

# FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

**Christened Annair.**  
In the early years of the last century a Miss Annair Saxelby lived in the old village of Bexley, and the quaint old shop in which she and her parents lived still stands unaltered. This queer name was given her by accident. Her parents intended her name to be Ann, but upon Dr. Goddard, then vicar, asking the godmother to "name this child," she replied, "Ann, sir," and she was christened Annair accordingly.—London Mail.

**Study This Useful Art.**  
Not only does an American woman spend as much time and care over the eticeteras of her costume as a French woman, but she learns how to dress as she might learn how to typewrite. She takes lessons in hair-dressing and hat-trimming, to say nothing of dressmaking; she studies color and form. Even when she is rich enough to have a good maid she learns these things, for she knows that to direct a business one must be acquainted with its details. It is stupid for the person of ordinary means to expect great results from dressmakers if she herself take no interest in dress.—Philadelphia Record.

**Alexandra's Favorite Room.**  
Queen Alexandra's favorite room is her boudoir at Sandringham. There she follows her own tastes without court dictation, and she affectionately talks of her boudoir as "home." The walls are in apple green and white, and the furniture is of the Marie Antoinette style. There is bric-a-brac collected by the Queen herself from all corners of Europe. Everything in the room is of her personal selection. She passes most of her leisure time there, usually alone or with her friend and confidante, Charlotte Knollys. Tea is always served at 5 o'clock in the boudoir, the Queen herself pouring out the tea for her women guests.—Tit-Bits.

**The Girl Not to Trust.**  
The girl who says, "It was told me in confidence, but I'll just tell it to you." What reason have you to think that your secret will receive better treatment? The girl who has something unkind to say the minute a friend's back is turned. Don't flatter yourself that that scathing tongue is stilled for you alone. She who flatters. Truest appreciation is not given to gush. The flatterer can scent vanity as a hound on a trail and follows it up for her own benefit. The girl who overpowers you with sweetness. Overfinesness is like sugared flypaper—put on to catch the unwary.—Work Times.

**Creates an Industry.**  
Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt is taking personal interest in the work of women in Baltimore, N. C., at various forms of weaving. The idea originated with Mrs. Vanderbilt, who saw an opportunity for the wives and daughters of many men employed on the Baltimore estate, and also of others employed near there, to engage in light and profitable home employment. She brought two expert weavers from New York, and instruction was given to a class of fifty women and girls. The result has been surprising, as these fifty graduates have made their knowledge general. The chief work of the Baltimore weavers is the manufacture of blue and white counterpanes of an old-fashioned pattern, and so great has been the demand that it seems as if all other lines of weaving will be dropped for the counterpanes. Mrs. Vanderbilt has given Baltimore a new and growing industry, and she frankly admits taking pride in her achievement.—New York Press.

**President of a Club.**  
Miss Nell Potts of Fayette is the only woman president of a commercial club in Missouri. She was chosen to this position by reason of strict business integrity and the efficient service rendered the citizens and merchants of this city while she was a commission agent some years ago. The presidency of the club was tendered Miss Potts by the leading business men of Fayette. A brass band ushered into the court house one of the largest audiences of citizens that has ever attended the Commercial club meetings. William A. Webb, president of Central College, presided, and delivered a fitting speech, after which Miss Potts was escorted to the rostrum by a committee of 3 business men. The new president was greeted with cheers. She delivered a short address, thanking them for the honor bestowed and assuring them of her intention to make the club a success. Miss Potts, who is 28 years old, has been actively engaged in business in Fayette for ten years. She represents an insurance company and is successful. Six years previous she was in the commission business, representing St. Louis fruit and grocery houses.—St. Louis Republic.

**A Farewell Letter.**  
A short time ago, in an interior village in Kiang Su, a woman, ambitious to become educated, killed herself after bad treatment from her husband's relatives. Her farewell letter was everywhere copied by the Chinese press. It has become a national document, and almost a charter of the

new government. In it occur the following sentences: "I am about to die today because my husband's parents, having found great fault with me for having unbound my feet and declaring that I have been diffusing such an evil influence as to have injured the reputations of my ancestors, have determined to put me to death. Maintaining that they will be severely censured by their relatives once I enter a school and receive instruction, they have been trying hard to deprive me of life, in order, as they say, to stop beforehand all the troubles that I may cause. At first they intended to starve me, but now they compel me to commit suicide by taking poison. I do not fear death at all, but how can I part from my children, who are so young? Indeed, there should be no sympathy for me; but the mere thought of the destruction of my ideals and of my young children, who will without doubt be compelled to live in the old way, makes my heart almost break." The blood of such martyrs is beginning to make its impression upon the Chinese people and is turning them to favor more liberal popular customs.—Atlantic Monthly.

