

Woman's World

Concerning Useless Old Women.
The Charm of Tactful Silence.
Keep Out of the Kitchen if You
Look For Good Results :: ::

"What is your daily prayer?" was the question asked at a recent religious gathering of women. "What petition does each woman here repeat day after day as the wish of her heart?"

Some answered one thing, some another, but one little woman excited universal comment by replying, "I pray every night and morning of my life from the bottom of my heart that I may never become useless in my old age."

"I see so many useless old women," she went on to explain, "women no one would miss, and in most cases it would be a mercy for them to be taken away. They are so bored with life, so without resources, so heavily dependent on those about them, not only for support, but for amusement. They are no earthly good either to themselves or to others."

"Selfish, fat old women, lean, quarrelsome old women, old women who never had a real live interest in the world about them, who have been 'dead ones' all their lives—I pray I may never be like them. I may not be one of those famous old women the world misses when they are gone; I may not be a genius, an artist, a sculptress, an actress of renown; I may not be a philanthropist or a leader among my own sex striving to uplift them to stronger, better things, but let me at least be in active touch with the living world to the last. I want always to find the days too short for what I have planned to do in them. From being an old lady shivering by the fireside, dependent on my family, heaven deliver me!"

"I want to be mourned not as a decrepit old soul heaven has mercifully



READING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

taken out of this life, but as a useful member of society every one will miss."

How many of us feel like this woman?

Concerning Tact.

"Tact is supposed to be a womanly virtue," observed Mrs. Brightly, "but you've got to convince me. A man knows at least enough to keep quiet at a crucial moment, and that is tact in its highest form. Many a woman does not possess that particular brand. I can tell you."

"There is a time for everything, and everything has its time," is a motto which should hang in every woman's boudoir.

"Why importune a man when he is tired, when he is blue or, worse still, when he is eating?"

"I have known women so devoid of tact that they actually recited their petty household woes when their husbands were reading their stock exchange quotations and worrying their heads off because they didn't know just exactly how much money they had lost."

"Just imagine how interesting it must be to hear that Bridget burned a hole in one of the best napkins when you read that Spotted Tail Copper went down five points, the next dividend having been cut in half, and you are wiped out of the game by this thoughtless move of the directors!"

"Oh, joy! Oh, bliss! Oh, rapture! How you wish then for a wife with enough tact to 'bide a wee' in silence!"

"There is a time for pots and pans, for frills and for baby talk, and there is a time for more weighty matters. How many women have tact enough to discriminate?"

Just a Hint.

I cannot imagine how a woman can be foolish enough to keep poking her nose in the kitchen, annoying the cook lady and disturbing things generally. Many a worthy servant is lost in this way.

"Cookie" does not appreciate the madam's well meant efforts to help. She wants to be left supreme in her domain.

If she is a good servant, she is sufficient unto herself, and if she is a bad, incompetent one why keep her?

MAUD ROBINSON.

TASTE IN FURNISHING.

Woman Has Progressed in This as in Everything Else.

There was once a man who didn't know much about women. He was engaged to a girl he adored, and, with the well meant notion of saving her unnecessary worry and labor, he gave her the pleasant (to surprise of taking her to a flat which he had furnished himself all ready for her occupancy.

He did the best he could, going not by his own tastes, which are simple, but by those he fancied women in general had.

The place was replete with gimcracks. There were tassels in the door-



SHE COVERED HER EYES.

ways, scarfs were draped here and there, and a bow was even tied on the piano stool.

The bride covered her eyes and all but wept.

His style of furnishing was one which would have suited the average woman ten years ago. But woman has progressed in good taste as well as in everything else. Simplicity is now the keynote of the best furnished homes.

Few colors are combined, and these must invariably be soft in tone. The draperies are no longer tortured into weird loops and curves. They hang to the floor in natural folds. Sometimes an entire house has its lace hangings of the same pattern. This presents a neat uniform appearance from the street.

