

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SUFFRAGISTS DOING WELL.

Women of Belgium were slow in getting interested in the fight for equal suffrage, but now that they have started they are taking steps that promise a quiet revolution in political affairs in the little kingdom. The first big victory has been the passage of a bill that not only permits women to vote for the election of municipal officials, but requires that a certain proportion of the municipal officials shall be women. This is a gain more substantial than the noisy English suffragettes have won in their long and violent campaign. The Belgian women have been careful to avoid all suggestion of strenuous methods, relying only on petition and the forceful presentation of argument. It seems the English suffragist might profit by taking a leaf from the book of her Belgian sister, and that the American zealot also might go to Belgium for a good example.—New York Press.

FAD IN FANCY WORK.

Some sorts of embroidery require practice, no doubt, but there is one variety that can be done by the very best novice. It is called darning on crash, and it ought to be popular, since crash is so much used now for curtains, cushion covers, table runners, work bags and a thousand and one articles of service or of ornament. Darning on crash is just like darning stockings; you stick your needle in, and go back and forth, back and forth. As the threads of the crash are so coarse, it is better to have your stitches run parallel with these, so that the embroidery will look more or less like a part of the warp and woof.

The design, for a novice at least, should be stamped, and may be anything one pleases—conventionalized tulips across the end of a table runner, or, better, one of those old Egyptian or Assyrian designs. Flower patterns should be much conventionalized. Nothing is so painful as an attempt to represent flowers on some fabric—especially a coarse fabric. The embroidered flowers don't look like real flowers; they don't look

that there is no use struggling against faith; that the wisest and most dignified thing to do is to bear the affliction bravely, resigning oneself to the fact that room must be made for the younger generation, so that its members "also are given a chance." The opinion is not entirely correct. Is it necessary to surrender without struggle, without even the slightest attempt to prolong the day of youth?

If so, what are you doing to keep young? Do you indulge in exercise so as to keep your figure lithe and your muscles active? What sort of literature do you indulge in? How do you keep your mind occupied? Do you ever give way to moods, or allow yourself to feel glum and "blue," without having the slightest reason for doing so?

I am certain there is not one among my readers whose conscience feels absolutely clear about these questions.

Now, what are we to do to preserve youth, and to bar the approaches of old age?—New Haven Register.

WIVES TO BLAME.

Biographers of famous men of letters have lately been unearthing evidence that tends to throw the blame of the shortcomings of certain gifted ones upon their wives. This has been repeatedly done in the instances of Byron and Shelley, and now we learn, through a three-volume collection of Wordsworth's letters—many of them to and about Coleridge—that the abortive genius of the latter poet was due not to opium but to an uncongenial wife. We are told that during those years when posterity has pictured the poet mooning in his study or monologuing to his brothers of the pen, he was really "struggling" to adjust his impossible domestic relations and giving "the marvelous powers of his mind to the foredoomed task of developing in Mrs. Coleridge qualities of intellect and of temperament which nature had denied her." The stultifying effect of this association accounts—

Cheese Fondue.—One cup of hot milk, one cup of crumbled cheese, two tablespoons butter, one egg (well beaten), one cup of soft bread crumbs, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoon of pepper. Put the cheese and butter into the hot milk, add the egg, seasoning and bread crumbs. Spread on crackers or toast, and bake until the cheese is melted and the top slightly browned (about fifteen minutes).

like anything but embroidery. Much more truly artistic is a set design, which may suggest flowers, but does not attempt to reproduce them.—New York Tribune.

WRAPS LIKE DOMINOS.

To see a group of fashionable girls in their outer wraps one would think a domino party was in progress. Black, white and gray are the only hues now permitted for the modish evening wrap. Big roomy affairs, easy to slip on without damaging the tulle ball gown, is what the up-to-date girl wants in an evening wrap. Grace of outline or daintiness of detail is ruled out for comfort and room. The most popular evening wrap of the season is made of heavy cloth, frequently beaver, with a soft silk or satin interlining. Countess Alexandra von Bernstorff, daughter of the German Ambassador in Washington, wears an evening coat that looks like a military cape with sleeves and a hood. It is of elder down, lined with blue and looks warm. Mrs. Payne Whitney wears an evening wrap that resembles a man's bath robe, only that the cord around the waist is of gold and there is gold stitching on the collar.—New York Press.

HER REAL SUSPENDERS.

Might have known it. When years ago, women began wearing mock suspenders in the form of cloth straps sewn to their shirt waists it was a foregone conclusion that soon or late they'd come to the real article. And now it's come. Suspenders, of silk of course, are indispensable to the late summer wardrobe of the fashionable girl. They are not visible, as were the straps that preceded them, save through the liberality of the peekaboo waist. They are worn under the waistband and, by an ingenious contrivance fastened to the waistband of the skirt. Naturally, being of the eternal feminine, they come in a myriad designs, and all are dainty. They range the scale of colors and each hue comes in all its prettier shades. Gold and silver buckles are attached to the feminine suspenders, each with a tiny diamond or ruby or sapphire set in the exact center. Maybe before long the more daring women will wear them outside their waists. After the sheath skirt, anything may happen.—New York Press.

