

Woman's Realm

Banting the Dog.

The woman who was strolling up Fifth avenue paused in front of a smart little shop and looked at a small article displayed in the window and labeled, "Dog Sweater." It was handsomely and elaborately crocheted and evidently was expensive. Not being the owner of a dog, and being fairly unintelligent on such subjects, the woman sought inside information.

"Those," advised the pretty little saleswoman, "are to be worn by pet dogs, in place of blankets, you know. Also, they are useful when it is necessary to bant doggie."

"To bant doggie?" murmured the ignorant one faintly.

"Yes. You know pet dogs are likely to be overfed and to grow fat and lazy. Then they have to be banted, just like people."

"Ah! I suppose some one has to take them out for this exercise?"

"Oh, certainly. Usually that falls to the lot of the maid or some other servant."

"But suppose the servant should not wish to be incidentally banted?"

"Oh, well, of course, madam would have to settle that with the servant. Or she might even be willing to take doggie out herself. Many women are glad of almost any excuse nowadays for training down and keeping themselves as slim as possible."—New York Press.

The Parlor.

As the daughters bud into young womanhood the youths of their acquaintance will ring the front door bell. Where shall the modest advances and coy retreats of sweet and sacred courtship find their needed expression? American home training and its soundly placed confidence in the self-respect of boys and girls have included no fixed places for the chaperon as one inevitably present at these engaging conferences. She exists, but usually as a figure in the discreet background. It was one of the social problems of pioneer days in a new country to find a place of comparative seclusion for the bashful calls of the neighbor's lad.

In the congested life of large cities the difficulty is enhanced and finds

"Whether women get the right to vote or not," said Miss De Forest-Anderson, "I believe they should be called upon to do jury duty. By this I mean that when a woman is vitally interested in a court case, whether it be civil or criminal, it should be decided by a jury which comprises an equal number of men and women. Women alone can understand women, and many unjust verdicts would be avoided if women were permitted to serve on juries. Of course the women picked for jury duty should not be of the butterfly type. They should, instead, be intelligent women who have had the benefit of an education."

"As far as woman suffrage itself is concerned, I do not believe the women will make much progress until they adopt womanly and conservative tactics. A good, true, womanly woman can get anything she desires. When the so-called suffragettes come to realize this they will modify their tactics, and then their chances for success will be greater. Until that time, however, I think the success of the cause is more or less hopeless, for men will not be forced to do anything. They prefer to be coaxed. The women who should vote are the women who pay taxes. Strangely enough, though, they as yet have remained in the background. But when they do enter the lists, mark my words, something is going to happen."

Etiquette For the Visitor.

It is difficult to lay down hard and fast rules for the stranger who visits in another's home. Customs differ not only in different social sets, but even in various families in the same circle.

The matter of tipping, for instance, is a troublesome problem for a girl or woman. Shall I tip? Whom shall I tip? How much shall I give? She does not know and has no one from whom she can seek information without embarrassment.

Tipping is much more customary in this country than it was a few years ago, and as a rule it is safe to give a moderate fee to any servant with whom you have come in contact.

In the average country house this will mean the waitress, the upstairs

BETTY THINGS TO WEAR

New York City.—The shirt waist that is closed at the left of the front and made with a single revers is one of the latest and smartest. It will be greatly in vogue throughout the coming season, and it is equally appro-



