

# Woman's Realm

## A Gold Digger.

Lady Sybil Grey is the latest distinguished gold digger. She accompanied her father, Earl Grey, Governor-General of the Dominion, on his recent trip to the Canadian Arctic gold fields. Near Dawson City, the capital of the Klondike, she pegged out a claim for herself with all the prescribed legal formalities and christened it the Sybil. Her first panning out produced \$20 worth of gold, which she considers a very promising start. During the long Arctic winter, Lady Sybil will work her claim by deputy, but she says she will return next summer to supervise operations and examine results in person.—Westminster Gazette.

## Wedding Invitations.

They need not be answered, unless the recipient is an intimate friend. Then a congratulatory note may be sent.

An announcement demands no reply.

The matter of wedding gifts is, of course, an unsettled question.

There are a number of well-bred persons who do not respond to an invitation with a gift, believing that it is poor taste to send gifts to those whom they scarcely know, but to whose wedding they may have been invited, for some reason of courtesy.

An "at home" card inclosed in the invitation necessitates a call, within the time named, or, if one lives in a distant city, a card sent by post.—Indianapolis News.

## Mrs. Locke's Theory.

If the theory propounded by Mrs. Clinton Locke is correct the cat is likely to play an important part among the remedial agencies of the future. She has developed the conviction that the care of a cat will exert a soothing and beneficial effect on lunatics. Mrs. Locke is president of the Beresford Cat Club and vice-president of the American Cat Association. She is an enthusiast on the cat question. She has been studying the possibilities of tabby, and has come to the conclusion that a person whose wits

added to the thirty-three I already owned, and put them on the place. I have a man running the farm on shares. I will get one-third of all the grain and hay raised on seventy acres, but the sheep I will look after myself. At the end of five years I expect to have \$2000 in my own right and to do very little work myself. I think any country girl who will save like this in the beginning and strike out on independent lines can make a good, honest living, and not work all the time, either.—C. E. B., in Woman's Home Companion.

## Feminine Philosophy.

No woman is a humorist, because all of them are.

A kiss in time causes ninety-nine—and then some.

The use of complexion powders is never objectionable to the man who sells them.

These are the days that girls are crowding No. 6 feet into No. 3 ball-room slippers.

Most girls are also deciding these days what they don't want for Christmas presents.

It is easy enough for a woman to look pleasant if she has anything to look pleasant about.

The favorite girl of the family is the one who can get the most money out of the rich uncle.

No Thanksgiving dinner will be a complete success unless Nora, the hired girl, breaks a few dishes.

It sometimes takes a woman a long time to discover that a cheap man is the dearest thing on earth.

An extremely popular fashion with men would be one that would reduce the prices of things women wear.

It is hard to tell which is the most sensitive, the girl who is getting too thin or the girl who is getting too fat.

The old-fashioned woman has her lining when she exhibits her preserves and needlework at the county fair.

What's the use of women taking any interest in the Cuban troubles when that country furnishes us nothing but tobacco?—New Haven Register.

## Apple Cake.

Place a thin layer of short pastry on a round baking dish, pinching up the edges with the fingers so as to make a little ledge around the cake. Peel and cut in two some large apples, carefully taking out the cores. Slice them and arrange in a circle around the pastry, one slice overlapping the other. Sprinkle with ground cinnamon and sugar and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a steady oven. When cold sift powdered sugar over the top.

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are added can be materially helped by taking care of a cat or two. In order to test her theory she has sent one of her finest animals—a beautiful white female—to an insane asylum in Pennsylvania.—Hartford Daily Times.

## Ignore Trouble.

"We can't make sorrow and trouble non-existent by keeping them out of our conversation," said a physician. "At the same time, I believe that nerves are wrecked and the suicide records increased by this modern harping on neurasthenia, degeneracy, corruption, social and political, tuberculosis, divorce and crime. Things are talked about in the most outspoken way that it wasn't good form to mention once. All this makes the race wiser, no doubt, and evils must be known and discussed or they'll never be removed, I suppose; but think of the psychic effect of all this verbal delving into dark places. Probably no one can measure the harm done by suggestion. I'd like to have the power to try, for one year, the plan of keeping all murders, suicides, divorces, etc., out of print and out of conversation. I'll wager there would be fewer murders, suicides, divorces the latter part of that year than the first part."

