



ONLY COMMERCIAL EDITOR.

Canada claims the only lady commercial editor in the world. Her name is Miss Cora Hind, and she has been "doing the city" for the Manitoba Free Press, a Winnipeg daily, since 1897. It is stated that her estimate of the Manitoban wheat crop was nearer the actual figure than that of any of her male rivals. In another department of feminine journalistic activity Western Australia claims pre-eminence. A lady, Mrs. Nansen, has been regularly working in the press gallery of the local Parliament House for some months.—London Chronicle.

EVENING GOWNS.

Some of the handsomest evening and house dresses are glove-fitting princess forms with a leaning toward the stiff-boned waist portion. At the same time neither the corseleted Middle Ages gowns nor the Florentine forms have reached their highest developments and many beautiful varieties of these are included in the early dresses shown. The newest of all the dresses for which a popularity may be prophesied are the Colonial or Marie Antoinette gowns. These, with their tight, long-pointed waists and flowing (and generally flowered) overdresses, tucked up, knotted, or draped, offer a real contrast to the straight "lead-pencil" dress forms to which the world has come to lend its approval.—Harper's Bazar.

SHIFTY WOMAN'S EYE.

Following up his statement that we are all mad and that hysteria is only a phase of a universal mental derangement, Dr. Janet gave a few more "pointers" about the hysterical

Our Cut-out Recipe.

Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Lobster Salad.—Using canned lobsters, take a can, skim off all the oil on the surface, and chop the meat up coarsely on a flat dish. Prepare the same way six heads of celery; mix a teaspoon of mustard into a smooth paste with a little vinegar; add two fresh yolks of eggs; a tablespoon of butter, creamed, a small teaspoon of salt, the same of pepper, a quarter of a teaspoon of cayenne pepper, a gill of vinegar and the mashed yolks of two hard-boiled eggs. Mix a small portion of the dressing with the celery and meat, and turn the remainder over all. Garnish with the green tops of celery, and a hard-boiled egg, cut into thin rings.

condition of American women. He says they do not look your squarely in the eye, and they hop about and giggle or weep when they want to say something. Dr. Janet says he does not know what makes the American woman a bundle of nerves likely to go from bad to worse. "It may be too much automobile or it may be too much wealth," says he, "but whatever it is there is no worse sign of nerve degeneration than the wavering, fluttering eye."—New York Press.

THE POPULAR WIFE.

As a rule the young married woman is exceedingly attractive. She has gained experience and knowledge of mankind which stands her in good stead. Her household cares and responsibilities have developed tact, and the many experiences which befall every married woman have inspired a feeling of sympathy. She realizes that she is not all important, however fascinating she may be. Man is naturally authoritative and he likes his power recognized. He also has his little vanities and she who is clever enough to discover and appreciate this is certain to be a favorite.

It seems a pity that girls do not cultivate a wider and broader view of life. A young girl may be pretty and interesting as well. Careful systematic reading is a powerful aid in stimulating conversation and the cultivation of observation will encourage sympathy which is so potent a factor of social success.—New Haven Register.

REGULATE YOUR BULK.

Although it is the fashion to be thin, I am inclined to think that plump women and girls are in the majority, and this fact—if it be a fact—is not to be cavilled at, for there is always something attractive and comfortable looking about people whose bones are well covered with firm, healthy flesh.

A buxom, bonny dame is infinitely more womanly looking, too, than one of the gaunt and scraggy variety. "Curved is the line of beauty," and when a young girl who has been all angles develops into a graceful, graceful being with softly-rounded limbs and beautiful curves, the improvement in her appearance is almost magical in its effect.

Everybody wants, of course, to hit the happy medium; nobody wishes to appear like an unwieldy mountain of flesh, nor, on the other hand, like a scarecrow or a skeleton. It ought not to be difficult to preserve the right mean in this respect.

To be weighed occasionally, in order to see if one approaches the average standard, according to one's age and height, or if one is gaining or losing weight more rapidly than is to be recommended; to be careful with regard to one's diet and the choice and preparation of one's food generally; and to exercise the ordinary vigilance prudence dictates as to one's

habits and mode of life, the hours given to sleep, work, recreation, leisure, etc., ought to make it a comparatively easy matter for every normal individual to be neither too fat nor too thin, but "just right."

As a rule, it is not the people who eat too much who are too fat; it is the people who do not take sufficient exercise, or exercise of the right kind. And though, as is well known, thin folks often eat more than their plump brethren, yet the "lean kine" will always be lean, whether they eat much or little, so long as they indulge in an immoderate amount of active exercise or possess a nervous, excitable temperament that forbids them to rest properly but compels them to be always on the go.—Modern Society.