GROWING OLD.

Is there any excuse for women growing old? Of course, many of the readers will answer in the affirmative, calling the process of growing old a simple course of nature, as logical as the indisputable fact that every day is succeeded by night. And they will also say, "So what?"

Rio de Janeiro is to have a government geotechnical and agronomical institute dedicated to the study of stock raising and agricultural experiments.

COSTUMES STREET WEAR

New York City.—Such a simple little dress as this one is needed by every child. It can be made from



Wheat Pattern Fashionable. Everybody who designs is making use of the wheat pattern.

Yellow Linen Suit.

If you can find a pretty shade of yellow in a linen, you will have a suit that is considered very smart this season.

Four-Piece Skirt.

The skirt that provides slight flare at the lower edge is one of the very latest to have appeared, and this model shows that feature at its best. It is slightly high waisted and close fitting over the hips, and the pleated panels give long, becoming lines at the same time that they provide additional fullness. Pongee with trimming of buttons and finish of stitching is the material illustrated. When made in round length the skirt is adapted to afternoon dress, when made in walking length for general morning and street wear.

The skirt is made in four gores with four additional panels. The side gores are lapped over onto the front and the back and the panels are joined to their edges. The closing is made invisibly. When walking length is desired both the gores and the panels are to be cut off on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine and one-half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, five and three-fourth yards for

lawn or batiste, from plain white or from prettily figured materials, from embroidered muslin if something



very dainty is wanted, and it can be made from gingham and other inexpensive wash fabrics for the hours of play and hard usage. Also it is quite correct for cashmere, albatross, challis and the other simple wool materials that many mothers use for the cold weather frocks of the girls who have reached the mature age of six. The dress itself is tucked to form the yoke, and consequently making is a very simple matter and the sleeves can be in full or elbow length, while the dress can be trimmed with banding or left plain, as liked.

The dress is cut with front and back portions and is finished at the neck with a straight standing collar. Whether the sleeves are cut to the wrists or the elbows they are gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is three and one-fourth yards twenty-four, two and one-fourth yards thirty-two or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with three yards of insertion, one and three-eighths yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

New Crepe Blouses.

Fine white Chinese crepe is leading all materials for wash waists. One can pay almost any price for such a blouse, according to the quality of the crepe, the name of the maker, and the weave of lace or embroidery used on it.

Define the Figure.

All coats are cut so as to more clearly define the figure, though the box coat has by no means been given up.

Jeweled Clasps For Stays.

When all the usual luxuries are provided for women of extravagant taste, some original and totally unnecessary excess will be seized upon by them. The new clasps for corsets answer to this description admirably, for all luxuries they are the most luxurious.

Embroidered Gloves.

Long gloves must be elaborately embroidered to meet the requirements of fashion.

Farm Topics

DUAL PURPOSE COW.

The difference between the dual purpose cow and the dairy cow is just the difference between a machine that is made for its purpose and one that is not. What would you think of a man who would go out to his field to cut grass with a sewing machine?—Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin.

VALUE OF BIRDS.

The all important value of bird life is graphically described by a bird lover, as follows: "Kill bird life, and then insect, rodent, reptilian and other animal life will absorb the last vestige of support for man on this earth, and he in his turn will give way to starvation or the maws of more powerful than his own species."—Indiana Farmer.

CARE OF SHEEP.

Great care should be taken to have everything about the sheep barns in proper shape for lambs.

It is best that the feeding racks should be movable so that the floor can be kept even.

If the manure is allowed to pile up and pack unevenly, the ewes are liable to get cast.

Every ewe should be put in a place by herself until the lamb is about eight days old.

Care should be taken that there are no places where the lamb can creep away from its mother.

A young lamb will soon become chilled if it gets away from its dam, and often she will not own it when it is put back.—Farmers' Home Journal.

COW RATINGS.

Hoard's Dairyman, referring to cow ratings, says, feed cows weighing 1000 pounds thirty-five pounds of silage per day and all the timothy and clover hay they will consume. Then make a mixture of 400 pounds of bran, 400 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of oil meal. As a rule one pound of this combination would be about right for each three pounds of milk produced, but to feed fifteen to eighteen pounds of this mixture per day, the amount required for a cow giving sixty pounds of milk would be an exceedingly large allowance of concentrates, and but few animals will handle this amount to advantage. When more than twelve pounds of grain are fed per day to an individual, care must be exercised, or there is danger of injuring the animal by over feeding.

HANDLING HORSES.

When handling a horse, self control is essential. Don't get out of patience and kick and fume if the animal does not do just as you wish. Try again for probably the dumb brute did not quite understand what you expected it to do, and then give the horse the order; don't expect the animal to guess what you want done.

If you have horses keep a close watch on your teamster. If he handles the horses brutally, or with poor judgment, pay him off at once and get another man. It is easier to get another teamster than it is to get another team. Don't fall to keep an eye on mischievous boys, for they will tease and torment a horse just for the fun of it. This may result in the horse developing the habit of kicking, striking or biting.

