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WOMAN'S WORLD

Fur is most decidedly the prominent feature of the winter's fashions. It adorns every kind of garment from a ball gown to a hat, it forms entire costumes or again it only trims a motor wrap, but it is always present. A house dress must have a touch of fur to make stiffer the tones of the material, a street dress must be made half of fur or else trimmed with bands of skunk or astrakhan, French seal or sable if it would emphasize the fact that it is a creation of the present season. The majority of the smartest hats show trimmings of fur and entire evening wraps are fashioned from costly sable, chinchilla and ermine, while the separate fur pieces, collar, muff, have grown so voluminous in size and dimensions that were they not interlined ever so lightly there would be no bearing their weight and cumbersome.

Among the entire fur garments the long wraps and evening cloaks are perhaps the most interesting, the most beautiful and by many odds the most costly. They are veritable wraps this year, especially with long, loose sleeves apparently let in between invisible seams of the material, while the folds of the massive arm holes, with no shoulder seam above and the seam underneath the arm opening almost down to the waist line, are ideal for any form of evening wrap, for the sleeves then cannot possibly crush the most delicate gown, yet the garment remains infinitely warmer and more comfortable than an ordinary sleeveless cape.

To fasten these great wraps there is often not more than one large buckle or ornament, placed just a little below the waist line, quite to one side of the front. Whatever the fur of the cloak, there is invariably a wide, full collar of some long-haired skin so shaped that it can be drawn up tightly about the throat, or if weather permits to be held across a trifle more loosely and gracefully.

These immense wraps, all enveloping as they are, carry out at the same time every one of the straight, narrow lines demanded at the moment by Dame Fashion. They are, indeed, triumphs of skill in fur making, for in spite of the fact that there is sufficient material to envelop the wearer the good lines of the figure are still preserved and there is no suggestion of useless folds of material anywhere.

One black astrakhan wrap, which fell almost to the heels, was fashioned apparently without seams, sleeves and all being in one piece. A full chinchilla collar relieved the black fur, while a lining of brilliant blue satin enhanced the rich shadings of the two furs. The same model carried out in any other fur or combination of furs would be equally effective.

Velvet and Fur.
Almost as much to be desired as an all fur cloak is a long, semi-loose wrap of velvet and fur combined. The sleeves and upper part of the garment are of the velvet, while a wide collar of fur with a deep border of the same peit above the hem and bordering the coat down each side of the front makes a most effective wrap.

For motoring—that is, for use in the open cars—rough flannels and tweeds, fur lined and fur trimmed, are every bit as smart as the rough fur coats. The wide fur collar that stands up well over the ears, with the deep fur cuffs on the sleeves, keeps the wind from penetrating, while the fur lining keeps the wearer snug and warm in the most bitter weather. For ordinary town use in a covered motor a fur coat or a half fitted cloak coat, fur trimmed, is worn in the car and thrown off before entering the house. This wrap may be of the same material as the gown with which it is worn, and the gown then shows trimming of the same fur as that which adorns the wrap. A huge pillow muff and a hat all trimmed with the same fur completes this most effective costume.

Corduroy and velveteen are the favorite textures for afternoon dresses, for of doors this winter—out of doors, that is, as opposed to the strictly home gowns. A velvet gown with trimming of skunk fur upon the waist and skirt may have fashioned with it a long, loose wrap of the same velvet, trimmed also with the skunk. The gown is smart for luncheon, receptions, etc., and the cloak can do service frequently for evening wear and can be worn with many different gowns.

The walking gowns that are trimmed with fur are exceptionally attractive. There are many variations to be seen of the fur trimmed model as it was first introduced. Instead of having only a fur collar and cuffs on the jacket with a band of fur about the end of the skirt, there are now pieces of fur let into the side of the coat, and the entire lower part of the skirt is of the fur. Naturally this idea can only be worked out with certain kinds of fur, seal, astrakhan and the perishable chinchilla being among the few skins that are sufficiently light and have sufficiently short hair to be used in this way. A costume of deep amethyst silk crepe, both combined with French seal carried out in this model, with side pieces of the fur let into the jacket, collar, cuffs and buttons of the fur and a deep band of fur about fourteen inches wide around the lower part of the skirt, is charmingly pretty. The muff was of the crepe cloth border with the seal, and the amethyst velvet hat had a soft crown of the same fur. Mole is another skin that works well with cloth, velvet or silk crepe, and a costume on the same model as the above in cloth, the exact color of the moleskin fur, was exceptionally attractive.

