



## IN WOMAN'S REALM

### Boston Shocked at Countess.

A very charming, pretty young woman, who registered at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass., as the Countess de Swirzsky, St. Petersburg, created a sensation in the cafe of that exclusive house when, after dining, she coolly lighted a cigarette and puffed away with evident pleasure and unconcern. Lorgnettes were leveled in her direction and a murmur ran over the room which attracted the attention of the manager. He requested the countess to throw away her smoke and for his pains received a rapid fire of Russian invectives. The countess then addressed the diners in general with mingled English and Russian.

### Fire Heroines at 'Phones.

When fire destroyed the big Ohio building, at Gary, Ind., involving a loss of \$50,000, two telephone operators, Harriet Stevens and Charlotte Chesnes, became heroines, by staying at their posts near by until they were driven away by suffocation and heat. The two girls were alone in the building and their presence was necessary to summon help, and during the hours of fire-fighting they stayed, until at last relieved by Manager L. H. Myers, who assisted them to fresh air and took their places himself, although the smoke was so dense he could not see the plug lights in his switchboard. The young women suffered seriously from the fumes.

### Our Cut-out Recipe Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

**Welsh Rarebit.**—While this is a favorite preparation for the chafing dish, it can be prepared just as well in an ordinary saucepan or a double boiler. Melt one tablespoonful of butter. Stir into it a teaspoonful of cornstarch, and when they are thoroughly blended stir in slowly one-half of a cupful of thin cream. Cook two minutes after the cream is all in; then add half a pound of mild cheese, which has been cut in small pieces. Season with salt, paprika and mustard. Serve as soon as the cheese is melted, on rounds of toasted bread, or crisp small crackers.—Emilie Fox.

### Happy Homes.

Homes would be happier  
IF  
Married people were as agreeable as in the days of their courting.  
IF  
Each tried to be a real support and comfort to the other.  
IF  
Household expenses were under and not over the sum given for them.  
IF  
Married people remembered they were married for worse as well as better.  
IF  
People were as polite to each other in private as they are in public; and  
IF  
Husbands and wives did not make the fatal mistake of drifting into humdrum machines.—Home Notes.

### Clothing Terms.

The English word "frock," denoting a kind of coat for men, was borrowed from us by the Germans in the form of "frack," and afterward became French "frac." But whereas in English it means a frock coat, on the continent it means a dress coat, which is quite another thing. In the "N. E. D.," where quotations are given for all senses, there is no trace of its meaning a dress coat in English. This application of the term must therefore have been "made in Germany," whence it penetrated to all the continental languages, including Lithuanian "frakas" and Finnish "prakki," the Finns having no "f." The term is well known in the Slavonic dialects, always in the sense "dress coat," and the Russians have even coined the admirable word "fratchnik" to describe an habitual wearer of evening dress—a "toff," in fact. While they use "frac" for a dress coat, the French designate a frock coat by another English loan word, "redingote," which was originally "riding coat." In Spanish "frac" is dress coat, and frock coat is "leviata," i. e., levitical coat. The Young Turks greatly affect the frock, and I have heard it called by them "stambolina," i. e., Constantinopolitan coat. "Frock" is not the only clothing term misused by foreigners. "Smoking" (i. e., smoking jacket) is used in French, German, Russian and other tongues to signify a dinner

jacket, which in New York is called a "tuxedo," from the village of that name. "Buckskin," which in English has a very limited currency, seems extremely popular in what some one has called "the gross gables of Prussia and Holland," which use it indiscriminately for any breeches material or for the garment itself.—Notes and Queries.



Pompadour silk makes a charming tea gown.  
Russian blouse coats increase in popularity.  
Pleating is seen in many of the new skirts.  
The pin-striped serges are particularly smart.  
Handbags of black velvet are wonderfully smart.  
Jewelry is now made especially for daylight wear.

Plain princess dresses in velvet are very popular.  
Many of the new leghorns are faced in black velvet.  
Great knots of black or white lace trim large hats.  
Wide leather belts will be worn with linen dresses.  
Some deep cuffs on handsome waists have been seen.  
The kid and suede gloves show a wide variety in colors.  
Everything that is offered in Irish lace is now popular.  
Linen serges and linen diagonals will be worn this season.  
Linen for the coming season are soft, heavy and pliable.  
Ribbons in silver and gold, also in copper, are at hand.  
Heavy Russian lace of linen is to be much used for trimming.  
Scarfs are as popular as ever, and their kinds are numberless.  
Chiffon is used most lavishly for afternoon and evening blouses.  
Sleeves with puffs at the elbow, below the elbow, and others with no puffs at all, will be used.  
Ruffles down the left side of otherwise tailored blouses—a dainty and feminine touch—are seen.  
Hatpins with gigantic jeweled heads and advertised as the "latest idea from Paris," are all the rage.  
The cottonball fringe, sometimes elaborately knotted, is being much used as a finish to covers, as well as to bed spreads and for window drapery.  
Checked opaline taffetas, which reflect the colors of a shattered rainbow, are liked for afternoon wear, veiled discreetly with neutral-tinted mousseline.

