Straight Line From Head to Heels Dominates Styles

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE.

THE French practice of showing the new gowns on the most alluring mannequins that can be found has gained strength in this country to such an extent that the women now demand it.

There is all the difference in the world in seeing a gown in the hand and on the active figure of a woman who discloses its virtues and defects as she walks and gestures. You may not perhaps be able to look like the mannequins, but there is always a secret belief in the heart of the humblest that she can really look like them if she tries.

The moment the French gowns arrived the openings began, and those who were privileged to see them were divided into several classes. Those of us who saw them first got them wrinkled from the long voyage in the salt air, but, instead of complaining, one felt a thrill of satisfaction over this fact. It proclaimed their excessive newness, as cobwebs on a wine bottle proclaim its excessive age. The epicure delights in both conditions—in the wrinkles and in the cobwebs.

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Without trying to incorporate the best of these gowns in a narrative story, I am going briefly to outline each one, in order that any reader can get a quick survey of the field and know what was shown in its wrinkled condition. The sketches of many of these gowns will follow later, but the hats that are worn with them, representing the very last touch in French millinery, are given today, for, as every woman knows, the choice of millinery precedes the choice of other apparel when the autumn buying begins.

One of the best gowns from the house of Callot is called Vision, and is built of amethyst velvet, with Grecian bodice girdled with a narrow band of gold braid. A scarlet flower is placed at the side of the waist. The tulle over one shoulder hangs across the back and follows the long, pointed train. The skirt is very short in front and the train reaches out from the side.

An already famous gown resembles a mummy case. It is called Chrysis. The front is a straight panel, with the bodice part of black chiffon, and the rest of black satin thickly embroidered with metal threads and green beads in blocks. A box pleat of satin at the back is also embroidered. A gray one that has been greatly admired is called Sacre Feu. The bodice is of net embroidered in oxidized silver, with a panel of the same down back and front. A gray tulle cape goes over the shoulders and begins at the middle of the neck in the back under a small, narrow cravat of fire-colored velvet ribbon, the ends dropping to the knees. Around the waist is a narrow belt of the same.

One evening gown is called Pecheresse. It is of yellow velvet, with gold lace sleeves in medieval fashion, with the arm coming through the center and the back forming a kind of cape. The skirt is cut on a straight line from the bust, nipped in a little at the waist. There is a tiny row of gold lace insertion running around the figure at the knees.

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The moment the buyers arrived in Paris they saw that Bulloz was going to make a sensation. In a way, this house took its pattern after Callot, but it has done brilliant things, and there is a feeling among the experts that the lines of Bulloz will lead in a few weeks among the really smartly dressed, exclusive set.

A frock called Empress Josephine is of black velvet made in a straight line from the bust, with a pointed ornament of green and silver in front and back, a little to one side. The skirt is narrow, with a long train, and the small sleeves are of black tulle. There is an unlined band of gold lace below the hem. The skirt is longer at the right side and is laid in pleats at the hips.

Another, called Incarnation, is of silver and gold brocade, with a brilliant rhinestone ornament in the front with a blue medallion in its middle. The train is made by sewing a width across a long-waisted line in the back, the fullness forming the train.

There is also a jade green brocade gown with stamped silver flowers that are very vague in outline. It is called Lucrece. There are two straight panels in front and back, also a long train and a half bodice of white tulle and rhinestones. There are long, medieval sleeves.

A marked deviation from the medieval style is in a gown by Bulloz called "Watteau." It is of flowered silk, with many groups of roses and open panniers edged with gold lace.

Another gown by Bulloz, called Toscarina, is of black satin, the tight skirt pulled on the bias across the abdomen and hips by means of two widths of the material. The waist line is loose and straight, but slim. Black tulle drapery, with touches of jet, hangs from the shoulders and at the sides, and a wreath and group of roses in faded reds, blues and pinks are added to the drapery here and there.

There is also a gown sent over by Bulloz, called Czarina. It is of black satin, with a wonderful drapery of black tulle over the arms, dropping far at the sides and straight across the back over a long court train. This drapery has a twelve-inch border of jet sequins. The decolletage is a deep square in front.

