

# WOMEN; THEIR FADS.



## WELL REPRESENTED IN TRADE.

Women in Great Britain are well represented in the professions and trades, and about 4,500,000 earn their own living. There are 124,000 who teach; 10,000 are bookbinders; over 3000 are printers, and nearly 500 act as editors and compilers; 1300 are engaged in photography; civil service clerks number nearly 2300; 3800 are engaged in medical work and nursing and 350 women are blacksmiths.—Boston Sunday Herald.

## RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STAGE.

Miss Mary Shaw in a lecture delivered before the William Lloyd Garrison Equal Rights Association declared that the American women were responsible for the conditions on the American stage. She said it was not actresses and actors of great genius who made money and were acceptable to the American theatregoers. The successful actress was the kind of woman of whom other women said "Isn't she sweet?" The successful actor was the man who they thought could make love gracefully.—New York Sun.

## SCARFS FOR EVENING.

Scarfs will be used instead of evening cloaks. It is only the décolletage that requires protection on warm evenings, and the scarf is all that is necessary. Delightful scarfs are woven for this purpose in supple gold and silver tissue, bordered with fringe and embroidered with bullion thread. Transparent evening cloaks, too, have evolved from the scarf idea. A scarf is arranged over a soft silk coker, with the ends falling down in front, and gathered to the edge of the yoke is a cloak of net or some other transparent material which gives a slight protection from dust, but which is worn chiefly for effect.—New York Tribune.

## LITTLE MOTHERS.

At the first birthday of the Abbey House, a branch of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, of New York

Our Cut-out Recipe Paste in Your Scrap-book.

**French Fritter Batter.**—Beat thoroughly the yolks of two eggs, add to them a half cup cold water and one cup flour which has been sifted with a half teaspoonful salt. Beat in a tablespoonful of olive oil, and if the batter seems too thick add more cold water. Fold in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and stand on the ice for an hour before frying by the spoonful in deep hot fat.

City, the report of the work for the year showed that nearly 6000 children had been cared for. The Abbey House is at 141st street and Third avenue and is the first day nursery to be established in the Bronx. It owes its existence to Miss Julia Lathers, who is its main financial support. It was named as a memorial for her mother and sister, Abbey Pitman Lathers and Abbey Caroline Lathers. So greatly is the work appreciated in the neighborhood that the school teachers, who know the need of such a place almost better than any other class, have contributed more than half the cribs. The churches in the Bronx have also contributed liberally.—New York Sun.

## FAULTS OF OUR GARDENS.

Tardily, but interestingly, an Englishwoman who took many letters of introduction to Newport last summer is making comments on the gardens there, of which she made a careful study. She says American women pat one another on the back, and talk about their great love for art, yet let opportunity go by to prove that love. She says they leave their gardens almost entirely to the care of the gardeners or else make silly "improvements" that will be eyesores for years. Though there are men who understand how to lay out gardens in agreeable colors which have "the quiet charm of an old rug," the ideas of many others are limited in scope and they have little knowledge of the possibility of color. In short, she finds that no garden that is left to the care of underlings can be artistically perfect.—New York Press.

## NEW YORK GIRLS DON'T BLUSH.

"It's funny, but it's true," sighed the gray-headed man, "that most all the blushing that is done in New York nowadays is done by men. Novelists ought to make a note of that. If they want to be strictly accurate in their attempts to portray contemporaneous New York life they must cut out that old-fashioned phrase, 'He blushed like a girl.' That doesn't mean anything now. Girls don't blush any more; that is, New York girls don't. Not for an age have I seen a feminine face suffused with the flush romantic. But I've seen men blush, lots of 'em. It behooves authors to bear that physiological change in mind and whenever they write about a G. B. S. epigram or anything else that proves a little too strong for feminine sensibilities they will have to describe its effect on the abashed auditor by saying 'She blushed like a man.'"—New York Sun.

## CAKEWALK BY MISS REID.

There may not be a word of truth in the story, but Miss Jean Reid's dear friends are not letting a mere question of fact prevent them from telling the joke. The daughter of the American Ambassador to England was asked to dance the cake-

walk! That almost tragic incident took place at a week-end party at the country seat of a prominent man. A little South American, the daughter of a diplomat stationed in London, was prevailed on to give her national dance, and her performance was spirited. Finally the hostess asked Miss Reid if she would treat them to a figure or two of the American national dance. Miss Reid protested that there was no such thing. Thereupon a youth got up and asserted he had seen it danced in Atlantic City. This was the way it began—and he gave a creditable imitation of the opening of the prancing procession dear to negroes.—New York Press.

