

WOMAN'S REALM

Three Wise Monkeys.

Louise Hirtzel, a leader in artistic circles in Chicago, has conceived the idea of using the "three wise monkeys of Japan" as a candlestick, match holder or incense burner. She believes this will make the monkeys as popular as Billiken.—New York Sun.

As Inspectors.

The county judge of Cook County, Ill., has recommended the appointment of a woman as inspector of all institutions to which delinquent and deficient children are committed. He suggests a salary of \$1800 a year. Heretofore club women of the State have conducted examinations of such institutions and where remuneration was necessary the money came out of club funds.—New York Sun.

Muffs Are Immense.

The new muffs are immense, and often seem to use up all the fur the owner has at her disposal, for her throat is protected only by a little conceit of fur. In other cases there isn't enough fur even for the muff, and it has to be pieced out with some other material, such as velvet, satin or chiffon. The essential point is the size, not the material. These monstrous muffs call aloud for large hats to balance them, and are tending to check the vogue of the small chapeau.—New York Tribune.

A Virginia Belle's Wit.

Two examples of Miss Ould's quickness I can personally vouch for. Shortly before her marriage she was at a dinner in Richmond with several lawyers, one of whom was a noted Munchausen; he was also a desperate drinker and held long sessions. He was boasting of one case in which he had earned a \$30,000 fee and then spent in on a single spree. Her table

Our Cut-out Recipe

Marbled Cookies.—For delicious marbled cookies, cream one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add four well beaten eggs, then three scant cupfuls of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Divide the batter in half. To one-half add either half a cupful or a cupful of grated chocolate, according to the preference, some people liking more and others less of this flavoring. To the other half add the juice and grated rind of an orange. After flavoring both parts, combine them in one streaked lump of dough, and roll it very thin. Cut the dough into fancy cookies with diamond, heart-shaped and triangular cutters. Bake them in a rather hot oven. If the butter is fresh add a pinch of salt.

neighbor asked Miss Ould if she credited the story. Her answer was prompt: "I might doubt the storied earn, but he's all right for that animated bust!"—From De Leon's "Belles and Beaux."

Crime on One Page.

The segregation of all accounts of crime in a newspaper on one page was the idea presented to the Federation of Women's Clubs in annual session at Rochester, N. Y., by Mrs. A. C. Fisk, newspaper and magazine writer. The Federation, after Mrs. Fisk's address, adopted resolutions in favor of the plan, which, if adopted by newspapers, would allow subscribers to tear out the crime page of the paper before their children could read of the murders, robberies, elopements, divorces and other too frank adult doings.

"I have talked with proprietors of the largest papers from the Pacific Coast to Rochester," said Mrs. Fisk, "and they are perfectly willing to segregate crime in their issues if the people want it served that way."

"The colored Sunday supplement is an insult to intelligence that must go. It is viciously crude, and the tone of its influence fills the youthful mind with unruly ideas. One good thing about it is that it is segregated, so that parents may keep it from their children if they wish. The papers segregate baseball and other sporting news, financial news and editorials; why not crime?"

"It should be the aim of the Federation to create wholesome public sentiment for cleaner newspapers, and then the publishers will provide them."

Mrs. Ina Brevoort Roberts, a New York newspaper woman, said that club women must learn that courteous treatment of reporters pays, and that abuse of newspapers is a sign of ignorance.

Founder of "King's Daughters."

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president of the International Order of King's Daughters, well known as a religious writer and organizer, died at her home in New York City. She was in the seventy-ninth year of her age, having been born in New York City on December 29, 1827. Her maiden name was McDonald. She was educated at Professor Greenleaf's School, in Brooklyn, where her early life was passed, and where she married the Rev. Dr. Frank Bottome, of the Methodist Church.

It was in connection with the order of King's Daughters, an organization which from small beginnings has grown to a membership of hundreds of thousands, that Mrs. Bottome was best known. Ten women formed the membership of the first circle, which organized at Mrs. Bottome's home on January 13, 1886, among those who were associated with Mrs. Bottome in the early days of the work being Mrs. Seth Low,

Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. R. Sturgis, Mrs. E. A. Whitefield, Mrs. Isaac Mills, Miss Kate Bond, Mrs. Margaret P. Barker, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis and Mrs. George H. Libby. The work of this order covers a wide range of charitable activity, including city poor, prisoners, missionaries at isolated points, the giving of Christmas dinners and many other forms of philanthropy.