A single good vase is decoration enough for a mantel, and the word bric-a-brac has almost gone out of use. Ceilings are plain and wall papers nearly so, the principal exception being tapestry effects for dining rooms. Even these tapestry effects are softened by the use of simple white woodwork.

The lines of the furniture have never been so free from useless ornamentation. Truly the modern woman has cause to congratulate herself on her emancipation from the trashy and falsely ornate. R. DE LA BAUME.

UNATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

It is Stupidity Which Causes Them to Be So.

"What is the greatest beauty of woman?" asked the sculptor.

We hazarded different opinions.

"You are all wrong. It is expression," he declared. "Give me the plainest featured girl alive, and if there are quick intelligence and expression in her face I can make a portrait of her the world will call beautiful."

Why are there so many hopelessly unattractive women in the world? Because there are so many stupid ones.

Ride in a street car and notice the heavy, "soggy" features without a ray



DEVOURING CHEAP NOVELS.

of interest in life or intelligence to lighten them.

But they can't help being stupid! Can't they, though? They can eat less and sleep less and devour fewer cheap novels.

They can banish fashions and servants from their conversation and take notice of what is happening in this big wide world.

Oh, yes, the unattractive woman has only herself to thank for being both homely and stupid. The bright woman will always be admired.

KATHERINE HOLT.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. BARROW, Graham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

POMONA'S FINANCES.

How Shall Money Be Raised—By Fees or Dues?

How shall the Pomona grange secure its finances? is the question which sometimes arises for discussion in Pomona granges. There is one of three ways—charge members an initiation fee alone, or an initiation fee and yearly dues, or let each subordinate grange pay per capita dues to the Pomona grange. A Pomona grange does not need a large sum in its treasury, and yet a comfortable fund for any exigencies is desirable, remarks a writer in the Country Gentleman. We believe that the initiation fee of 50 cents per member, as in New York, will be found to be sufficient for all the needs of most Pomona granges, and this surely is a most convenient arrangement for procuring the finances of the county grange. If we have a per capita tax for both Pomona and state granges, there will be little left for the subordinate grange, and if annual dues are charged members of the Pomona grange it would require a very considerable amount of labor on the part of the secretary of the Pomona to see that these dues were collected. Where the initiation fee is made the sole source of revenue the Pomona should not admit to its fifth degree session, and of course cannot, any fourth degree member who has not taken the fifth degree. In other words, to open a Pomona grange on the fourth degree and perform all the work in that degree, except initiation of candidates, would be to give the advantages of the Pomona grange to members of the subordinate granges, whether members of the Pomona or not.

DEGREE WORK.

A Maine Paper Thinks It Consumes Too Much Time.

Perhaps the greatest bar to beneficial achievement in some of the younger and most rapidly growing granges in Maine, says the Maine Farmer, is the almost constant initiatory work going forward. Not a few of such have scarcely a regular meeting during the active season which is not devoted to working degrees on classes, which in many instances are composed of but two or three candidates. The work may be well done and is of undoubted interest to those being instructed, but to the members not in the game the constant consumption of time for this purpose sooner or later dampens their enthusiasm for other work of importance.

If the grange in Maine should establish a rule that no degrees should be worked in any subordinate grange except at two stated meetings during each quarter without a special dispensation from the state grange officials, we believe the effect would be of great advantage to the Order. By this method special preparation could be arranged and the work made of a much higher character, thoroughly enjoyable to candidates, spectators and those performing the work.

Waste of time and consequent absence of genuine, enthusiastic discussion of the important problems of local and state interest cannot be neglected by an organization like that which the Patrons of Husbandry has now become. Such neglect can mean only the loss of influence, which never was more needed than at the present time for holding advantages already gained and advancing other essential reformatory measures which organized interests in different lines of activity will use their utmost influence to prevent being secured.

EXPENSES AND PER DIEM.

Should Delegates to the State Grange Be Paid by the Day or Mileage?