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Cheruit has sent over a coat gown of black panne velvet which is distinguished. The plain skirt has a train, slight fullness, and is unusually long in front. The jacket blouse reaches the knees, is shaped in an austere, medieval manner, and is fastened down the front with three large gold ornaments. There is a narrow black velvet girdle slipped down over the hips, fastened in front with another gold ornament. There are straight, short elbow sleeves. The placing of the girdle has created a good deal of discussion on this side of the water. Some designers put it around a normal waist line; others insist that Cheruit intends it to be dropped well below the waist line.

There is also a medieval gown of taffeta silk, which reverts to the barrel effect that Callot exploited last winter. It is trimmed with many irregular rows of black sequins run around the hips. There is a square, medieval cuirass of heavy silver lace over white tulle. It is loosely belted at normal waist line. The peplum is quite short and full, and there is a large, drooping silver rose at the side. The half low neck in front is outlined by a straight collar of white tulle which grows much larger in the back, and it and the silver lace droop together in the back, hoodlike, nearly to the waist line. Beneath this hood is passed a straight piece of flesh pink chiffon. Loose, straight sleeves of the silver hang to the elbow.

There is also a medieval gown of snuff brown velvet. It has a fourteenth century neck line edged with dull gold braid. The flat, broad back extends out into a loose pleat at each outer edge, outlined with a band of gold braid from shoulder to hem. The girdle, of gold braid and brown velvet, is tied at the side. The straight, three-quarter sleeves are edged with gold braid, and a loose, four-inch end of this braid is fastened around the wrist like a bracelet.

Another snuff brown velvet frock resembles the loose redingote that Cheruit made last year. There are soft pleats at the sides, which fall into fullness well below the waist line. There is a double line of blue and brown embroidery in the front, reaching from neck to waist and outlining an insert of the velvet.

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One of her typical coat suits is of snuff brown velour, with straight, pleated skirt and a three-quarter coat, which is cut in the broad, loose, informal style of a sweater and girdled low on the hips with a cravat belt of the velour, which ties in front.

One of the most popular and high-priced evening models by Worth, called Aubis, has an extra full skirt of gathered ruby tulle hanging straight from a high waist line. The bodice is cut to a low V in the back, ornamented with a spreading butterfly of red beads, which holds in place the court train of red velvet. The edges of this train are attached to the back of the full tulle skirt, which serves as a lining to the train, and, while not holding it closely to the body, does not allow it to turn over on itself. The entire front of the bodice is a butterfly arrangement of ruby rhinestones, in the well known Worth manner.

There is also a sumptuous evening coat, quite significant of Worth, made of ruby-colored velvet, its wide sleeves finished with a deep fringe of ostrich tips to match the immense collar, which is entirely made of these feathers.

Probably the most noticeable feature in Jenny's new gowns is the way she turns up her skirt at the bottom.

There is a dinner frock of black satin, with an extra full Elizabethan skirt entirely covered with a scroll design of oyster gray stitching. The bodice, of black satin, has sleeves and drapery of black tulle.

There is a dance gown of Chinese blue panne velvet, lavishly trimmed with silver lace and blue chiffon. The skirt is made in the way that Jenny has adopted, in imitation of Russian or zouave trousers. The fullness at the hem is drawn under and gathered ten inches higher to a tight lining. The sides and back of the gown are of silver lace and blue embroidery, and so is the bodice.

Jenny has also sent over a Dresden gown of Dresden silk, with slight loopings at the hips. There is a long, square train and also a petticoat of thin gold lace.

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There is a gown, called Griselle, of brown satin, with a half spider-web effect of brown silk threads over flesh pink chiffon. The sleeve is interesting; there is a long shoulder of spider-web embroidery, the sleeve gathered in fluted pleats of brown satin, then held in tight at the wrists and above.

Another gown by Jenny, called Bordelaise, is of wine colored faille and velvet, with an interesting velvet coat of the revolution. There are immense, sagging pockets of wine colored velvet placed across the hem at the sides. These pockets are shirred and quite elaborate.

