced to the minimum.

It affords us some gratification to know that Mr. M. O. Eldridge, the chief assistant in the information department of the roads division of the department of agriculture, at Washington, who is now investigating the roads in Iowa, full endorses all these propositions, says Wallace's Farmer. He is apparently as firm a believer in the dirt road properly managed as he would be if he had been brought up on a drag.

In an interview Mr. Eldridge says that he regards the first thing to do is to cut down the hills, and remarks that Iowa has more steep hills than Switzerland. This is no doubt due to our habit of laying out roads on section lines. This reminds us of our experience in New York and Pennsylvania. From Ithaca to Harrisburg we were never outside of the mountain section, and yet on that whole trip we did not cross as many steep hills as will be found in going from Des Moines to Winterset, or across any of the counties in the southwestern part of Iowa. The roads there are not laid out on section lines, but take the best grades. In Pennsylvania, where the same custom prevails, we used to think they were determined by the springs. The cows who roamed the woods made paths to the spring, and, being excellent engineers, they chose the best grades. The houses were built at the springs. The roads followed the cow paths to the houses; and hence good grades, no matter how far around they had to go. Mr. Eldridge believes that no road should have more than a five per cent. grade. One great difficulty in the hilly parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and adjoining states is that the roads have been laid out on section lines, and the houses built with reference to the roads. We very much fear that they will remain there for all time, as the expense in cutting down the hills would be terrific.

Mr. Eldridge further says: "When once a road is made, it is essential that it should be dragged after every rain of consequence. The only way to do this satisfactorily is to have a supervisor for each township or county, whose duty it is to get out men with drags. No man should have more than three miles of road to take care of. After each storm, then, the supervisor can call upon the men to get to work at the right time. The man in charge must know when the time comes to do the dragging." On this we remark that the county is too large a district. There is frequently a two-inch rain in one part of the county, which would necessitate immediate dragging, and a mere sprinkle over the rest of it, and there is never any good done by dragging a dry road.

Mr. Eldridge next answers the question as to what kind of a road could be made under this system, as follows: "With the right kind of work, a solid roadbed can be made from the soil in this state. It should be rounded, and traffic should be in the center and not one road on each side of a ride, that will soak up the water."

He then adds: "Good roads will come when the farmer realizes the benefits that will accrue to his land from having them. With good roads the farmer can raise products that will pay better profits than those he now raises. It costs more now to transport grain from a farm nine miles from a railroad than it does to transport the same grain from New York to Liverpool." All of which is undoubtedly true.

Agricultural Wealth.

Official estimates of the department of agriculture are that the total of agricultural wealth to be produced in the United States this year, including the crops, stock raising and dairying, will be $9,000,000,000, a half billion dollars more than last year.

Seed Experiments.

In a recent experiment oats, corn, dog fennel and some flower seeds were exposed during 118 days to a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Afterward nearly all of the fennel, oats and corn seeds and some others germinated.

Egg Material.

Wheat furnishes more material for the white of eggs than corn. A bushel of wheat contains about one-tenth more protein than a bushel of corn, but about one-half less fat.

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Can get you fancy prices for Wild Ducks and other game in season. Write us for cash offer on all kinds of poultry, pork, etc.

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Lucrative Find in South Africa.

South Africa's possibilities as a producer of vegetable oils are wide indeed if the results of recent experiments under the auspices of the Mozambique authorities are translated into commercial realities. For instance, the fruit of the "macuamacua" was shown to yield no less than 60 per cent of fine edible oil, and of the "pombula" 52 per cent.

Law of the Harvest.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap destiny.—George D. Boardman.

Has Its Advantages.

"Nations are not fed, clothed and housed by legislation," says a sapient contemporary. Certainly not. But it sometimes pays well to be a member of a legislature, just the same.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Red Cross Ball Blue, all blue, best bluing value in the whole world, makes the laundress smile.

One of His Worst.

The Doctor—Did you hear about that Methodist preacher's daughter down south who turned sleuth, hunted up the pickpocket who had robbed her of her purse, and finally landed him in the penitentiary? The Professor—Good for her! She was an M. E. sis, with a vengeance.—Chicago Tribune.

Doing Good.

We are to relieve the distressed, put the wanderer into his way, and to divide our bread with the hungry, which is but the way of doing good to ourselves; for we are only several members of one great body.—Seneca.

Indexing Extraordinary.

Indexers have been responsible for many errors, but possibly the strangest example of curious indexing occurs in a law book. Turning over its index, a correspondent of the London Chronicle noted the entry: "Best, Mr. Justice, His Great Mind," and reference to the page brought this: "Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for contempt of court."

Reasonable Stipulation.

"Shall we admit Wombat to our Sublimated Order of the Kibosh? He already belongs to seven secret societies." "I'm in favor of admitting him if there's enough of him left to work our ritual on."—Kansas City Journal.

Had to Know the Time.

"I understand," said the judge, "that you stole the watch of the doctor who had just written a prescription for you at the free dispensary. What have you to say to this charge?" "Well, your honor," said the prisoner, "it is true, but I found myself in a hole. His prescription said a spoonful every hour, and I had no watch."

Andrew Lang's Handicap.

The London Spectator says that Andrew Lang always had poor health, and most of his work was done when he was tired and sick. This being the case, it is easy to understand and forgive his frequent crankiness.

PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

[illegible]dn't Done So Badly.