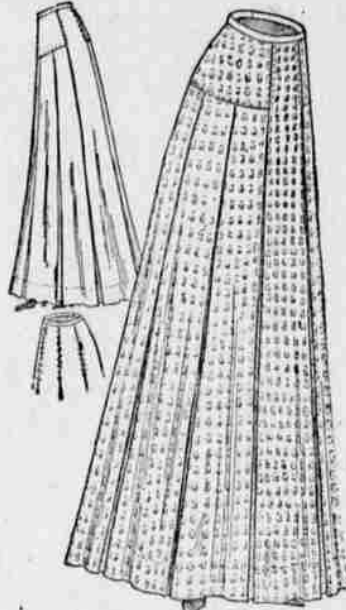
propriate for the odd waist and for the gown. Linen is the material illustrated, but such waists will be made from all waisting materials, silk and wool as well as linen and cotton, while the design is equally appropriate for any simple dress made in shirt waist style, for cashmere and other materials of the season. The tucks are exceptionally becoming and the plain centre front with the revers gives a distinctively novel effect.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The back is tucked at the centre. The fronts combine full length tucks with those that are stitched to yoke depth and are just becomingly full. The right front is faced and turned back to form the revers and pretty buttons are used as trimming. The sleeves are in regulation shirt waist style, finished with straight cuffs.

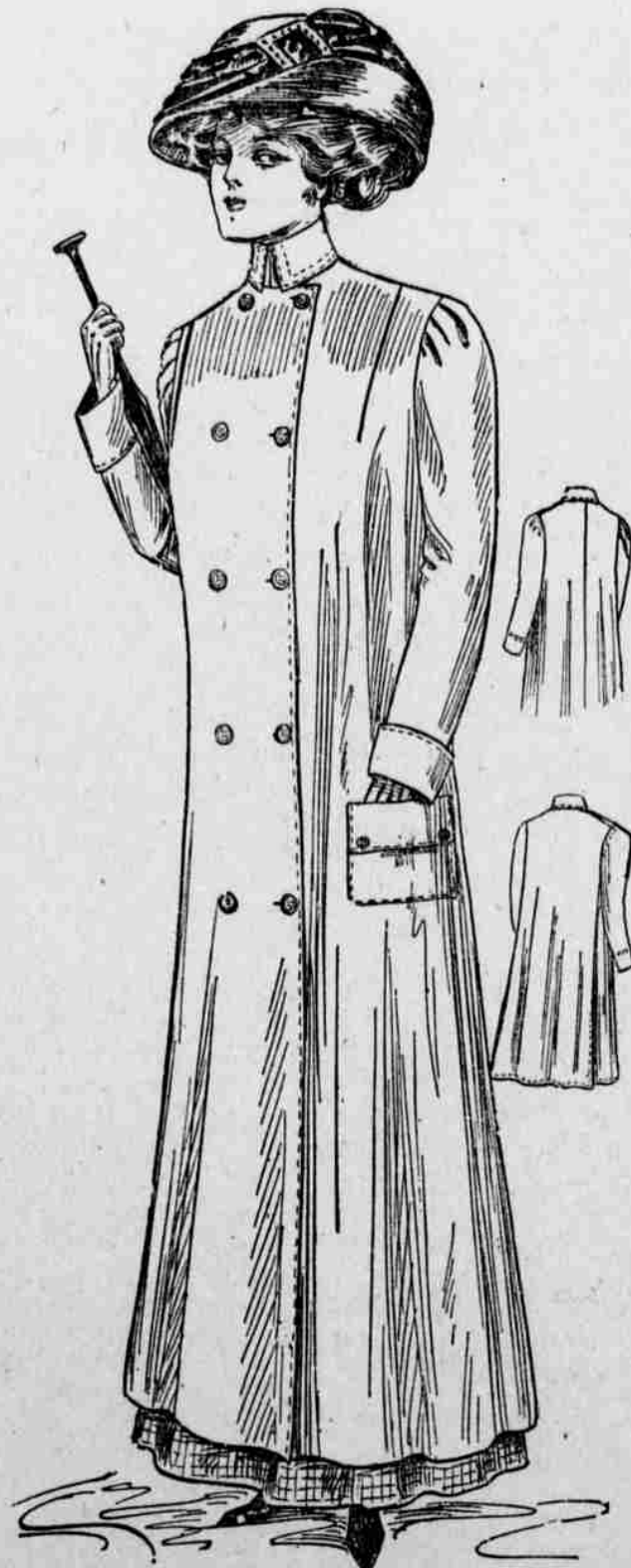
The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-four, three and three-eighths yards thirty-two or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

Box Pleated Skirt.