Long earrings are in style. Sleeves are long and elaborate. Tiny, wavy "bangs" are again in vogue. The old-fashioned polonaise is coming back.

No gowns fit so tightly as they did last year.

Skirts still grow wider, but they will not flare.

Jackets will be short and will button up the side.

Sleeves are all either half-length or three-quarter.

Odd settings are a feature of much attractive jewelry.

White furs of every sort and kind

will be seen before the holidays set in. Most dresses touch the floor, but none of them is long. Pale yellow appears everywhere in wraps, gowns and hats. Velvet is making up some of the handsomest walking gowns. Princess forms prevail for dinner dresses and evening wear. Soft, wide meshes are found in nearly all the face veils. Light, flimsy chiffon muffs will be in style for evening affairs. The bolero is expected to be in great favor the coming season. Among the new handbags are those of black moire, beaded with jet. Gold or silver tissue is used as a lining to sheer net yokes and sleeves. The heavy crepe mourning veil is now rarely seen; instead there is a light net veil, bordered with crepe. The fur collar not long ago was the recognized trimming for a cloak, but now embroidery takes its place. Veils no longer are drawn tightly around the face; they must not touch the face at all, even at the chin. For becomingness to relieve the all-black hat many girls are having a narrow row of gold around the brim. A feature in fall millinery is the combination of fur and plumes. This novelty appears in the giant picture models. Satin charmeuse remains the favorite for ball and dinner gowns, and, in fact, for evening gowns of all descriptions.

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THE SEASON'S NEW DESIGNS



New York City.—A waist that is trimmed with such a garniture as this one is both new and attractive. It can be utilized with any skirt, but

Jet Barrettes.

Huge cut jet barrettes are being worn and are particularly effective upon blond heads.

Buttonholes in Strips.

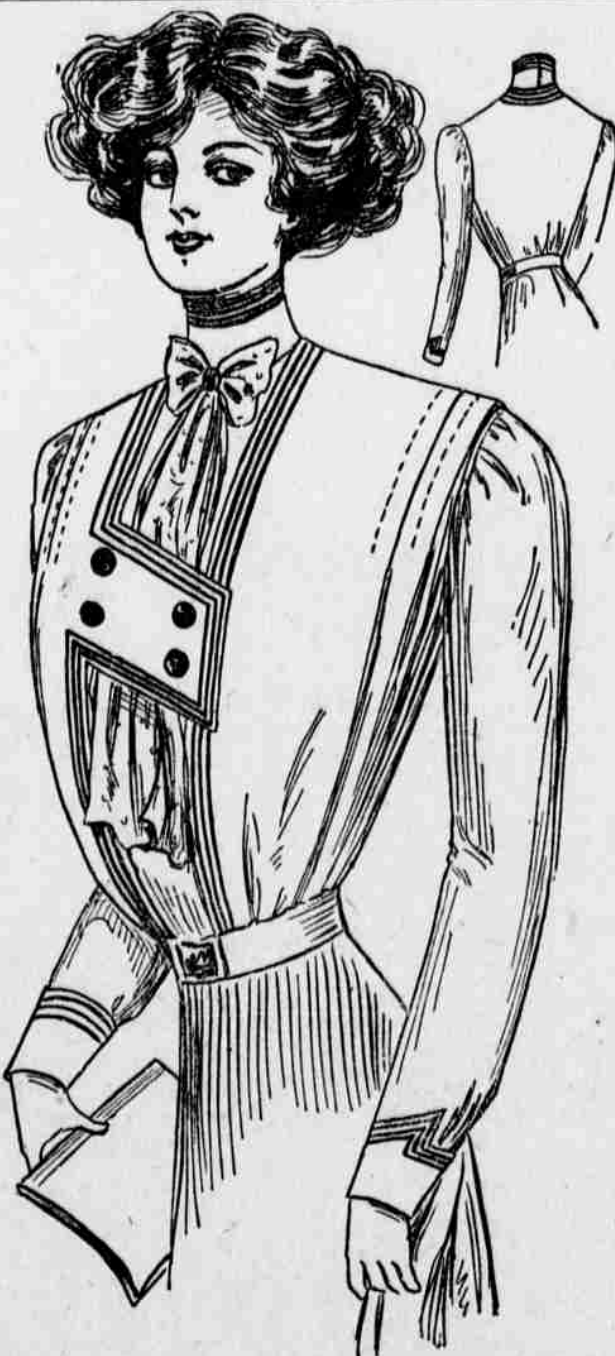
The home dressmaker or the seamstress who dislikes to work buttonholes will find joy in the fact that they can be bought by the yard and in all kinds of fabrics. They come on muslin or silk strips, and can be easily attached to the edge of a blouse which is to fasten under a fly.

