

WOMAN KIND

First Aid Teachers.

The National Red Cross has met with such success for two years in teaching first aid to the injured to the employes of large corporations that it has determined to undertake the work on a much larger scale. It will begin with the United States Steel Corporation and will instruct more than 20,000 employes of that concern.—New York Sun.

What Boston Women Do.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has added expert visiting housekeepers to its department of household economics. For a small fee the visiting housekeepers will drop in and set the machinery of the household running smoothly by exhibiting new equipment or giving aid and instruction in whatever branch mistress or maid may need it.—New York Sun.

At Irrigation Congress.

Mrs. Emmons Crocker of Oak Bluffs, Mass., State vice-president of the Woman's River and Harbor Congress, was the only woman speaker at the National Irrigation Congress at Spokane. She had the chief place on the program one morning when more than two thousand delegates from all over the world were present. She represented the General Federation of Women's Clubs.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Scovell's Lectures.

Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell of Minnesota gave a course of lectures in the summer schools for teachers in northern Minnesota. She was appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Minnesota to visit these schools and talk to them on "Temperance Science, Why and How." Mrs. Scovell is the president of the Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—New York Sun.

The Woman Who Succeeds.

Sitting with folded hands, resigned to a life of railing of fate, is a form of death.

Who does not know women who believe that there is nothing for them but keeping on the gray routine of days, with never a hint of grace or glory? You visit them, and find them lacking in any charm of dress or manner, says an exchange.

They repine about bad health or hard luck, yet all around them you see the reason for that bad health or what they call bad luck.

The dust lies thick upon their books and pictures. Their hair is untidy. They lack even the desire for cleanliness. Nothing ever comes to this mood. It repels and drives away the forces that aid us up to the heights.

We may long for a great many things that we feel are beyond reach, but if we put our hand to the nearest task that confronts us, the far off thing comes nearer.—New York Mail.

Guide Your Children's Dreams.

On parents an added responsibility is imposed. Childhood is the most impressionable, the most suggestible period of life, says H. Addington Bruce in "Success Magazine." It is to experiences of childhood that the greater number of dream-provoked maladies are due. It was in childhood, for example, that the young man with the headaches, depression, dizziness, cold, and uncontrollable fears sustained the shocks that were the starting-points of his terrible dreams of after-life. See to it, therefore, that the environment of your child leaves only pleasurable impressions on his plastic mind. Keep the gruesome, the morbid, the depressing out of his life. Choose carefully not only his companions, but the books you read to him, the stories you tell him, and even the pictures you hang in his bedroom wall.

"It is certain," says an excellent authority, "that the impressions which surround the sleeper and precede sleep ought to be of a nature conducive to a cheerful condition of the mind when it awakens into rest as well as when it awakens to full consciousness. Thus greater care should be exercised in the choice of situation and adornment of our sleeping apartments than is usual even among the most thoughtful of us; for it is fair to suppose that the last waking impressions and thoughts often create more lasting impressions than is commonly recognized."

And, when you have taken every precaution, question the child occasionally about his dreams. From their nature and frequency you may gain hints saving him from trouble and you from much unhappiness in later years.

The Problem of Sleep.

The women who are troubled with insomnia are few. Those who are troubled with the desire to sleep over-time are legion.

The sleepycards insist that we are obeying the law of nature when we satisfy the longing for just that little nap, which always prolongs itself into an hour or so. Yet those who make a study of the human body, the brain, and its needs insist that we stultify our energies by needless sleep; that it is quite unnecessary for us to believe that our health depends on getting all the sleep we want.

It is quite true that each individual needs certain hours of it. One woman can do on seven hours, another

would be exhausted and irritable through the day on only that amount.

One woman can go to bed at midnight and arise at 8 in the morning, seemingly refreshed and active; another would go to sleep in her chair if compelled to sit up each night until 12 o'clock.

No two persons are alike in this question of sleep, and each must, to a certain extent, make the laws, or respect the laws, which govern her special case.

But, granting this, there is such a thing as self-indulgence being mistaken for the law of nature. Just why it is an effort to get up in the morning it would take a specialist to debate; but it is a fact.

Those few and fortunate persons who delight in arising early should have success as their portion in this world if mottoes are condensed truth.

The great and rebellious majority are compelled to get up through persuasion, either by an alarm clock or urgent necessity.

The thing to do is to get up, whether one wants to argue the question or not. It is not healthy to sleep through the early morning hours, and only illness should save one's conscience when eating breakfast in bed.