Every variation of the pleated skirt is to be found in the incoming styles, but the one that gives a suggestion of the yoke utilized in one way or another is a pronounced favorite. This model is so arranged as to provide unbroken lines at the front and the back when used with the yoke, and it allows a choice of such treatment or of the plain box pleated skirt. In the illustration one of the novel suitings is finished with stitching, the color being the bronze which promises to be such a favorite. Almost all suitings and all skirting materials are appropriate, however, as the skirt will be found just as well adapted to cashmere and similar materials of indoor wear as it is to the heavier suitings. It is made in walking length, and whether the yoke is used or not is stitched flat over the hips, doing away with all bulk at that point.



The skirt is made in six gores, but the seams are all concealed by the pleats. When the yoke is used, it is arranged over the side portions and its ends are concealed by the front and back pleats. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back.



Paris Chapeaux.

Millinery remains at an inflated cost compared with that of frocks. Hats with aigrettes average from \$60 to \$90 each, while a model bunched with field flowers or roses costs \$20 to \$40. On one hat fifty-two roses were counted, and on another sixteen ostrich feathers towered high.

Polonaise Fashionable.

The polonaise is a growing fashion, and it is promised that a good many will be seen this season.

New Turbans.

Stiff little turbans in purple, with large black wings, are stylish, and are worn as frequently with suits of navy blue as with black.

A DECADE OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The American railroad system changes while you wait. You can see it grow. A decade ago the railways received only a billion and a quarter dollars from the patient people, hardly more than our annual National expenditure. Now they receive—with fewer thanks—two and a half billions. Then the passenger traffic amounted to only 13.3 billions of miles for one passenger; now it amounts to 29.5 billions of miles. In other words, if one passenger were carried each week day from Des Moines, Iowa, to the sun, his journeying would fairly represent the distance daily traveled by passengers on American railroads.

Our freight traffic, too, is bigger. In one year we carried a billion tons of freight an average of two hundred and forty miles each. If each man, woman and child in this country hauled each day five hundred pounds of freight a distance of thirty-two miles, they would not accomplish in the year the vast amount of carrying that the railroads perform.

The next ten years will show still greater progress. Many railroads will be rebuilt; others will be electrified. New roadbeds, new tracks, new stations, stronger locomotives, bigger and better cars—all of these are in the estimates of the next decade. And if the people stay awake and demand their rights, the whole vast engine of progress will be equitably and efficiently administered in the interest, not of stock jobbers, but of investors, employees, passengers and shippers.—Success Magazine.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Love levels all things, if it's really on the level.

The fellow who doesn't look out for No. 1 is a back number.

The dead sure thing is often so dead that it can't be resuscitated.

A man cannot serve two masters any more than a woman can serve style and comfort.

A smart saying shouldn't leave too much of a smart.

The political plum always seems just ripe enough to pick.

Marriage is the monotony that relieves the excitement of life.

It isn't only the golf player who fumbles his way through life.

The man who is fond of telling you that business is business really means that business is a pleasure.

The assertive man spends half his life looking for a hole to crawl out of.

Lots of people who claim to love their enemies will go back on a friend.

Many a woman considers that her husband's sole claim to cleverness lies in the fact that he married her.

Some people will do almost anything to save trouble, while others are equally anxious to get rid of it.

The fellow with money to spend is the one whose funny stories always get the laugh.

When you bury the hatchet it isn't worth while to erect a monument over it. The chances are it will be dug up again anyhow.—From "Dyspeptic Philosophy," in the New York Times.

Yankee Tars Amaze Neapolitans.

Some American sailors who had been indulging in liberal potatoes and had had rows with some of the many bad characters of Naples were conducted by the police to the Central police station yesterday.