Wide Bands of Fur.
When a skirt is finished with a deep band of fur this fur should be sufficiently wide not to in any way suggest a sash. At the same time the fur will not cling to the ankles, as either too broad or too narrow for that reason. In a few of the newest models the fur forms the piece at the end of the skirt between the front and back panels. In

the model the fur is from eight to four feet wide in width.
Not many ball gowns or dinner dresses are fur trimmed, but house dresses and the style of costume that is designed for reception wear, to be worn without jacket or fur coat, are all rendered smarter by touches of fur on the bodice and skirt. Narrow strips rather than wide bands of fur are used, as this fur is for adornment only, not for warmth. Dark colors predominate in the winter's fashions, but there are occasional gowns of cream colored cloth or velvet trimmed with mink, sable or skunk which are quite perfect in coloring.

There are not many all fur hats this winter save a few wide trimmed shapes in seal, and of course the many motor bonnets in racoon, baby skunk, leopard and all the other less expensive furs admiring for out of town. The small hats for wear with the walking costumes and the larger hats for the reception gowns show, as a rule, a touch of the fur with which the costume is adorned. A narrow band of sable or a small brown fox on a cloth hat which completes a cloth costume of like color, is more in favor than an entire hat of fur trimmed with 2 1/2 inches or aigrette.

Practical Dress Hints.
The aim in life of the woman of small dress allowance is to purchase only such costumes as will at once equally well a number of quite unlike demands. One of the best garments to possess, if economy must be observed and when at the same time there is the urgent necessity for being smartly gowned at all times, is one of the new long fitted coats in silk or satin which will serve at once the purpose of reception cloak, evening wrap and can even take the place of an afternoon costume of velvet or satin.

A wrap of this description is best in black or some dark color and is smartest carried out in smooth cloth, satin velvet, corduroy or velveteen. It is shaped at the back just enough to preserve the figure and not create the appearance of a loose wrap. The model is so long as to cover completely the gown underneath, and may fasten down to the very edge of the hem if desired, so that the simplest frock, if it have medium length, will not be crushed by it and the fur collar is sufficiently wide to fashion the collar about the throat and be a real protection for evening wear.

One model of this style of long cloak has its inspiration in the dress of the Middle Ages, not carried out, however, quite as the Moyen Age costume as it was revived last year. This cloak is designed only for one of tall and slender ladies and is fashioned in velveteen, made with a band of fur about the throat, at the wrist, at the end of the skirt and at the hem just below the hip line. The coat fastens down the side with flat buttons of the material.

As the majority of reception gowns are light, almost as closely fitted as the gown itself, are exceedingly smart and of forms of afternoon wear.

WHITE FLOWERS.
They're of kid.
They're of velvet.
They are of ratine.
They are seen on hats.
They may trim a plain hat.
A wreath figures on large hats.
These flowers are invariably large.
They imitate chiefly the Poinsettia and the poppy.

WHAT CHICAGO WOMEN WEAR.
(By James English.)
Mrs. Cobb Coleman is wearing a velvet suit, the skirt perfectly plain and edged with brown fur. The velvet is so dark that the onlooker is puzzled as to whether it is dark brown or black, but the jacket, almost blazer in style, is edged also with the fur, and with revers and collar of striped satin. Sometimes Mrs. Coleman wears a street hat of deep purple velvet turned up sharply into a high point at either side of the crown and trimmed with purple wings.

Again she wears a girlish sailor of white beaver, broad with a rolled brim. There is a band of black velvet and a splash bow of black velvet ribbon beneath the brim at the left side.

Dress of Black Velvet.
Mrs. G. Halleck Taylor has a black velvet dress, the skirt of which is made to escape the floor, and the waist a simple full bodice with a Dutch neck. The velvet is cut into a slight V, and above that is a round of black chiffon over white.

Mrs. Brewer (Amy Waller) has a becoming little street dress of dark blue messaline, one-half of the skirt a lower band of dark blue panne. The neck is pointed and the sleeves reach the elbows with an embroidered design in tiny brocade beads. A big hat of black cut beaver goes jauntily with the costume and is trimmed with a pheasant. and is trimmed with a pheasant.

Mrs. James Ward Thorne, too, wears an equally simple and becoming frock of black and purple satin combined. The skirt front is half and half, with the black forming the broad back with a row of satin buttons clear down either side. The skirt waist to the frock is of the two colors, set together cleverly, the front finished with ties of the black falling against the purple. The upper sleeve is of the purple and the lower of the black satin tucked.

