

# NEWS AND VIEWS

## WOMEN

### Lawyer in India.

Miss Sorahji is said to be the only woman lawyer in India. She is said to make a comfortable income by practicing her profession and to encourage other women to follow her example. Her most intimate friend is Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the wife of an English medical officer stationed in India. Mrs. Naidu is a native Hindu and a poet. One of her books, "The Golden Threshold," was well received in England both by the reviewers and the buying public.—New York Sun.

### Her Hair or Her Life.

That Mrs. Manna Patter Walley, 24 years of age, sacrificed her life rather than submit to the loss of her luxuriant tresses is the belief of Denver physicians who attended the woman until her death. Mrs. Walley died recently at her home in Berkeley, where she had gone in the hope of regaining her health. It is the opinion of the physicians that the vitality which should have sustained Mrs. Walley was consumed in her great wealth of hair, which had attained the length of 90 inches, and was of a deep auburn color. When told she must lose her tresses or perhaps die she chose the latter course, and would not hear of having her locks shorn.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### Champion Cotton Picker.

The world's record for cotton picking is held by Miss Margaret Montgomery of Stillwater, Okla., in a four-hour contest she picked 350 pounds, or 87 1/2 pounds an hour. She defeated crack cotton pickers from all parts of the cotton-growing belt, averaging about five pounds an hour more than her nearest competitor. Miss Montgomery is the daughter of a wealthy cotton grower and she picks only for her own amusement. There were men and women in the field against her. For three hours she easily led everybody, then she began to lag from weary arms and cramps in the fingers. She lacked the training of the others, but showed her pluck by holding on and retaining her lead until the time limit expired.—New York Press.

### Anti-Suffrage Secretary.

Mrs. Brinton Cox is elected secretary of the anti-suffrage society formed in Philadelphia. In speaking of the object of the new society Mrs. Cox declared that they were not opposed to woman suffrage as it now existed in this country, but they intended to fight earnestly against any further extension of the franchise to women. They believe that the time has come when nothing further in the way of duties and burdens should be laid on women.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Lucy E. Peabody of Denver has received her appointment as deputy registrar of the Colorado state board of land commissioners. Mrs. Peabody is widely known through her efforts to have the cliff dwellings in southwestern Colorado preserved by including them in Mesa Verde National park. Before her marriage she held a government office in Washington.—New York Sun.

### Fans.

Fans of all kinds have never been more luxurious. Large feather ones are being carried with stick of pearls or carved ivory. Some are of tortoise shell closely inlaid with an arabesque design of gold.

The combination of the dark shell with the gold is extremely rich. The plumes are large, soft ones of a pale shade to match one's gown or of a creamy white.

The majority who cannot indulge in things quite so costly as these are carrying lace ones.

These web-like affairs are built perhaps more for their beauty than utility. But when it is only the question of a fan, what matter so long as it is beautiful?

There are those with silver filigree sticks combined with points de Venise. These are distinguished and have found great favor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Quaint Bonnets.

The quaint little bonnets of the early Victorian period are altogether the very prettiest headwear for tots from two to six years of age, and one of the daintiest models of the season shown is bent most becomingly around the face, the specs filled in with folds of ivory chiffon into which nestle at each ear the tiniest bunches of strawberry blossoms, leaves and ripe fruit, the latter looking so natural that the little wearer of the bonnet will probably be tempted to test the decorations to prove they are not real.

Cute little motor coats for girls' wear are so light and dainty that they may be adopted for general wear as a school coat this month, especially when showers are frequent. These little wraps afford protection from rain and dust, and at the same time add just enough weight for comfort.

Mohair, plain and fancy, also linares, are the materials used the styles mainly box, and following in almost every detail the modes the children's mothers are wearing.

Large handsome buttons made from the material in the coat, sunk into good-looking metallic frames, both plain and fancy are used.—Washington Star.