Mrs. Bottome was at one time an associate editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, in which periodical her "Heart to Heart Talks" were a favorite feature. In addition to copious contributions to the religious press, she was the author of "A Sunshine Trip to the Orient," "Death and Life," "Seven Questions After Easter" and "Crumbs From the King's Table." She was also in demand as a lecturer, and for twenty-five years had conducted Bible talks. She was connected with the women's branch of the International Medical Mission.—New York Tribune.



Long sashes are being worn with coat suits.

Neckpieces are very wide and muffs are huge.

This season probably will see but few hats in felt.

Rat-tail braid seems to be supplanting soutache.

The jet button craze already shows signs of waning.

Paris is offering all sorts of hats except small ones.

Some of the dainty new silk stockings have lace insteps.

More embroidery appears on stockings than for many a day.

White coney will be a leader in fur coats for young girls.

Gold braid will figure prominently as coiffure ornament.

Corsets are longer over the hips, but lower at the top.

The newest belt buckles and pins combine mother of pearl and jet.

All trimmings which dangle and swing are to be in first fashion.

Some of the new veils sent over from Paris have very large dots.

Puffs are still worn, but are small and soft and irregular in shape.

The scarab is a leader among decorations for pins and dainty buckles.

Red is a brilliant exception to the rule that makes for dull-hued colors.

Long feathers are not as fashionable as short ones, but the flues of all plumes must be long and heavy.

The lavish use of fur on both evening and day gowns is one of the most striking features of the season.

The sailor collar effect is found not only on the long separate coats, but on some of the new wraps as well.

White beavers are among the most fashionable of evening hats. Frequently they are faced with black velvet.

The combination of dark blue and black in both hats and gowns is to be one of the distinctive notes of the season.



A very practical dress is the model shown here. It is built on such simple lines that the home dressmaker will find it well within her scope.

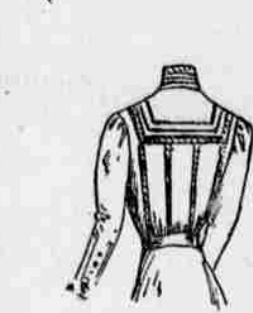
A new and attractive touch is the low-hung, softly knotted sash.

Smart Frills of Fashion

New York City.—Such a pretty fancy waist as this one finds many uses. It can be made with skirt to match and become part of a hand-



some indoor gown, or it can be made from thinner silk or crepe in color to match the coat suit and make part of the street costume. It can be made



with three-quarter or long sleeves, and the sleeves can be the pretty fancy ones illustrated or plain ones as shown in the back view. In the illustration one of the beautiful new soft moire silks is combined with chiffon cloth and with beaded net. There is a little trimming of soutache about the neck edge. The waist is just as well adapted to crepe de Chine, messaline and other thin materials, however, and one of these can be used throughout, or the full sleeves can be made to match, while the little frill or tucker and the fancy portions are of contrasting material.

The waist is made over a fitted lining. This lining is faced at the under-arms and again to form the yoke. The waist itself is cut with back portions and front that is extended to form the girdle at the back and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The little frill or tucker is arranged over the lining. The full sleeves consist of puffs, over portions of up-turned cuffs, all of which are arranged over plain foundations, and these foundations are the same as the sleeves shown in the back view. If long sleeves are wanted the linings are faced to form close fitting cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and an eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, one and five-eighths yards thirty-two or one and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide with one and a quarter yards twenty-one for the sleeves and frills, five-eighths yard eighteen inches wide for the yoke and collar.

Three Popular Blues.

Just now three blues that are most prominent are the deep marine shade, a brighter Prussian blue and a lovely color called lapislazuli, after the stone of that name.

Bands For Trimming.

Moire bands are used for trimming the tailored hat this fall in much the same way that velvet has been and still is being used.

Close, Smooth Fit.

Hairlines in black and white are used by that type of tailored woman who demands a close, smooth fit, no matter what the style.

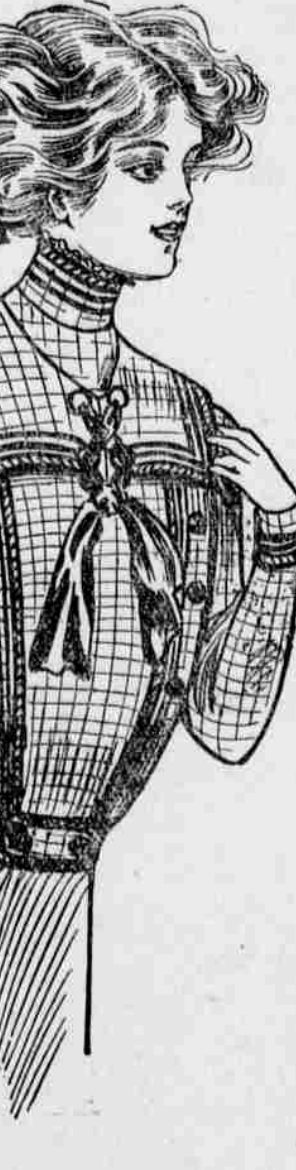
Ready-Made Blouse.

