

# WOMAN'S REALM

## Woman's Charm.

The woman who trains herself to grow old is bound to be charming and contented, and, after all, there is nothing of greater worth to a woman than charm.—Lady's Pictorial.

## Mrs. Deland on Divorce.

"If my happiness in marrying lessens in my brother's eyes the importance of the permanence of marriage then I will give up my happiness," declares Mrs. Margaret Deland, the authoress. "The people who are not content with a legal separation when a marriage is unendurable, the people who say, 'We will part and remarry as best friends,' Mrs. Deland avowed, 'attack the permanence of marriage, on which the family, State, society and civilization rest.'"

"This individualism," she added, "is leaning chastely under the guise of a high perception of affinities toward free love. To make individual desires the standard in social questions is dangerous to an alarming degree."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Lady Ballet Dancer.

To her many accomplishments Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson has now added that of ballet dancing. Lady Constance has been attending the classes of Mme. Cavalazzi-Mapelton, the famous mistress of the ballet in Covent Garden, and, donning the usual costume, has been initiated into the mysteries of the profession. Lady Constance is said to have a perfect genius for the art, and if she cared to devote the time to it she might become one of the most exquisite exponents of ballet dancing ever seen. Unconventional to a degree, Lady Constance is a noted sportswoman. She is a champion lady swimmer, a fisherwoman who has landed many a salmon and an unerring shot, and when in Scotland it amuses her to go out shooting clad in a Mackenzie tartan kilt and wearing a tan-o-shanter. Before her marriage in 1904 Lady Constance spent many months shooting in the Rockies, where, absolutely alone except for her guides, she camped out. Dressed in breeches and coat, with a cap on her short, dark hair, she looked exactly like a slim, boyish man.—Trib-its.

## Mrs. Dove Lyon Raising Chickens.

Some club women, it seems, have tired of discussing public questions and are turning their attention to

and, indeed, at some concerts this is a rule insisted upon by the management. Who of us, when in the theatre, has not been at some time made most uncomfortable by selfish neighbors on either side looting upon both arms of one's chair, or by some one behind beating time against the seat, or possibly resting his feet in the opening of it; by whispering or by the continued rattling of a program? Then often there is the odious habit of incessant conversation of those near by—people who insist upon explaining the entire play, saying who is to be the villain, who is to marry whom, etc., or possibly we are bothered by some very foolish persons who pay for seats at the play and then converse all through its performance upon various outside topics. It almost goes without saying, that stamping the feet to testify applause is in very bad taste, hand-clapping being the proper way of expressing approval; that nibbling bon-bons at the theatre is not permissible; that one should never remove one's gloves, and that only vulgarians ever indulge in gum-chewing anywhere.—Pittsburg Press.

## Novel English Entertainment.

A new form of entertainment which has been very popular in London this season is known as "wallflower balls." It provides games and competitions for pretty dancers who, owing to the death of men, are obliged to sit out for a portion of the evening.

The old term of "wallflower" has lost its original significance of disgrace, the manager of an "entertainment bureau" said yesterday. Girls are well aware nowadays that that it is very improbable that their programs will be filled, and the large majority of dancing girls over dancing men makes the position of the hostess a difficult one.

An energetic society hostess who was troubled last season by noticing a number of charming girls standing around her hospitable ballroom, has organized a series of "wallflower balls" for the early spring. The ballroom, as usual, will be devoted to dancing. There will be a music room, where the guests who are fond of good music can enjoy quarter of an hour's concerts during the evening.

A palmist and crystal gazer will peep into the future from a tent in the hall. A paper-flower competition will occupy one room. Each competitor is asked to pick out a reel of



Many houses have highly varnished yellow pine. If the woodwork is gone over with ammonia and immediately covered with a stain, a beautiful dull finished wood is the result in any color desired. Olive green, black, brown or silver gray are all suitable. For \$10 a large dining room can be thus stained by a painter, including the shutters, and the change is decidedly worth the outlay. A blue and green dining room is a delightful combination. There are quite a number of most artistic English papers with this combination of colors, and with green stained woodwork and mahogany furniture, a delightful room may be evolved.—Indianapolis News.