Lanvin has sent over an exquisite theater gown with a short gray chiffon skirt, quite plain. There is a surplice blouse and full redingote effect of gray chiffon embroidered in faint blue roses and streaked with lines of tiny rhinestones from shoulder to hem. The fronts of the gray redingote are lined with six inches of king's blue chiffon, and the surplice edges of the body are touched with blue chiffon. There are no sleeves. There is a wide girdle of pink grosgrain silk wrapped, gypsy fashion, about the waist and finished in front with a formal bow and ends at the lower edge of the girdle.

There is also a street gown of dark blue serge, with broad, medieval back and front shaped like panels, with sleeves put into the lining. Red machine embroidery in an intricate scroll design is at all the edges, including the hem. The wide, turn-over cuffs and belt are embroidered in red, and huge scarlet pompons are dotted at intervals on the belt.

Drecoll has made a mouse-colored velour coat and gown, the skirt pleated and rather plain and the fancy blouse of pale gray chiffon embroidered in jet and rhinestones; the coat taken from the revolution, the long-waisted back falling loosely over the hips. There is an interesting collar of the material on a renaissance line across the neck. This collar is wrinkled and careless, and inside it rises a high, straight collar of sealskin that opens in front and flares over the chin. There are long, small sleeves, and buttons of the material. The odd treatment of the belt and buttons across the front of the waist line is interesting.

One gown made by Drecoll costs $650, because of the full skirt on which there are hand-embroidered roses.

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Georgette has sent over a gown, called Phryne, which is quite Greek. It is of flesh pink crepe de chine. There is a draped surplice at the back, but it is straight across the front below the collar bone. The loose armholes are edged with braid, and there is a loose gilt bracelet across the top of the arm. The skirt has long, drooping folds at the hips. There is a loose gold girdle tied at the back, ending in red and pink roses, and a wreath of red and pink roses is thrown over one shoulder at the back. There is a petticoat of satin, with a deep tucked ruffle of flesh pink chiffon.

Another gown by Georgette, called Groseille, is of black satin, the skirt placed on the bodice with Elizabethan pleats at the sides and back. It is a trifle long-waisted. The bodice and high, loose collar are fastened down the back with black buttons, and there is much fancy braiding in oyster gray.

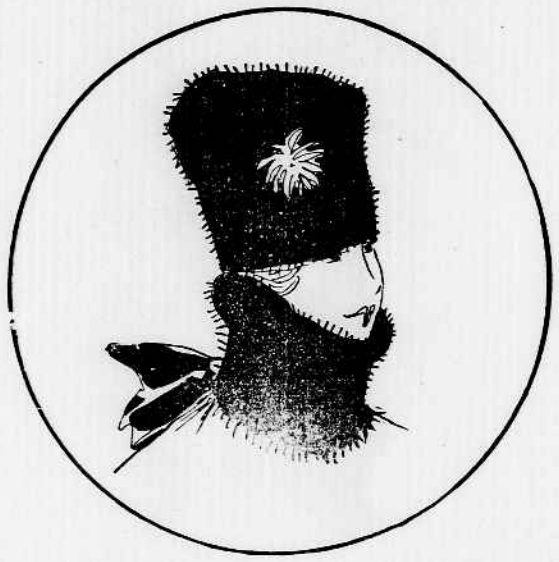
Premet has sent over a gown of black and king's blue satin, with a very short skirt of the blue, untrimmed, with a long, scanty puff of the blue satin dropped from waist to hips on a bias line across the front and back, and a loose blouse in Grecian effect, of the blue satin.

Another gown which Mme. Rene wore is of black broadcloth, with rather full skirt and folds or tucks going around the sides and back. The front is of white broadcloth that extends from bust to knees, with a narrower panel of black, lined with white, dropping over it and turned under at the lower edge. There is a girdle of white and a short stole collar of white broadcloth, half covered with black monkey fur. The sleeves are long.

The milliners and the dressmakers go hand in hand in emphasizing the directoire and the middle ages. So quickly has the fashion spread in America that the conservatives are wondering where they can get exclusive hats. The blessed part of it is that variety has been the keynote of French originality this season.

The dominating feature is the high crown, no matter what the brim. Of ornamentation there is very little. Metal threads are conspicuously used, as they are in gowns. The crowns are soft and can be pulled in and out of shape, as the wearer wills. While the wide brim remains, the low, round crown has vanished.

