

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

## INDUSTRIES ALL ACTIVE

Improvement is General, but Orders Are Still Small, According to Bradstreets.

New York.—Improvement is more manifest in general trade and industry this week, but there is still present the feeling of conservatism hitherto noted, which makes for small and frequent, rather than heavy individual sales. Developments have been largely favorable, chief among these the increased arrivals of buyers in most markets, a greater disposition to take hold for fall and spring deliveries, a very favorable government crop report, the continuance of the marked strength in security markets, the growing firmness of the time money market. Trade with first hands in dry goods is fair, while jobbing trade expands most rapidly, and retail trade expands most rapidly, and retail trade is still engaged in digesting the remnants of summer business. The railroad situation is improving and idle cars are disappearing on the Western lines, as the winter wheat movement enlarges.

Industries are active, iron and steel leading, with railroads reported buying freely of rails, cars and locomotives. There is increasing evidence of growing scarcity of help in some sections, notably the coke regions, from which emigration was heavy during the depression. Collections show a little improvement, but as yet do not reflect the influence of new crop marketing, possibly because of the farmers being busily engaged. Building is active and trades catering to this line rather more doing.

Business failures in the United States for the week ended with August 12, were 219, against 184 last week, 249 in the like week of 1908, 146 in 1907, 143 in 1906, and 147 in 1905.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 24, against 27 last week, and 31 last year.

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	83	81
Wheat—No. 2 yellow.....	81	81
Wheat—No. 2 white.....	81	81
Mixed ear.....	64	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	41	41
Oats—No. 2 white.....	41	41
Flour—Winter patent.....	67 1/2	68 3/4
Fancy straight winter.....	15 50	1 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	12 00	12 00
Clover No. 1.....	12 00	12 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	18 00	21 00
Brown middlings.....	20 00	20 00
Brn. bulk.....	27 00	28 00
Straw—Wheat.....	8 00	8 50
Oat.....	5 00	5 50

### Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	35	35
Ohio creamery.....	25	25
Fancy country roll.....	19	15
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	11
New York, new.....	14	11

### Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	21	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	23	24

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	1 00	1 05
Cabbage—per ton.....	30 00	30 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 50	1 60

### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 79	1 91
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 09	1 09
Corn—Mixed.....	69	71
Eggs.....	27	28
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	35	38

### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 39	5 09
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 07	1 07
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	75	82
Oats—No. 2 white.....	61	62
Butter—Creamery.....	28	28
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	41	41

### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	1 91	1 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 15	1 02
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	81	82
Oats—No. 2 white.....	64	63
Butter—Creamery.....	28	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	35	30

### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.		
CATTLE		
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds.....	6 67	6 75
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.....	6 40	6 60
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	5 90	6 20
Tidy, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	5 50	5 90
Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds.....	4 25	5 40
Common, 750 to 900 pounds.....	3 00	4 15
Hulls.....	1 90	3 00
Cows.....	20 00	35 00
HOGS		
Prime, heavy.....	8 15	8 30
Prime, medium weight.....	8 30	8 30
Best heavy Yorkers.....	8 20	8 25
Light Yorkers.....	8 15	8 25
Pigs.....	8 00	8 10
Roughs.....	6 25	6 70
Stags.....	5 25	6 00

### BUSINESS CARDS.

- E. NEFF**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Patron 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.



## JEWELRY.

Jewelry is supposedly worn for ornament, but much of it is kept in such a condition that it is anything but ornamental. There is no surer sign of carelessness than to wear pins, rings and chains so black and greasy that onlookers may be pardoned for questioning the personal cleanliness of the wearer.

There is no excuse for this dirtiness when soap and water are to be had. It is well to purchase a small box of jeweler's sawdust to expedite drying and polishing. A roughed chamois is also helpful.

It is particularly ill-advised for the girl who works to wear dirty jewelry. Indeed, she should wear as little as possible. A watch, cuff buttons and a simple brooch or pin at the neck is all that is permissible for good taste. These should be kept shining. Remember that dirty jewelry is an offense against good taste that no well-bred girl will commit.—New Haven Register.

## KNELL OF THE "FROU-FROU."

The time was when woman was under the despotism of the frilly and the starched. The time was when she delighted in the rustle of her silk and lingerie petticoats and when the latter must be stiff and uncompromising as a brand new college diploma. That was the good old period when woman's approach was as frank as that of a road engine and when the novelist delighted to speak of the stairs beyond which the expectant hero waited.

Nowadays, however, all this is changed. The entry of woman is heralded no longer by a noise akin to signboards in a fierce nor'easter. No longer is her parting injunction to

fore a mirror a way of holding up traffic that would be at once efficacious and dignified, as well as graceful. The combination is rare at present.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## HER CHARM.

There was a delightful school-mistress who fixed thus to impress on her scholars certain refined distinctions: "My dears, horses 'sweat,' young men 'perspire,' young ladies 'are all in a glow.'" In these outspoken days, when a spade is called at the very mildest a spade, the gentle euphemism is a matter for amusement, to be laughed at with affectionate patronage like an old-time gown out of grandmother's chest.