Tired of waiting in the courtyard, two of them noticed a column leading to an upper story, and climbed it like monkeys, while the astonished police ordered them to descend. Arrived at the upper story, the sailors climbed the balustrade and entered the town hall amid the lively curiosity of ushers, clerks and porters. Then they leisurely passed through the halls, and at last descended the central staircase, where they found their way to the street.

In a few minutes they sauntered back into the courtyard, to the further surprise of the guard. All were then marched off to the police magistrate, who on hearing of the adventure and seeing the laughing faces of the sailors, liberated the whole batch.

The sailors gayly thanked him, and the whole crowd went back to the ship thoroughly amused.—Naples Correspondence New York World.

Dogs in Germany.

The dachshund is the favorite dog in Germany, and a very useful and pleasant companion he seems to be. The English bulldog is a good second in popularity, and the nearer he is to our standard points the better he is liked. The fox terrier varies a good deal in size and marking, and is evidently not so well known in Germany as he deserves to be.

The ladies there are as fond of their little Poms and their King Charleses as are their English sisters of their pet dogs at home.

Some few dogs in the streets are harnessed to four wheeled trucks. Usually a man and a dog pull. The work seemed too heavy and exhausting for the dogs, which are generally mongrels of the mastiff type. They look in fair condition and are not ill treated.—Farm and Home.

For a number of years Washington has been far and away the largest lumber producing State in the Union, and it still is ahead, but last year Louisiana nearly caught up with it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Practising 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.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BACK TO THE NORMAL

Only Drawback to Cheering Trade Reports is Excessive Prices That Retard.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow says:

"The industrial and commercial situation as a whole at the beginning of the last quarter of the year is that of a full return to normal conditions. The Southern trade, it is reported, is better than for several seasons past. The chief flaw in the situation is to be found in the high prices, which serve to check operations in some directions and are a conservative influence.

"Business in steel rails is expanding and much activity is expected in this division next year, as the railroads are covering future requirements freely. In addition to the demand for domestic consumption, the leading producer has received a contract for 12,000 tons for export to Mexico. The rapid advance in pig iron prices has caused many buyers to restrict their purchases, although a heavy business continues in some districts, notably at Pittsburgh and New York."

Bradstreet's says: "With the advent of cooler fall weather this week an important bar to fullest trade development has been removed and final distribution has been enlarged. Railway traffic is expanding and idle cars have about disappeared from the list, as the crop, industrial and general merchandise movements have expanded. Industrial reports are still of expansion, and the trades allied to the iron and steel industries are returning reports of full or extra time.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with September 30 were 195, against 171 last week, 325 in the like week of 1908, 177 in 1907, 136 in 1906 and 189 in 1905."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Wheat—No. 2 red	85	84
Rye—No. 2	55	54
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear	55	54
Do, No. 2 yellow, shelled	55	54
Mixed ear	55	54
Oats—No. 2 white	51	50
Do, No. 3 white	51	50
Flour—Winter patent	675	680
Fancy straight winters		
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	15 50	1 00
Do, No. 2	12 00	12 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid.	28 00	27 00
Do, No. 2	26 00	25 50
Bran, bulk	27 00	26 00
Straw—Wheat	8 00	8 00
Oat	5 00	5 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery	29	30
Ohio creamery	29	30
Fancy country roll	19	15
Cheese—Ohio, new	14	13
New York, new	14	13

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	17	19
Chickens—dressed	14	15
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	23	24

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	1 00	1 05
Cabbage—per ton	55 00	55 00
Onions—per barrel	1 50	1 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 75	5 81
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 04	1 05
Corn—Mixed	40	41
Eggs	27	28
Butter—Ohio creamery	25	26

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 33	5 39
Wheat—No. 2 red	71	72
Corn—No. 2 mixed	40	41
Oats—No. 2 white	41	42
Butter—Creamery	25	26
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	22	23

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	5 93	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 15	1 16
Corn—No. 2	51	52
Oats—No. 2 white	40	41
Butter—Creamery	25	26
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	25	26

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburgh.

