



IN WOMAN'S REALM

Tablet to Woman Librarian.

A tablet to Miss Alice B. Kroeger, first librarian of the Drexel Institute, has been unveiled, reports the Philadelphia Ledger.

The tablet, which is of polished brass mounted on black Belgian marble, is placed on the pilaster at the entrance to the library. It bears the following inscription:

ALICE BERTHA KROEGER,
Librarian and Director of the Library School in the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, from its foundation in 1892.
Died October 31, 1909.
This tablet is dedicated to her Memory by the faculty of the Institute.

Neck Shows the Age.

The neck frequently shows the evidence of age before the face. Little tell-tale wrinkles in front and hollows back of the ears, long lines at the sides, a dark ring around the neck, the double (and sometimes triple) chin, are not beautiful to gaze upon, or welcome to those who possess them. Yet all of these could be largely prevented. Tight collars and stocks are accountable for many of the lines at the side of a woman's neck. The carriage of the head, and even one's position when sleeping, has

brilliant color effects for their beauty.

Softness and fullness in attractive lines result from the shirring that has again invaded the realm of dress.

Belts are worn in a very high, round line, their great length making them take a quaint, short-waisted effect.

Square and oblong buckles, huge in size and covered with spangled or jeweled fabrics, are seen on many of the new gowns.

Among the new shapes in turbans are the Rembrandt, the Henry III., the Hussar, the De Stael, the Drum Major and the Napoleon.

Bedroom slippers, crocheted of the heavy mercerized cotton, are most attractive. The changeable cottons are especially attractive.

Parasols will still have the very becoming Directoire handle, and are to be quite as elaborate as ever. The canopy top is to be popular.

Lingerie garments are narrower than formerly. Every possible pleat or gather is omitted and the lines closely follow those of the outer dress.

Blouses of figured net of black and colors are made up over white silk linings. The net, of course, matches the skirt with which the blouse is worn.

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

Fricassee Guinea Fowl.—Have a guinea fowl cut up the same as a chicken for fricasseeing. Cook one-fourth pound of sliced bacon in a saucepan with one-half cup of water until the water has evaporated. Try out the fat, remove the pieces of bacon and put in the guinea meat, turning it carefully until browned. Remove the meat, add four tablespoonfuls of flour to the fat and gradually add one quart of stock or water; stir until boiling, add one slice of onion chopped, one-fourth of a clove of garlic, a little pepper and two level teaspoonfuls of salt; add the meat and stew slowly one hour. Remove the fat from the

much to do with forming a double chin.

The head should be carried erect when walking, says Woman's Life. When reading or sewing the chin should never be dropped on the chest, but the book or work should be held in a position that will allow the chin to be held moderately high.

Ibsen and Freedom.

Ibsen seems to be regarded by the anti-suffragists as their own peculiar property. When any one nowadays is announced to talk on Ibsen and woman it is sure to be about anti-suffrage, and so it was yesterday when Miss Eleanor Ford expounded, reports the New York Tribune, "Ibsen on the Freedom of Woman's Will," in a studio in the Carnegie Hall building. In a dreamy, dull green atmosphere, induced by lowered curtains and closed windows, thirteen women and one shy young man listened to the lecture, which wasn't so tranquil as it might have been, owing to the fact that a near-Caruso in the music studio next door had taken that time for brushing up his minor scales.

Miss Ford said she didn't know how many of her listeners were suffragists; she herself had reached the soul-plane where she knew there were no such things as suffrage and anti-suffrage, but not all women were on that plane, and some women were making a lot of trouble these days by trying to exercise their wills like men.

"It is much more dangerous for a woman to exercise her will than for a man," said Miss Ford earnestly. "Men are so busy doing useful, mechanical things, building houses and bridges and keeping the world going, that they can't do the harm women can."

Then Miss Ford talked about Elida, Ibsen's "Lady of the Sea," and explained that Dr. Wondel's calm, masculine way of proving to Elida that she didn't want to leave him for the stranger was symbolic of the way the men of to-day are settling the woman suffrage question.

"All over America," she said, "wise men are saying to women: 'Very well, if you want the responsibility of the ballot, try it.' And when the women hear this they know they are afraid to try."

"Ow-ow-wow-wow-wow," remarked the near-Caruso next door in a descending scale. And a suffragist in a rear seat looked as if it did her a lot of good to hear her sentiments thus expressed.

Fashion Notes.

The new coat buttons are gorgeous, depending upon enamel, jewels and

The colored lace veils which have been worn to some extent the past season, will continue in favor. The white lace ones, however, have had their day.