Young ladies have disappeared and girls get quite as warm as their brothers nowadays, and on the whole the change is vastly for the better, frankness being own sister to truth and mortal foe to affectation. Yet the further we go from the brocade days, the more inevitably we must recognize a price paid for our freedom, a certain stately charm gone out of life and human intercourse. The formality of those times made barriers, and in barriers, after all, lies the half of romance. It is the face beneath the veil that we are most eager to see, the voice behind the wall that tempts us to most strenuous climbing. What could be prettier or more inaccessible than a young lady all in a glow?

Man is still at heart essentially old-fashioned, and the modern girl, rejoicing in her new equipment of frankness and courage and unconventionality, sometimes finds him strangely unresponsive. Theoretically he is thoroughly in sympathy with her, as a reasonable being needs must be, but for all that he dimly realizes that something is missing—a price

**Our Cut-out Recipe.**  
Paste in Your Scrap-Book.  
Rhubarb Tart.—Sift into the mixing-bowl a cupful of flour, a level teaspoonful of baking powder and a few grains of salt. Rub in with the fingertips half a cupful of lard and add a few tablespoonfuls of tea water. Mix it into a rather firm paste. Use almost all of it to line a deep pie-plate. Prepare sufficient rhubarb for stewing, only instead of cutting it in one-inch pieces, cut it in quarter-inch pieces. Roll the lined pie-plate heaping and add a cupful of sugar. Roll the remainder of the paste very thin; cut it into narrow strips and lay them across the tart diamond shaped. Bake it about thirty minutes in an oven that will brown flour in four minutes.

the laundress "get everything good and stiff." The clinging dress of this latter day has interrupted the reign of the frou-frou and now skirts must not even murmur to the floor on which they fall. The stiff and sibilant petticoat has indeed gone and in its stead we have undergarments of supple silks and unobtrusive appearance, undergarments that are lithe and sinuous and serpentine.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## EMPRESS LOUISE HOOD.

The gossip in Paris says that women are absolutely given over to the Empress Louise hood for evening wear. It is fashioned after one worn by the Empress in her flight from Napoleon.

The new ones are trimmed with fur as well as satin ribbon and roses. They are made of chiffon, of lace and of mousseline. Mink, ermine and chinchilla, as well as black lynx, are used as a trimming around the crown.

The lining under the white sheer fabrics is in blue, red, pink and violet. The streamers are of tulle or chiffon more than of satin ribbon. These hoods are on a wire frame and protect the hair instead of disarranging it.

One of the richest is made of pale blue panne velvet, trimmed with bands of satin, with a frill of silver lace over pleated white chiffon around all edges and a tiny bank of ermine above it.

Marabou is also used instead of fur. It would be difficult to conceive of any piece of millinery, including muffs and shoulder pieces, that has not a touch of it. They say in Paris that it will come out as trimming on the spring hats, dyed in the new colors.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## HOLDING UP TRAFFIC.

There should be a school to teach women how to thrust out their hands from motor cars to hold up traffic. Since this English fashion of stopping vehicles behind in crowded thoroughfares has been adopted here it is one of the usual sights in a string of motors or carriages, to see a woman's hand go out suddenly, and as inflexibly as that of a police officer when he holds up a line of traffic. He, however, does it as one to the manner born, but the woman who can put her hand up in the same fashion and not have it look either wooden or silly is the exception. One dear little old white-haired lady whose big touring car on the avenue was in line thrust out a tiny hand with the fingers just as wide apart as she could spread them. It was grotesquely funny to see everything in the street back of her car come to a standstill because of those five little stiff fingers. Other women at such times let their hands flop limply, while still others regularly saw the air. Some of these might practice at home be-

has been paid. The ostentatiously modest scoop bonnet, with its defensive ruffle behind and its lace curtain across the front, gave a piquancy that the unveiled intercourse of today can never attain.—New Haven Register.

There is inevitably an increase in the width of skirts. It is an unusual notion to combine heavy trimmings with sheer material. So far no bustle, but the dress-makers seem to be leading us along that road.

Black collars on white serge suits are not so often seen as earlier in the season.

The bottom of sleeves are much trimmed, while the upper parts are left plain.

Charming for women with fresh faces and fair skins are the new amethyst hats.

The unlined transparent coat is one of the most pronounced fads of the season.

Messaline silk in exquisite Dresden patterns makes charmingly dainty underskirts.

Frocks of silk, crepe and other unlined materials are weighted down by broadcloth facings.

Among the half-precious stones so much in vogue there is none more popular than the lapis lazuli.

Stockings of lilac with self-colored "clocks" are generally the most satisfactory for every day.

The apron front, the successor of the panel, is much employed, and is usually elaborately trimmed.

The fancy for trimming sleeves around and around at different parts of the arm is a growing one.