**Nature Overrated.**  
An English woman declares that she considers nature very much overrated in the matter of taste. "For instance," says the lady, "it is perfectly evident that nature considers the ideal color for human hair to be that of a potato." Suggest to her the charm of auburn, gold or midnight locks and she says—in effect, "Pooh! Give me a good durable shade like potato brown!" So she proceeds to give to us. "Straight hair, too! Wavy hair is more becoming in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, yet I suppose not one woman in a thousand has real, naturally wavy hair. Nature like a shiny nose! Not Venus herself could look well with a shiny nose, yet life's pathway would be illuminated by countless millions of them if we left the matter to nature. "When it comes to our attitude or carriage, how many of us would not stoop if we were simply natural? Our arboreal ancestors probably stooped frightfully. Our feet—theories to the contrary notwithstanding—I assert that running about without shoes spoils the beauty of one's feet. "Though nobody thinks less of a small waist than I do, I assert that if I had a waist more than twenty-five inches I should look dowdy—unless it was round. The lucky possessor of an absolutely round waist may have one of twenty-five inches and still appear to measure only eighteen. "Nothing can be more lovely than an absolutely lovely, natural woman—a woman with perfect skin and hair, features and figure, a woman for whom nature has done everything at her very best; but how often do you find her? Once in a million times, perhaps. "As for most of us, we want our hair, even if abundant, to be coaxed into brilliance and form; we want our possibly natural teeth carefully preserved and kept clean; the same with our skin; we want to be taught to walk and dance and hold ourselves properly, to wear the right stays, the right boots, the right clothes; we want our color instinct and our general taste trained; we want to be taught in youth not to talk through our noses or out of our boots, nor to laugh too loud or in an unfortunately acquired manner; we want to be taught to take care of our nails—the nail left to nature does nature but scant justice. In short, we require civilization where our appearances are concerned if we are to be fit to look at."—Queen.

**Fashion Notes.**  
The flower rosette is popular. Lace heads the list for the mantelet. Jet and amber are increasing in favor. The long drop is the favorite type of earring. Frequently panels are finished with knotted fringe. Gowns are elaborate, but never for a moment fussy. Broche fabrics will be much worn in the near future. Poppies of unusual size are seen on some of the hats. In yokes the sun-ray pleatings are the thing just now. Jet bracelets seemingly cannot be too wide nor too heavy. For run-around frocks nothing is more popular than serge. The wrinkled riding boot is more used than the plain one. Very many gowns have touches of hand embroidery of them. Turquoise sometimes looks remarkably well with silver hair. Side combs with silver tops are most effective with gray hair. One of the newest things in smart footwear is the empire pump. This season brings a large and fascinating variety of Japanese silks. For the parasol nothing could be more novel than the English chintz. A special feature of the more exclusive millinery just now is the aigret. Earrings, brooch and necklaces matching in color make a pleasant ensemble.

# WOMEN WHAT ARE WEARING

New York City.—The blouse that can be made from the pretty flouncings and bordered materials that are so numerous this season is one that



is quite certain to be needed, and this model is charmingly attractive, while it involves very little labor in the making. As illustrated the front and back portions and the under portions of the sleeves are made of tucking, and the effect is a most desirable one, but while the pattern is simple it allows of several variations. The sleeves can be made of tucking to match the front and back, as shown in the back view; or, if bordered material with a straight edge is utilized, the borders can be joined to make the sleeves and the tucking omitted; or the blouse portions and the sleeves can be made from plain material with the centre-front and backs only of tucking, embroidery, lace or other all-over. In the last instance, however, the edges of the blouse would require to be trimmed with banding, to be embroidered or treated in some similar way, but as the edges of the front and the backs are straight they can quite easily be finished in any way that may suit the fancy, and the design consequently becomes an exceptionally useful one. The blouse is made with front and backs, the centre-front and the centre-backs. The sleeves are made in one-piece each, although when made from flouncing two straight lengths are joined on indicated lines, while the tucking is arranged under to give the effect illustrated. A standing collar finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is four and three-fourth yards twenty-four, three and seven-eighth yards thirty-two or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-fourth yards of flouncing fifteen inches wide with one and one-fourth yards in the front view; two and one-eighth yards of flouncing with two and one-fourth yards of tucking to make as shown in the back view; two and seven-eighth yards twenty-four inches wide, one and seven-eighth yards thirty-two or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide with three-fourth yard of tucking to make from plain material.