Another purple costume is worn by Mrs. Robert Hotz. This is a princess of purple velvet which fits Mrs. Hotz's figure like the proverbial glove, and is caught together with small purple frogs all down the left side. Over this is worn a jacket of which the material closely resembles heavy Japanese crepe, made without trimming and of sack coat length. A round lace collar slips over to rest against the sailor collar of the jacket. A big purple velvet hat laden with purple plumes is worn with this suit.

Skirt of Broadcloth.
Miss Adele Harris wears a brown costume, the skirt of broadcloth, the waist of satin opening over a yoke of white lace. With it is worn a little round soft felt turban—so many of these are now favored—fashioned of brown velvet with the tiny brim of white broadcloth. The only trimming is a bow of white at the left.



CHEMISE EFFECT IN PARTY GOWNS.
This photograph shows the quaint chemise bodice which was in high favor in grandmother's girlhood days. The broad flat bands of just now in these chiffon evening frocks, the drooping shoulder effect so popular. The simple coiffure is decorated with a soft fold of the chiffon, with waist line.

These little hats are cunning as can be and resemble nothing more closely than a clown's hat—pardon, those who possess them—with the tall crown and the narrow, tightly turned up brim. Mrs. Frank C. Letts wears one of them in black cut beaver with brim of purple broadcloth edged with narrow gold braid. Immediately in front is a druz major feather or cascade, perhaps, of black caught with a button of purple outlined in gold.

On the second day of the bazaar given for the Home for Destitute Crippled Children a week or so ago Mrs. Letts wore a pretty gown of black chiffon tucked and worn over white. The lower half of the skirt was of two broad black satin bands caught together with chiffon. Above the upper band the chiffon of the skirt was trimmed with a six-inch lattice of satin with a band of baby width. The waist was cut V, opening over yoke and front of white lace, and the latticed idea was carried out here also. A broad, black velvet hat with a bunch of black and white mixed French feathers was caught at the right side.

Miss Marion Butler wears a tall black velvet hat with a pheasant in the shades of brown standing directly up the front of the hat. Mrs. Charles Munroe, whose exquisite golden red hair and equally exquisite skin still makes her just as much the centre of attention of all those who love rare beauties as they did when she was Rhon Logan, just a few years ago, wore two velvet gowns—that of the first day of the sale being of sea green velvet with some dark fur about the bottom, and the short sleeves and a bodice which was all a mixture of white lace and velvet.

Two-Piece Gown of Velvet.
The next day she came with a two-piece black velvet gown which was exceptionally becoming. This was a princess dress, the upper part of the bodice of heavy white net with a conventional embroidered design in black. The coat worn over this dress was heavily braided or corded, for the embroidery was in a tiny hat to permit it to fasten once across the bust and in a sharp point. A big black velvet hat was turned back sharply from the face and was trimmed with plumes.

Miss Margaret Herriek wore a green velvet skirt with a Persian chiffon bodice, in which the gray tones were background for misty blues and greens, and this worn over white. A big green satin sailor was lined with black velvet and trimmed with green leaves.

One of the most striking figures among the young women who helped sell things for the fair was Miss Florence Neff, who wore a gown of velvet in moiré shade. The skirt was tightly tucked and was gathered into a band at the bottom.



EVERYBODY'S LONGING FOR A LONG COAT.
Seldom are coats of three-quarter length seen this season. Even those of fur are made in full length, if one's purse permits. Zibeline, rough tweeds, wide waist serge and Scotch mixtures are the favorite materials, and broad collars, loose sleeves and turnback cuffs are seen on most of these garments. They are fur, leather, velvet or silk trimmed, and are fastened with large pearl or bone buttons.

New veilings show intricate circles as large as half a dollar, and close rows of lattice work with a thick spot at each intersection.
Hats are delightfully picturesque this season, no matter what their size.
Tailored suits are shown largely in rough materials in mannish effects. Serge and cheviot are more seen than broadcloth, except in black.

SCIENTIFIC SCINTILLA

Danvers has the honor of being the oldest city.
Amber may be black, white, brown and green as well as yellow.
There is one clergyman to every two thousand persons in London.
In one day recently 7,000 persons arrived in New York from Europe.

A school for chiefs is the latest scheme of the London County Council. The number of railroad employees in this country has increased 67 per cent. in ten years.
The most powerful electric light in use at the Sydney light-house in Australia.

As a result of the Government irrigation work land values have been increased by \$105,000,000.
The President's mail amounts to about one thousand letters a day and four thousand newspapers and books.
The automobile industry more than any other has compelled steel manufacturers to improve their output to the highest point.