Opera or Auto Hood.

Hoods are being worn just now both for evening occasion and for automobile wear. Here is one that can be utilized for both purposes, which is attractive and becoming yet perfectly simple. It can be worn as shown in either view, the scarf ends forming a cape or being brought around to tie in the front. Chiffon cloth is the material shown in the illustration, but soft, thin silks, crepes and all materials of the sort are appropriate. The rosettes can be of the same or of ribbon, as liked. The hood consists of one piece, which is pleated and gathered to produce an effective result. There are ties attached to the neck edge beneath the rosettes. The quantity of material required is three and three-eighths yards



is especially well suited to the semi-princess gown. There are several pleats over the shoulders, which mean becoming fulness, and there are sleeves of the very newest design.



A great many materials are appropriate, but cashmere in one of the beautiful new wine shades with the sleeve puffs of crepe, Ninon and the trimming of silk, embroidered, make the combination illustrated. The chemisette and the under-sleeves are of cream-colored net, however, giving a bit of brightness and relief to the whole. For the garniture, either the same or contrasting material can be embroidered, braided with soutache or overlaid with applique, or the garniture could be cut from one of the beautiful jetted or beaded nets if such suited the material of the gown. The new trimmings are marvelously beautiful in color, and selecting something suitable and effective is an exceedingly simple matter. For the waist itself every reasonable material is appropriate.

The waist is made with a fitted lining and itself consists of the front and backs. The chemisette is faced onto the lining and the waist is laid in pleats over the shoulders. There are linings for the sleeves, which are faced to form the under-sleeves and over which the puffs and caps are arranged. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and three-fourths yards twenty-four, two and one-fourth yards thirty-two, or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide; three-fourth yard twenty-four for puffs, one and three-eighths yards of silk for garniture, seven-eighth yard eighteen inches wide for chemisette and under sleeves.

Homespun Coat.

Rough homespun is intended for motor coat and for outing wear.

eighteen; one and three-fourth yards thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, with three and one-half yards five inches wide for the rosettes.



Shapely Bolero.

A shapely bolero of satin, sparingly embroidered by the needle worker at home, makes an astonishingly fashionable finish for a simple evening gown of silk Chantilly.

Model For Sleeves.

Sleeves cut in one with the rest of the bodice are to be seen on some of the newest models from Paris, and they are so cut and modeled that no armhole seam appears.



SAVING TOMATO SEED.

A correspondent in Farm Journal says:

"We save tomato seed by splitting the fruit with a knife, pressing the seed and pulp in a vessel, which we keep in a warm place two or three days until sour, then add water and beat well and separate pulp from seeds. The good seeds settle to the bottom. We pour off the top and repeat until seeds are clean."

BRAN MASH FOR HORSES.

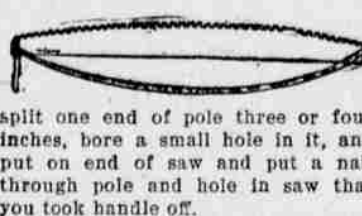
The bran mash is a very common feed for horses; all feeders, however, do not take the pains to make the mash in the right way. To make a good bran mash, first wash out your bucket with boiling water, then pour in a half gallon of hot water and stir in three and one-half or four pounds of bran. This should be covered up and left for two or three hours. It takes a mash several hours to get cold and is often fed to a sick horse too hot, so he refuses to eat it, when it would have been eaten if properly prepared and allowed to cool until it could be eaten. The addition of a tablespoonful of salt in the mash once a week helps to keep the horses in good health.—Indiana Farmer.

BREWERS' GRAIN VS. BRAN.

Replying to a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, who asks for a balanced ration for a cow, a writer suggests this: "Three pounds dry brewers' grains, two pounds wheat middlings and two pounds old process linseed meal. If you could get cottonseed meal instead of linseed it would pay to make the change. We find a great many dairymen making the mistake of feeding wheat bran at \$23 and \$30 per ton. Neither the chemical analysis nor the experience of feeders warrants buying it at these prices. The cost of wheat bran has simply soared above the reach of practical dairymen, so we must substitute something cheaper. Dry brewers' or distillers' grains seem to take the place of bran better than anything else, and they are worth all they cost at the present time for feeding purposes."

ONE MAN SAW.