## Care of the Lamp.

To prevent a lamp from smoking soak a new lamp wick two or three hours in vinegar. Dry well before using.

Lamp wicks in lanterns or carriage lamps that are not in daily use should be treated in this way.

Oil in lamps should not be allowed to get down to less than one-half the depth of the reservoir.

The wick should be soft and completely fill the space for it, but without crowding.

A lamp should be neither suddenly cooled, nor exposed to draught. In extinguishing the flame the wick should be first turned down, and then a sharp, quick puff blown across and not straight down upon the flame.—New York Press.

## How to Cook Rice.

Few housewives understand how to cook rice so that it puffs into a snowy mass, each kernel distinct. I have found a way. First wash it thoroughly through several cold waters, rubbing the kernels between the hands. This is to remove all the loose flour on the outside of the grains. After the water runs clear, turn the rice into a colander, and drain; then put it into a stewpan, allowing one quart of boiling water to a cup of washed rice. Add a teaspoonful of salt, and allow it to come to a boil. Cook steadily for twenty minutes, lifting the rice occasionally with a fork to prevent its sticking. Shake the kettle also for the same purpose, but never stir or mash with a spoon. Take it from the fire, pour off the water if any is left, and place it on the back of the stove, in the oven, or even over a pot of hot water until it finishes swelling. Cooked in this way you will find the rice plump, light and white, each grain distinct and separate.—M. N., in Harper's Bazar.

## Pure Water.

To purify water add powdered alum to the water in the proportion of one teaspoonful to every four gallons. If you will stir this briskly you will find that all impurities will be precipitated to the bottom, while the rest of the water will be left pure and clear.

If you are sitting at a desk or sewing steadily for hours at a time it is well to rise occasionally, stand erect, inhale a full breath and raising both hands as high as possible, bring them down on top of the head and bend backward. Repeat two or three times and you can not imagine how much it will rest you.

Better than a tray is the little drop leg sewing table which is high enough for the top to rest across the bed while an invalid is sitting. Turn back the legs on one end of the table, allowing the others to rest on the floor, supporting some of the weight. This gives ample room to spread out the dishes and the table being rather light the weight is not noticeable. It can be propped at one end with a pillow.—New Haven Register.



**Cranberry Pie.**—Two cups cranberries cut in halves and washed well to take out the seeds. Put in stew pan with one cup sugar, one heaping tablespoon cornstarch, one-half cup water, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoon vanilla; cook a few minutes, then bake with two crusts.

**Bacon and Apples.**—Slice bacon thin and fry it crisp. Transfer it to a platter and keep it hot while you fry thick slices of unpeeled sweet apples in the bacon fat. When these are tender, drain and put in the centre of a hot platter. Lay the fried bacon about the hot platter. Lay the fried apple about the edge of the dish, sprinkle sugar over the apples and serve.

**Orange Puffs.**—Cream one-third cup of butter, add one cup sugar, then add two beaten eggs. Add alternately one-half cup milk and one and three-quarters cups flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, a dash of salt. Beat thoroughly; turn into buttered individual dishes, and bake twenty minutes. **Orange Sauce:** Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, add gradually one cupful powdered sugar, then add juice, grated rind of two oranges and one tablespoonful of lemon juice.

# The Farm

## A Good Plan.

A space fenced off in the corner of the orchard would be greatly appreciated by the hogs. Just give this little scheme a trial; it is sure to bring forth good results.—Weekly Witness.

## The Cow That's Needed.

The cow that is needed by the farmer is one that will return to him the greatest value of product in return for the value of the food given her and labor expended upon her. These returns may be made in milk, calf or in beef—either all combined or singly. Sentiment should find no place with the farmer and the cow that can't "deliver the goods" should be given her walking papers immediately. It's the profit that the farmer is after and nothing else.—Weekly Witness.