REVIVAL OF THE FUR HAT



THIS FRENCH SHAPE IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST SENT TO THIS COUNTRY. IT IS OF SEALSKIN, TO MATCH THE HIGH COLLAR WHICH ENVELOPS THE CHIN. THERE IS A BOW AT THE BACK OF THE COLLAR, AND AN IMMENSE RED FLOWER IN FRONT OF THE HAT.

SOME EXAMPLES OF THE SMART MILLINERY

AT LEFT, VELVET DIRECTOIRE HAT. NOT EVERY WOMAN CAN WEAR THIS NEW FRENCH HAT, BUT IT REPRESENTS ONE OF THE ULTRA-SMART MOVEMENTS IN MILLINERY. IT IS TRIMMED WITH A SINGLE FULL PINK FEATHER IN FRONT.

TOP HAT ON RIGHT IS OF BROWN VELVET, WITH A WIDE BRIM AND FULL, SOFT CROWN OF TULLE, EMBROIDERED IN METAL THREADS.

LOWER HAT ON RIGHT IS A HIGH HAT OF GREEN VELVET. IT REPRESENTS THE DIRECTOIRE, WITH ITS FLAT HEADBAND AND EXTRA HIGH, LOOSE CROWN. IT IS TRIMMED WITH NARROW BANDS OF FUR. OVER IT IS A THIN BLACK VEIL, EDGED WITH FUR AT THE NECK.

COAT OF RUBY VELVET

IT IS SHORTER THAN THE GOWN, CUT ON AN EVEN HEM, AND HANGS IN STRAIGHT FULLNESS FROM THE SHOULDERS. THE OPENING OF THE SLEEVES AT THE WRIST IS UNUSUALLY LARGE AND EDGED WITH OSTRICH FEATHERS. THE COLLAR IS ALSO OF THESE FEATHERS.

FIELD, FARM AND FLOCK.

Pointers for Poultrymen, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Orchardists and Farmers---Information Gleaned From Researches of Experts.

POULTRY YARD NOTES.

Fortunate is that turkey raiser whose flock has never been menaced by blackhead. This Hercules among ailments is formidable because no treatment positively counteracting it has been discovered.

The first reports of the activity of this disease came from southern New England. Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the late '90s were beginning to drop below their usual production of turkeys, for which they had been famed. From estimating their shipment by the ton, they began to count them by the pound. Today that New England industry is not to be compared with its once huge proportions.

One need not be a pathologist to suspect or to recognize blackhead. In turkeys of varying ages it has various manifestations and durations, but certain symptoms are always present. They are loss of appetite, consequent emaciation and weakness, and a white or yellowish diarrhoea. In very young birds the heads are grayish or pale; in those whose wattles are beginning to color and in adults the head turns dark, due to congestion, which gives the disease its name. In a typical case the turkey first declines food or picks indifferently, and develops diarrhoea. After a day or two it gives up trying to follow its mates. It has a distressed look and sometimes it stands and swallows as though it were endeavoring to rid its throat of an obstruction. It has an inextinguishable thirst. In three days or a week, according to its age and vitality, it yields the battle.

The post-mortem decides definitely whether the trouble is blackhead. In an older victim, or one in which the disease has most stubborn resistance, the liver exhibits spots, white or grayish, autograph of this infection. Besides, the caecum or blind pouch is enlarged to several times its diameter, and contains a core. If the turkey has drunk much water, it will be collected in the pouch, while the remaining intestinal tract is empty. This latter condition is always present in cases of short length, and in little turkeys, though the liver spots may be lacking. Occasionally in an acute attack, the gizzard is discovered filled with undigested food. This condition seems to be responsible for the symptom of continually swallowing observed in some affected ones.