"I might have married a millionaire," declared Everywoman. "One of my old schoolmates is now one." "And several of your schoolmates are working right in this town for $10 a week," retorted Everyman, "while one of them is in jail. I guess in marrying a chap getting $1,500 a year your average is fairly good." And then Everybaby set up a howl and they had to stop quarreling to attend to him.—Pittsburg Post.

For a New Umbrella.

Before using a new umbrella inject a small quantity of vaseline into the hinge portions of the frame. Vaseline will not spread like oil and spoil the covering, and is a sure preventive against rust. Wet umbrellas should be stood on their handles to dry; this allows the water to run out of them, instead of into the part where the silk and ribs meet, thus causing the metal to rust and the silk to rot.

Uncle Pennywise Says:

Things political are moving so fast that some of the old wheelhorses are having hard work to keep from being run over.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Obliging Clerk.

An out-of-town man walked into a Fort Scott store and asked if the "boss" was in. A clerk who sat lazily gazing into space blinked several times, muttered his lips, and lapsed back into his former stage. "I say, is the boss in?" inquired the man in not a very mild tone. "No, he's gone out," returned the clerk, without taking his eyes off the space. "Will he be back after dinner?" inquired the man. "Nope," yawned the clerk, "that's what he went out for."—Kansas City Star.

Destiny of America.

A nation is not a conglomeration of voters, to be represented by hungry politicians empowered to partition the spoils of office, but a people animated by a common impulse and seeking to work out a common destiny. The destiny of America is mutual service; labor is the corner stone of our nationality, the labor of each for all.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

His Best.

"He's a brute." "How so?" "When she promised to be his wife he said he would do everything in his power to make her happy." "Well?" "He spends all of his time at the club!" "Well, if he is really a brute that ought to help some."

Red Cross Ball Blue will wash double as many clothes as any other blue. Don't put your money into any other.

What He Called It.

"Are you troubled with insomnia—sleeplessness?" "I should say I am. Some nights I don't sleep three hours." "That so? I've got it awfully bad. I've been afflicted now about two years. The doctor calls it neuris insomnis paralaxitis." "I've had it about eighteen months, and we call it Ethel."—Ocean View Videtta.

Sliding Scale.

"I'm a taxpayer," gibbered the citizen, "and I demand consideration." "Lemme see your tax certificate," responded the city official calmly, "and then I'll know just how much consideration you are entitled to."—Kansas City Journal.

London Largely Built on Marsh.

Abundant evidence as to the marshy nature of the ground upon which a large part of the city of London was originally built is still to be discovered in such names as Fenchurch street, Finbury and Moorfields.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR WEAK SORE EYES

Fame of the Ozarks.

Since the advent of the "hound dawg" song everybody has heard of the Ozarks. But the Ozarks have long been contributing to letters. The greater part of the lead pencils of the world are made from the red cedar of the Ozarks.—Boston Transcript.

To Exterminate Vermin.

Mix and let stand for several hours one-half gallon of gasoline and ten cents' worth of corrosive sublimate. Put the mixture into a pint oil can, with a long spout, and spray into every place where there are bugs. Air the room thoroughly. After a few applications the vermin will have entirely disappeared.

Resolutions Too Fragile.

"Resolve to live a hundred years, and you will do it," declared a St. Louis physician. But being a physician, he ought to know that good resolutions are easily broken.

Europe's War Material.

Europe withdraws from industry 4,500,000 men to make soldiers of them. They are kept from one to three years. What an appalling waste; how doubly preposterous if efficiency can be insured with militia training;—New York World.

NOTHING BETTER CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

In the Cyclone Belt.

"I tell you what," said Gotham, entertaining his western cousin, "everything's so high here it's almost impossible to keep a house going." "Well," replied the Kansan, "the winds are so high out our way it's almost impossible to keep a house from going."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Why cough? Stop it!

Stop coughing! Coughing rasps and tears. Stop it! Coughing irritates the throat and lungs for more trouble. Stop it! There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. Stop it! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a medicine for coughs and colds, a regular doctor's medicine. Sold for seventy years. Use it! Ask your doctor if this is not good advice.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia. We wish you would ask your doctor about correcting your constipation by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

Made by the J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Concrete an Old Story.

Rome was not built in a day, nor built as fast as Tammanytown, nor built in structural steel, but it turns out that most of Rome's mighty structures, temples, circuses, baths, aqueducts, were built in concrete, and reinforced with iron and steel, as we build now, but a good quality of sand, stone and cement nevertheless. Over this powerful central core of cement was fitted an ornamental facing of finest marble.

Low Altitude.

"Mr. Wombat, you ought to go in for aviation. Many of our prominent people are taking it up." "I suppose I ought. Have you got a machine that will skim along nicely about seven feet from the ground?"—Judge.

Mr. Meekton's Mean Idea.

"Why did you insist on having your wife join the Suffragette Club?" "Because," replied Mr. Meekton grimly, "I want to see that Suffragette Club get all the trouble that's coming to it."

Nautical.

Ancient mariner (at the first football game)—Where's the tackle we hear so much about? Smart Landlubber—Don't you see the lines all over the ground?—Judge.

Wise Precaution.

Shopper—I want to buy a necktie suitable for my husband. Salesman—Sorry, madam, but we are not permitted to sell neckties to women who are unaccompanied by men.—Puck.

A COLD WAVE

causes anxiety among those who are sickly and run down, whose blood is impoverished, and vitality low; *but don't remain in that condition.*

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