



## Her Special Realm

### Jealousy a Counterfeit.

Jealousy is a terrible thing. It resembles love only it is precisely love's contrary. Instead of wishing for the welfare of the object loved, it desires the dependence of that object upon itself and its own triumph. Love is the forgetfulness of self; jealousy is the most passionate form of egotism.—Amiel's Journal.

### Countess Scores a Triumph.

Lady Stradbroke is not only an excellent amateur actress, but she has lately become a playwright. "The Hat Shop," having made its first appearance, with brilliant success, at Henham hall, the splendid place in Suffolk where Lord and Lady Stradbroke spend the greater part of each year. She will probably follow the example of Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton and the Duchess of Sutherland in making her bow as a dramatist to London playgoers.—New York World.

### Clothes for Mother.

It costs a bit of money to dress well in these days, and hoarding finery for daughters and cousins and nieces is a sacrifice that does not even receive thanks. Wear your things till they get beyond use, and have as many more as you can afford. Let young people look after themselves, using their superior strength in getting what they need or want. A woman who begins to sacrifice on her personal appearance for sons and daughters drops in their estimation just as sure as the sun rises. The shabby wife and her well-dressed husband are common sights, and always she has the mean position in the grouping.—Indianapolis News.

### Wages of Women.

The government inspectors report that year before last 583,310 grown women were earning wages in the industries of Prussia—120,353 of them in the textile industries, 77,413 in making linen and underclothing, 54,800 in chemical cleaning, 35,698 in cigar-making, 26,448 in metal-working, 24,418 in the manufacture of machine tools, instruments, and apparatus. "After the industries mentioned," says the report, "the greatest increase in the employment of female labor is found in mining and the polygraphic industry." Most of these wage-earning women work ten hours a day, but in some of the textile mills, in the sugar and jam factories and in the bricklaying concerns the rule is eleven hours.—Hartford Courant.

### Honor for Miss Mary Cassatt.

Mr. Joseph Durand-Ruel has announced that he had been requested to procure a collection of paintings by Miss Mary Cassatt, of Philadelphia, a sister of the late A. J. Cassatt, for the next Salon d'Automne. Coupled with the request was the information that this Salon would devote an entire room to the work of three well-known women painters of the nineteenth century, the late Eva Gonzales and Berthe Morisot and Miss Cassatt. Miss Cassatt, of course, is actively at work and is not to be classed exactly as "of the nineteenth century." This, however, does not in any degree detract from the honor accorded her, in fact, rather adds to it.

"It is interesting to note," said Mr. Durand-Ruel in speaking of the matter, "that as Eva Gonzales and Berthe Morisot are dead, the Salon d'Automne's request implies that it considers Miss Cassatt, who is an American, the greatest woman artist of the present day. The Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., has, by the way, just purchased for its permanent collection Miss Cassatt's "Mother and Child."

### Why the Gowns Wouldn't Do.

Not long ago a woman whose husband had suffered severe financial losses decided to sell a number of very costly new gowns. An acquaintance whose manifold interests bring her into contact with all sorts and conditions of woman was asked if she could not suggest a possible customer. The acquaintance mentioned the names of several women who could afford to buy the wardrobe intact.

"All those names sound English," said the owner of the gowns. "Are the ladies English?"

"They are," said the acquaintance, "but what difference does that make to you?"

"None whatever to me personally," said the woman. "I have no prejudice against English women, but I am well enough acquainted with their figures to know that these gowns would never fit them. They are made to fit the French type. It is next to impossible to find an English woman who can wear a French woman's clothes without excessive alterations, so the best thing for you to do is to look around until you find a French or American customer."—New York Press.

### Suffragists Not Unanimous.

That there is unanimity of feeling in England among suffragists, no one can contend, notes the New York Evening Post. The party, if such it may be called, when it has no political standing, has split into two camps. The conservative view is thus forcibly expressed by one of the ablest workers in the Women's National Liberal Association in a private letter:

"The enfranchisement of women has had a strong setback owing to the violent policy of breaking up public meetings and frustrating free speech. Many M. P.'s have been alienated and the rough men in the street, the rank and

file voter, deeply disapproves such tactics. If a referendum were taken on the subject today there would be a heavy majority against it. I think the setback is temporary and the tide will in the end be turned by the wiser, more persuasive policy which has done so much to educate the public mind during the last twenty years. Some ardent, impatient minds deny this progress, but there are fifty strong facts to prove it. All this time thousands of women have been equipping themselves for public service and proving their fitness in many ways and many avenues of work, and this we must continue to do faithfully. It is the only way."