## A Farmer's Enterprising Daughter.

I am a farmer's daughter, twenty-six years old, and have earned my own living for eight years. I am employed on my father's farm, eight miles from town, and he pays me \$2.25 a week. Out of this I have clothed myself, had a very good time and have laid up some money each year.

The third year I bought with my savings seven head of good sheep, and let them out on shares. The next year I bought fifteen more; then I had twenty-two old ones. I kept my part of the increase, the ewe lambs. The wethers I would sell. I kept increasing my flock until I had thirty-three head; then I would cull out each year and sell the oldest ones.

The wool and wether lambs from year to year helped to keep me in nice clothes and spending money. My wages I loaned at eight per cent. Each year I put in from one to two acres of potatoes, and these I cultivate myself. It is not hard work; it just gives one good outdoor exercise. Sometimes I go to other farms and cook during harvest, clearing \$50, and again I spend a couple of weeks in the hop fields, which gives me a little change, and adds from \$20 to \$30 to my earnings.

At the end of eight years I had \$790 in money, and a fine mare worth more than \$100. Last fall I leased a 360 acre farm for five years at a rental of \$250 a year cash, and I bought 127 head of sheep, which I

# WOMEN WHAT ARE WEARING

New York City.—The shirt waist that is closed at the left of the front in double breasted style makes a novelty of the season. This one can be made from silk with trimming of vel-



vet, as in this instance, from flannel, albatross, cashmere or any similar waisting can be utilized for such washable ones as linen, madras and the like. The two pleats at each side of the front provide becoming fullness. The sleeves are of the regulation shirt waist sort, and the waist can be closed either by means of buttons and buttonholes or invisibly as liked.

The waist consists of fronts and back. It includes one-piece sleeves that are finished with overlaps and straight cuffs and a high turned-over collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, three yards thirty-two or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide with three-eighths yard of silk or velvet for collar and cuff.

## Odd Coat Collars.

The new coat collars are odd and attractive and cut on decidedly novel lines.

## Quills For Hats.

Quills, very long and very odd, are prominent upon walking hats.

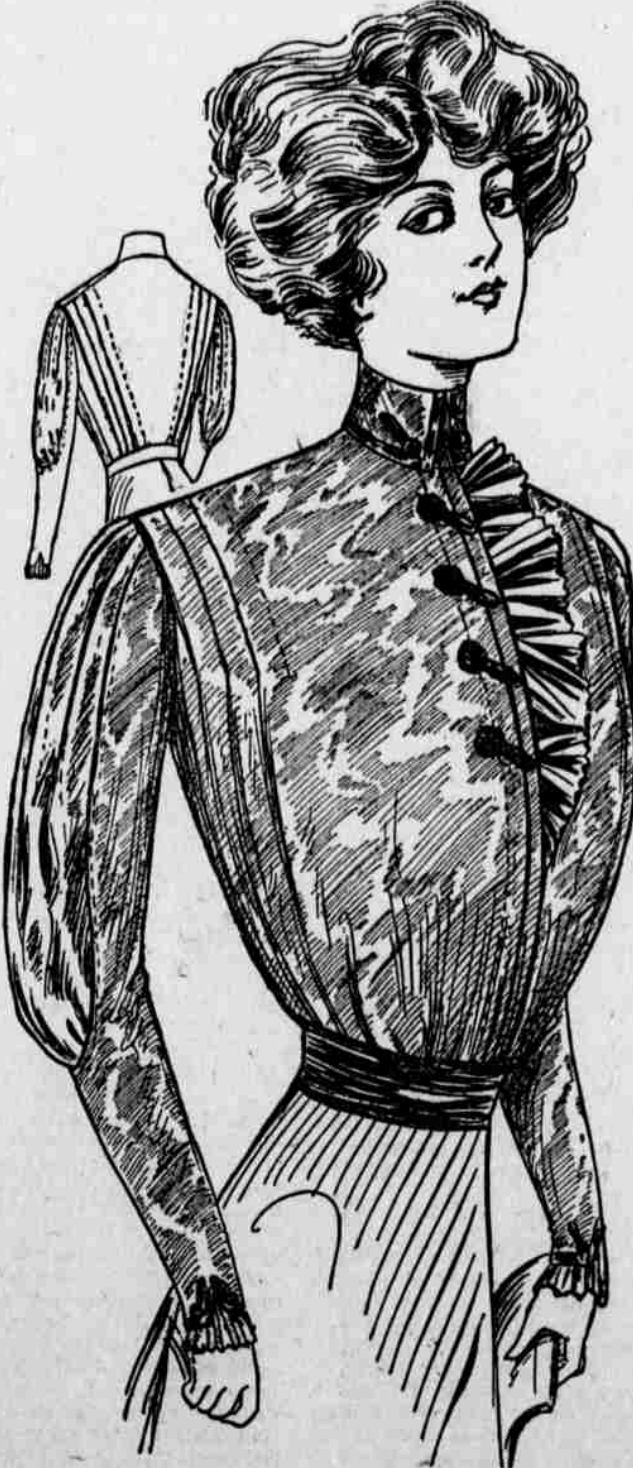
## Blouse With Vest.