Not because one is afraid of being called lazy; not because one dreads the cry of "shams" from sturdier folk, but because it does not work out well as a health factor. It has been tried and it has failed.

It is better to go to bed at 10 o'clock every night, and arise at 7 in the morning than to retire at midnight and get up at 9 o'clock or later.

Those who get up before 8 o'clock do so from sleeplessness or necessity, but it is not necessary for health. One wise man says that there is always just so much work for every one to do in the world, and if you get up before 8 o'clock you do just that much more work.

If a woman persuades herself that it is necessary for her to sleep until 10 o'clock in the morning, she should look back on the day and realize how stamped by work she was because she began so late.

Her waking hours are a mad rush from noon until bedtime. She is so tired when it is over that her extra two hours of "padding" to nature" has harmed more than helped her health.

Every doctor who studies nerves and their influence over the mind will advise a woman to take eight or nine hours sleep every night, no longer, and compel herself to get up at the end of that time. To offset any sleepiness she should sleep for half an hour in the afternoon.

The best time is about 4 o'clock, and if the afternoon is a strenuous time with her, then she can take her nap before dinner. This will refresh and give her an appetite.

If too much sleep deadens one, remember that too little sleep ages one as nothing else does but continued ill health. Trying to get along on six hours' sleep or less takes ten years off a woman's life in looks, just at the age she needs most to look young.

It throws her digestion out of tune, dulls her perceptions, and makes her illtempered and moody.

The problem of the right amount of sleep is therefore vital. It is one of the ruling moral as well as physical factors in life.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fashion Notes.

For collars, revers and cuffs, heavy Ottoman silk is much used in combination with broadcloth.

Lace veils, in black, white and cream color, are much in favor, but are more stylish than becoming.

There is a distinct promise of the mannish coat sleeve with no fullness at all at the shoulder.

Black shoes tied with ribbon the color of the gown are one of the latest of the Parisian fancies.

The season promises to be a season of extra long, narrow coats over plain, striped or checked gowns.

Lace princess gowns are a pretty fashion, and Irish crochet, either the real or the imitation, is used.

Gold braid will be quite as popular upon coiffures this coming season as ribbon has been in the past.

Among the fads of the moment is the one of lacing the sleeves all the way up on the outside of the arm.

For silk-throated wearers, some novel neckpieces show little bows arranged at the top of the stock.

The short coat had hardly come into style when it was whisked away to make room for warmer things.

With dark suits jackets of bright colors are used, made usually of muslin, mousselin de soie, and lace.

While gilt buckles still retain their favor, some fancy footwear have buckles matching the color of the gown.

There is a new white wash suede that has taken the place of silk and lisle gloves with fashionable women.

Silk-covered cord is a special trimming that makes a gown look individual, and is thicker than what is known as rattail.

Mousselin and gauze ruching is used to finish gowns at the ends of the sleeves, around the bottom of the skirt and elsewhere.

The new draperies are striking in effect. Birds and leaves and flower plot over them in gorgeous abundance.

Striped suits are in favor, but the effects are rather indefinite.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

New York City.—Variations of the cuirass waist are so many as to be almost without number. It is just as well adapted to remodeling as it is to new material, and it can be made perfectly simple, it can be embroidered or braided, it can be cut and worn



over a chemisette, and it can be made in the length illustrated, or shorter as liked. This one is adapted to all uses and can be made with a pleated skirt to match or with one of contrasting material attached to its lower edge, or can be worn over the skirt,

Artificial Flowers Worn.

Artificial flowers are as much worn on the corsage as ever, the roses made of satin being as favored for this purpose as they are for trimming hats.

Use of Gold Lace.

Gauzy gold lace is a favorite combination in the evening gowns of diaphanous fabrics for the tiny sleeve and tucker, which the smartest models show. A black liberty satin princess gown, so finished, is one of the season's best models.

Blouses of Eyelet.

The world has grown quite weary of net blouses. It has seen too many of them in the past year. The material that has been substituted is fine eyelet embroidery. This is found in colors as well as white and ecru. It is often dyed to match the suit, although the gumpe is now the preferred thing, as the one-piece frock is more and more in fashion.

Six-Gored Skirt.

The demand of the present season seems to be for skirts that are pleated in one way or another, but there is nothing like sameness, nevertheless, and this one is graceful and novel without being of excessive width. It is trimmed effectively with straps and can be used separately, or with bodice to match or as part of a coat suit. The lines are all long and graceful, and the skirt is singularly effective, yet absolutely simple.