**Orchid Designs Used.**  
The orchid is used for the beautiful design with which an elegant bridal gown of white satin is embroidered about the train.

**Child's Dress.**  
This simple little frock has a great many advantages to recommend it. It is dainty and attractive and childish in effect, yet it is very easily made and easily laundered. The front and back panels are cut in one piece each, but at the sides the pleated skirt and body portion are joined beneath the belt. If the Dutch neck is not liked the dress can be cut high and finished with a standing collar, and the sleeves can be extended to the wrists. In the illustration rose colored linen is embroidered with white, and colored linens so treated are essentially smart this season. The dress is made with front and back panels, the side portions of the body and the skirt, which are pleated and jointed to the body and to the front and back panels below the belt. The sleeves are just comfortably full, and whatever their length are gathered into bands. The belt is arranged over the seam at the waist line and is



buttoned into place and the dress is closed invisibly at the left of the front. The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is four and three-fourth yards twenty-four, three and seven-eighth yards thirty-two or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

# Poultry for Profit

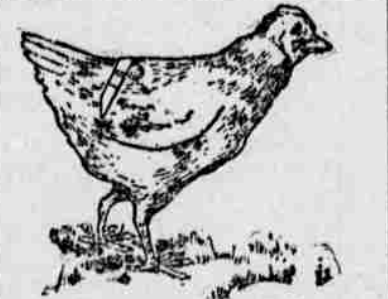
A CHEAP TURKEY SHED. It Costs Only \$3.85, But Mrs. Portis Would Not Take \$100 For It.

I built my turkey shed and the pen for them myself. My shed is 4 feet high at back and 6 feet at front, 12 feet long and 6 feet wide. I only used six studdings, one at each corner and one in middle, which took three pieces of 2x4, one foot long, and one piece 2x4, eighteen feet long, made the three rafters. Four pieces 12x12 made the back and it took seven pieces 12x12 to cover and six pieces 12x12 to cover the ends. I put the number on back and top straight so it could be easily taken off and used. I lapped the roof just enough to keep it from leaking, left no cracks for the wind to come through in back and ends. The high and south side I left open, except one piece at top to which I fastened a drop door of net wire. I began at each end of the house and ran five-foot wire fence with a twelve-inch base plank and made a little yard about twenty-four feet square. I made a gate and a little slide door for the little chicks to go in and out at.

I bought my lumber delivered at \$1.25 a hundred and the whole thing cost me \$3.85. I would not do without it for a hundred dollars. I raise as many chickens in winter as I do in summer. I make small coops, air tight on three sides to keep out the cold and slatted on one side to let in the sun. I place these under the shed and when a hen hatches I put her in one of the coops and keep her there for several days. If it is bright and warm I let her out in the pen. When they are old enough I let out of pen each day, but put them in coops at night; when it is cold and rainy I keep the hen in coop all the time and the little chicks have the whole shed and pen to run under.

Later in the season I use the pen for setting my turkeys in. I fix nest, put turkey on, put plenty of water and feed, and there is always a dust bath ready for her under the dry shed, so I am never afraid of her going back to her old nest or a stray dog getting to her. After she hatches I just let her come off in the pen when she gets ready. When the little ones are stout enough I let the hen out every pretty day after the dew dries off, but make them roost under shed every night until they are large enough to fly up to the roost.—Mrs. J. H. Portis, in Southern Cultivator.