### A Smile!

What is there about a smile that cheers and helps one along? It's the responsiveness back of it. I remember talking to some girls, one time, trying to explain a detail of their work to them, says Heloise Arnold in the Chicago News. They listened listlessly and I grew discouraged. Suddenly a young girl at the edge of the group looked up and smiled at me. I knew instantly that she understood. Her smile was inspiring.

No one of us can do good work in a gloomy, sullen atmosphere. To be with a girl who is bitter or sad continually is like working in a room poorly lighted. On the other hand, I've seen a whole office force brightened and spurred on by the smiles and cheerfulness of one person. A man told me the other day that he couldn't get along without a certain girl in his office. He said: "She is a good, faithful worker, without a great amount of brain power, but she has a smile like sunshine. She doesn't know it, but she has inspired me more than once."

So smile. The stenographer who sits next you or the clerk under you may not have learned to smile at herself, and she may be hungry for your response, your smile. You see, it forms an endless, happy chain, and in helping yourself, you are passing along something of courage and cheer and of yourself.

### Announcing Baby's Arrival.

The custom of announcing the birth of a baby, particularly the first one, is growing in favor. This is done in different ways. Sometimes the young stranger's name is engraved on tiny cards and tied with white ribbon to those of the father or mother. The objection of this method is that at least ten days must elapse before the cards are ready.

Short informal notes are always in good taste, but as they must be written by the father or some woman member of the family, they prove too much of a task, even though you may feel like proclaiming the joyful tidings far and wide, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There are now many interesting and attractive forms to be bought which take little time to fill in and give fuller information than the mere card.

Some of these are quite elaborately decorated, but one that is both good to look at and in good taste is a small white card, four inches long by three and a half wide—engraved with the necessary information and lines to be filled in. The wording is as follows:

Arrived at ..... street  
This ..... day of ..... 190..  
(name)

Weight ..... Official ..... Seal

In the space between the words "Official" and "Seal" is an oval medallion with a raised scroll and a flying stork in the center, the whole set in blue or pink, according to the sex of the baby.

With such a form the announcement can easily be made the very day the baby arrives, and friends in other cities will know the good news by the next day or at the earliest possible moment.

It is not considered good form to send birth announcements except to relatives or intimate friends.

### Fashion Notes.

Some of the separate gumpes are tied down with ribbons to the waistline.

Colors are very beautiful, with a profusion of rich and delicate shadings.

The directoire tie, made of crochet lace is a pretty finish to the dressy blouse.

Messaline silk in exquisite Dresden patterns makes the daintiest of undershirts.

Frocks exhibit embroidery rather than the lace trimmings of former seasons.

Cretonne belts, with figures stamped in blue, are to be had and are quite charming.

Except for an occasion scant founce, all trimming is put on in lengthwise form.

For morning wear the chamois and castor gloves are the rage here, as well as in Paris.

Black hats of Neapolitan straw are exceedingly pretty. They will be much seen this season.

Very unusual are some of the French cheviots, which show the Roman stripe effect.

Figured as well as striped henriettes are seen in the shops in all the newest colorings.

Shirring over cords and in tiny puffs will be seen more and more as the season advances.

For the sleeve coats or those having the cap sleeves, the banding is often seen on line and pongee.

Inserts of Irish crochet, whether large or small, are a favorite trimming for the blouse of cotton crepe.

There is a decided tendency toward over-sleeves, reaching just to the elbow, and continued from there to the hand by a close-fitting gauntlet affair of lace and embroidery.

## THE NAVY'S DUMMY DRILL GUN

By Walter L. Beasley.

The recent brilliant and surprising scores made by the ships at target practice at Magdalena Bay shows a marked advance over previous years, and demonstrates that the men behind the guns have been trained up to the highest point of efficiency in the various operations connected with firing the batteries, such as quick handling of shells, ammunition, pointing and sighting, and other matters entering into the performance of successful naval gunnery. As recently announced by the Navy Department,

The 7-inch Dummy Drill Gun of the Battleship New Hampshire.



Our high-speed target records are due to practice with the dummy.

the battleship Maryland of the Pacific Squadron carries off the honors, winning the trophy by the fine score of 76,470; the cruiser trophy goes to the Albany, having a score of 76,924, while the gunboat trophy was won by the Wilmington, whose record was 67,448.