The cause is a minute parasite. Entering its host by way of the mouth, it finally reaches the liver and intestines, where it establishes its little laboratory for reproducing itself and disintegrating the tissues. Infection of the older birds is not always fatal. The mature turkey of rich vitality may maintain an equal struggle for months, meanwhile remaining a constant menace to its healthy fellows—a feathered Typhoid Mary. Fattening such a turkey, especially on corn, often turns the balance. It succumbs at last to the enemy within. For this reason, turkeys in which the infection is semi-latent may seem to sicken unaccountably and die at fattening time. The germs of new individuals cast off in the excrement of infected fowls remain dormant in the ground from one season to another for several years ready to enter business actively the moment they find a stand.

Scientists declare there is no cure for blackhead. Knowing these facts concerning it, how can raisers protect themselves? Prevention, is the reply. Since it attacks all poultry, turkeys should be raised apart, and never allowed to feed where fowls run. Fresh-turned ground, as far as possible, is recommended for Turkeys. Their habit of ranging abroad may be encouraged. New stock should always be subject to the closest scrutiny. Mopy or light-weight turkeys or "finicky" feeders are suspicious. If possible, one should acquaint one's self with the history of the flocks from which one's breeders are selected. At the first sign of sickness, the ailing turkey should be isolated. Upon the appearance of blackhead prudence would dictate the removal of the healthy turkeys to a new range, such as a wheat or hay field. The sick turkey may be put in a coop reserved for hospital purposes, and be dosed, if the raiser is experimentally inclined. Air-slaked lime is a cheap, effectual disinfectant to use around the coops and feeding boards. For a few days after a suspicious case has been removed copperas (sulphate of iron) or permanganate of potash may be used in the flock's drinking water. This is not absolutely essential, since the parasite is in the earth or in the excrement of infected birds. All dead turkeys should be burned or buried deeply. A plentiful supply of charcoal in rations is a wise precaution.

One treatment that has been found helpful is turpentine. It is not offered as a cure, but it has been used again and again with gratifying results to prevent general infection of the flock, particularly among turkeys old enough to eat wheat. For twenty birds of ten weeks' age, mix one tablespoonful of turpentine with one quart of wheat for breakfast. As they grow accustomed to the taste, increase the dose to two tablespoonfuls. After a week omit the turpentine unless the birds continue to sicken, which seldom happens. The use of turpentine in early infection seems to devitalize the germ. Emaciation bears testimony to the work of the parasite in liver and intestines, for these organs are greatly impaired by the infection.

ALL AROUND THE PLACE.

Vegetable gardens under the snow may be sown even as late as this, though naturally the list of vegetables that may be grown is rather limited. Kale sowed in properly prepared beds will furnish a supply of greens during the entire winter if the seed is put in the ground at once. Late turnips will also do fairly well, though the soil in which they are sown should not be fertilized at all; ground on which late potatoes have been grown is good. If plants of brussels sprouts can be obtained these will yield practically all winter; while spinach sown in rich soil that has been deeply spaded and raked fine will also furnish greens for winter and will be among the earliest green crops to show up in the spring.

While it seems like violating all accepted practice in the matter of strawberry culture, plants of the everbearing varieties may be set out at any time before the ground is actually frozen, and such plants will bear good crops next year, beginning in June and continuing until cold weather. The soil in which the plants are set out must be highly fertilized and worked into fine mellow condition. The young plants should be set deeply enough to cover the roots, but not so deep as to cover the crowns. Holes big enough to accommodate the roots without any crowding must be made, and when the plants are set the fine soil should be sifted around them gradually, while plenty of water is poured into the hole, this being done so as to insure that the roots are wholly in contact with the soil.

The plants may be lightly mulched with straw about the middle of December, the mulch to be worked under the foliage next spring, to keep the fruits off the ground. Ever-bearing strawberries require frequent feeding during the fruiting season, the best fertilizer being well rotted cow manure. It is possible to obtain plants of the best ever-bearing varieties from growers in this locality, the plants being acclimated to local conditions, and such plants may be expected to give best results. The everbearers begin to ripen fruit in June and continue until actual cold weather, and the several varieties are also practically immune to the various plant diseases that affect standard varieties.

Some flower lovers say they obtain best results in dahlia culture by leaving the tubers in the ground during the winter, and separating the plants when they come up in the spring. In such cases, however, the tubers must be buried to a depth of eight or ten inches, and a light mulch of straw, leaves or litter from a poultry house, must be spread over the beds or rows to protect the soil from actual hard freezing.

