

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BEFORE SHE DIED.
 "Mamma, how long are you going to live?" very sweetly inquired a four-year-old of her mother the other day. "How long am I going to live?" echoed her mother. "Why, my child, why do you ask such a question as that?"
 "Well, 'cause you said when you died I might have that little brass tea kettle, and I want it now," returned the child.
 She got it without further delay.—New York Sun.

VIOLETS NOT POPULAR.
 Violets are by no means so popular with New York women as they formerly were. For many years every woman who could rake, scrape or otherwise gather together the where-withal sported a big bunch of violets, but now they are conspicuous by their absence. A single orchid, if one can't afford more, or a cluster, if the pocketbook is gold lined, is the most fashionable floral decoration for any function, either public or private.—New York Sun.

EVERYTHING OLD.
 With the rage for everything old it would not be surprising if another season brought forth the old-fashioned work boxes in vogue during our grandmothers' time, when it was considered quite as important for every well regulated young girl to own her work box as to make a sampler. The shops are showing a new approach to the old-fashioned sewing kit in the shape of boxes of leather, partitioned and arranged with a tray filled with spools of silk and thread, and beneath it scissors, bodkin and all the other accessories for doing fine work. Some of the old boxes were of fine cabinet work, constructed frequently of mahogany and inlaid with woods

Our Cut-out Recipe
 Paste in Your Scrap Book.
Fruit Bran Cookies.—My family did not care for plain bran cookies. The formula for the plain cookies calls for one-half cup of butter creamed with one cup of brown sugar, two tablespoons of cream (or milk), two well-beaten eggs and two and one-half cups of bran, two teaspoons of baking powder sifted in flour enough to roll out. To this mixture I add one cup or more of coarsely chopped figs, and now find that my family eat the cookies with enjoyment, while the beneficial results are rather increased than otherwise. Also, instead of sprinkling the tops with nutmeg (as suggested), I add a trifle of cinnamon and clove to the cookie mixture, sprinkling the tops with white sugar and adding a raisin to make them more sightly. Dried prunes, soaked overnight, pitted and chopped, are also good; while dates or raisins might be substituted.—M. H., in Good Housekeeping.

of a different color. Usually they were velvet lined. As to their advantages from the point of convenience over the modern basket there is very little to be said in their favor.—New York Sun.

OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN.
 If any proof were needed that queens, like their subjects, have submitted to the laws of evolution, it would be in the curious exhibition of work by reigning queens which Brussels has been holding. Time was when an embroidery frame was considered the only suitable occupation for royalty's fingers, but Queen Wilhelmina is occupying her leisure illustrating "The Arabian Nights." Queen Victoria of Spain has gone in for painting bird and flower pieces, and Queen Helena of Italy has made a specialty of sea pieces. The Dowager Queen of Italy, Margherita, is clever with the pencil, while the Queen of Portugal paints landscapes, and Queen Carmen Sylvia in her spare minutes makes ivory statuettes, in which she has successfully reproduced the lineaments of men like Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Loti and Bourger.—New York Tribune.

LADY COLEBROOKE LIKES US.
 Lady Colebrooke, one of the most popular hostesses in London, finds relaxation in wood carving and carpentry. She has a complete carpenter's shop at her country home in Abington, Lanarkshire. She is a skilled worker on a lathe, and has turned many pieces for her friends. She instructs a large class of youths from her husband's estate in the use of hammer and chisel, and she is teaching several village girls to model in clay. Lady Colebrooke and her husband are intensely interested in all the arts. She has painted a little, and a marble bust by her has been exhibited in the Paris Salon. Her many interests make her one of the busiest women in England. She is an expert whip, and rides to hounds. She is partial to American women, and many have been assisted to a footing in London society by her.—New York Press.

SPANISH OLD-FASHIONED.
 English women have recently been agitating for the right to vote and all that that entails. Spanish women, on the other hand, will have none of it. A literary countrywoman of King Alfonso not long ago organized a referendum of her sisters on the subject, with this result—that by 3640 votes to 922 the women declared that they did not want a vote. This will surprise only those who do not know the English woman and the woman of the Latin countries. The difference between them is fundamental. The French woman and the Spanish woman especially take little interest

in politics, and they will certainly give themselves no trouble to understand it. Those who by their merit or their beauty have succeeded in gaining a position of comfort are generally quite willing to leave to their husbands all the worries and the cares of life. To leave their cool villas in summer or their warm apartments in winter, dress in a hurry and run out to deposit a piece of paper with a name scribbled on it in a ballot box—that does not suit the taste of our women. And as for attending public meetings, that is worse still. There is too much of a crowd, one is pushed about and one's clothes are crushed and torn. It is impossible to remain ever so little "coquette." And what an odor—tobacco and alcohol! Our women are too refined, too "spiritual" not to feel that in such company gallantry loses its rights, and that they have little chance of shining by the side of masculine orators.