One may pay a high price for the ready-made blouse if one is willing to do it. There are chic imported models replete with original details and bearing an unmistakably Parisian stamp, and these of course come high, but such a blouse if made to order by a dressmaker capable of producing such work would cost as much or more than the ready-made model and mean more trouble and time.

Blouse or Guimpe.

Such a plain blouse or guimpe as this one can be made available in many ways. It can be made from all-over lace as in this case, it can be made from plain material braided or embroidered, it can be made from one of the new jetted nets or materials of the sort, and it can be worn as a blouse or as a guimpe. Utilized in this last way it is singularly well adapted to wear beneath the new chiffon over blouses and will be pretty made from flowered or fancy material. The tucks over the shoulders mean just becoming fulness without any effect of elaboration, and there is a choice allowed of the sleeves illustrated or of plain ones that can be either long or in elbow length.

The blouse is made with a fitted lining, which is optional, front and back. The tucks are stitched to yoke depth at the front, but for their entire length at the back and the fulness is arranged in gathers at the waist line. The fancy sleeves consist of deep cuffs and puffs. The plain ones



are made with upper and under portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and



three-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and a quarter yards thirty-two or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

Striped and Corded.

Satin solet, satin prunella, wool cashmere, Bedford cord and a long list of fancy striped and corded effects in worsteds are some present importations.

HERE'S THE PERFECT WAITER.

Soup and Culture at Chicago University.

There is now a school for waiters at the University of Chicago. Forty young men, who combine a deep knowledge of psychology and ethics with a gift for breaking dishes and spilling soup on professors, are being taught the gentle art of serving food in an ultra-cultured manner at Hutchinson Hall, the University Commons.

The laboratory method has been chosen to start the new college. Actual experience three times a day will fit the Midway youths for their new activities and prepare them for any exigency that may arise after the completion of their education. Thomas L. Barrell, manager of the Commons, is dean of the latest university department.

The Commons manager attacked his subject under six different heads, including the "last word," in Italian, in which the aspiring waiter is notified that "good scholarship will not make up for a deficiency in efficient and willing service." Mr. Barrell's aim is to obtain artistic service from the kitchen to the customer and then back again with the leavings.

The volunteers, who are trying their best to memorize the new rules, will receive three twenty-cent meals a day for their service, which will be two and a half hours in duration. They will be given the extra attention of receiving bread, butter, and a drink with each meal, but they must not "take rolls or gems in place of bread."

Following are some of the rules for the perfect waiter laid down by Mr. Barrell:

Do not talk, scuffle, or drop your trays.

Avoid, in all cases, eating your meals in sections, part before and part after you work; avoid keeping ice cream or a la mode checks in your pockets.

It is not permitted that you have any one else eat in your place.

Avoid in all cases handling bread with your fingers in taking things off your tray.

Most customers desire some part of their order first.

Where fried eggs or poached are served, care should be taken to keep the yolk of the egg unbroken.

A waiter should never leave any customer, after serving an order, till he knows that he has the necessary silverware to eat with and a glass of water.

If necessary, wipe the bottom of dishes with a napkin.

Be careful not to allow your tray to drip on the floor and do not brush crumbs off the table on the floor.

To be a good waiter it is essential that you should be quick, but also that you should not appear to hurry.

Avoid appearing to slam things down on the table.

Butter should be served one tab on a plate, as this will aid in saving unused tabs.

Reading newspapers or studying while on duty should be avoided.

Do not lean over a chair to talk to a customer at your table, but do your talking standing up.

The customers will not be expected to live up to the waiters. Some of them do strange things, according to the manager. One graduate student came to breakfast every morning last summer, always ordering simply a cup of hot water. Manager Barrell strained the Biblical example and gave it to him free of charge, until he discovered that the learned young man surreptitiously dropped a small tablet of prepared chocolate into it and partook of a warm and savory drink every time. "This will no longer be tolerated."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW TO STOP A MOTOR CAR.