The blouse that gives a vest effect is always a smart one, and this model can be trimmed with plain rows of banding, as illustrated, or with a fancy design executed with soutache or rat-tail cord, or with applique, with a single row of broad banding or with contrasting material or, indeed, in any way that may be liked. The essential feature is found in the cut of the front and the vest effect. The ribbon bow is fashionable, but not essential. In the illustration mercerized cotton poplin is trimmed with straight rows of braid, but all waistings are appropriate and all materials that are used for simple costumes, for the design is just as well adapted to wear with the skirt to match as it is for use with the odd one or the coat suit. Moire velours is being much used for odd waists and suits this design admirably well. It also is to be commended for French flannel, as well as for the familiar linens, madras and materials of the sort.

The waist is made with the fitted



lining, which is optional, and consists of fronts and back with vest portion. The right front is cut with an extension, which is lapped over the vest onto the edge of the left. The pleats at the shoulders provide becoming fullness.



## Jet Once More.

Long fringes of jet dangle from steel beads, and, indeed, over the entire skirt of a black dinner gown. So close are the single strands of jetted silk or cord that they form a tunic.

## Fragile Brooches.

Brooches are made in fragile designs, such as a silver or gold transparent leaf set with gems, or a little spray of frosted silver buttercups, each cup holding a yellow topaz.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, three and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide with twelve yards of banding.

## Tulle With Embroidery.

Tulle, edged and weighted with embroidery, is much used for overdrapery.

The vogue of the fur hat, heretofore somewhat in the background, is now firmly re-established.

# ROADS

## Roads, Wealth and Intelligence.

It is estimated by statisticians in the Department of Agriculture that there are hauled annually over the 2,161,000 miles of public roads in the United States, more than 250 million tons of freight an average of nine miles, at a cost of twenty-five cents per ton per mile, amounting to more than 550 millions of dollars. As the cost in some foreign countries, where good roads are the rule, is estimated to be only from eight to twelve cents per mile, attention is naturally called to the element of absolute waste of energy and substance, without compensation.

Take the waste as being one-half of the amount paid, and it amounts to over 280 millions of dollars, which would be saved by the existence of good roads. With our population of 80,000,000 people this loss amounts to \$3.50 for every man, woman and child in the country every year, or a handicap to our citizenship of \$100 per capita.

It is further found that good roads appear to have a strong effect on the educational qualification of the people. In four States with a high percentage of good roads (39.55 per cent.) the percentage of white illiteracy is only 0.34 of one per cent., while in four other States which have few good roads (1.51 per cent.) the percentage of white illiteracy is 4.76 per cent. It may be claimed that the relation of cause and effect may be an inverted one, but whether bad roads are the result of ignorance, or ignorance the result of bad roads, the fact remains that they are closely allied.

It is invariably the case, when a good road is constructed through any section of agricultural country, the farms begin to assume a finer and better aspect. Buildings are painted, fences renewed, better horses, vehicles and farm machinery are procured, and the farm houses and farms take on an atmosphere of thrift and prosperity. It may not be putting it too strongly to assert that the means for this advancement comes from the saving made in marketing the crop. A small farmer may have of crops which he sells, thirty tons to take to market. His supplies may amount to six tons, making thirty-six tons in all for a year. At the average distance of nine miles at twenty-five cents per ton per mile, the cost will be \$81 for the marketing of the year. It can be readily seen that when good roads are constructed, and a half of this amount saved, a good deal of paint can be spread and many elements of improvement put into operation. When this is done the social natures of the people begin to develop and a broader and a better intelligence results.—Good Roads Magazine.

## The Cost of Administration.

In the building of highways much attention must always be given to the economy of administration. There is a tendency on the part of some newspapers throughout the country to criticize this department of the work, but they rarely give sufficient data for the formulation of reliable statistics.