**Counts Eggs as Laid.**  
The dishonest hen with cannibalistic tendencies can no longer defraud her employer with impunity and if she likes eggs for her meals she is in danger of decapitation. Two Wisconsin men have put their heads together and have perfected a registering device which keeps a record of every egg laid and enables chicken owners to detect any loss through theft or any other agency. This device is in the form of a band that fits



Fastens on Bird's Body.

over the hen's body. The expansion of the body caused by the emission of the egg causes the band to spread and register a number. If the indicator shows that a hen is laying more eggs than are collected and if the owner finds no evidence of theft, he can then be sure that the bird is eating the eggs herself and either put her in the stewpan and replace her with a more honest fowl or keep such a close watch over her that she will not have an opportunity to indulge her cannibalistic taste. It is impossible to cure a hen of this habit once it is contracted.—Washington Star.

**Nest Boxes.**  
There should be several nest boxes provided for each pen, to avoid hens crowding into one nest and breaking eggs. Boxes should be eighteen inches square and ten to twelve inches deep, supplied with clean nest material, and a few moth balls kept in them. Across middle of pens boards should be placed to the height of fifteen inches, and to the front, litter placed to scatter small grain to induce plenty of exercise. Shucks and a little fodder make the best litter, as fowls eat the fodder if not provided plenty of green food, and the shucks do not crumble so much like straw or hay, and can be thrown to one side when the pen is cleaned, and then used again.—Progressive Farmer.

**What Hens Eat.**  
Experiments have proved that a hen in good condition will eat, on an average, three ounces of mash in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon and four ounces of grain at night.

Let shipped eggs rest twenty-four hours before placing to hatch. In ordering eggs to hatch, place orders early in season and have hens ready to receive eggs before you notify breeders to ship them.

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

TRADE REPORTS ARE GOOD  
Further Progress Toward Confidence and Activity.

"Further progress is making toward business confidence and activity, and even the vexatious delay in the treatment of the tariff and the somewhat disappointing June crop statement have not served to check the improvement.

"Statistics of pig iron production during May furnish additional evidence of the betterment of iron and steel.

"A significant development is the urgency with which many buyers request prompt deliveries, especially transporting companies.

"Greater interest and larger volume of actual transactions are observable in the primary cotton goods market than for a long time past. Jobbers are the principal operators, although the market as a whole still continues to be somewhat uneven. There is an advance on the majority of heavy goods, which will probably curtail foreign demand for some time. In the print cloth division narrow cloths show increased firmness as a result of operations, comprising between 200,000 and 300,000 pieces, extending on delivery into September.

"This has stiffened all odd counts, while wile convertibles have also advanced in price. A very fair distribution of prints from first hands has occurred during the last month, and stocks are said to be materially depleted. Bleached goods are moving moderately and have advanced in price, while gingham are strong and napped goods for fall are in excellent condition. In the woolen goods division interest at present centers in the opening of staples by the leading producer.

"Demand as a whole shows an improvement in shoe conditions, perhaps for more marked at the present time than for any period since the dullness set in. There is an active leather market, leading St. Louis shoe manufacturers having made heavy purchases of sole leather at Boston.

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	83	84
Do—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	71	78
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	68	69
Do—Mixed ear.....	51	51
Oats—No. 2 white.....	34	34
Do—No. 3 white.....	32	34
Flour—Winter patent.....	575	590
Fancy straight winters.....	1450	1450
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	1200	1250
Do—No. 2.....	290	290
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	270	280
Brown middlings.....	270	280
Straw—Wheat.....	400	400
Oats.....	800	850

### Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	29	37
Ohio creamery.....	28	30
Fancy country roll.....	19	22
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
New York, new.....	11	15

### Poultry, Etc.

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

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	100	105
Cabbages—per ton.....	55	60
Onions—per barrel.....	140	150

### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	575	590
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	135	135
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	75	75
Oats—No. 2 white.....	61	62
Butter—Creamery.....	28	28
Eggs—Pennsylvania first.....	24	25

### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	575	605
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	75	75
Do—No. 2 mixed.....	61	62
Oats—No. 2 white.....	28	28
Butter—Creamery.....	28	28
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	24	25

### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	575	590
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	141	141
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	75	81
Oats—No. 2 white.....	57	58
Butter—Creamery.....	28	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	21	25

### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.		
CATTLE		
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds.....	711	720
Prime, 1300 to 1450 pounds.....	590	700
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	575	600
Tidy, 1050 to 1200 pounds.....	650	675
Fair, 900 to 1050 pounds.....	550	640
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	450	500
Bulls.....	400	450
Cows.....	300	350

### BUSINESS CARDS.

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