Parliamentary assemblies are not a salon where one engages in conversation. You must have lungs like a forge and a certain manner, only acquired after much practice. The Latin woman, in a word, knows her ascendancy over man; and she understands, without requiring a vote for herself, how to get him to vote as she wishes. Why, then, should she take the trouble of going to the polling booth in person? The Anglo-Saxon woman, on the other hand, has none of these motives of coquetry, of indolence and of influence over men for abstaining from her civic duties. She wraps herself in an umbrella cover, walks about all day, taking strides like a grenadier, and, if called upon, knows how to use her fists. As to her influence over the men, one fact will suffice to establish its nature: If by any chance a woman of

the Anglo-Saxon race happens to be left the only one of her sex in a railway carriage, all the men take to their heels lest one of them should be seized, haled before a clergyman and compelled to marry her. It is therefore easy to understand why they should desire to make their own laws.—Gil Blas.



The coming season is heralded as a season of color.

Some of the new parasols have long Directoire handles.

Jet chains are popular with lockets of the same material.

Many corduroy walking suits are seen in the new shades.

There are waists of colored linen to match the cloth skirt.

Many of the attractive trimmings show a touch of gold or silver.

The black satin slipper is becoming very popular for evening wear.

Some of the new lingerie has slight touches of colored embroidery.

Fringe of every description is to be worn a great deal upon the new hats.

Blouses for day wear are being made in fine, soft material, woven with silk stripes.

For dressy frocks chiffon cloth is very nice. It washes and wears much better than chiffon.

The sleeves of new blouses are generally gathered leg-o'-mutton, made to fit close to the arm.

Coarse cotton nets that showed signs of popularity last season are largely in evidence again.

Hair ornaments which are strongly suggestive of conch shells are among the novelties. They are worn over either ear.

In the dainty tints there comes flannel weave of silk and wool blend that makes up the loveliest waists and negligees.

For evening dresses there is a sparkling fringe. It is carried out in crystals and silver, in rhinestones and mother-of-pearl.

It is decreed that lines must be straight up and down, and that neither skirt nor jacket shall show the slightest coquetry.

Colored sash ribbons and gauze and tinsel ribbons are to be reckoned with as an important and not inexpensive item of the wardrobe.

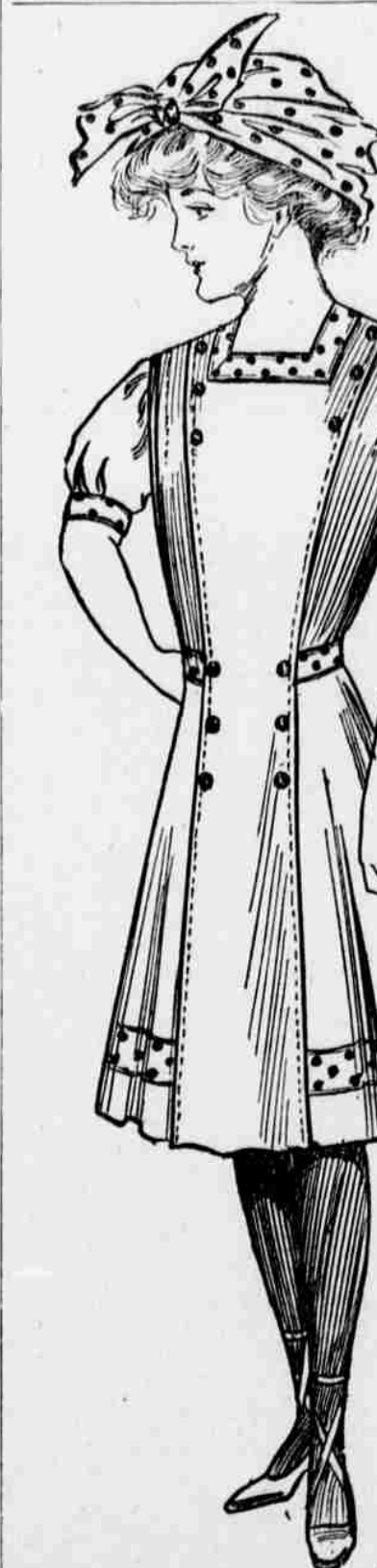
The revival of ribbon trimming has brought out many new and attractive ways of using the garnitures, but none more popular than the sashes and girdles.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

New York City.—Embroidery worked onto the material is being extensively used on lingerie blouses this season, and it is always charming in effect. This blouse includes a yoke



which is especially adapted to such treatment, and which can be made either with the square Dutch or the high neck. In the illustration the



material is handkerchief lawn and the trimming is lace insertion, while the sleeves are cut off to three-quarter length.