A recent publication states that in a certain State a "careful examination made from the orders issued for a period of one year, shows conclusively that only sixty per cent. of the appropriation was actually expended on the roads, the other forty per cent. representing the administration and supervision." This amount seems entirely out of proportion. Many practical road makers figure on a profit of ten per cent. in contracting, and an amount equivalent to fifteen per cent. to cover the expense of engineering, supervision and all incidental expenses, including wear and tear on plant, interest, insurance, taxes, etc. In work done under direct supervision, instead of by contract, the element of profit is, of course, eliminated, as are the other items of wear and tear on plant; and such incidental items as the salaries of the executive officer and the employees of the office, should be covered by ten per cent., at most, of the appropriation.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among engineers that the combined cost of engineering and administration in general work in the construction of roads, should not exceed fifteen per cent.—Good Roads Magazine.

## A Korean Choir.

Miss Ellsue Wagner, an active missionary from Korea, said that music was as far away from the nature of the Koreans as could be imagined.

"We feel greatly encouraged," she said, "if by some fortunate chance we can teach a Korean boy or girl to carry a tune. We've been successful with a few of them, but very, very few. A Korean choir is the most 'horrible bedlam of noises it has ever been my misfortune to listen to.'"

Miss Wagner said, too, despite assertions to the contrary, there was a home affection between parent and child. "The sons, especially the oldest son, in the heathen families," she said, "receive the most affection, while the least is conferred on the girls. The sons are the ideal and hope of the Korean parents. It is customary to marry the girls off between the ages of eight and twelve years."—Washington Star.

A machine has been invented to wrap with wire a telephone or telegraph pole to save it from gnawing horses.

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

## WEEKLY TRADE SUMMARY

Holiday Business Compares Favorably With Other Years.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The year is closing with the volume of business back to more than the normal point and with confidence fully restored. The prevailing high commodity prices indeed produce considerable irregularity, and there is much discussion among close students of economic conditions as to their effect upon the money market and the industrial and labor situation, but the business world seems to be adjusting itself to the conviction that an era of high prices has set in to continue for an indefinite period.

An advance of \$1 a ton on wire nails and other wire products became effective last Saturday and the present level is now \$5 a ton above the low point touched last May, although still \$4 under prevailing prices a year ago. Some seasonable curtailment of demand for finished products is apparent, but contracts expiring at the end of the current month, and there is promise of extensive buying during the first half of 1910.

Bradstreet's say: Retail and holiday trade has been helped by seasonable weather and the approach of Christmas and makes good comparisons with preceding years, a few markets, in fact, reporting a record turnover for the season. Best reports come from the North and West, but Southern trade also shows expansion, though this class of buying is not yet at its fullest. Jobbing trade reports are cheerful, with special stress laid on the volume of reappearing demand to all broken stocks.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with December 16 were 273, against 259 last week, 311 in the same week of 1906, 300 in 1907, 227 in 1906 and 235 in 1905.

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	77	78
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	69	70
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66
Do—No. 2 white.....	65	66

### Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery.....	31	34
Do—Ohio creamery.....	25	28
Do—Ohio creamery.....	19	15
Do—Ohio creamery.....	14	15
Do—Ohio creamery.....	14	15

### Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	20	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio fresh.....	30	37
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio fresh.....	30	37

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	65	75
Cabbages—per ton.....	12	14
Onions—per barrel.....	1	1

### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5	60
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	91
Corn—Mixed.....	70	71
Butter—Creamery.....	34	35
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	35	36

### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5	60
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	91
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	68	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	46	47
Butter—Creamery.....	34	35
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	27	28

### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	70	50
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	91
Corn—No. 2.....	65	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	46	48
Butter—Creamery.....	25	30
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	25	30

### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
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CATTLE	
Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	4 75
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	4 25
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	4 00
Tidy, 800 to 1000 pounds.....	3 50
Fair, 600 to 800 pounds.....	3 25
Common, 400 to 600 pounds.....	3 00
Butts.....	2 00
Cows.....	2 00

ROOFS	
Prime, heavy.....	5 50
Prime, medium weight.....	4 40
Best heavy Yorkers.....	4 35
Light Yorkers.....	4 25
Pigs.....	3 15
Roughs.....	2 00
Sows.....	2 00

SHEEP	
Prime wethers.....	5 10
Good mixed.....	4 75

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### E. NEFF

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Pension Attorney and Real Estate Agent.

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Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.

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