Tulips, hyacinths, jonquils and even gladioli may be grown indoors during the winter if the new prepared fiber manufactured for the purpose is used. This fiber, which is already properly fertilized, is placed in pots or bowls, the bulbs are planted in it, water is supplied from time to time as required, and nature does the rest. Dealers in bulbs also sell the fiber, which is not at all expensive.

The dealers say bulbs are finer, in greater variety and cheaper this year than ever before. Holland growers, cut off from other markets by reason of the war, are shipping to the United States the finest of their bulbs, which formerly went to gardeners in France, England and Germany. Besides these, American growers are now producing bulbs as fine as any grown in Holland, and the two sources of supply have operated to cut down prices materially.

Bulbs planted in fiber at this time and properly brought along should bloom by Christmas.

Selection of seed corn should be made from the stalks standing in the field. Seed corn should be selected before the first hard freeze, and ears should be chosen for size, uniformity, quantity of shelled corn, smallness of cob, growth from butt to tip covering and tip, and for vigor and growth of the parent stalk in competition with other stalks in a uniformly good stand. After the ears have been shelled the grain should be air dried and placed in mouseproof bags. Put a pound of moth balls or naphthaline in each bushel bag of seed corn and hang the bags in dry, well ventilated places. Careful selection of seed corn, rejecting all that does not come up to standard, will certainly increase corn production, while slipshod methods of saving seed corn will assuredly reduce the quantity of grain produced.

Moth balls are useful in preserving many kinds of seeds and bulbs from the attacks of weevils, other insects and even mice and rats. Not more than about a pound of the moth balls should be used for each measured bushel of seed or bulbs, and the bags or other receptacles in which the seed or bulbs are placed for the winter should be insect and mouseproof.

Frederick, Md.—The state tax commission has held that Frederick county assessors would be told to assess property lower than the 100 per cent rate fixed by the commission.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, Va., October 7.—Judge Henry C. McDowell of the United States court for the western district of Virginia has overruled a motion to set aside the verdict of a jury in his court several days ago giving S. B. Calkins & Co., commission merchants of Memphis, Tenn., $6,000 damages against Fred A. Shryock, a Winchester apple dealer, who was sued for $25,000 by the Memphis concern. The suit was filed after Shryock is alleged to have inserted in a trade journal an article which Calkins & Co. claimed reflected upon their business standing. The trouble arose over an apple deal a year ago. Counsel for Shryock intend to take the case to the United States circuit court of appeals.

Dr. S. A. Austin of Waynesboro, Augusta county, who was this week indicted on two counts by the grand jury in connection with the death of Mrs. Arlene Lynn of that place, has been released under $10,000 bond which was furnished by a number of residents of Waynesboro. He is to appear at the November term of court at Staunton. The coroner's jury which investigated the death of Mrs. Lynn brought in a verdict to the effect that she died from peritonitis caused by an illegal operation. Dr. Austin testified at the time that he had treated Mrs. Lynn for several ailments, but denied knowledge of any operation. He came to Waynesboro some years ago from Roanoke.

George Lam of the Island Ford section of Rockingham county is said to have a chance to recover from a number of wounds he inflicted upon himself one night the early part of the week while in a fit of despondency, and the jail physicians expect to discharge him in a few days. He stabbed himself just above the heart with a knife and also struck himself across the forehead with the barrel of a shotgun. Neighbors who had been terrified by Lam's actions phoned for the sheriff and the man was taken to jail. He is said to have been drinking freely during the past few weeks.

Another freight wreck, the second within a week on the same division, occurred a few nights ago on the Norfolk and Western railway a mile south of Boyce, Va., when a number of cars loaded with apples and lumber were thrown off the track and piled in a heap. The accident was caused by a drawhead pulling out. Several days previously twenty-three cars were derailed near Rileyville, Va. In both instances passenger train traffic was delayed during the night.

J. W. Holtzman of Woodstock, who is extensively engaged in the chicken business, recently tried a great many plans to rid his hennery of mites and lice, but without success, and when a friend several days ago guaranteed that gasoline would rout them Mr. Holtzman jumped at the idea. He sprayed the interior of his hennery with gasoline and then, according to directions, applied a match, resulting in mites, lice, hennery and all being quickly destroyed. Adjoining property was saved by the prompt efforts of the town firemen.