## HOW TO HANG YOUR OWN SKIRT

The following is a simple way to do it and have it right: Finish the skirt, except the lower edge, and put it on just as it is to be worn, being sure that the band is adjusted to its proper position about the waist, and pinning it there if necessary to prevent slipping. Stand before a mirror and place one end of a yard stick or any long straight stick, only it must be fully thirty-six inches long, on the floor, holding it perfectly straight up against the dress. Put a pin in your dress or mark with chalk at upper edge of the stick, then move the stick an inch or two to one side and again mark in the same way. Continue in this manner until you have a row of pins or marks all around the skirt. Remove skirt and lay flat on a table. Measure with the stick from the marks on the hip toward the lower edge of the skirt, marking the length of the stick with pins or marks. Continue around the skirt. Now your skirt will just touch the floor. If you wish it to be shorter measure with a tape measure, one, two or three inches above the lower row of pins, according to the distance you desire your skirt to be from the floor, mark and turn up a hem, or if you prefer a facing allow a seam below the pins and cut off. Always be sure to place the stick perfectly

straight down to the floor, being careful that it does not slant out from the body.—Boston Post.



Frocks may be buttoned down the front as well as the back.

Shirley poppies are very lovely as a trimming for black hats.

Most of the embroidery seen now in the shops is machine-made.

A device to do away with stocking darning is the gummed patch.

The separate waist and skirt have almost disappeared from view.

Ottoman silk is still popular, but has a rival in the new Tussore.

"Puffed out very full at the back" is the Paris decree for the hair.

Short silk gloves have embroidered cuffs, a return to an old and graceful fashion.

Fabrics are softer and glossier than ever before, but are somewhat firmer of texture.

The new wash chamois gloves are wrinkled half way to elbow instead of buttoned.

Some of the new skirts have five, seven or nine gores, with panels set in the side seams.

Linens are either very heavy, almost like Russian crash, or they are very thin and fine.

Parasol, reticule and slippers of figured silk to be added to the bathing suit, are the fashionable accessories.

Wide soft patent leather belts to be worn loosely around the waist with one-piece frocks, are preferred to all others this season.

Single letters in silver, and silver gilt, in any fashionable style to put on the outside of a handbag, are considered quite smart.

Transparent cloaks of all lengths are designed for day wear, and each the acme of uselessness when they are made without sleeves.

Envelope handbags of patent leather with stiff handles, gilt clasps and gilt letters on the outside are the fashionable handbags of the hour.

Handbags of raffia with fringed ends are mounted on silver gilt and have handles of raffia. They are admirable with pongee and linen frocks.

New silk gloves have buttons on the side instead of the middle. These come in all colors, and the long ones are tucked. This gives the appearance of a mousquetaire sleeve.

In the so-called "free high schools" of Illinois 5965 Illinois students pay private tuition.

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**New York City.**—The dress that can be worn with or without a gumples as the special day may require is one that fills an important place in the girl's outfit. This one is simple yet attractive, and can be made from any

## Jabots of Net.

There are jabots of net, linen or batiste, and they are variously trimmed.

## Silk Petticoats Used.

A considerable number of silk petticoats will be used. But it looks now as if lingerie ones would almost take their place. The lingerie ones that are to be worn are dainty and frilly, with lace ruffles and flounces.

## Girl's Sailor Jumper Suit.

The sailor jumper suit is one of the latest and best liked developments of that favorite model, and here is one made from white linen, with bands of blue, which is smart and summer-like in the extreme. The long, loose blouse is drawn on over the head without an opening, and the big sailor collar makes it pretty and appropriate finish. In this case no shield is worn, and for very warm days and for tennis and other outdoor sports that style is a most desirable one, but the shield can be used whenever liked.

The suit consists of the jumper and the skirt. The skirt is straight and can be either pleated or gathered at its upper edge, where it can be joined to a fitted body lining or to a belt. The blouse is made with front and back portions. It is faced at the front and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The sleeves are simple plain ones, with cuffs finishing their lower edges. The separate shield can be used and adjusted under the blouse or the body lining can be faced to give the effect; or, again, the suit can be worn without the shield, when the skirt should be attached to a belt in place of the body lining.

The quantity of material required



Reasonable material. In the illustration one of the simple, inexpensive printed wash fabrics is finished with piped edges, but there are a great many available ones.