Pearl buttons, triangular, oblong and irregular, will be worn as trimmings on many wash dresses.

Softest sheer satins are used for underskirts with wool or silk frocks, the tops being of silk stockinet.

Children wear socks of the brightest colors, and especially white ones, blocked off with colored stripes.

Stockings for wear with evening frocks and slippers are of finest material, beaded with jet, gold, silver or steel.

In order to look well it is necessary that the arrangement of the hair should harmonize with the style of the gown.

Prince Edward of Wales, the oldest son of the Crown Prince of Wales, has just entered the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth as a cadet, after having completed his training course at Osborne.

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—The misses' coat that is finished with a belt, giving a suggestion of the Norfolk idea, is one of the latest and smartest. It will be

## Tucked Blouse.

The simple tucked blouse is always a smart and a useful one. This model has the advantage of allowing a choice of sleeves of two lengths, and it will be found appropriate for every material thin enough to be laid in small tucks. It is just as well adapted to the entire gown as it is to the odd blouse, and it is altogether as practical as any waist of the season. The tucks are tiny, providing just sufficient fullness to be becoming, and the neck can be finished as illustrated or with a stock collar as liked. Mererized batiste is the material illustrated.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. The sleeves are made in one piece each, and when three-quarter length is desired are gathered



worn during the between-seasons time and the early autumn, and is adapted to every material appropriate to the season. This one, made of serge, is finished with a collar of satin in matching color, but the coat is adapted to the separate wrap as well as it is to the entire suit, and if liked it can be worn without the belt as shown in the smaller view.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side backs. The seams extend to the shoulders, so giving slender and becoming lines and the shawl collar finishes to neck. The sleeves are in regulation coat style. When the belt is used it is slipped through slashes, which are cut and bound on indicated lines, and there are the patch pockets which make such a feature of the season arranged over the side-fronts.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is five and a half yards twenty-seven, two and three-quarter yards forty-four or two and three-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide with one-quarter yard of satin for collar.

The amethyst tones from deep to light are in the height of fashion.

into straight cuffs or bands. The neck can be finished with a neck band or regulation stock collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two or two and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide with one and a quarter yards of banding, two yards of edging.

The much-ribbed parasol, called the "Japanese," is very prominent this season.



## Amethyst the Color.

At the Paris theatres it was shown that the dressmakers there have gone quite wild over amethyst. Both tones of this semi-precious stone are used. There is the deep rich purple and the pale hyacinth. Both are popular, and are brought out in every kind of fabric. Lovely as these shades are, they will not stand the sun. The heat draws the amethyst out of the fabric and leaves it a dirty gray.

## Chamois Gloves.

Chamois gloves in cream color and pale yellow are extremely smart with tailored suits of wool or mohair, but when the weather is very warm nothing but a silk glove is bearable.

## Conceal the Ears.

Many of the very newest styles of dressing the hair entirely conceal the ears. These are invariably the modes which include the centre parting.

## IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA.

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Bleeding, Torturing Humor—Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering—In Despair: Cured by Cuticura.

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony I endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sores on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings.

"In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

## 1908 CATHOLIC CONVERTS

Church Records Show That 28,709 Accepted Catholicism in America During Year.

The record of conversions to the Catholic church during last year, as revealed from official and carefully compiled figures before the congress of missionaries at Washington, indicates the tremendous progress the church is making throughout the country, says the Rosemary Magazine.

The statistics of the apostolic mission house place the number of converts for 1908 at the great figure of 28,709. These figures were received from the report of chancery offices, and, while some few returns are missing, 28,709 represents the aggregate of adult baptisms in all the dioceses of this country.

In 1906, in preparation for the congress of that year, there were found to be 25,655 converts. Two years later the number had grown to 28,709, or 3,054 more. In 1906 it was difficult to get exact figures, for in many chancery offices there was no note taken of converts at all. In some dioceses they were a negligible quantity. Since the congress of 1906 the idea had so grown that with very little difficulty accurate results have been secured.

## Rogues' Gallery of Chauffeurs.

It is becoming plain that much of the trouble caused by automobiles on the highways and streets is due to the recklessness or incompetence of individual chauffeurs, possibly because they are afflicted with the genuine speed mania, or because they are temperamentally unfitted for such a responsibility. In recognition of this fact the authorities of New Jersey, where many accidents have occurred, are planning to establish a sort of "rogues' gallery" of portraits of men who have been convicted of reckless driving within the boundaries of that Commonwealth.—Washington Star.

## Motives in Education.

In University Administration former President Eliot of Harvard says: "The bread and butter motive should not prevail in a university's professional school to any greater extent than it should prevail in a college. In both departments it is reasonable for the individual student to keep in view the means of earning a livelihood, but in both alike the dominant motive should be the desire to be serviceable and to be well equipped to give and to enjoy giving effective service."

## BAD DREAMS Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night, for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions. "I was astonished at the flavour and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wear every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug—ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit coffee and began the use of Postum, and is now perfectly well. Yours for health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.