

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—The tailored jacket is always in style, always smart and always fills a certain distinctive place that is its own. Illustrated is one that allows a choice of the long or three-quarter sleeves and



that includes the seams to the shoulders that give such long and becoming lines to the figure. As illustrated it is made of tan colored Panama cloth simply stitched with beading silk, but it is appropriate for all

### Over Blouse or Jumper.

Seldom has any fashion taken so firm a hold upon feminine fancy as has the one of the over waist. Each new variation seems a bit more attractive than the last and there is genuine enthusiasm felt for each new design. Here is one that is both novel and charming and that is adapted to almost every reasonable material. In the illustration it is made of old apricot Liberty satin trimmed with velvet of the same color and bands of the material and brilliant jeweled buttons, but wool is quite as desirable as silk, linen and all the pretty cotton stuffs are charming so made, while it would be difficult to find any better design for the favorite three-piece costume that is made with skirt and over waist and little jacket to match. The trimming is distinctly novel and effective, but is not obligatory, and anything that may be preferred can be substituted. Applique would be handsome, silk embroidered with soutache braid is always effective and there are also numberless bandings ready to be sewed into place.

The waist is made with fronts and backs and sleeves. Both the fronts and the backs are tucked at the shoulders, and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The fronts are held together by straps on which the little bows are arranged and the sleeves are in bell, or kimono, shape. In this instance the waist is cut out in sections and velvet is applied under the edge and is finished with soutache braid within all edges.

The quantity of material required



suitings and all materials used for separate coats, so that it fills a great many needs.

The coat is made with fronts and side-fronts, backs and side-backs and under-arm gores. There are pockets on the hips with deep laps and the neck is finished with a regulation collar and lapels. The sleeves are made in two pieces each with roll-over cuffs for the long sleeves, while the three-quarter ones are stitched to simulate cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-seven, two and three-fourth yards forty-four or two and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide.

### Separate Wraps Plentiful.

It seems that there never were so many entrancing separate wraps as now. They are of every imaginable material, from lace, silk and velvet to heavy English tweeds and Scotch mixtures; and all seem necessary to the perfectly equipped wardrobe—the frivolous lace garments, long and short, having nearly as large a following as storm coats and carriage wraps.

### Good Sense Jumper.

The adoption of the loose fitting jumper to be worn in conjunction with a skirt of similar material and a shirt waist of either plain or fancy silk, cotton, linen or other fabric, has appealed at once to the good sense of the American women.

### High Luster Silk.

Paillette de soie is a silk with a high luster that is used for both day and evening gowns.



### On the Crown of the Hat.

The crown of the hat is not the usual place for wearing our beads, but a novelty this season is a chain of large beads in a color harmonizing with the hat encircling the low round crown outside a velvet or satin fold.

### Short Skirts Correct.

Skirts just reaching the ankle are quite correct for walking. It is probably unnecessary to add that the footwear must be faultless.

## FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

### CROP REPORTS AFFECT MARKETS

Higher Price for Pipes a Feature of the Iron Trade Dry Goods and Shoes Quiet.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Improvement in retail trade followed the advent of reasonable weather at many points, and payments were more prompt as spring merchandise was distributed, but conditions are still irregular. Sensational advances in prices of farm products, especially wheat, followed reports of extensive damage to the crops, but frequent reactions emphasized the speculative nature of the rise in quotations and tended to restore confidence. Wholesale trade in fall goods is brisk from all points except where the crops have been seriously injured, and the net result of this forward business makes the outlook for the future fairly satisfactory. Manufacturing plants are kept busy, a further increase in the rate of pig iron production failed to keep pace with consumption, and more imports were arranged. Freight movement is almost prompt, the supply of rolling stock more nearly equaling requirements and there are fewer complaints of delays.

Higher prices for pipe supplies is the only change of importance in the iron and steel industry, the leading products advancing quotations \$1 per ton on most sizes. Several new contracts were placed, aggregating about 300 miles of six-inch to 18-inch pipe. Another feature of the week was the business in rails, covering the entire capacity of some mills up to the end of 1908. There was also a large tonnage of structural shapes, chiefly for building in the West, although bridge work continues to take much steel.