Some horses develop into the habit of kicking while standing in the stable. It is always dangerous to enter the stall of a kicker, so the sooner the animal is broken of the mean trait the safer becomes the lives of those who find occasion to have anything to do with it. Tie the horse short, so as not to give any slack rope to allow its backing up. Fill a bag with hay, straw or sawdust and suspend it from the ceiling by a rope directly behind the horse's hocks. Now make it believe that you intend to enter the stall. Up come the heels, striking the bag; it rebounds and strikes the horse. Again, pretend you intend to enter. The same thing is repeated. The horse becomes afraid and quivers as it attempts to crowd into the forward corners of the stall.

When only one horse is kept in a stable it seldom kicks the sides of its stall. Turning the stall kicker into a box stall has frequently broken up the habit, but when that convenience is not at hand, other measures are resorted to. A club of two or three inches in diameter, and about eighteen inches long, so as not to make a bruise, will do the job. Fasten the club to the leg at the hock joint by one of its ends, thus making a loose, swinging club. As the horse kicks the side of the stall the club strikes the leg sharply. The horse soon learns that when it keeps its feet quiet the club inflicts no pain.

Halter pulling is very common among horses that are improperly handled. Fortunately the remedy is simple and effective, breaking up the habit in a very short time. Fasten a long rope to the halter, slipping the loose end through the ring. Pass the unengaged end of the rope between the forelocks and then over the back, bringing it over on the other side and fastening it to the rope, between the forelegs, in a slip knot. When the horse pulls on the halter the large noose tightens up on its body, and it soon gives up the pulling. Another good way to fasten the rope is to tie it to one of the hind legs. If the horse pulls, it simply pulls itself off its feet.—American Cultivator.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

CROP CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Indications of Activity General, All Depending on Tariff Outcomes.

"Weather conditions continue irregular, but a change for the better has occurred in staple crop conditions, and retail business is slightly improved, though disappointing and showing evidences of the repression heretofore evident. Reorder business from jobbers and wholesalers has been rather quiet, but there is, if anything, a more assured optimism permeating the reports as to the outlook for next fall and winter's trade. Best reports are to retail trade come from the upper part of the great central valley and its tributaries. Colder wet weather has interfered with business in parts of New England and the middle Atlantic States, and trade seems slow to improve in San Francisco and in parts of the Pacific Northwest. At wholesale, preparations for a good trade later on are found in a number of lines. The leather situation as a whole is very strong. Reductions in prices of printed cotton goods have induced the booking of large orders. Building is active, though lumber demand seems to drag. All these indications of activity have to do with future trade, the expectation being that the removal of tariff uncertainty will give an impetus to general business. Retail trade, though better than a year ago, has been on the whole disappointing, causes assigned for this being weather conditions and the high prices asked for goods when compared with the reduced purchasing power of the general public.

"Domestic wool has been strong and active this week. Western markets being excited and higher grades being advanced 1 cent. Shoe manufacturers have been forced to charge higher prices for their product, and this tends to retard buying, which is a little freer, but not up to expectations, either here or at Western manufacturing centers.

"Business failures in the United States for the week were 219, against 234 last week, 284 in the like week of 1908, 165 in 1907, 170 in 1906 and 179 in 1905. Canadian failures for the week were 25, against 30 last week and 39 in same week last year.—Bradstreets.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	\$	73	81
Bye—No. 2 red.....			
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....		53	84
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....		74	78
Mixed ear.....		68	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....		51	55
No. 3 white.....		52	58
Flour—Winter patent.....	5	75	80
Fancy straight wheat.....			
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	14	00	14 50
Clover No. 1.....	18	00	18 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	29	00	30 00
Brown middlings.....	27	00	28 00
Bran, bulk.....	27	00	28 00
Straw—Wheat.....	8	00	8 50
Oat.....	5	00	5 50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery.....	\$	20	80
Ohio creamery.....		25	80
Fancy country roll.....		19	22
Cheese—Ohio, new.....		14	18
New York, new.....		14	18

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	\$	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....		20	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....		21	23

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	1	00	1 05
Cabbage—per ton.....	55	00	60 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1	40	1 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$	5	70	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....		1	38	1 39
Corn—Mixed.....		70	71	
Oats—No. 2 white.....		61	62	
Butter—Creamery.....		28	28	
Eggs—Pennsylvania fresh.....		24	25	

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$	5	90	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....		1	41	1 41
Corn—Mixed.....		65	66	
Oats—No. 2 white.....		57	58	
Butter—Creamery.....		28	28	
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....		24	25	

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	\$	5	90	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....		1	41	1 41
Corn—Mixed.....		65	66	
Oats—No. 2 white.....		57	58	
Butter—Creamery.....		28	28	
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....		24	25	

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.			
CATTLE			
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds.....	6	90	7 10
Prime, 1300 to 1450 pounds.....	6	70	6 85
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	6	45	6 6 0
Tidy, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	6	41	6 75
Fair, 900 to 1050 pounds.....	5	85	6 30
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	5	10	5 75

BUSINESS CARDS.

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