If you want to do some sawing with a cross cut saw and no one to help you, take a green hickory pole, or any wood that will bend without breaking, about the size of a bean pole, take off one of the saw handles,



split one end of pole three or four inches, bore a small hole in it, and put on end of saw and put a nail through pole and hole in saw that you took handle off. Now bring pole over to other handle in a circle and fasten to top of saw close to handle; this holds saw stiff so one man can saw just about as well as two. This rig is fine for sawing up stove wood. I have used one and know it to be O. K.—E. R. Freeland, in The Epitomis.

DAIRYING MAIN LINE ON FARM.

In referring to the wonderful changes taking place in the dairy industry, on account of better methods and good profits over that of most other classes of farming, Kimball's Dairy Farmer says that dairying has hitherto been a side line, and says of it:

It is now coming to be the main line of farming. This alone accounts for the previous lack of interest in dairy stock and the present decided awakening in behalf of dairy stock. It is hard for one not acquainted with conditions in this territory to realize just how matters stand here with regard to the avowed dairy breeds. The Holstein-Friesian cattle are much in evidence. There are a great many dairy herds where a registered bull is kept and perhaps three or four registered cows. These herds belong in the majority of cases to young men who have begun in a modest way to realize their ambition as successful dairy breeders. The Jerseys are represented by some very fine herds of homebred and imported stock. There are more of these than one would at first imagine from reading dairy literature. The Guernseys are one of the newer breeds, and while there are only a few herds in the State the demand for Guernsey bulls is so keen that it is impossible to supply the trade. It is practically a hopeless task to buy a Guernsey heifer or cow anywhere in Iowa.

Up to the present time there is not a herd of Ayrshire cattle in the State. We have been hoping all along that one would be started, for we feel that it would be decidedly advisable to have the fourth dairy breed represented, and it is to be hoped that some one will soon bring these cattle to this part of the country.

There is a rapid trade in dairy stock, for the demand is great and will continue to increase from year to year.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW

No Particular Evidence of Falling Off in Industrial Operations.

"Cold weather and the nearer approach of the holidays have stimulated trade quite generally throughout the North and West and even helped Southern trade, especially in the western part of the cotton states. As the week advanced, there seemed to be evidence that the railroad strike was losing its effectiveness as a trade deterrent, though the statistics of flour output at large Northwestern cities show those centers to have been sharply affected.

"In wholesale lines there is something like a seasonable quieting shown now that the season of stock taking is close at hand. A large, though perhaps not record volume of business is indicated, but there is very general complaint that high costs restrict profits.

"There is no particular evidence of slowing down in industrial operations and output, generally speaking, is at the maximum of the year, but new business in several lines shows what is termed seasonable quieting. Iron output is large, in fact of record proportions, but new buying in pig iron is smaller, some soft spots have developed and finished lines are not quiet as eagerly sought for. In other lines manufacturers are still buying freely of materials, which as a rule are firmly held. Reports as to activity in shoe manufacturing are best from the West.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with December 9, were 259, against 230 last week, and 298 in the like week of 1908, 284 in 1907, 220 in 1906 and 226 in 1905.

"Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, which compares with 25 last week and 60 in the corresponding week of 1908.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	77	78
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	69	70
Do—No. 2 white.....	69	70
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
Do—No. 2 white.....	43	44
Flour—Winter patent.....	5 50	5 60
Fancy straight winter.....	16 00	17 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	19 00	19 50
Clover No. 1.....	30 00	30 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	23 00	23 50
Brown middlings.....	34 00	35 00
Straw—Wheat.....	8 00	8 50
Oat.....	8 00	9 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	31	34
Ohio creamery.....	25	28
Fancy country roll.....	19	19
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.....	25	27

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	60	75
Cabbage—per ton.....	12 00	14 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 80	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 50	5 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 25	1 35
Do—No. 2 white.....	1 25	1 35
Butter—Creamery.....	26	27
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	25	26

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 50	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 25	1 35
Do—No. 2 white.....	1 25	1 35
Butter—Creamery.....	26	27
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	27	28

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5 70	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 25	1 35
Do—No. 2 white.....	1 25	1 35
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40	45
Butter—Creamery.....	26	27
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	25	30

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE		
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds.....	6 75	7 00
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.....	6 50	6 75
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	6 10	6 40
Fair, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	5 6	5 60
Common, 900 to 1000 pounds.....	5 00	5 25
Cows.....	5 00	5 00
Calves.....	2 00	2 00

HOES		
Prime, heavy.....	8 50	8 55
Prime, medium weight.....	8 50	8 55
Best heavy.....	8 40	8 50
Light Yorkers.....	8 10	8 15
Pigs.....	8 30	8 40
Hogs.....	8 30	8 40
Stags.....	6 00	6 75

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Pension 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,

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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.

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