As the successful achievements of these creditable and record-breaking performances are due almost entirely to a particular method of training, it will be of timely interest to picture and describe the dummy drill gun. By the use of this device the men become experts in lifting and loading the heavy shells, and develop into human automatic machines, handling the weighty projectiles and shoving them into the breech with great rapidity and skill. The main object of the "dummy loader" is to give the shell men an opportunity to acquire speed and proficiency in the handling of the shells without wearing out the breechlocks of the guns. Of late much attention is being paid by all the ships in the navy to these drills, for in actual service much depends upon the promptness and accuracy of the shell man. Should he "muff" a shell at the critical moment, or let it roll away from him, should he drop it—in short, should he fail to send it home safe and true when the breechlock of the big gun is swung open for him—the consequences might be serious.

The "dummy loader" is the latest invention of the Ordnance Department, and is a facsimile of the breech and powder chamber of a big gun up to the point where the rifling begins. Loading it requires the identical motions that are employed in the loading and firing of the real weapon. One man opens and closes the breech; the shell man grasps the projectile and quickly rams it inside, followed by the dummy charge of powder in a bag; the shell comes down the return chute on the left side of the apparatus; the "take-off" man catches the shell as it falls out at the end, and shoves it again to the loader at the front. The dummy powder charge is handled in the same way, and the whole makes a continuous operation for the loader. By the time he has put in the last shell and the breech is closed and locked, it is ready to be swung open again by the plug man, and an additional shell shoved in. A marked economic improvement in the saving of the life of guns is thus obtained. The breechlock of these costly weapons would soon be worn by the constant slamming and the denting of quickly-thrown shells.

The new device is manufactured entirely in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., in the ordnance machine shop. It is made mostly of steel; although there are a few parts of brass and cast iron, the supporting framework and return chute are entirely of steel. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is the latest seven-inch model, and is on board the battleship New Hampshire. It is seven feet four inches long, four feet four inches high, and weighs about 1800 pounds,

costing the Government \$375 to manufacture.

Before reaching the target ground, the gun crews are kept at systematic and continuous drills with the dummy loading machine, consequently the men have acquired the top-notch in speed, coupled with a mathematical precision in the handling of the projectile, powder charges, etc. When the vessel reaches the range, and as at the speed assigned, a very short time interval is allowed for the run, it is important to begin firing at once with the rapidity consistent with "getting on" the target. The size of the target varies according to calibre and practice, but the target screens

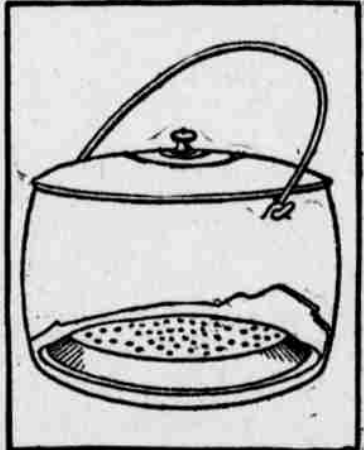
for the great guns are about twenty-one feet in length and seventeen feet in width and are distant from the range about 1600 yards. The Navy Department provides four trophies for excellence in gunnery—one each for battleships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo craft. In addition, money rewards are distributed according to gun rank or rating among the successful crews.—Scientific American.

### Cancer in Belgium.

Consul H. Albert Johnson, at Liege, reports that the new organizations for combating cancer in Belgium held a meeting at Brussels recently and outlined a comprehensive plan for its future activity. The association will affiliate with the international association for the systematic study of cancerous diseases. One of its first tasks will be to acquire and systematize all knowledge of the disease. It will endeavor to give to the medical profession the results of its research, in order that the disease may be combated with better results. It was also proposed to establish one or more institutions in Belgium to be devoted especially to the study of cancerous diseases.—Consular Report.