The skirt is cut in six gores. There are extensions below the trimming straps which are laid in pleats and pressed flat, and the straps conceal the seams above. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back.

The quantity of material required



which is pleated and joined to a smoothly fitted yoke. Jersey cloth is being much used for the purpose, but soft finished moire and broadcloth are exceedingly smart for waists of the kind, cashmere will be much worn and indeed every seasonable material can be utilized. The waist made of plain black with a flounce of shepherd's check, or some similar fancy material, would be smart and novel; the waist of Jersey cloth with skirt of silk or wool in matching color would make a handsome gown, and the waist finished separately and made from Jersey cloth, moire, broadcloth, serge or other material, will be found an exceedingly serviceable and practical garment.

The waist is made with front, side-fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. The sleeves are of the plain close fitting two-piece sort and the stock collar finishes the neck. The neck can be cut out on any of the indicating lines and the waist worn with a chemisette or yoke of thin material, and it can be cut off on either perforated line if shorter length is more becoming.

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

About Buttons.

Smoked pearl buttons are again fashionable, and have been shown on a number of one-piece dresses made of different winter materials. This is a convenient fashion, and will relieve the home dressmaker who cannot find the button to match the frock.

Sleeveless Coat Yields.

The sleeveless coat yields but reluctantly to the mandate of the season.

Jet and Gold Dinner Frocks.

The dinner dresses favored by most wealthy Americans and foreigners generally are ablaze with jet or gold in compact masses. The glittering embroideries appear partly in beads, partly in spangles and cabochons of all sizes.

Black Sable Trimmings.

Trimmings of sable blackness are again to figure conspicuously on nearly everything.

RIDDLE OF THE AGES.

Maudie, you know that I adore you, That I'm yearning ever for you; Ever since first time I met you, Been unable to forget you.

Ready to forsake my duty Just to gaze upon your beauty; And whatever task your choosing Well you know I'm not refusing.

So you will not mind a question That imperils my digestion, Seeking ever a solution Of a puzzling evolution.

Do not wish to hurt your feeling, But my love, my brain's reeling, And I really must be knowing Ere the problem's got me going;

In our youthful days aforesaid, In the callow and the raw time, When the world resembled heaven You were 10 and I was 7.

But with added years a plenty I am 30, you are 20— And I ask though I may rue it, Tell me, Maudie, how you do it?

Harper's Weekly.

SHEAR NONSENSE!

First Kid—"Does yer ma cut yer hair?"

Second ditto—"A lady cut me hair? Nit. Look what happened to Sampson!"—Judge.

Minister—"And the child's name, madam?" Mother (firmly)—"Name him Frederick Robert Cook Peary Smith. I'm not going to take any chances."—Puck.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is meant by a Sabbath day's journey?" "I'm afraid, my son, that in many cases it means twice around the golf links."—Tit-Bits.

"I thought the lawyer in that case acquitted himself very well." "Yes, except that he couldn't get the jury to do the same for his client."—Baltimore American.

"Why don't you tell people you wuz wit' Cook or Peary?" inquired the town sot. "I git enough abuse as it is," replied the wandering one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Poet—"When I finished that poem I was completely exhausted." Editor—"I can sympathize with you, old man. I was in the same condition when I finished reading it."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Upper Tenne—"Yes, doctor, black and red spots appear before my eyes every night. What would you advise me to do for it?" Doctor—"Stop playing bridge, madam."—Boston Transcript.

Knox—"Skinner told me the other day that every dollar he has on earth was made honestly." Blox—"So? How much do you think he is worth?" Knox—"About ninety-eight cents."—Chicago Daily News.

Weary William—"What did ye tell dat lady when she asked ye if ye wuz equal to de task o' sawin' wood?" Tattered Tom—"I tol' her dat equal wuzn't de word. I wuz superior to it."—Chicago Daily News.

"Your old enemy, Mr. Snortington, is very much in the public eye." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and he's as irritating there as one of those cinders you pick up while travelling on the steam cars."—Washington Star.

"You say it was your 'double' that stole the chickens?" "Yassuh." "You know I gave you thirty days once for chicken stealing?" "Ah remembah, sur." "Well, this time you get sixty, hat's the court's double."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Her—"Great heavens! My worst fears are realized!" Him—"What on earth's the matter?" Her—"I've got a telegram." Him—"Yes—yes! What does it say?" Her—"I don't know. I haven't dared to open it yet!"—Cleveland Leader.