CATTLE		
Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds	6 70	7 00
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds	6 25	6 50
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds	5 50	5 75
Top, 1000 to 1100 pounds	5 00	5 25
Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds	3 00	4 00
Common, 700 to 800 pounds	3 00	4 00
Butts	3 25	4 75
Cows	3 40	4 75
HOGS		
Prime, heavy	8 25	8 50
Prime, medium weight	8 10	8 35
Best heavy Yorkers	7 50	7 75
Light Yorkers	7 00	7 25
Pigs	6 00	7 00
Stags	5 00	6 00
Boys	5 50	6 25
SHEEP		
Prime wethers	4 25	4 50
Good mixed	4 00	4 25
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	4 25	4 50
Culls and common	3 50	4 25
Spring lambs	4 00	4 25
Yearlings	3 75	4 00
Heavy to thin calves	4 00	4 25

Our Cut-out Recipe.

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Bread Pudding With Whipped Cream.—Take one cupful of bread crumbs and soak it in two cupfuls of milk. When quite soft beat it smooth, add a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar. Separate the yolks from the whites of two eggs, beat the yolks thoroughly, add them to the mixture and flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla to which a few drops of bitter almond has been added. Butter a tin baking pan, stick raisins in the butter and fill the pan. Stick raisins in here and there to cover the top, put the pudding pan in a larger one of water and bake in the oven for about twenty minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

unsatisfactory remedy in the theory that there may be solitude in crowds and possibilities for personal interchange of agreeable confidences in vehicles and public parks. The parlor, in the old-fashioned sense of the word, is an impossibility in a flat. It becomes there an anachronism, and its substitute among those of the world of work is the inobservant indifference of the throng. But under all environments, the youth and the maid will find a path to tread together with lightsome feet, and eyes only for each other and their destined future.—Washington Herald.

Women as Jurors.

A phase of woman's suffrage which has been given little publicity was discussed by Miss Marguerite De Forest-Anderson, the celebrated woman composer, to the New York Telegram.

Fashion Note.



The accompanying sketch shows a dressy little gown for "semi occasions". It would suit those who have a fancy for softer lines, and a desire for the long waist as well.

girl who attends to your room and who may have done you small favors, such as buttoning your frock, and the coachman who drives you to and from the station.

It is not necessary to go around to every servant on the place when many are kept. Some hosts object strenuously to a tip and forbid their servants to accept any. This position, if known, must be respected. Generally your hostess will let you know in a quiet way how she feels on the subject.

How much to give depends upon how much one can afford. It is foolish from false pride to cripple one's self by gifts or stay at home from a visit because you cannot afford to tip. Both maids and hostess usually know your financial status, and the latter would only be worried by extravagant tipping.

If you have made demands upon the time of a maid, such as asking her to press a dress for you, she should be quietly given something for her trouble at the time. You would have to pay an outsider for such work, and have no right to expect it as a favor.

If at all possible do not get into the way of expecting your friends' maids to do such things for you. Hunt up a laundress, or, if you can do your own pressing, ask your hostess when it will be convenient for you to go into the laundry to do a little freshening up to your clothes. If she insists on having it done for you, accept, as she may prefer it to your presence in her kitchen.

Make it a rule, whenever possible, to pay for your baggage on the train. This saves embarrassment later. In the country where you must be met it is out of the question, but try to be present to fee the men who carry your trunk to your room.

Never fee ostentatiously. It is the height of bad taste. Also do not get into the habit of letting your hosts pay your way as a right.

There are many excursions where the hosts assume all obligations; these must not be questioned, but accepted gracefully. If you propose little trips, or if you pay a long visit, insist upon paying your share of car fare and other expenses.

The money side of visiting requires delicate handling. You do not wish to be a "beat" or a "sponge"; on the other hand, nothing is in worse taste than over-independence or bickering acceptance of the gracious hospitality that would assume all financial responsibility for a guest.—New York Times.