In all probability, New York will soon have moving platform subways in addition to the main subways.
Someone has measured the thickness of the film of a soap bubble and reports that it is the 2,500,000 part of an inch.
A plant for manufacturing commercial motor cars which will employ four thousand men, is contemplated in Michigan.

The gross value of crops produced on the lands irrigated by the Government projects in 1910 was \$14,038,000.
In five years the Government has undertaken twenty-six reclamation projects representing an expenditure of \$60,000,000.

The French Government is about to make aerial explorations of Soudan and Algiers for the purpose of ascertaining desirable locations for proposed airship stations.
The importations of lace, embroidered, as a whole, aggregated in 1910: 48 million dollars, against 40 1/2 million in 1907, and 32 million in 1900.

The zinc production in 1909 was 783,200 tons, of which the United States contributed 240,446 tons; Germany 220,100 tons, and Belgium 167,100 tons.
In Chicago, out of every 1,000 women in the age period from twenty-five to twenty-nine, at the last count, there were 214 who were unmarried. In Denver there were 356. In Manhattan and the Bronx there were 356. In Minneapolis there were 369. In Philadelphia there were 387.

The world production of lead last year aggregated 1,052,500 tons, divided thus: France, 505,800 tons; United States, 229,700 tons; Mexico, 118,000 tons; Australia, 77,900 tons. The United States consumed 365,200 tons of lead; Germany, 213,200 tons; Great Britain, 199,500 tons; France, 110,400 tons; Russia, 38,900 tons.

Toque of Dick Velvet.
Mrs. A. B. Dick wore with a tailored suit a small toque of black velvet with iridescent wings and breast at the side, and to hark back, Mrs. George Lytton wears a "blown" hat of white felt with a black brim caught back in front with a pom-pom of white lace in the center of which is a gold button. Miss Janet Wilber has a soft hat of green velvet, with a little brim of green velvet, with a green quill stuck through the side. And Mrs. Hubert Galt wears a hood hat of green with pom-poms of the green edged with pink flowers just over the ear.

FUR TRIMMINGS.
Furs here.
Furs everywhere.
Furs as trimmings especially.
Skunk among the favorites.
Seal also among the standbys.
Ermine and sables among the luxuries.
Opossum quite the novelty so far this season.

Before He Ran for Office.
Before he ran for office he was happy and contented, too; He swore he'd not an enemy.
He walked not on whose name he knew.
He walked the streets with head up high
And spoke to every one he met.
And he was proud, I can't deny
That he had nothing to regret.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS OF PARIS.
The newest motifs are enormous.
Suede is a favorite material for belts.
Cravats of headwork with tassels are new and odd.
Aigrettes and paradise plumes will be worn more and more.
Short, straight cut jackets and narrow skirts are the rule.
Soft, emulous gray coat suits are seen as well as many new colors on the dress people, red, magenta, orange, which lie between eclair and pistachio.
Drooping plumes are to be worn upright at the side or back of high pointed hats, as a final manifestation of the chateaulier style.
Jackets button over at the side, and usually sport a sailor collar.
Irish crochet lingerie pins for the neck and belt are fashionable.
The boyish jacket must be avoided by all who are not youthful in figure.
Decidedly new are belt buckles entirely covered with close set heading.

HARD ON SMOKERS.
(Kingston Whig.)
No man has a right to make a nuisance of himself, and somehow the men with the pipe or cheap cigar makes himself obnoxious everywhere. He is dreadfully selfish. He thinks of no one but himself. He acts as if he could not survive a half hour without burning the weed and puffing the smoke into the faces of the people who should be spared the affliction. Toronto people talk as if they are being denied some liberty that is secured to them under Magna Charta. They do not seem to realize that they are not any better than the people of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, and other cities in which smoking is not allowed on the street cars. It is time there was a reform everywhere in this respect. Smokers should be made to go without the pipe or be made to ride in box cars, like cattle, by themselves.

AROMATIC SPIRITS.
(Puck.)
Mrs. Tarr-Sistah Lobacock has just got a divorce from her husband.
Mrs. Wombat—Don't say? How much ammonia did he not doze grant her?

NO LEISURE FOR REPEATING.
(The Smart Set.)
Singleton—Do you believe in the old adage about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure?
Wedderly—No, I don't. After a man marries he has no leisure.