Two ladies, previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks the younger exclaimed: "I cannot think what has upset that tall blonde man over there. He was so attentive a little while ago, but he won't look at me now." "Perhaps," said the other, "he saw me come in. He's my husband!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Holding-Out Moral.

A good story is told of a certain printer who, desiring to attend a ball game and requiring funds with which to regale his contemporaries, resorted to the expedient of "holding out on the missus." Before turning in his pay envelope he sequestered five dollars, and then shamelessly asked the missus for some money. She gave him ten dollars, warning him to bring back the change.

At the ball game our hero got gloriously illuminated, spending the whole sum of six dollars. When he returned home the missus took one look, and observed: "Well, I see I don't get any change." Vaingloriously he hauled out the remaining four, to which he added the original holdout, and passed over the whole nine dollars. "Not at all!" said she sternly. "You never got all that for a dollar. There is something wrong."

Moral: "When you start to hold out, keep holding."—Chicago Tribune.

The Joy That Killed.

Senator Tillman was praising the humor of a Republican congressman. "His humor, however," he concluded, "it rather grim. I told him the other day about a mutual acquaintance who had died, a man he had never liked. 'And his wife is dead, too,' I said. 'He himself died on Monday. His wife died two days later. The papers didn't say what killed her.' 'She was tickled to death, I guess,' said the congressman grimly."—Washington Star.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Penston 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. MCOREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, 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
UNDEERTAKER.
Black and white funeral cars. Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BRADSTREETS TRADE REVIEW

Weather Conditions Aid Building Trades, but the Reverse for Commercial Lines.

New York.—Continued mild weather is helpful to building and other outdoor construction work and facilitates fall plowing and winter wheat growth, but at the same time is a source of considerable complaint as to its effect on retail trade in heavy dry-goods, clothing and heavy wearing apparel. In other wholesale lines, however, reports are still to a high degree favorable, holiday demand is especially active and aspiring business is being booked in good volume, except where as in cotton goods, high prices and uncertainty as to future prices of raw material check selling operations.

The general tone of affairs commercial is buoyant. In industry generally, the report is still one of well filled order books and of full time run. Iron and steel production in all its forms is active, though the advance of the season favors a slackening of the pace shown in October. The automobile trade is far behind on orders.

In cotton goods, curtailment is being still widely talked of as a probability when present supplies of raw material and orders now on the books are used up or filled. Reports show gains in building expenditure over the large totals of a year ago. Commercial collections are good as a whole, though feeling the restriction of retail demand noted above.

Commodity prices are still inclined toward higher levels and are now only a small percentage below the highest record levels.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with November 11, were 221, against 210 last week, 267 in the like week of 1908, 259 in 1907, 222 in 1906, and 198 in 1905.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 24, which compares with 24 last week and 22 in the like week in 1908.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	77	78
Do—No. 2.....	77	78
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	69	70
Do—No. 2 white.....	64	65
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
Do—No. 3 white.....	43	44
Flour—Winter patent.....	5 50	5 60
Do—Fancy straight.....	16 00	17 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	16 11	15 50
Do—Clover No. 1.....	3 50	3 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	24 00	25 00
Do—Brown mid. ton.....	23 00	24 00
Brass, bulk.....	24 00	25 00
Iron—Wheat.....	3 00	3 20
Do—Oats.....	3 50	3 60

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eight creamery.....	31	31
Do—Ohio creamery.....	25	25
Fancy country toll.....	19	19
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
Do—New York, new.....	11	15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	23	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	19	15

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	60	75
Cabbage—per ton.....	12 00	14 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 85	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 60	5 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 04	1 11
Do—Mixed.....	70	71
Corn—Mixed.....	7 75	7 85
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	35	35

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 60	5 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 04	1 11
Do—Mixed.....	70	71
Corn—Mixed.....	7 75	7 85
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	35	35

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	3 70	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 04	1 11
Do—No. 2.....	64	65
Oats—No. 2 white.....	46	47
Butter—Creamery.....	25	25
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	25	30

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
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CATTLE		
Extra, 1600 to 1800 pounds.....	6 75	7 10
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	6 25	6 50
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	5 85	6 25
Fair, 800 to 1000 pounds.....	5 45	5 75
Common, 500 to 800 pounds.....	4 85	5 15
Bulls.....	3 00	4 50
Cows.....	2 10	3 50

HOES		
Prime, heavy.....	8 25	8 50
Prime, medium weight.....	8 00	8 25