### A Triumph of Engineering.

One of the greatest triumphs in the history of engineering is the completion of the tunnel, or series of tunnels, through the Andes, which allows direct railway travel across South American from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso. Hitherto, winter travelers went by way of the Strait of Magellan, a rough sea voyage. The tunnel has been in process of construction for many years, and twice the work has been abandoned in despair. A New York syndicate solved the problem at last, and it is announced that trains will be running early in the coming summer. There are three tunnels, with an aggregate length of eleven miles. The highest station on the line is about 10,500 feet above sea level. The third of the tunnels is described as screw shaped, and drops 2700 feet in a distance of 27,000 feet. The total cost of the work is about \$12,000,000.—Youth's Companion.

## NATURE & SCIENCE

In Bengal, wherever wells have been disinfected with permanganate of potash excellent results have followed, but outside the towns it has been difficult to carry out this procedure owing to the prejudices of the people. In rural areas cholera must inevitably recur in epidemic form, until the people understand that impure water is the real source of the disease.

Recently at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences Charles H. Townsend described his studies in the Strait of Magellan. Among other things, he spoke of the native tribes inhabiting that region, and expressed the opinion that those dwelling among the more westerly channels of the strait are probably the lowest of existing primitive races. They go almost naked and live mainly on shell-fish.

To the question, "How old are the Niagara Falls?" geologists have returned replies varying by tens of thousands of years. At first it was estimated that the Niagara River came into existence through changes in the level of the land around the Great Lakes, about 55,000 years ago. Later this was reduced to only 12,000 years. Lyell increased the estimate again to 35,000 years, and still later other scientists lowered it to about 9000 years. At one period, many thousands of years ago, the height of the falls was 420 feet.—Harper's Weekly.

A new mounting for metallic filament in lamps has been devised in Germany. The mounting provides for the shrinkage of the filament, which is not always uniform, and for this reason each filament is supported at its lower end on a small spring which is covered with a paste of finely powdered tungsten so as to prevent it from being consumed by the heat of the incandescent filaments.—Scientific American.

The chief purpose of the sound-proof room at the University of Upsala is the insuring of perfect freedom from sounds from outside. By building it on platforms of thick lead and cement, and by constructing its walls of many thicknesses of felt, cork, asbestos and other bad conductors of sound vibrations, the principal object was attained. The room is so quiet that the beating of one's heart or the creaking of one's muscles is at once heard on taking up a position within its closed doors and windows, and the only defect of it as a laboratory for acoustic experiments is that ventilation is absent, and no one can remain in it for more than an hour at a time.—Scientific American.

### BLACKFEET GO TO WORK.

#### Helping Uncle Sam With One of His Reclamation Projects.

Uncle Sam found the Indian such a good workman in the year 1909 that he has formed an entirely new opinion of that erstwhile troublesome person.

Of course there are still many red men on reservations living off the bounty of this Government and showing no disposition to get out and earn a living, but their number is becoming smaller every year.

Last year the Blackfeet tribe put their shoulders to the wheel and made the reclamation service's Blackfeet project in Montana a big success. Other kinds of labor, says the Van Norden Magazine, simply could not be had. So the red man was the sole reliance of Director Newell.

As in the case of the Apaches of Arizona, the Blackfeet proved to be men of their word. They wanted to know just how many hours they were to work and the character of work they were to do. Then they went at it with a will and never did they shirk or make excuses.

Once the time for quitting came, however, they knocked off with all the eagerness and promptness of union men. They displayed remarkable intelligence and eagerness to learn. Moreover, they gave evidence of a desire to take up the ways of the civilized to live in houses and observe the laws of health.

#### An Unsafe Bird.

"How did the new parrot turn out?"  
"Oh, he's a fine talker, but I'm afraid I can't keep him."  
"Why not?"

"He used to live in a medical college and the students taught him a whole lot of professional terms. I was so mortified the other night. That rich Miss Morris was calling on us, and somebody asked her to sing. You know what a voice she has. Well, she sang a long French ballad for us, and the instant she finished the last verse that dreadful bird screeched 'Chloroform her!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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#### JONATHAN.

The uncrowned prince in Israel Was ever David's royal peer; Might he have ruled his people well, And built a nation's capital?

Might he, their stainless knight, and true, Have lived to wear the sackcloth, too? —Bertha Cooper Fraser, in Sunday-School Times.

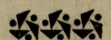
What a girl likes best, asserts the Chicago News, is what she says she doesn't.

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One true man in a false faith is better than a score of false men in any true faith, reckons the Chicago Tribune.

A bottle of milk containing a two-inch minnow was recently delivered by a Pittsfield (Mass.) milkman to one of his customers.

It is said by anatomists that people hear better with their mouths open.