The dress is made with waist and skirt portions. The waist consists of the front and back portions of the yoke and the front and back lower portions. These last are finished at their upper edges and arranged over the yoke. The skirt is straight and the two are joined by a belt, while the closing is made invisibly at the back.

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

## Striped Petticoats.

Petticoats of striped satin are to be worn this winter beneath cloth frocks banded with a hem in another color, a black and white stripe having a band of pale blue, a gray and white stripe having a band of leaf green, and so on. The greatest attention is being paid to their fit, as skirts are to fit closely about the hips again and to flare out more than ever at the feet. Waistbands will be tight and neat again, and we are once more to have the perfectly round waist.

## Popular Pongee Suits.

The popular models found at the waist departments are the ecru ones made of real Cluny or of pongee, for two-piece suits of pongee or natural colored linen. Such suits are in especially high favor, and the variety of models found to go with them attests the fact. The Cluny waist is in higher favor than the net one that had a rather strenuous vogue a year ago.



three-quarter yards forty-four inches with two and a quarter yards of banding.

## The Traction.

By ELLIS O. JONES.

"I have great difficulty in understanding your traction system," said the Man from Mars.

"It is a little complex. What seems to bother you the most?" replied the Upright Citizen.

"Well, for instance, in whose interest is it conducted?"

"In the interest of the people, of course," answered the Upright Citizen.

"Then why are the people not treated with greater courtesy and supplied with greater comforts?"

"Because it is not to the interest of those who conduct it to do so."

"But I thought you said it was conducted in the interest of the people?"

"In a way it is. That is to say, the people, in their own interest, intrust the traction business to selected members of the community, to whose interest it is to conduct it in the interest of the people. Understand?"

"Perhaps I am a numskull," vouchsafed the Man from Mars, "but I do not understand yet. Now to whose interest is it to have good service?"

"To the interest of the people, of course; but then you could not expect the traction officials to give good service when it is not to their interest, could you?"

"I do not expect anything," explained the Man from Mars. "I am trying to understand it. As near as I can determine there are two conflicting interests. Now, in such a conflict, which gives way?"

"The people, of course. You could not expect individuals to give service which was not to their interest. Have you ever studied the question of vested rights?"

"No; but I suppose vested rights are those which authorize the few to make the many uncomfortable?"

"You talk like a dangerous man," rejoined the Upright Citizen.—From Life.

## Poor America.

The American novelist of the newer order is apt to write, as the American young woman talks, at the top of his voice. There is something in the atmosphere of the United States, partly natural, partly artificial, and the effect of an inveterate spirit of rivalry which stimulates the organs of expression to an excessive, often a strident, pitch of energy. The itching national desire to be thought original, to have "snap and go," in season and out of season, leads inevitably to freakishness, irrelevance, slang and glibulous maiming of language.

The literary ideals of Hawthorne are evidently obsolete. Even those of Mr. Henry James and Mr. W. D. Howells are condemned or forgotten. The ambition of the younger school of transatlantic novelists is, as we are frequently told, to produce "real live" stories. Assuredly that is one of the most laudable of ambitions, but it miscarries sorely when it results in a fussy effort to galvanize inert matter to a semblance of vigor and gaiety. Not this is the novel endowed with organic life.—London Chronicle.

## Labor-Saving Device.

Joseph H. Choate, at a recent banquet in New York, praised Attorney-General Wickersham.

"When this able man fights," he said, "feathers will fly. But he won't fight until he has a grievance. There will be nothing spectacular, nothing burlesque, about his battles."

Mr. Choate smiled.

"No," he said, "we shall see nothing of 'Broncho Bill' in Attorney-General Wickersham. 'Broncho Bill,' you know, had only one eye.

"How did you lose that left optic, Bill?" a young tenderfoot politely asked him.

"Lose it?" Bill thundered. "Did you say 'lose' it?"

"Why—er—yes," faltered the tenderfoot.

"Lose it be hanged," said Bill ferociously. "I cut it out so's I wouldn't allus be havin' to shut it in drawin' a bead."—Washington Star.

## The Biggest Cracker.

The "kasabi" torta (we get our word "tart" from torta) of Hispan-America is the biggest regularly made cracker on earth, bigger than the special matzoths of Manhattan's Jew side, which, however, are only made for a short period in the year. It is made from the kasabi root and lightly fired in cakes about the size of a small parasol.