WHAT SHE OUGHT TO BE

(Laura Jean Libbey in Chicago Tribune.)
If all women were turned out of the same mould, the query would be easy to answer. Age, circumstance, environment, makes much to do with it. Marriage makes or mars a woman's life—for as she makes her bed so must she lie on it.
A girl ought never to marry unless she is sure beyond all doubting that she really loves. The girl in her teens is too apt to confound ardent fancy with the deeper passion, love.
A girl's ideal is vastly different from the one who would kindle a flame in her heart when she arrived at maturer womanhood.
Is a young girl really capable of choosing a proper mate? I have often had serious doubts concerning it. She is apt to look only upon the surface—a pretty suit of clothes upon a good figure, the curl of a mustache deciding her in the choice of a sweetheart.
The girl in her teens is but a child grown tall; she has only a child's heart beating in her breast. She may seem wise beyond her years, but the truth of the old saying "one cannot put an old head on young shoulders," remains a settled fact.
It is with grave misgivings one sees a girl of tender years enter matrimony. She believes she loves. Wedded life removes the glamor of the courtship which has been so ideal, and if she finds her heart changing, that love is not what she pictured it, finding the reality sadly different, the joy of wedded life is over for her.
Women who find themselves disappointed in the "grand passion" either settle down into a life of cold indifference, accepting their fate, or rebel against it fiercely, eating their hearts out with the dry rot of despair.
Women, as a general rule, do not weigh the solemnity of marriage as carefully as they should, or there would be fewer mismatched hearts. As one writer recently says of it: "Marriage is a desperate gamble. The frogs of Aesop were extremely wise—they had a great leap for some water, but they would not leap into the well, because they could not get out again." Few women are as wise as the frogs. They leap into matrimony with little heed of the after effects.
Women have much to answer for in the carelessness with which they often marry, utterly regardless as to whether or not they have wedded a fitting mate. It is upon those who follow after that the weight of this vice falls. There is no outward sign which proclaims to the world a man's good qualities and his bad ones, but the woman who is wise in her generation may know him by his thriftiness, his kindness of heart, his sterling principles, his standard of woman-kind.
There are men who should never have been husbands and fathers—men light of love and to whom home ties are irksome.
They could not have dissembled so cleverly during courtship as to have completely concealed their disposition.
No young girl should wed until she has a fair knowledge of human nature, and especially of the man's nature who has asked her to link her destiny with his. The world holds no greater, no more mysterious, no more wonderful study than that of the study of human nature. Nine times out of ten victims of unwise marriages have only themselves to blame. There was no search in the title of past behavior, good or bad; no careful search of the prospectus of the future.
It is as natural for girls to seek marriage as for the birds of the air, all things that live and move and have their being to seek their mates, but a grossly amount of intelligence should guide the choosing.
The lover who bickers and quarrels with his sweetheart over trivial affairs will make a querulous, fault finding husband. The dove of peace will not find a place to perch in that household.
A woman should think twice before wedding a jealous lover. He could make life unbearable for the one who gives her happiness into his keeping. She would do well to walk through the rest of her life heavily veiled and attended.
Then, again, there is the question of age. The girl of 18 and the girl of equal years may fancy themselves desperately in love with each other. Time usually points out to them that this is a mistake. The advantage of a few years to his credit on the man's side tends to greater satisfaction in wedded life as the years roll on.

THE BOOKWORM.

"I'm tired, O, tired of books," said Jack;
"I long for meadows green,
And woods where the shadowy violets
Nod their cool leaves between;
I long to see the plowman stride
His darkening acres o'er,
To hear the loarse sea-waters drive
Their billows 'gainst the shore;
I long to watch the sea gull meet
Back to his rock-perched mate;
Or, where the breathing cows are housed,
Lean dreaming o'er the gate.
Something has gone; and ink and pen
Will never bring it back;
I long for the green fields again,
I'm tired of books," said Jack.
—Walter, De La Mare, in Country Life, London.

SISTER'S BEAU.

(D. L. Horton in Woman's Home Companion.)
When sister's beau comes Sunday nights
We always turn on all the lights
And pe and ma and Sis and me
We entertain the company.
He sits across the room from Sis
Like this,
Our bedtime's 9 o'clock, you know,
(I just pretend, but do not go.)
The lights they seem too strong for
him
And so they turn 'em awful dim.
And he sits on the couch with Sis
Like this.

COMANCHE PETE.

Comanche Pete happened along just as the Salvation Army girl at the street corner was taking up the collection. He glanced at the pile of pennies in the tambourine. Then he threw in a silver dollar. "Gosh!" he muttered, passing on; "there don't seem to be a real sport in 'th' hull blamed crowd."—Chicago Tribune.