## Care of Sheep.

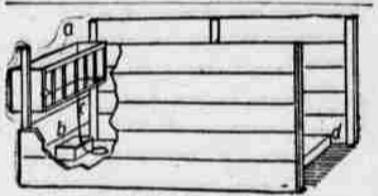
No farmer should keep sheep because they are scavengers and can pick off a large share of their food from scanty herbage. Such sheep must be active to travel over large spaces in order to find subsistence. Success is assured only when the farmer is willing to use breeds that give large carcasses and which respond quickly to care and attention. It is only the labor, after all, that makes profit, but labor must be bestowed on the best to be had. To expect sheep to pay without the investment of labor is to sacrifice profits.—The Epitomist.

## Well Planned Cow Stall.

I do not like stanchions of any kind. I think they destroy the naturalness of the cows and they trouble each other a great deal, besides often treading upon each other.

The only point in favor of stanchions is that they take up less room, but I believe the increase in milk is a reward for allowing more space and convenience to each cow.

The cut shows the kind of stall which I prefer, writes a correspon-



dent of the Missouri Valley Farmer. The rack, a, is of hardwood thirty inches high, with the slats wide enough so cow can thrust her nose through up to her eyes.

The bottom of the rack is eighteen inches wide, extending into the stall toward the cow. The feed box, b, slides through an opening in the stall on the barn floor. It can be drawn into the feedway, cleaned out and a new feed put in without being disturbed by the cow.

The halter strap, c, is just long enough to allow the cow to lie down comfortably. The gutter, d, is eight inches lower than the stall floor. When she lies down she will put her head under the rack in kneeling and when she gets up she will move backward so that she can look through the rack. The length and width of the stall can be made to suit the cows.

## Apply Manure Often.

A little manure applied often bears just the same relation to the benefit of our land and crops as moisture applied at intervals throughout the year. We would not want a deluge of water once a year and nothing between times. And the point of this is that to use the manure in a way so as to get the most benefit out of it we must spread it as fast as it is made practically throughout the year to our growing crops and hay land. There is always some part of our land that needs an occasional application of manure. I believe that every reader of The Epitomist will support me in the statement that manure applied to the land as quickly as made is worth at least six times as much in increasing crops as that which has lain in the barnyard until all the plant food has been leached and burned out of it, and yet it takes just as much time and labor to distribute this almost worthless stuff as it does to haul it at its best. Let's apply the manure just as soon as it is made, if possible. It's our gain.—William H. Underwood, in the Agricultural Epitomist.

## Mr. Sanders' Workshop.

Every farm needs a small workshop, where all kinds of small repair jobs can be done, thus saving much time and expense. We built ours on the side of the barn and made it long enough for both shop and woodshed. It is only ten by twelve. But I would not know how to get along without it.

A door opens into the barn and another opens in the opposite end of the woodshed and go through into the shop and barn without going out in the storm, which we find a great convenience. I spend a good many pleasant hours in this shop on stormy days, fixing harness, wagon or broken tools.

One does not need an expensive lot of tools, but he needs quite a variety—a kit of carpenter's tools, a good post drill, a small anvil, cold chisels, a set of punches of all sizes to drive out broken bolts. A small portable forge is very useful, but I prefer to have that in a small building by itself, as there is too much risk in hav-

ing a fire near the barn. I have saved many a trip to the blacksmith's by having the proper tools to work with.

Save all the old wagon tires as they are a fine thing to repair with valuable time, so we think a good shop pays good interest on the money invested. For repairing harness we use copper rivets and burrs, and find them to give better service than any other kind we have ever tried, for they will stay as long as the leather lasts, and will not rust it out like steel ones.

To set a loose box in a wheel, take the box out, lay a piece of an old bag over the hub, then drive box, bag and all through, and it will run true and last for a long time.

Once we broke a plow handle, when we were in a hurry to finish a field we wanted to plant next day. I took the plow to the workshop, cut off two pieces of old tire about the width of the handle, drilled four holes in them, bolted one on each side. In less than an hour the plow was ready for use again, thus saving a trip to town that might have taken all the rest of the day, as one cannot always get a job done as soon as you get to the shop. Several times we have broken the moving machine and repaired it at home and saved much.—J. A. Saunders, Rhode Island, in American Cultivator.