Quiet conditions in primary markets for dry goods are largely due to the fact that manufacturers of cottons are sold so far ahead they cannot accept the attractive offers constantly made for early delivery. Shipments of footwear from Boston are running slightly above the movement in the same week last year, but since January 1 the aggregate is still below that of 1906 to date, although far surpassing previous years.

### MARKETS.

#### PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red	73	75
Do—No. 2	72	73
Corn—No. 2 yellow	58	59
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled	57	58
Mixed ear	46	47
Oats—No. 2 white	47	48
Do—No. 3 white	45	47
Flour—Winter patent	4 75	4 35
Fancy straight winter	4 31	4 50
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	20 00	21 00
Do—No. 2	18 00	18 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	23 50	24 00
Brown middlings	22 50	23 50
Brain, bulk	21 50	22 50
Straw—Wheat	10 00	10 50
Oat	10 50	11 50

#### Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery	30	31
Ohio creamery	25	27
Fancy country roll	18	20
Cheese—Ohio, new	14	15
New York, new	14	15

#### Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	12	13
Chickens—dressed	16	17
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	17	18

#### Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	70	75
Cabbage—per ton	15 00	16 00
Onions—per barrel	1 50	2 25

#### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	3 65	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	74	74
Corn—Mixed	43	47
Oats—No. 2 white	38	39
Butter—Ohio creamery	17	18

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	3 50	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	77	78
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	49
Oats—No. 2 white	44	45
Butter—Creamery	23	24
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	17	

#### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	3 60	3 70
Wheat—No. 2 red	74	75
Corn—No. 2 mixed	43	47
Oats—No. 2 white	38	39
Butter—Creamery	24	27
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	17	18

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.	
Extra, 1,450 to 1,500 lbs.	5 90 6 15
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	5 75 5 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	5 50 5 70
Top, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs.	5 25 5 35
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	3 90 3 50
Oxen	2 75 4 00
Bulls	2 50 3 75
Cows	1 50 2 75
Heifers, 700 to 1,100	2 50 4 40
Fresh Cows and Springers	15 00 50 00

Hogs.	
Prime heavy	6 65 6 70
Prime medium weight	6 70 6 75
Best heavy Yorkers	6 80 6 85
Good heavy Yorkers	6 80 6 85
Pigs	6 50 6 10
Roughs	5 40 5 90
Stags	4 00 5 25

Sheep.	
Prime wethers, clipped	6 15 6 35
Good mixed	5 75 6 00
Fair mixed	5 00 5 50
Wethers, common	2 00 3 00
Lambs	6 00 7 50

Calves.	
Veal calves	5 50 6 30
Heavy and thin calves	5 50 5 90

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different places:  
 Pennsylvania, \$1 75; Iowa, \$1 75; Second Sand, \$1 68; North Lima, \$1; South Lima, \$1.25; Indiana, \$1.25; Somerset, \$1; Hagland, \$2; Canada, \$1.25.

A cottonwood tree recently cut in Mississippi contained 4,800 feet of lumber.

### Vinagrette Restored.

The grip epidemic in England has revived the use of the vinagrette, the little receptacle for aromatic vinegar used by our grandmothers for their frequent swoons.

As a guard against "influenza" the vinagrette is carried by twentieth century women in a dainty, expensive form. It is made in a tiny silver box, having a hinged lid, which reveals a golden casket with a perforated top. Inside is a sponge saturated with the pungent liquid.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



Made in New York  
 PITTSBURG is Steel Headquarters for the World.  
 New York is Style Headquarters.  
 Alfred Benjamin & Co. produce the highest grade clothing made in New York.

Alfred Benjamin & Co. MAKERS. NEW YORK

You can buy correct New York Style of today right here in town from the merchant who sells clothes that bear this label.

Correct Clothes for Men

Exclusive Agent Here.

Milliren Bros.

Reynoldsville, Pa.

## If You Don't Get Good Cigars Now, It's Your Own Fault

All you have to do is to stand up like a man and ask the dealer for cigars identified by the "Triangle A" on the box.

Nothing else.  
 Nothing easier.  
 Nothing surer.

When you say "Give me a 'Triangle A' cigar," you are absolutely as certain of getting quality, and the same quality every time, no matter which particular brand you select, as if you had your cigars made up to order.