A large motor moving van, filled to its utmost capacity with furniture and other household goods, ran into a Baltimore and Ohio railroad switch near the western end of the Harpers Ferry bridge a few days ago, and the entire outfit was overturned, injuring several men who were on the machine.

IN MARYLAND AND THE VIRGINIAS

Roanoke, Va.—Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 will be spent by the Norfolk and Western railway within the next few months on extensive improvements at various points on the system, it is officially announced by the general offices here. This expenditure, it is said, was authorized by the board of directors at their monthly meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Among the improvements planned are the extension of the electrification system on three divisions, a new freight station and additions to the company's shops here, purchase of fifty steel passenger coaches, mail, baggage and express cars and eight new passenger locomotives.

Hagerstown, Md.—As the result of a fight between William R. Ripple and Manse Wolford, locomotive firemen at the Western Maryland railway power shops here, Ripple died at the Washington County Hospital here from a fractured skull. Wolford is in jail. The surgeons performed an operation on Ripple about eight hours before his death. It is said an enmity of long standing had existed between the two firemen. Ripple, it is alleged, called Wolford a vile name and attacked him with a long iron poker. Wolford used a shovel to defend himself and struck Ripple on the head. Ripple was knocked down, but he arose and walked to a locker, where he was found unconscious ten minutes later by Oliver Galwight, an engineman in charge of the power house. Ripple is survived by his widow. He was a brother of Mrs. John Hennessey, near Funkstown; Mrs. M. Moats, Taghmanton and Charles Ripple, Hagerstown.

Wheeling, W. Va.—In addressing the class of ministers who were admitted to full connection with the church at the Methodist Episcopal Conference for West Virginia here, Bishop Franklin Hamilton of Pittsburgh, urged them to preach sensational sermons touching on all the evils of the day. "Every Methodist minister should either preach sensational sermons and arouse interest in his church and community or get out of the business," he said.

Manassas, Va.—J. R. Burkle, dairyman, was shot and instantly killed by Eugene Dobson, a colored tenant, in the cow barn of his farm. The colored man then committed suicide, discharging the remaining load of a double-barreled shotgun into his body. The motive is unknown.

Cumberland, Md.—To avoid striking an elderly woman and a child who had suddenly stepped out into the middle of the Bedford road a short distance from here, Hope Carlton was compelled to drive his touring car into a concrete abutment, taking the chance of seriously injuring himself and other occupants of his car. Fortunately all escaped injury, but the car was badly damaged, having straddled the low abutment, which raked the machinery.

Huntington, W. Va.—After joining thousands in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. Joseph C. Forbin, eighty-one years old, a retired minister of this city, decided to follow a similar course himself. He married here Mrs. Mary Ann Bowman, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Forbin was born in South America and entered the ministry after coming to this country. He is the oldest man ever to secure a marriage license in Huntington.

Falls Church, Va.—At a meeting of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, Good Templars, at Odd Fellows' Hall, it was voted to celebrate the incoming of prohibition November 1. The lodge will hold a watch meeting the night of October 31, with appropriate ceremonies, and when the hour of 12 arrives, the members will gather around the lodge altar, and, joining hands, sing "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow." This lodge was organized in April, 1867, having for its object the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state, and has been an active worker in the cause all the years, never missing a regular meeting during this time. It is still active and has added ten members to its rolls during the last few weeks. On August 23 the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to which this lodge now belongs, met at Falls Church as the guests of the lodge, and more than 100 delegates were entertained.

Baltimore.—Prohibitionists of Maryland, saying they wish their state to have a prohibition law like that of West Virginia, have asked Fred O. Blue, state commissioner of prohibition, to assist them in their campaign. He has accepted the invitation to speak in Baltimore and Hagerstown early in November.