## Profit in Planted Forest.

Both soil and climatic conditions in Illinois are favorable to tree growth, as it is well shown by the fact that over 180 species are found, and many introduced species thrive. Comparatively few species, however, those which will furnish posts or poles at an early age, can be grown on the better classes of soils in competition with better farm crops.

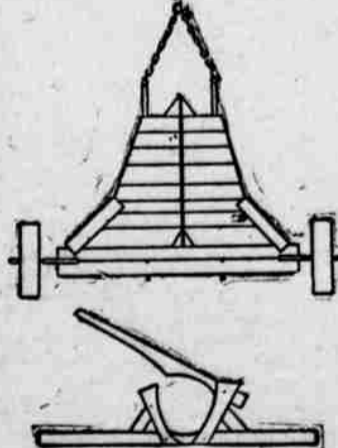
During a recent field season the Forest Service made a field study to ascertain the kinds of trees best adapted to planting in the prairie sections of the State. Over 100 plantations were examined and more than 20,000 trees were measured as a basis for determining the rate of growth and the value of the plantation. The yield of posts or poles per acre was computed for the plantations examined, and conservative prices were assigned in order to find their present value. Detailed results and consequent recommendations are embodied in Circular 81 of the Forest Service, "Forest Planting in Illinois," which will be sent free upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Plantations which show a net annual income at three per cent. of \$4 an acre or more are regarded as commercially successful. Judged by this standard, the only species which would have paid throughout are catalpa, with an average return of \$5.18 per acre, and larch, with a return of \$4.38 per acre.

With catalpa, ten plantations out of fifteen whose products were computed have paid more than \$4 per acre, while two of these have paid \$9.35 and \$16.70, respectively. Though the average indicated return from catalpa is but little more than that from larch, it is often preferable to plant catalpa. It grows a trifle faster, can be utilized for posts and poles at a smaller size, and its wood is more durable. Besides catalpa will grow well on ground that is too wet for larch, or which is flooded so often that success with farm crops is uncertain.—Indiana Farmer.

## A Corn Harvester.

An Iowa reader describes this two row home-made cutter which he says pulls easier than a shed cutter: "I used a four by four for an axle, and bolted a two by four to this axle two and a half to three feet apart, and let it run out twelve inches on the rear side. Board this over for a



platform. For runners at the front end I took runners from an old Keystone planter and fastened them from about six or seven inches from the bottom so as to have them run blades off an old stalk cutter. The platform may be either nailed or bolted down. The wheels are old planter wheels. On the table I have a buck fastened to the platform so one can sit or lean upon it when tired. Below this I have a pail large enough to hold a ball of binder twine. As soon as I have an armful of corn it is compressed with the device shown and tied ready for putting in the shock."

## Hydroplane Motor Boat.

A motor boat of the hydroplane type made a speed of thirty-four miles an hour recently on the Seine in Paris.

# TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of a Valuable Manufacturing Plant.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage, or trust deed from the American Production Company, now Pittsburg Industrial Iron Works, to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 1st, 1903, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in Jefferson county, on Jan. 21, 1904, in Mortgage Book 8, page 38, and in pursuance of a written notice of request, accompanied by a bond, of the holders of a majority in value of the bonds outstanding, as in said mortgage provided, I will offer for sale upon the premises by auction or outcry, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being situated in the township of Winslow, county of Jefferson and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Trout Run branch of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, twelve feet from the center of the track opposite the point of the switch running into the American Production Company's building, thence by a ninety degree (90) curve to the right, twelve feet from the center of said track, eight hundred and seventy-six (776) feet to a post; thence north twenty-five degrees east two hundred and fifty-nine feet (E. 25 59 ft.) more or less to an iron post, forty-eight (48) feet east of a small beech; thence north eighty-six degrees east six hundred and thirty-three feet (N. 86 33 ft.) to an iron post close to a small white oak; thence south four degrees and thirty minutes east two hundred and thirty-nine feet (S. 4 39 ft.) to the place of beginning, and containing five and three tenths acres (5 3/10), more or less; being part of a larger tract of land conveyed to the Reynoldsville Land and Improvement Company by the Central Land and Mining Company, and conveyed to the Reynoldsville Land and Improvement Company by the American Production Company by deed dated June 24th, 1902.