### Fire Will Not Scorch.

The most careful of cooks with the many different viands in the course of preparation under her eyes will slip up occasionally and relax her vigilance for a second, when some one of the articles on the stove is touched by the finger of fire. Scorched food is one of the most inexcusable



offenses of the cook. A simple piece of apparatus to prevent this mishap has been devised. It consists of a metal affair resembling an inverted pie plate, generously perforated with small holes. This rests on the bottom of the kettle and effectually prevents the contents from coming into contact with the overheated bottom.

### Geisha Dances For America.

A contract, it is reported, has been concluded between an American company and a geisha association at Kobe for the run of a geisha dance in America. The troupe, consisting of twenty geishas, will perform for four weeks.—Shanghai Times.

## KING EDWARD'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.



SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, NORFOLKSHIRE.

The purchase of this estate by the King, when Prince of Wales, was attended by a disgraceful piece of jobbery which absorbed most of the accumulation of revenue from his duchy of Cornwall.

## PENSIONS FOR BANK CLERKS.

System in Germany Whereby Employers and Employees Pay Premiums.

Vice-Consul General Charles A. Risdorf of Frankfurt forwards an announcement of the Central Union of German Banks and Bankers regarding the proposed organization providing for old-age and disability pensions for bank officials and bank clerks, annuities for their widows, and education for their orphans. He says:

"Some large banks in Germany now pension their employes out of their own funds, but the desirability of a more general establishment by banks of a system of insurance among employes which would be independent of the government institutions has been recognized, not only by the banks and their employes, but also by the German Bundesrat. The system provides that all bank employes shall be classified according to the salaries received, 12 classes having been established. The premium is fixed at 8.5 percent of the average annual salary of the given class, four parts of which are to be paid by the employes and four and one-half parts by the banks. A pension is to be paid to the insured employe in case of permanent disability. From his 65th year on the insured person is also to receive a pension whether or not he has retired from his post. The widows of insured employes will receive annuities and their orphans sums for education.

"The following cases will serve to show the actual premiums paid: In Class 1, the lowest, embracing all annual salaries up to \$131, the average income upon which insurance is computed is \$100, and the monthly premium is 71 cents, 37 cents of which the bank pays, while the employe pays 34 cents. In Class 4, comprising incomes ranging from \$428 to \$571, the average income forming the basis is \$500, the monthly premium \$3.55, of which \$1.89 is the bank's share and \$1.66 that of the employe. In the highest class, incomes of \$1,666 and all above this, \$1,856 is taken as the average, and the monthly premium is \$13, of which \$7 falls upon the bank and \$6 upon the employe.

"The example which follows shows the result in a given case: An employe becoming insured at the age of 25 years and having an annual salary of \$476, which was increased \$95 at the expiration of each five years of service, up to the highest sum, \$1,412, would receive after ten years' service an annual pension of \$100; after twenty years' service, \$206 annually; thirty years' \$325, and forty years, \$459, these sums being, respectively, 19, 33.3, 45.5, and 56.7 percent of his average annual income for the periods named. These pensions are, with the exception of that granted after ten years of service, larger than those paid under the government pension system, the percentages of the average annual income for the corresponding periods being in the case of government pensions 19, 28, 36, and 45 respectively.

"The firms giving their adherence to this agreement contract to insure all of their employes for at least ten years."

### The Charm Worked.

The new girl paused, and glanced at her recently acquired mistress. This business of polishing silver in profound silence was getting on her nerves. She would endeavor to get it off.

"Ain't it nice to get the laugh on people?" she inquired cheerily.

All her life the mistress had been accused of being too easy with her "girls." This time she would begin aright, so she merely raised her eyebrows and remarked, "Is it?" But the newcomer was chillproof.

"Oh, yes," she continued blithely, "me an' my sister have the laugh on all the people in Jamaica, (that's where my sister lives.) You see, her little girl had whooping cough an' everybody said she'd have it twelve weeks."

The mistress remembered hearing a voice, singularly like her own, that had lifted itself up, and proclaimed: "If the employes of domestic help would remember that their maids are human beings and not machines, the servant problem would solve itself. So she felt constrained to ask: "And did she have it all that while?"