We have succeeded in building up a fifteen per cent. share of the entire cigar business of this country. In the face of the keenest competition, take notice. You know well enough that there's only one way we could have done it:

Simply by making better cigars of every grade than any other manufacturer has produced and telling the truth about them.

And by making the strongest definite claims that any cigar manufacturer ever dared to make, and living up to them.

The one reason why we started

in marking our boxes with the "Triangle A" was to enable you to shut down sharp on the common hit-or-miss way of buying cigars on somebody's say-so, and make your selection with your eyes open.

It would be worth your while to take all sorts of trouble in order to obtain "Triangle A" brands—but you don't have to bother—you can get them anywhere.

It's up to you to ask for them.

Practically every dealer in the United States carries them.

Do your part!

Give yourself a square deal!

This "Triangle A" merit mark identifies the product of the most modern improved methods and scientific processes of cigar production, and represents a standard of quality far superior to that which the same price could heretofore purchase.

If you have been buying your cigars by guess-work and want to put our claims to a most practical test, just take a new start. Begin by smoking one of the best-known of all the brands that are sold under the guarantee of the "Triangle A"—

## The New CREMO

Compare it fairly with any cigar sold at the same price that carries no "Triangle A" guarantee—you won't fail to see why we are so confident of your co-operation as soon as you realize just what the "Triangle A" stands for.

Every box is now extra-wrapped in glassine paper, sealed at each end with the "Triangle A" in red. The cigars are kept clean, fresh and in perfect smoking condition until the box is opened.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY, Manufacturer



The indifference of prosperous America to the lure of foreign trade is revealed, notes the New York American, in the latest totals of the commerce of the southern half of this hemisphere. The republics south of the isthmus of Panama have piled up a foreign trade valued at no less than \$1,278,882,000. Of that the United States has but \$209,674,000. And more than 60 per cent of our trade with South America is made up of the commodities we buy from that continent. The foreign trade of Argentina conspicuously reveals the opportunity America is missing. The imports into that republic in 1906 amounted in value to over \$269,000,000, which was about four times the value of the exports from the United States to all the republics of South America.

Congressman James, of Kentucky, took up an attitude of strong opposition to the Fowler bill on banking and currency. In the course of a recent speech he raised a ripple of laughter by saying, "So far as I am concerned, Wall street is a place where a man is a bull one day, a bear the next, and a hog all the time."

In time Oklahoma may be known as "the American New Zealand," predicts the Sioux City Journal.

Before it was determined scientifically that smoke is waste, smoke was fixed as the final indication and proof of prosperity, recalls the Detroit Free Press. Today a smokeless chimney means nothing less than thrift and good management. Similarly we now hear that noise is proof of urban life progress and activity. We may answer that noise is loss as surely as smoke is waste. Decreased comfort is loss and noise decreases comfort. Disturbed minds are loss through a reduction of mental force. But these and similar consequences are indirect loss. There is direct loss also. A rattling car means worn bearings and a short-lived vehicle. Otherwise railroads would not spend so much on their roadbeds and they would run trains at higher speed.

Captain Igna Rodric of the Austro-Hungarian army has written a pamphlet entitled "The Prospects of the Future American-Japanese War." Captain Rodric is of opinion that the undervalued condition of the Pacific Coast offers opportunities for Japanese aggression.

Of every 100 gallons of illuminating oil used in the world, fifty-four gallons are produced in the United States.

### In Japan.

In Japan children begin at an early age to learn to write and draw with both hands, and to this fact various critics ascribe the superiority of Japanese art in certain directions.

In English schools, too, this practice has been begun. The pupils are taught to draw circles and other forms on the blackboard, first with one hand and then with the other, says Home Chat. To practice writing with both hands is an excellent plan, as should a slight injury to the right hand render it incapable of work the left hand can take its place. The same is true of sewing and other domestic work.

The sum and substance of the railroad situation is, these corporations have been sowing the wind. Naturally enough they are disinclined to reap in accordance with the rest of the proverb, comments the Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

Couldn't See Reason for Encomiums. givers had heaped so much praise upon him when he and they were perfect strangers, and when he had done them nothing personally to deserve such encomiums. He therefore put them down either for insincere men or people who had some ulterior object in view.—Armita Bazar Patrika.