### Divinity of Discontent.

It was the late afternoon hour, when a group of kindred natures folk, chancing to be together, are wont to fall into reflection, especially when they have been hearing a reasonable lecture on social philosophies.

"I liked what the man said about self-valuation," began one woman, quoting from memory, "Never mark down the value you have set upon yourself." In these days of mark-downs and bargains we need such thrusts," she added, a little bitterly for so young a woman.

"Putting the highest value upon ourselves doesn't necessarily mean that we consider ourselves worth the price," remarked the oldest woman of the group. "It means, I suppose, that we intend, somehow, to make that price represent our actual value to the world. It is a form of self-love, perhaps, but it is a pardonable form."

A third woman—who was not prone to express herself freely—said, quite unexpectedly: "One who is not a lover of herself, or himself, according to the highest value, is incapable and nothing worth for any real service to others I am sure."

There was a moment's pause. Even well acquainted women, and in the dusk of the afternoon, do not open their hearts easily. But presently the first speaker said, in a softer tone: "There is, no doubt, a discontent which is only sour and bitter and destructive, the less we have of that kind the better. But there is a discontent which has rightly been called divine, and that, I believe, is the very salt of life, without it life has no savor."

The rapture of pursuing, Is the prize the vanquished gain, quoted the third woman, who sat furthest back in the dusk.

"I grant the divinity of discontent," said the older woman, briskly, because something in the quotation touched her. "Contented, unambitious people are all very well in their way. They form a useful, neat background. But what a difference there is between discontent and the disposition to worry! Besides driving other-kind people almost to desperation, worry is responsible for more gray hairs and wrinkles than age; worry has drawn more lines on women's faces than years have ever thought of doing. If you study the matter, you can read in faces the different lines which worry draws from those which discontent, divine discontent traces. Shall I tell you what I think about the disposition to worry? It reminds me of what it would be if a company of congenial souls should sit down to a banquet and fall to weeping because at this time next year they may have to go to bed hungry."

Just then the maid appeared with the tea tray. "The same thing is true of tea as of banquets" continued the last speaker. "I am prepared to enjoy this—and be thankful."—New York Tribune.

### Fashion Notes.

Pink is much worn in all the delicate shades for evening.

The new flet tulle makes up a dainty dance frock for a debutante.

Several shades of tan and brown upon the hat vary the monotone of a suit of brown cloth.

Bright colored cloth coats with white and light frocks are the ones finding greatest favor.

Hoods of exquisite lace, and facing frills of the same lace, are details recently introduced upon wraps.

Kimono sleeves of the embroidery, hemmed with the material, may top full sleeves of the goods or those of lingerie.

Have you noticed there is no glitter about the gold thread with which the season's laces are embroidered or darned? Lace kimono sleeves will be hemmed with the silk, and full sleeves taken into crushed silk cuffs, ending in a butterfly bow.

In travelling coats those of unlined gray cloths in three-quarter length and with half-fitted or loose backs are the most popular.

Batiste, lace trimmed, and India linen combined with fine embroidery, come under the head of suitable goods for the thin frocks.

The big Japanese sash is becoming to the girl who can stand the shortening of the waist which the tying of the broad ribbon above the waist line gives.

A good design for the heavier cottons is a box-pleated skirt, the pleats not too close together and beautifully stitched over the hips hemmed and tucked on the bottom.

All the new coats are of mannish shape and finish. Collars are of velvet or of the cloth. Sleeves are of the old coat shape and all full length, of course, as befits their office.

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Love all; trust a few.—Shakespeare.

Economy is the mother of liberty.—Johnson.

A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool.—Greek.

The breaking of a heart leaves no traces.—Sand.

Beware of no man more than thyself.—Terence.

Mental gifts often hide bodily infirmities.—French.

Accidents rule men, not men accidents.—Herodotus.

The man of least sense makes the most noise.—Irish.

A pretty woman's worth some pains to see.—Browning.

Mildness governs better than anger.—German Proverb.

Age glides steadily on and beguiles us as it flies.—Ovid.

A light wife doth make a heavy husband.—Shakespeare.

Little minds are too much wounded by little things.—Rochefoucauld.

Add a little to a little and there will be a great heap.—German Proverb.

It is only the men who have the strength not to forgive.—Dumas fils.

A man that is young in years may be old in hours if he has lost no time.—Bacon.

Women are twice as religious as men; all the world knows that.—Holmes.

There is scarcely any one who may not, like a trout, be taken by tickling.—Southey.

Between a woman's "yes" and "no" I would not venture to stick a pin.—Cervantes.

Friend, beware of fair maidens! When their tenderness begins, our servitude is near.—Victor Hugo.

There is nothing more beautiful than a frigate under sail, a horse galloping, or a woman dancing.—Balzac.