A cracker for a hat! Such indeed is sometimes the use made by the Latin peons of the kasabi torta when needing a temporary sun shade (sombrero). The torta is always made bowl shaped so it can be balanced on the head without any particular effort—and providing no wind interferes. Rain, however, quickly soaks and collapses this singular edible headgear.—Baker's Weekly.

## Sparrow Blood as Medicine.

The manufacture of a cough mixture from the blood of a sparrow got a coolie into trouble the other day. Sunday he was found in the Sinza district with a couple of poles, a tin of bird lime and ten sparrows in his possession. The man was brought up at the mixed court charged with having cruelly ill-treated the birds, and in the course of the case it transpired that the coolie was catching the sparrows in order to sell them to medical dealers. The reason he wished to keep them alive was that the medicine shops, who made a sort of cough mixture out of their blood, would not buy them if they were dead. The coolie was cautioned and his gear confiscated.—Shanghai Mercury.

## BASEBALL NOTES.

The veteran, Ted Sullivan, is scouting for Charley Comiskey.

Outfielder Jimmy Sobring has been released by the Brooklyn Club.

Doc White, of the Chicago team, is developing into a star outfielder.

Barney Reilly, the Yale second baseman, has joined the White Sox.

Pitcher Jake Bouites has been placed on the market by the Boston Club.

The veteran, Joe Bean, late of the New England League, is scouting for the Boston Club.

George Schiel, of the Giants, is a greatly improved catcher over his early season form.

Pitcher Blaine Durbin has been loaned by Pittsburg to the Scranton (New York League) Club.

The Cincinnati Club has purchased catcher Laftite from the Macon Club, of the South Atlantic League.

The Cardinals have shown more ginger since Bresnahan took hold of them than they ever displayed.

The Pittsburg Club is believed to have secured an option on the sensational Providence shortstop, Blackburn.

President Farrell, of the New York Americans, announces his willingness to give \$10,000 for a first class pitcher.

The New York American League Club is not after catcher Currier, of Harvard. He doesn't look to be big league timber.

Jack Ryan, the veteran catcher of the Buffalo Eastern League team, has been purchased by Jersey City. He will undertake the job of managing the Skeeters.

Hans Wagner is said to have promised Dreyfus long ago that he would not quit playing until his place had been filled. If that is so, the Dutchman will go on playing forever.

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	83	81
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	83	81
Do—No. 3 yellow, shelled.....	81	81
Mixed ear.....	68	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	51
Do—No. 3 white.....	52	53
Flour—Winter patent.....	67 1/2	6 9/10
Fancy straight winter.....	15 9/10	1 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	19 00	19 00
Do—No. 2.....	18 00	18 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	28 00	28 00
Brown middlings.....	29 00	29 00
Brn. bulk.....	28 00	28 00
Straw—Wheat.....	8 00	8 50
Oat.....	8 00	8 50

### Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	29	30
Ohio creamery.....	25	26
Fancy country roll.....	19	15
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
New York, new.....	14	15

### Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	20	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	23	24

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	1 00	1 00
Cabbage—per ton.....	35 01	65 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 57	1 57

### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 79	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 38	1 38
Corn—Mixed.....	70	71
Eggs—Creamery.....	27	28
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31	32

### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 93	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 39	1 39
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	75	76
Oats—No. 2 white.....	61	62
Butter—Creamery.....	32	33
Eggs—Pennsylvania.....	42	43

### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	5 93	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 41	1 41
Corn—No. 2.....	80	81
Oats—No. 2 white.....	57	58
Butter—Creamery.....	28	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	22	23

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE		
Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	6 75	7 00
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	6 50	6 75
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	6 15	6 40
Tidy, 1000 to 1100 pounds.....	5 85	6 00
Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds.....	5 40	5 50
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	5 25	5 40
Bulls.....	5 00	5 00
Cows.....	2 00	2 50

#### HOGS

Prime, heavy.....	8 50	8 60
Prime, medium weight.....	8 40	8 50
Best heavy Yorkers.....	8 40	8 45
Light Yorkers.....	8 40	8 40
Pigs.....	8 00	8 30
Roughs.....	6 75	6 70
Stags.....	5 25	5 40

#### SHEEP

Prime wethers.....	5 50	5 75
Good mixed.....	5 15	5 40
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 15	4 30
Culls and common.....	2 90	3 00
Spring lambs.....	4 00	4 75
Veal calves.....	5 00	5 00
Heavy to thin calves.....	3 50	3 50

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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