Secretary George R. Drake of the New Hampshire state grange, being asked by the editor of this department for an opinion on this subject, said: "It is my decided opinion that it is better to pay the actual traveling expenses of the delegates in attendance at the state grange, but it does not seem best to pay their expenses for board."

"The New Hampshire state grange officers, the forty deputies and the masters and their wives or husbands of each subordinate and Pomona grange in the state draw pay from the state grange for the actual amount of car and stage fare, and each is paid \$1.25 per day for the time in actual attendance at the meeting."

"The committee on mileage and per diem can easily make up the expense account of the session from the printed list of railroad rates always at hand, which is 1 cent a mile for the round trip. By paying each delegate and legal attendant at the session a specified sum we avoid any complications and very much simplify any delicate questions that might arise concerning any extravagant board bills."

The Grange and Temperance.

The question occasionally arises in grange communities as to what the position of the grange is concerning temperance. At the last meeting of the national grange the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the grange hereby renews its fealty to temperance in all things; that it emphasizes its belief that the degrading American saloon ought to be carefully and rigorously guarded until it can be abolished and in the meantime be made and held to a strict responsibility for the harm it does, and that it believes that every community should be empowered by law to vote every saloon from its midst or borders.

CORN TALK.

A Study of Important Points in the Judging of Corn.

There appear to be some vital points both as to desirable qualities and defects in picking out a good ear of corn. Professor V. M. Shoemaker of the state college has prepared for the Kansas boys who engage in corn contests a little study of corn which furnishes an elementary guide in corn judging and includes among its twenty-seven practical questions and answers the ones here reproduced.

First.—Why should corn be studied as to truthness to type or breed?

So that a better idea may be had as to the certainty with which the characters will be transmitted. Corn possessed of desirable characters, but little breed type, is of little value, since these characters may be substituted the following season by latent or hidden characters of little value. Hardness, productiveness and other invisible characters may be as distinctive breed characteristics as the color, shape of ears, etc., and these must be judged by the type as seen in the visible characters.

Second.—How may the truthness to type best be judged?

By studying the uniformity of the ears in shape, size, straightness of the rows, color, etc., and also by studying the uniformity of the kernels in size, shape, color and indentation. The uniformity of ears is studied by comparing with the "standard of perfection," but as it is difficult to sufficient-ly define the standard of perfection for the kernels a heading "Uniformity of Kernels" is placed on the score card.

Third.—Why should an ear of corn be cylindrical or nearly so?

Because this is the only shape which will permit of the same number of rows throughout the length of the ear and also the same size and shape of kernels in all parts of the ear. In a tapering ear there must be some short rows or the kernels must be larger or have more space between them at butt than at tip of ear. In such an ear or one of irregular shape some of the kernels must be of irregular size or shape, which will not permit of an even distribution by the planter.

Fourth.—What is the proper ratio between the length and the circumference of an ear of corn?

Although there is not much experimental data to show that an ear of corn should be of exact proportions, most corn breeders agree that the ratio between length and circumference should be about as 10 is to 7. It appears that ears which are long and slender are often associated with plants which are not possessed of the greatest vigor and hardiness, and also such ears have a relatively small percentage of grain, while ears which are large in circumference and short are usually late in maturing and also often have a small per cent of grain because of an extremely large cob.

The Irish Cobbler.

While not a recent introduction, having been grown for many years in Connecticut and Long Island, the Irish Cobbler potato has only lately attracted the general attention of eastern growers as a profitable early market variety. It is not of first quality—inferior even to Early Ohio—but is such a fine grower and reliable cropper under ordinary trucking conditions that it has literally forced itself on the attention of market gardeners. Its origin appears to be something of a mystery. Seedsmen and dealers disclaim knowledge as to when or where it first got into cultivation, but have generally been compelled to catalogue it. Seed stock has not always been easy to obtain, but will be freely offered the coming year. The plant is strong and upright in growth, with thick and healthy dark green foliage. The potatoes in good soil run from medium to large, oblong in shape, with thin white skin and rather prominent eyes. They grow rapidly and usually reach marketable size within a week of Early Ohio planted at the same time, but far outyielded that formerly popular kind. The table quality of the young tubers is very tolerable, but falls off as maturity is reached. Notwithstanding its rather unsatisfactory cooking quality Irish Cobbler has turned out so profitable that it is displacing other early kinds in many localities.—Rural New Yorker.