The blouse is made with the yoke and the full front and back portions, which are tucked and joined to its lower edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, with the seams so arranged as to be nearly invisible, and can be made either long or in three-quarter length. When the high neck is used a regulation stock collar makes the finish.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and five-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three yards thirty-two or two and three-eighths yards forty-four or three-eighths yards forty-four or two yards of edging.

Wide Belts.
 What extremely wide belts are seen among the new models! Some of them assume the proportion of a bodice, and most of them are beautiful.

Splits in Sleeves.
 The exaggeratedly-long sleeve has a slit at one side of the part over the hand to allow the thumb to pass through.

Larger Buttons.
 Buttons grow larger and dressier day by day.

Stenciled Shirt Waists.
 Instead of being embroidered, the new shirt waists are stenciled in the most charming designs and colors.

White Tulle Strings.
 It is said that white tulle or mulle strings will be seen on many of the spring hats for younger women.

Color Everywhere.
 It is as nearly certain as styles ever are that the coming season will not be an all-white one. Touches of color are everywhere.

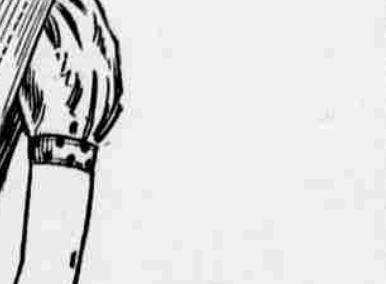
Nine Gored Skirt.
 The simple gored skirt is always a desirable one and always in demand. This one is novel in that the side gores are lapped over onto the front gore, but otherwise it is plain. The lines, however, tend to the fashionable slender effect, and, as the skirt can be made either long for the house or short for the street, it is adapted to every reasonable material.

The skirt is made in nine gores and the fulness at the back can be laid in inverted pleats or the skirt can be cut off and finished in habit style.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is one and three-quarter yards twenty-four, eight yards thirty-two, five and three-eighths yards forty-four or four and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide when material has figure or nap;



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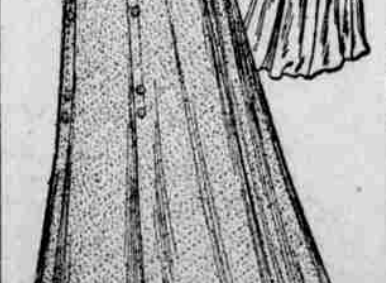
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Farm Topics

PROFIT IN SHEEP.
 Every good lamb should sell for \$5 to \$6. Many ewes bear two a year, making them worth \$10 to \$12 each to you. The wool they bear should sell for \$1.25 per fleece more, making, say, \$11 for every ewe.—Farmers' Home Journal.

WATER THE HORSE.
 Watering often is far better than waiting till a horse is almost choked and then letting him have all he can drink. Many horses are spoiled by the latter method, while no one ever hurt a horse by frequent watering.—Farmers' Home Journal.

ABOUT SILOS.
 Sometimes wooden stay silos are not hooped close enough. After being filled the silage will settle anywhere from six to ten feet. This makes a heavy pressure on the staves. If the hoops are not close together the staves will spring enough to admit air at the joints, not enough possibly to rot the silage, but enough to injure it. Good, clean corn, thoroughly well packed in an air-tight silo, will keep perfectly good for a year.—Epitomist.

SCALE RAVAGES.
 A very great loss to the fruit industry results from the ravages of the San Jose scale, a small parasite which sucks the life juices from the tree's inner bark. "This insect," says Professor Quaintance, "is the worst foe of the fruit tree. It does more damage to American fruit trees than all other insects together." Yet this scale can be controlled absolutely by spraying lime sulphur mixture. The same outfit for spraying against the codling moth, blights and rusts will put a quietus on this or other scale pests whether they be on apple, pear or plum tree."

WATCH COLTS IN PASTURE.
 The youngsters are capering over the pastures these warm sunny days at the sides of their dams. Do you know there is much in these pasture performances that forecasts the future of the animal? Owners should cast an eye pastureward frequently and observe closely the result. If a lot of brood mares are suddenly startled watch closely the movement of their foals. If one leads with head and tail up and with a proud, high step showing unmistakable signs of noble spirit, set it down as a show bird and let no opportunity escape to further its great ambition to wear honors in the show ring. Don't permit it at any time to lack for proper food to give size and stamina. All extra attention given will be doubly repaid. On the other hand it will seldom pay to give extra attention to a colt of low breeding and lacking in metal and quality. Treat such well, of course, but let your expectations cling about the higher class of animals chiefly, for it is the fancy one among youngsters that comes to the front.—Farmers' Home Journal.