Dillwyn, Va.—Mrs. J. Holman Hooper of Scottsville, Va., eldest daughter of Charlie Y. Hooper, formerly of Stores, Va., now of Fredericksburg, Va., was killed by being thrown from a buggy, her head being dashed against a tree on the roadside as the runaway horse crashed the vehicle against another tree. Her death was almost instantaneous. A colored servant woman, riding with her from her home into town, had some broken bones, but escaped fatal injuries.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—While cleaning a revolver at his home on Elk Fork, eight miles from Sistersville, Pearly Sprouse, sixteen years old, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Zachariah Sprouse, aged fifty. She was shot in the forehead, the bullet penetrating her brain. She died one hour later.

Frederick, Md.—After deliberating for only twenty minutes, a jury here returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mrs. Nettie H. Hickman, who, the morning of June 9, 1916, shot and instantly killed her husband, William Hickman, in front of the saloon of her brother-in-law, John Hickman.

Staunton, Va.—Schools in Augusta county last year cost the people $94,840.30, according to the treasurer's annual report which has just been completed. Of this amount there was received from the state school tax $23,790.58; from the high school tax, $2,000; graded school tax, $1,125, and one and two room schools, $3,500; from the county school tax, $28,627.77. All including the last item go to pay the teachers' salaries, while the district tax, from which $38,796.95 was received, goes to build new schools and make repairs on old buildings.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Dr. C. H. Schoolfield, president of the West Virginia Hospital Association, which will hold its annual meeting here in October, said the training schools for nurses maintained by more than sixty hospitals of the state will soon have uniform courses. At present each hospital prescribes a course of its own, and the results are not satisfactory.

Richmond, Va.—Because he smiled at a pretty girl, Edward Holt was arrested and taken before Justice Crutchfield in police court. Police Sergt. Samuels arrested Holt. Under examination at the hands of Gilbert K. Pollock, attorney for Holt, the officer admitted that he looked at pretty girls himself. "Nothing wrong in looking at a pretty girl," announced the court. "I do it myself." If he really did anything—spoke to her or something like that—tell me what he did and I'll burn him up." The officer admitted that Holt did nothing but smile and follow the girl, and so the case was dismissed.

Baltimore.—Mayor Preston has announced that he will have an ordinance introduced providing that all milk served in Baltimore should be pasteurized.

Berkeley Springs, W. Va.—Charles Young of this place was almost instantly killed when he was struck by an automobile driven by J. E. Clem of Hagerstown on the state road near Indian Springs. Among the occupants of the car was Miss Mary Gordon of Hagerstown. She was uninjured. Young had got off his motor cycle and was about to pick up his hat when the automobile struck him on the head.

POULTRY. DOGS. PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPPIES—White, for sale; pedigreed stock. Miss I. Morris, Pasco, Va. 9*

RABBIT HOUND—Running, [illegible] old. H. Turner, 36th and Valley sts., Mt. Rainier, Md. 10*

PARROT for sale; a young double yellow head. 1331 4th st. n.w.

PULLETS, White Wyandottes, for sale; May and April hatch; $1 each; Keeler strain. F. Wolf, Box 121, Hyattsville, Md. Phone 181-J.

PUPPIES, Boston bull; two for sale, cheap. 714 H n.e. Line. 2863.

CANARIES—Choice singers; guaranteed $1 females; English, Cinamon, Ambressior [illegible]. Yorkshires, 311 F n.e. 9*

BOSTON bull puppy; sired by prize-winning Washington dog. 2134 N st. n.w.

ANGORA KITTENS for sale; 11 weeks old. Phone Brookville 171-R.

PIGEONS—Small pen of Belgian Carneaux; mated birds. M. V. Stout, 55 Cedar st., Takoma Park, D. C. 8*

PUPPIES for sale; pure bred Airedale; sired by a Washington winner. Inquire Hospital for Animals, 2115 14th st.

HARES—Rufus red Belgian for sale. Write W. H. Caslow, sr., East Falls Church, Va., R. F. D. No. 1, for prices. 12*

DOG—Fawn-colored Great Dane pup, 11 months old; $40. Address 36-K, Star office. 8*

HOUND DOGS (six) for sale. Inquire J. H. Johnson, jr., 38 Foxhall rd., Georgetown. 8*

BULL TERRIER for sale; large, white, male; trade for small female. Address 254-R, Star office. 9*