The above described land lies adjacent to Reynoldsville borough, a flourishing place, surrounded by a densely populated district traversed by a well-worked steam and electric railway, and has erected thereon one building 75 feet in width by 210 feet in length, with one Northern Engineering ten ton electric crane, traveling the entire length thereof, and one Cupola; also one building 65 by 300 feet, with a boiler house attached; also one two-story office building with vault, and one story brick or hollow tile building used for pattern shop.

Each of the above described buildings are of fire proof construction, with concrete floors, metallic window frames and sash, and cement and metal roofs. The buildings are located along the Trout Run branch of the R. & F. C. B. R., with private switching running between them. The buildings have the following machinery, tools and implements on hand, to wit: Three steam boilers and stock, one 17 1/2 x 21 1/2 Buckeye engine and 30 K. W. generator, two air compressors, one steam pump, one Mahoning P. & M. punch, one 25 ton capacity Cleveland E. & F. punch and equipment, one McCherry's 1 1/2 inch squaring shears, one Bliss No. 75 vertical punch, one 25 ton capacity Sibley & Ware vertical drill press and equipment, one Snyder 31 inch back geared drill press, one Hamilton 15 inch back geared drill press, one Morgan bolt cutter, one 18 in. x 16 in. lathe, one McCherry's 8 in. by 64 in. bending roll, one 3 inch tool grinder, two large motors, one Allen 31 in. gas engine & Zohrer radial drill and equipment, one 12 in. tool grinder, one Helles & Jones angle shears, one 53 in. vertical punch, one Reside shear and punch, one Allen 31 in. gas engine and dies, one Northern Engineering ten ton electric crane, one Wileps Bros. 19 in. bending roll, five steel jib cranes, one wood jib crane, two air receivers, one supply tank, one McCherry hand power shears, one McCherry's foot power punch, one Robinson foot power folder, one Pack and Stone foot power shears, one McCherry's 96 in. hand power break, three blacksmith's forges, tools and equipment, one J. V. O. Openberg flagging clamp, three hand forges, one T. & Jones oil forge, complete equipment of drills, complete equipment of taps, complete equipment of small boiler making tools, seven pneumatic riveters and dies, three pneumatic motors, five pneumatic chippers and caulkers and tools, four pneumatic jacks, and constitute a plant as a whole ready for operation as a plate works or as a foundry and plate works. The land, buildings, machinery, tools and equipment, described and mentioned in and covered by said mortgage, will be sold to the highest bidder, free and discharged from taxes and liens of record.

TERMS OF SALE. Thirty-three and one-third per centum in cash when the property is knocked down, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by a bond and mortgage, which shall be a first lien on said property. The purchaser shall have the right to pay the whole of the purchase price in cash if he so desires. If the holder or holders of said bond or any of them purchase said property, they shall have the right to apply the par value, or their proportionate share of the proceeds of such sale, with accrued interest, of the bonds held by them, on said purchase money. G. M. McDONALD, Trustee.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**E. NEFF**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Person Attorney and Real Estate Agent.  
**RAYMOND E. BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BROOKVILLE, PA.

**G. M. McDONALD,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**SMITH M. MCGREIGHT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**DR. B. E. HOOVER,**  
DENTIST,  
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.

**DR. L. L. MEANS,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.

**DR. R. DEVERE KING,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**HENRY PRIESTER**  
UNDERTAKER.  
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**D. H. YOUNG,**  
ARCHITECT  
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.