ALFALFA HAY CROP.
 Time and experience have proved that alfalfa is an unexcelled all round stock food. It will make the finest beef, mutton, pork, and is one of the best horse feeds known. It is also excellent for poultry. Chickens and turkeys thrive exceedingly when turned into a patch of green alfalfa. It is a most wholesome food for laying hens. Hogs may be both raised and fattened on it. Nothing makes better pork than alfalfa, topped with pumpkins or Egyptian corn. Alfalfa is being "processed," so to speak, and made into commercial products, in which shape it is found to be an excellent provender.

But one of the best features about alfalfa as a farm crop is the benefit it imparts to the soil upon which it is grown. Alfalfa, by reason of its great rooting qualities, is one of those crops which do not run out quickly. It not only roots very deeply, but it roots profusely, throwing out into the soil, as it descends, a myriad of shoots and tendrils that draw nourishment from regions that are not touched by other crops that root less vigorously. Thus its sources of growth and sustenance are greatly enlarged and permit the plant to produce abundantly, season after season, on the same soil without being renewed or the soil being fertilized from outside sources.

So, the land that has been cropped to alfalfa until it is thought best that the crop be changed, the soil, instead of being impoverished, has been amazingly enriched. It is always a good plan, when about to be changed to another crop, to permit the alfalfa to attain its full growth and then plow it under. Then, with the rotting of the plants that have been plowed under and the millions of roots that permeate the ground, the soil is in splendid shape for any other crop that may be put in. In fact, the alfalfa raisers of this valley have found that it will not do to sow wheat on alfalfa land the first year or two after it is broken up, as the soil is so rich in humus that the grain grows exceedingly rank, falls down and rusts before it is ripe. They, therefore, make a practice of putting in other crops that can stand the replenished strength of the soil, such as root crops, beans, peas, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, berries and other fruits.—Fresno Herald.

A new machine automatically weights or measures a medicine and fills eight capsules while one is filled by hand.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WHEAT EXPORTS SMALLER.
 Labor Difficulties in Tin Plate Mills Only Drawback to Progress.
 R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:
 Aside from labor difficulties at sheet and tinplate mills, all reports regarding iron and steel are most encouraging. Evidences of improved conditions constantly multiply, prices advancing on several products, while manufacturers show more independence in accepting business. This is indicated by their reluctance to take orders for distant delivery at current quotations, and specifications in many instances are confined to nearby shipment.

Activity in reasonable fabrics and made-up garments among retailers marks conditions in the dry goods trade. Wholesale departments are enlivened by the semi-annual clearance sales at which the buying is steady enough to clean up most open stocks of staples and many lines of semi-fancies. Knit goods and hosiery are in better request for spring delivery and duplicating for fall showed an increase. Cotton goods remain very firm with some further advances noted.

The largest sellers of woollens and worsteds are doing an active business for future delivery on the lines for spring that are opened. Staple tafetas in silks are being ordered freely from some large mills for next spring's delivery, but there is not sufficient nearby trade to keep all silk looms busy. The advance business already booked for fall offsets in a large degree the disappointment felt at the quiet jobbing business of May and June.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 1, aggregate 1,319,849 bushels, against 1,600,842 last week, and 2,608,565 this week last year. For the 53 weeks ending July 1 exports are 168,875,961 bushels, against 203,872,836 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 78,551 bushels against 51,373 last week, and 78,549 in 1908. For the 53 weeks ending July 1 corn exports are 29,163,559 bushels, against 45,296,924 last year.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	83	81
Do—No. 2 yellow, str.....	77	75
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	77	75
Mixed ear.....	64	63
Oats—No. 2 white.....	54	53
Do—No. 2 white.....	52	51
Flour—Winter patent.....	57	59
Fancy straight winter.....	140	140
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	13	13
Do—No. 2.....	12	12
Food—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	29	30
Brown middlings.....	27	28
Bran, bulk.....	27	28
Straw—Wheat.....	8	9
Oat.....	5	5

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	29	31
Ohio creamery.....	28	30
Fancy country roll.....	19	22
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
New York, new.....	14	15

Poultry, Etc.

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

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	1.00	1.05
Cabbage—per ton.....	53	52
Onions—per barrel.....	1.19	1.13

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	57	59
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.25	1.24
Corn—Mixed.....	53	51
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	41	42

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	53	53
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.41	1.39
Corn—No. 2.....	11	11
Oats—No. 2 white.....	57	58
Butter—Creamery.....	38	38
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	21	21

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	53	53
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.41	1.39
Corn—No. 2.....	11	11
Oats—No. 2 white.....	57	58
Butter—Creamery.....	38	38
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	21	21

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE		
Extra, 1650 to 1900 pounds.....	5.91	6.75
Prime, 1300 to 1600 pounds.....	5.91	6.50
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	11	11.50
Top, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	5.75	6.00
Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds.....	5.00	5.50
Common, 750 to 900 pounds.....	3.91	5.00
Bulls.....	3.91	4.25
Cows.....	2.50	3.00

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