"No, she didn't, a lady gave her a cure; she says, 'Get up every morning for three days just at dawn. Then put a hair from the middle of the baby's head; after that split open a piece of meat and put in the hair. Then tie the meat to a piece of bread an' feed it all to a big black dog. In three days the dog will have the whooping cough an' the baby will be better."

"And was she?" meekly inquired the owner of the silver.

"Sure she was," returned the teller of strange tales.

"And the dog?"

"He coughed so the man in the next house poisoned him."—New York Times.

### No Reasonable Person.

Lord Esher, who, when president of the Court of Appeal, used to keep up a running fire of "chaff" on learned counsel, sometimes got a Roland for his Oliver—as when a young barrister, in the course of argument, stated that no reasonable person could doubt one particular proposition. "But I doubt it very much," said the judge. The youthful advocate, not one whit abashed, replied, "I said no reasonable person, my lord." The master of the rolls could only gasp, "Proceed, sir, proceed."

## FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BUSINESS SHOWS GAIN

Uplift in Iron and Steel Trade Aided by Orders from Railroads.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Reports from the principal industrial and mercantile centers are of an encouraging nature, and even the long delay in tariff readjustment and the new controversy over the proposition to levy a tax on the net earnings of corporations do not seem to hold in check the improvement in business conditions. The improvement, though based upon many sound economic conditions, is undoubtedly facilitated by the ease of money, which also in part explains the prevailing tendency toward high prices. Hot weather is stimulating the distribution of seasonal merchandise. With continued new business and restoration of wages the uplift in the iron and steel trade is maintained, the railroads placing notably large orders for rails.

The wholesale dry goods markets are broadening and prices are tending upward. The movement of goods for fall distribution is active and orders for spring, 1910, are being recorded. Spot trade continues generally light with prices held very firm on nearly all lines of merchandise. There is an absence of pressure to move out stocks at a sacrifice at the end of the first half of the jobbing year.

Footwear conditions are still backward, though trade is much better than several months ago, forwardings from Boston for the current year showing an increase of 24 per cent. Continued strength rules in the leather markets with a steady trade.

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	84
Wheat—No. 2.....	81
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	83
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	71
Mixed ear.....	68
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51
No. 3 white.....	51
Flour—Winter patent.....	57
Fancy straight winter.....	58
No. 1 Timothy.....	14
Clover No. 1.....	18
Feed—No. 1 white milo.....	25
Brown middlings.....	23
Bran, bulk.....	20
Straw—Wheat.....	8
Oat.....	5

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	39
Ohio creamery.....	38
Fancy country roll.....	19
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14
New York, new.....	15

Poultry, Etc.

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

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	1.09
Cabbage—per ton.....	55.01
Onions—per barrel.....	1.40

### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	57 3/4
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	78
Corn—Mixed.....	70
Eggs.....	27
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31

### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	59 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	75
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	61
Oats—No. 2 white.....	61
Butter—Creamery.....	28
Eggs—Pennsylvania state.....	24

### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	3 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 41
Corn—No. 2.....	66
Oats—No. 2 white.....	57
Butter—Creamery.....	28
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	24

### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
CATTLE	
Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	7 01
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.....	6 79
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	6 41
Fair, 1100 to 1200 pounds.....	6 15
Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds.....	5 21
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	3 50
Bulls.....	3 00
Cows.....	2 00
HOGS	
Prime, heavy.....	8 10
Prime, medium weight.....	7 90
Best heavy Yorkers.....	7 81
Light Yorkers.....	7 35
Pigs.....	6 80
Roughs.....	6 00
Stags.....	5 00
SHEEP	
Prime wethers.....	5 35
Good mixed.....	4 85
Fair mixed wethers and wethers.....	4 00
Culls and common.....	1 50
Spring lambs.....	4 80
Veal calves.....	5 00
Heavy to thin calves.....	5 37

## BUSINESS CARDS.

- E. NEFF  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Pension 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. MCCREIGHT,  
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.