There is at present in Paris a vogue for spiral effects and cross bands, and especially does this idea seem exemplified in afternoon and evening gowns.

Buttons will be used less for trimming, but more than ever for fastenings. An innovation will be the trimmed buttonholes, fancy braid being used for this purpose.

Anything Russian seems to be in style. The new Russian collars are of white linen, hand-embroidered, or of a fancy white pique, piped with a color to match the gown.

An attractive hat is that made with a crown of embroidered muslin, while the brim is of some fine Italian straw. The sole trimming is a crush band or a few simple bows of black velvet ribbon.

Only For Baby's Sake.

"Prof. Frear, of the Pennsylvania State College," said Herman B. Winter, of Philadelphia, who is at the Arlington, "not so very long ago discussed in Harrisburg the eighty-three kinds of breakfast food that he recently tested for the Government.

"Most of them were very good," said Prof. Frear. "The taste test in most cases was pleasure rather than work. To make work out of it would be to act like a little boy I knew in Bellefonte.

"This little boy's mother went the other day to a reception, leaving the baby in Jimmy's care. With an injured look Jimmy said on her return: 'Mamma, I wish you wouldn't make me mind the baby again. He was so bad that I had to eat two mince pies and half the fruit cake to amuse him.'"—Washington Herald.

Neighborly Politeness.

"The late James Whistler and Dr. Sir James Browne Crichton at one time dwelt next door to each other. Whistler had a very fine garden, and as the doctor was fond of flowers he permitted his neighbor to have a door into it. Sir James' servants gathering and destroying the flowers, Whistler sent to inform him that he would nail up the door. To this Crichton caustically replied:

"Tell him he may do anything but paint it."
"And tell him," rejoined Whistler, "that he may say what he will, I'll take anything from him except physics."—New York Times.

"Double Fruits."

From "Nature and Science," in St. Nicholas.

Double fruits may originate in either of two ways. Sometimes, when the fruits are very young, they may become accidentally pressed together so tightly that they crush together, as it were, and may then, as they become older, grow into one mass at this junction. This is a kind of grafting. This, however, is not the common origin of double structures. All fruits, like buds and the beginnings of leaves, originate in a mass of very soft cells which are easily affected by mechanical influences. If one of these soft young structures, which tends to grow as a unit, becomes injured at its very tip, which is the place of most active growth, the growth ceases at that point, but continues to grow without making an effort to reunite the two parts. The injury may be caused by the bite of an insect, or by some other external cause; or it may be some one of the various influences we call "internal," although there is probably no real difference between external injuries and internal influences. In this way originate not only double fruits, but double leaves.

That Settled It.

Superintendent of Insurance William H. Hotchkiss said at a dinner in New York:

"There are not so many people buying annuities from the insurance companies as there used to be. This, perhaps, speaks well for human nature. An annuity holder, you know, is apt to be selfish.

"I heard the other day, though, of an annuity holder against whom the charge of selfishness could not be brought.

"This man lived on and on. Year after year his annuity was paid. Finally, when his age seemed about 110, the company sent a special agent to his house to make sure that James Montrose in his proper person was really getting the annuity.

"The agent found James Montrose, an aged man, but hale, making a chicken coop in the back-yard.

"Are you Mr. James Flagg Montrose?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, I am," the old man answered.

"Are you the Mr. Montrose who draws the annuity from the Dash company?"

"Yes, sir, I am, and my father before me," said the old man."—Detroit Free Press.

One Centenarian.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jarrom, one hundred years old, the mother of eleven children, is spending the end of her days in Leicester Workhouse. Born March 31, 1810, she looks no older than seventy-five; however, her birth record has been carefully looked into, showing her to be a centenarian. Though slightly lame, she is hale and hearty for her age, and fine days gets about with a stick airing in the workhouse grounds. She smokes constantly, and with clear memory talks interestingly of times and things long gone by. Married at the age of eighteen, she has six living children. Her oldest living son is seventy-two, and has an age pension. Her youngest living child is sixty-two. Although this old lady has more than a hundred living great-grandchildren she has spent the last twelve years in a workhouse, a pitiful object of charity. England is a great place for "societies" of all kind. Why not one for the old grandmothers over a hundred years old?—New York Press.

Steel Barrels.

Not all barrels are made of wood; there are barrels made of metal. A steel barrel that comes from Germany, used in the importation of aniline dye in powder form, is made with a flat band of the metal, perhaps eight inches in width, around the middle, at the bulge of the barrel, while the two ends of the barrel, tapering from the middle section to the heads, in the ordinary barrel fashion, are made of corrugated steel with the corrugations running lengthwise.