## BAKED APPLES WITH NUTS.

Peel and core the apples, then place in a deep pan, allowing a heaping tablespoon of sugar and half a cup of water to each apple. In the centre of each apple place a teaspoon of chopped nuts and strip of lemon or orange peel, and over the whole sprinkle cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake very slowly, and the juice will become jelly-like.—New York Evening Post.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child" may be offset, suggests the New York American, by an adage just as true—"Ply the rod and spoil the teacher."

## Our Cut-out Recipe.

Put in Your Scrap-Book.

**Mutton Hash With Green Peas.**—Chop the lean portions of cold roast or boiled mutton fine. Cook in enough cold water to cover, adding, if the flavor is liked, a little minced onion. Bring slowly to the boiling point, then move the vessel to a cooler part of the range and simmer until the meat is very tender. Season with salt, pepper and butter, thickening with flour. Have ready stewed peas, fresh or canned, seasoned for the table, also a sufficient number of buttered rounds of toast; heap a helping of the hash in the centre of each round and surround with a border of peas.

business enterprises. One of the first women to turn their backs on club life is Mrs. Dove Lyon, former president of the City Federation and an officer in the State Federation, president of the Eclectic and a member of nearly every other club in town. Mrs. Lyon has gone to raising chickens on her farm at Esopus, adjoining that of Judge Alton B. Parker.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich, formerly Miss Margaret Chanler, head of the Women's Municipal League, has for some time conducted a model dairy at her summer place at Barrytown-on-the-Hudson. She sells the product of the dairy here in New York.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, both important women in the club world, have become associated for the purpose of giving women travelers information about hotels, railroads and steamships. They will help any woman to plan a trip either at home or abroad, will arrange hotel accommodations as well as railroad comforts, will attend to the checking of baggage from residence to destination; in short will do everything "to secure the comfort of the woman traveler and minimize her personal effort in the matter of traveling and all without cost to her."

A large number of club women have studied and become practicing lawyers, and half a score have gone into the real estate business. One is telling her sister club women how to look and keep young, and it is unnecessary to say that she is kept busy. Another is earning a nice little income by selling club engagement books to her friends.—New York Sun.

## Women at the Theatre.

At the theatre, perhaps more than at any other public place, people are conspicuous for lack of consideration for others. By coming in late and obliging others to gather up their belongings and rise to allow them to pass, they often cause their neighbors to lose several lines of the play. Sometimes they lengthen the annoyance by standing before their seats while they remove wraps, etc., thus completely eclipsing the view of the stage for those behind. It is a much more convenient plan to check coats before going to seats. Hats may be checked also; if not, they should be removed immediately after seating oneself. Of course, if one is very late one may considerably remain at the back of the theatre until the act is over before seeking one's seat;

wire, a bunch of foliage, and a handful of paper flower petals, and endeavor to produce an artistic spray of flowers. Prizes will be awarded for the best results.

Ladies' billiard competitions will be held in the billiard room, and a room will be reserved for bridge.



Coats are generally soutache and three-quarters in length. Shoes partly or all of suede are to be the swell street footwear.

Bands of plain material are to trim the suit of mixed material.

There never was a year when well cut corsets were in greater demand.

A stunning long coat of oyster gray broadcloth is shown among the new imported frocks.

Browns, especially in the soft leather colors, are used for entire suits and for trimmings.

Nearly every display of hats includes one model with the French dome-shaped crown.

Some of the daintiest of lingerie frocks are made of the fine French convent embroideries.

Many hats have ruffles of lace sewn inside just where the crown and the brim are fastened together.

The stole and the pelerine effects are as good for the elegance as they are for the dressy afternoon costume.

A quaint "spencer" waist is made of old fashioned cretonne—big dull blue and red flowers on a cream ground.

Such stripes as will become popular will be of the nondescript variety, almost invisible, and yet set against a dark background.

Fllet lace all over the blouse and sleeves of a colored gown, but appearing nowhere else on the gown, gives an unusually pretty effect.

There is no place where the scarf shows to better advantage than as a part of the tea gown. Soft liberty drapes prettily for this purpose.

All dainty, fluffy materials for the dress hat, mallines, chiffons, delicate, filmy laces, soft-woven, open braids, fllet and Brussels net will be in style.