It is so easy to forget a kindness, and to remember a kick. Yet controlling our recollections is almost as important as controlling our temper.—George Elliot.

## CHARITY'S RECORD IN 1907.

### About \$120,000,000 Given to Various Good Causes.

Nearly \$120,000,000 was given to charitable, educational, and other causes during 1907, in the United States alone, according to figures prepared for the Chicago Record-Herald by Warwick J. Price. Of this huge total, miscellaneous charities received \$15,186,300, while hospitals, homes and asylums were the recipients of further bounty aggregating \$7,882,500.

About one-fifth of all sums given were contributed by women, Mrs. Russell Sage leading, with \$13,830,000 dispensed in distributing some of the vast estate left her by her husband, Miss Anne T. Jeanes of Philadelphia also figures prominently with a bequest of more than \$2,000,000.

Besides four of these women who are in what may be called the "million class," there are eleven men, John D. Rockefeller leads with gifts of \$42,315,000, chiefly for educational work. H. Q. Frick comes next with \$10,205,000; P. A. B. Widener, a like sum, and Andrew Carnegie with \$8,957,000.

The largest gift coming under the head of miscellaneous charities was from Mrs. Sage, with \$10,000,000 for general philanthropies. In the allied branch of hospitals, homes and asylums, Mr. Rockefeller stands first with his \$2,000,000 contribution for the Institute for Medical Research. Thomas R. Paton gave \$1,500,000 for a Masonic orphanage. The late Anne T. Jeanes gave \$295,000 to various Philadelphia hospitals. Outside of the Carnegie gifts, the largest contribution for libraries was \$225,000 John D. Rockefeller made the largest gift in land in 1907, transferring property worth \$2,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

The year's gifts are grouped as follows: Education, \$61,737,277; galleries, museums, etc., \$22,161,770; miscellaneous charities, \$15,186,300; hospitals, homes and asylums, \$7,882,500; churches, Young Men's Christian associations and home missions, \$6,265,000; libraries, \$2,132,000.

### Penny Post.

Nothing if not persistent in the cause he has made his own, that of a world-wide penny post, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., has now addressed to the Postmaster-General a long letter in which he sets forth Ten Sufficient Reasons for an Anglo-American Penny Postal Union. In the course of his appeal the honorable member calls attention to the fact that an American can send a letter 5,000 miles by land (say from Mexico to Alaska) for 2 cents (1d.), but must pay 5 cents (2 1/2d.) for a letter of half the weight sent 3,100 miles across the ocean to England. An Englishman pays 2 1/2d. on a letter crossing the Atlantic, 3,100 miles, and 1d. only on crossing the Indian and South Pacific Oceans, 15,000 miles, to New Zealand.—London Globe.

### How Times Have Changed.

"The times are changing," said Bailiff William Phipps. "You know they used to say that you could always look around and see a white horse whenever you spied a red headed woman. Generally, too, it was true. It's different now."

"I was walking the Circle yesterday and saw a girl so red headed that I'd be willing to take out fire insurance on her. I looked about for the proverbial white horse, and discovered nothing but six automobiles. Verily, the times are changing."—Indianapolis News.



A simple test for gasoline is to pour some of it on a piece of blotting paper. The more grease remaining after the gasoline evaporates the poorer the quality of the fuel.

It is asserted that the alcohol made from natural gas under the new process discovered by Dr. Henry S. Blackmore of Washington, D. C., can be sold at two cents a gallon.

While investigating the question of using motor buses in time of war the British war office learned that by the end of the year there will be 100,000 of the vehicles in use in England—enough to move an army of 40,000 men to any point on the island in a short time.

As a result of a series of investigations on carbon at high pressures and temperatures, C. A. Parsons asserts that in none of his experiments designed to melt or vaporize carbon has more than a mere trace of black or transparent diamond been found in the residue. His experiments, however, are not yet completed.

Doctor Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, states that he has discovered the true sources of the Brahmaputra and Indus. The Brahmaputra, he says, is the Kubitsampo, which rises from an enormous glacier on the northern side of the northern-most parallel range of the Himalayas. The Marlungchu, which has hitherto been regarded as the source, is merely a small tributary flowing in from the west.

A new metal which has attracted considerable attention in Germany, and which gives promise of becoming of no little importance to many branches of industry, has received the name "aluzen," the name being a compounding of the first letters of aluminum and zinc, of which it is composed. It is claimed that it equals cast iron in strength, but that it is much more elastic, and that it has a great superiority over iron in that it does not rust easily and takes a very high polish.