The dye stuff is heavy, 600 or 700 pounds to the barrel; but the steel barrel remains rigid and carries its heavy load securely without racking or twisting."—New York Sun.

Weak Legs of Ducks.

We never heard of trying the greased trick on drakes. Now, duck legs are weaker than goose legs, so the reason drakes were not used in the old-time game may be because the legs of ducks would probably give sooner than the neck, and the whole duck would come away instead of the head. All this seems to teach the best way to catch ducks is by the neck. Small bones in their little legs break easily. Never catch a duck by the legs like a chicken. Put your hand around her neck just below the head, and do not squeeze too hard, but lift her about as you would a cut glass water bottle, or, better still, like a Florence flask."—New York Press.

House Cleaning and Furnishing Time Is Here.

Now is when the house-wife will go all over the house, and dust the accumulations of the winter's coal burning. She will find that so many articles need replacing with new ones. We wish to let all know that we have just what will be needed for the purpose. To enumerate a few articles only: Curtain Rods, Curtain Fixtures, Picture Wire, Moulding Hooks, Clothes Baskets, Chair Seats, Hat and Coat Racks, Salt Boxes, China, Crockery, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Etc. The most important of all is, we have all these goods at the right price. We mark the price all in plain figures and have but one price to all customers. We find that it makes us too much trouble and very unsatisfactory to the public, to work price with the percentage off plan.

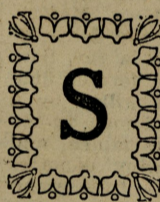
See Our Illustrated Bulletin For Bargains.

COME AND SEE

J. T. LUCAS
MOSHANNON, PA.

Gold as a Commodity

By William Jamesbi



SOME writers on political economy pretend to show that we exchange the products of our labor for the products of the labor of others; that money is merely the medium or means of effecting the exchange. This is in line with the specious argument which lays to gold the cause of the increasing cost of living. In the concrete, money is commodity; it is "goods" quite as much as hats and shoes, as they well know who are required to "deliver the goods" in exchange for their daily subsistence. Gold is money, and money is commodity, governed by laws that govern all commodities.

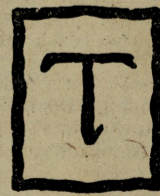
There is absolutely no evidence adduced to indicate an overproduction of gold. On the contrary, if economic law is law, and that law says no quantity of money can be forced to circulate beyond the quantity required by the demands of exchange, then, the fact that we are compelled to use other evidences of value, in the shape of bank checks, banknotes, United States notes and silver certificates to fill the demand for money or circulation medium of exchange, solely because there is not enough gold to answer the purpose, ought to set at rest the question of the overproduction of gold under present conditions.

There is no denying the fact that extravagance and luxurious living are factors in the cause of high prices for life's necessities. The denial is of the assumption that the production of gold is the cause. These conditions attend prosperity, and prosperity has attended our efforts during periods of decreasing gold production. What, then, was the cause of that prosperity, with its attending extravagance and luxury?

The main, fundamental cause, in a broad economic sense, of the present condition of affairs in relation to the high cost of living will be found in our prosperity, and all those efforts which serve to continue this state of affairs and lead to a further increase of the quantity of the means of satisfying our wants will tend to multiply the means itself. This quantity of means—call them dollars—represents units of smaller and smaller value as the quantity increases, if economic law is law, and in exchange for other commodities the price of the commodity rises in reflecting this depreciation. If your supply of dollars increases and your quantities of other commodities decrease, you have your economic law working at both ends and the middle to the discomfort of the vast army of toilers whose waking thoughts and dreams centre on the question of making both ends meet.

Two Roads

By William Stonebridge



TWO boys go through public school together, graduate from the same college, are admitted to the bar and open law offices a few blocks apart in the lower end of New York city. They start on an equal footing, socially, financially and politically.

One commenced to make money quickly by exorbitant fees, "shady" methods and unprofessional conduct, with the result that he never held a client, and after thirty years of practice is now struggling along with a combination business in a little office, with no regular income—still fishing for the unwary.

The other commenced by charging fees equal to about one-tenth to one-quarter that of his former classmate, treated his clients honestly and considerately, refused "shady" cases or business, and for years had been known to give his service gratis when necessary, with the result that clients crowded his office and even his residence. He accumulated a large but honest fortune, and in his late years was elevated to a high judicial position, honored and respected by his friends and his enemies.