Pure Water in the Dairy.

A good illustration of the need of pure water in the dairy is afforded by experiments at the Iowa station on the quality of butter washed with pasteurized and unpasteurized water. In every case the butter washed with the sterile water kept better than the other.

Adjustable Scaffold.

The drawing illustrates a good adjustable scaffold for painting and is described by a contributor in New England Homestead. It consists of two brackets of 2 by 4 scantling supported by long 2 by 6 props, the brackets in turn bearing the scaffold board. The construction is simple. Let the lower arm of the brackets be longer than the horizontal one. There is one brace on each side of the bracket, and the long 2 by 6 prop goes between them. The upper end of the prop is round, and the lower is cut at an acute angle.

The scaffold may be raised or lowered by pushing in or drawing out the feet of the props. As the props are not fastened to the brackets, several pairs of different lengths may be used for high or low painting. Those in the drawing are rather short.



THE SCAFFOLD.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

A Medical Explanation of Why They Are Written in Latin.

The use of Latin by physicians in prescription writing is commonly regarded as a harmless survival of medievalism. Occasionally a lay writer suggests its abandonment. In commenting on a recent note to this effect in a daily paper, which advocates the compulsory use of English in prescriptions, the Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette takes occasion to make a strong defense of the time honored practice. Says this paper:

"Suppose the sapient writer quoted, whose utterances may sound all right to those who know no more of his subjects than he does, should fall sick and his physician should decide that the one thing needful to save his life was Geranium robertianum. If there were a law preventing the doctor from prescribing in Latin he would have to choose one of the upward of a dozen English names for this drug. Suppose he chose 'redshanks' and so wrote the word in his prescription. When the druggist went to prepare the medicine he would find that 'redshanks' was the English name of at least four entirely different plants—namely, the one already mentioned, Polygonum amphibium, Polygonum persicaria and Rumex acetosa.

"As with redshanks so with hundreds of other drugs. Aaron's beard may be Cotinus obovatus, Cymbalaria eymbalaria or Saxifraga sarmentosa. Of snakeroots there are numberless kinds. Suppose the English writing doctor wanted to be sure of getting the right kind, so specified black snakeroot. Then is the druggist to dispense Cimicifuga racemosa, Asarum canadense or Sanicula marilandica?"

LEGAL ADVICE.

A Case Where Proceedings in Court Were Unnecessary.

Two or three Chicago lawyers were discussing the tricks of their trade.

"A big, burly fellow from the Michigan pine forests came into my office," said one of them, "and told a very queer story about a rich man here in town who was trying to cheat him out of \$2,000 or \$3,000 and who had managed to get a pretty tight clutch on the money. The backwoodsman looked and talked like an honest man, and the old miser's reputation was mean enough to match the story, so I felt inclined to believe it. When he had finished I looked him up and down from head to foot. He asked me what I was looking him over for. 'Well,' said I, 'I was thinking that if I were over six feet tall and as powerful a man as you I wouldn't hire a lawyer to help me get that money.' The man's excited face smoothed out into blank astonishment. 'What do you mean?' he said. I answered: 'I mean just what I say. You are sure, are you, that he has that money in his office?' 'He had it there last night.' 'Well, you don't need a lawyer.'

"The man turned on his heel and left without another word. In a day or two he sent me a check for \$50 and his thanks for my advice."

Evolution of Chemistry.