For years, says the Iron and Coal Traders' Review, the steel industry has confidently expected to see a fulfillment of the prediction made long ago that "the open hearth process will go to the funeral of the Bessemer." Recent developments indicate rather clearly that the function will be a wedding instead of a funeral, a vastly more happy occurrence. The duplex process is rapidly gaining in favor, and the details are being worked out in different ways by different metallurgists. It is more a matter of appliances and manipulation than processes, as the metallurgical work is laid out very clearly.

## THE PROBLEM OF SLEEP.

Mr. Grayboy Disturbed Somewhat by the Variations in His Hours of Rest.

"In these later years," said Mr. Grayboy, "I have found that I required less sleep. When I was younger I used to sleep eight hours, and frequently when I was very tired I could use nine; but there came a time a few years ago when I discovered that seven hours sleep was ordinarily all that I required."

"Now, I mentioned this fact, casually, one day, to a friend of mine, and he said that this was one of the benefits that came to men as they increased in years; that requiring less sleep they had more time for labor and so could accomplish more, and that this was one reason why men of maturer years were counted as of greater value."

"A pleasant fancy, that, I thought. "Another friend of mine said more plainly that my requiring less sleep was a sign of my advancing age; that very young people, young children, required a great deal of sleep; that as people grew older they required less, until in middle life they need, say, eight hours of sleep; but that as men came to be past middle age they required less sleep, and my needing less simply showed that I was getting old."

"Not quite so pleasant that, but here is a new complication: "I find within the last few months that I am again requiring more sleep. Whereas for some years seven hours I found sufficient I now sleep eight hours. And what does that mean? Does it mean that I have stopped growing old, that I am growing young again? or that I am advancing now to my second childhood?"

"H—m. This sleep business I guess I hadn't better dwell on too much."—New York Sun.

### Lucky Find in a Bee Tree.

A Windsor man found a swarm of bees in a locust tree in his yard. He sawed off a limb and fastened a hive there, but the bees declined it and continued filling the hollow tree with honey. Wishing to secure the crop the owner cut down the tree eighteen inches from the ground.

The stump was full of honey. Then he sawed the tree three feet higher and got a barrel of honey. He sawed again four feet higher and the honey extended almost to the end.—Kansas City Times.

### An Irresistible Bargain.

"What!" exclaimed the husband. "You drew your savings from the bank, went to a broker's office and bought Z, X, and Y, stock at 14, when it has been dropping like a rock?" "But, my dear," argued the wife. "It was such a bargain. Why, during the short time I was in the office I saw the man mark it down to 14 from 45!"—Success Magazine.

# MANY INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE ADOPT NEW THEORY

## Statements from Followers of Cooper Obtained Recently in Various Cities.

A number of statements from prominent people located in various cities where the widespread discussion over L. T. Cooper's new theory regarding the human stomach has recently waged, give an idea of the intense interest the young man has aroused during the past year. The statements are as follows:

Mr. C. D. Mitchell, of 2412 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala., has this to say with regard to his belief in Cooper's medicine: "I have been troubled with indigestion and stomach trouble for the past year. I had heartburn, bloating after eating, gas on stomach and bowels, palpitation of the heart, pain in the lower part of my back, and various other symptoms, and was a victim of much distress. I tried many remedies, but received little or no benefit from them. I was advised to try the Cooper preparations, and did so. In one week's time I was improved wonderfully—the first relief I had been able to obtain. Mr. Cooper's medicine does all he claims for it."

Mr. J. O. Spradling, of 705 South Teton Street, Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "I was troubled with indigestion for two years. It caused me a great deal of suffering and misery. I did not dare to eat meat at all, and everything I did eat soured on my stomach. I tried various remedies, but found no relief. Three months ago I started

taking Cooper's New Discovery, and after using the contents of three bottles I was entirely cured. I can now eat and relish anything that my appetite craves. The New Discovery is truly a great stomach medicine."

Mr. Wm. Codier, of 408 Graves Street, Syracuse, N. Y., is very strong in his expression of belief in the new medicine, and has the following to say on the subject: "I have suffered from catarrh of the nose and throat for four years. It must have been communicated to my stomach, for all this time my stomach has given me a great deal of trouble, and caused me much pain and suffering. My stomach was often sour, and my food did not digest. I was bothered by a continual desire to spit, and there was a constant dropping of mucus into the throat."

"The first relief I have been able to obtain is from Cooper's New Discovery, which I have been taking for about a week. My catarrhal condition has been greatly improved and my stomach is almost well. Mr. Cooper's medicine has benefited me more than anything I have ever used."

These statements are from reliable citizens in various communities who have tried these celebrated medicines. We sell them and will gladly explain their nature to any one interested. —Stoke & Felcht Drug Co.

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