The first chemists were the alchemists, who for hundreds of years vainly tried to make gold by compounding various chemicals. Chemistry was introduced into Spain by the Moors in 1150, and the Chinese and Egyptians claimed an early acquaintance with it. However, chemistry was not a science until the seventeenth century. Boerhaave was the first to combine the study of chemistry with medicine, and since then its evolution has been rapid.

A Bad Case.

"What's the matter, dear?" asked the doctor's wife. "Are you worried about Mr. Poorley's case?" "Yes," replied the doctor. "And is there no hope?" "Very little. He says he doesn't expect to live enough to pay more than one-third of my bill."—Answers.

The consciousness of clean linen is of itself a source of moral strength second only to that of a clean conscience.—Phelps.

RHEUMATISM IS CURABLE IF URIC-O IS USED

ALL OTHER TREATMENTS FAIL

Is it the unhealthy foods we eat or the rapid pace in which we live that cause such an endless amount of Rheumatism nowadays? The disease has certainly reached an alarming point, as nine-tenths of the adult population in this country are more or less afflicted with some form of this maddening disease. Recent investigation has proven the fact that Rheumatism is a blood disease, therefore, many bright chemists and physicians have had good ground to work upon, and they have succeeded in compounding a remedy, which, if used as advised, cannot fail to drive and eliminate from the blood and muscles all traces of man's greatest evil, Poison Rheumatic Acid. URIC-O is the name of this remedy. It is a liquid treatment, made and designed to cure all forms of Rheumatism and good for no other disease. There is no poison, no alcohol or whiskey entered into the composition of URIC-O. It is simply a powerful solvent of Uric Acid and other deposits which seriously affect the kidneys.

URIC-O is sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists generally, or can be obtained by addressing the SMITH DRUG COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Samples and literature will be forwarded to all who apply for same. Our advice is use URIC-O. It may be the means of saving your life or may prevent you from being crippled for life.

URIC-O is sold in Reynoldsville by the Stokes & Felcht Drug Co.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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WINDOW SASH, DOORS,
FRAMES, FLOORING,
STAIR WORK

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
ETC., ETC.
Contract and repair work given prompt attention.

Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.

W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF AN ELECTION

For the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of the Borough of Reynoldsville, TO INCREASE THE INDEBTEDNESS THEREOF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of ordinance No. 119, passed by the Council of Reynoldsville Borough, and approved by the Burgess thereof, on December 15th, 1906, entitled "An Ordinance for the purpose of acquiring the assent of the electors of Reynoldsville Borough, to increase the indebtedness of said borough, in the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, for the purpose of grading, curbing and paving Main street from the end of the brick pavement at Seventh street to the Winslow township line, near Cool Spring Hollow," a public election will be held in and for the borough of Reynoldsville, County of Jefferson, and State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday the 19th day of February, A. D. 1907, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to a TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR increase of the indebtedness thereof; that said Election shall be held under the same regulations provided by law for the holding of Municipal Elections in said Borough, in Precinct No. 1, thereof, in the Municipal building on Main street therein, and in Precinct No. 2, thereof, in the Municipal Building on the corner of Willow and Swampalleys therein, on the day and between the hours aforesaid, said places and times being the places and time provided by law for the holding of Municipal Elections in said Borough.

The following is a statement of the amount of the last assessed valuation, the amount of the existing debt, the amount and percentage of the proposed increase and the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased, viz:

Am't of Last Assessed Valuation.....	\$202,010 00
Amount of Existing Debt.....	12,773 00
Amount of Proposed Increase.....	10,000 00
Percentage of Proposed Increase.....	1.049745

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for grading, curbing and paving that portion of Main street lying between the end of the present brick pavement at Seventh Street, on the West, and the line between Winslow Township and said Borough, near Cool Spring Hollow, where said street coincides with a public road in said Township, on the East.

J. B. NEALE,
Pres. of Council.
Attest:
L. J. McENTIRE, Clerk of Council.
L. L. GOURLEY, Burgess.