It Isn't Easy to Do It in a Big Hurry Without Skidding.

"Never do anything suddenly with an automobile," writes an experienced driver in *Outing*. "Only so can wear and tear on the car be minimized, not to mention accidents. Suppose you are confronted with the necessity for a sudden stop. Your amateur impulse will be to jam down the clutch pedal, grip the emergency brake lever and clamp the wheels into cessation of their revolution.

"The motor, thus relieved of its load, will begin to race, the flywheel will spin around with increasing velocity, and you are lucky if, especially on wet asphalt, your car does not skid around like a top, hit the curb and turn turtle with you underneath. The wear of this sort of stop on the tires should be a sufficient consideration for you to refrain from cultivating it.

"If, on the other hand, you first close the throttle, then throw out the clutch and apply the brake just hard enough to allow the wheels barely to revolve your car will come to a safer and speedier stop without strain. The motions to accomplish this must of course be practically simultaneous, but they are no more difficult than those required for the wrong kind of stop. Once at rest, you open the throttle instantly and advance the spark if necessary to start the engine. The clutch can then be thrown in gradually when you wish to advance."

Because the demand for machinery is exceeding the product in the domestic market, it is likely that this country will soon be buying foreign machinery.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

RAIL ORDERS REPORTED.

Best Demand, However, Continues to Be for Structural Shapes, East and West.

Cleveland—The "Iron Trade Review" says:

"In addition to the heavy sales of pig iron made to pipe companies last week, some additional tonnages have been purchased, and these companies are anxious to secure more of the lower grades. The general price of No. 2 foundry iron, Birmingham, is now \$14 for the first quarter, and this price can be done for the first half. There are some soft spots in the market and in the Pittsburgh and Cleveland districts there has been some rather sharp competition, the minimum quotations being on a base of \$17, Valley, for No. 2.

"The Illinois Steel Company reports rail sales of \$1,000 tons in addition to the Illinois Central tonnage previously reported. Purchases by the Harriman lines since June amount to over 200,000 tons. It is noteworthy, however, that purchases of steel rails by Eastern lines this year have been limited. Many railroads have confined their buying largely to rolling stock, on which prices have been low. In the Eastern territory, no very large contracts for structural material have been placed, but the aggregate tonnage of small orders is good.

"It has been decided by important Lake Superior ore interests that there will be an advance of 50 cents per ton on Bessemer grades, and that there will be no change in the base guarantee of iron of either Bessemer or non-Bessemer grades."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	77	78
Wheat—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	77	78
Mixed ear.....	68	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
No. 1 white.....	43	44
Flour—Winter patent.....	53	54
Fancy straight winter.....	43	44
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	16.00	17.00
Clover No. 1.....	16.00	16.50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	24.00	25.00
Brown middlings.....	20.00	20.00
Brn. bulk.....	24.00	25.00
Straw—Wheat.....	6.00	6.50
Oat.....	5.00	5.00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery.....	31	34
Ohio creamery.....	25	28
Fancy country roll.....	13	15
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
New York, new.....	14	15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	21	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.....	1.85	2.25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5.60	5.70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.00	1.22
Corn—Mixed.....	60	71
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40	38
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	27	28

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5.60	5.75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.00	1.14
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	63	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40	47
Butter—Creamery.....	26	27
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	27	28

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5.70	5.80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.25	1.40
Corn—No. 2.....	65	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40	48
Butter—Creamery.....	25	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	25	30

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
CATTLE	
Extra, 1600 to 1800 pounds.....	6.60 & 6.85
Prime, 1300 to 1600 pounds.....	6.40 & 6.60
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	6.00 & 6.25
Fair, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	5.65 & 5.85
Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds.....	5.50 & 5.75
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	5.10 & 5.40
Cows.....	3.00 & 3.00
Bulls.....	2.00 & 2.50
HOGS	
Prime, heavy.....	8.45 & 8.50
Prime, medium weight.....	8.40 & 8.45
Best heavy Yorkers.....	8.30 & 8.40
Light Yorkers.....	8.35 & 8.40
Pigs.....	8.80 & 8.85
Knockers.....	7.25 & 7.30
Slugs.....	6.00 & 6.20

SHEEP	
Prime wethers.....	5.35 & 5.50
Good mixed.....	4.75 & 5.25
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	3.50 & 4.50
Culls and common.....	2.00 & 3.00
Spring lambs, promptly.....	5.50 & 6.00
Veal calves.....	6.50 & 7.25
Heavy to thin calves.....	4.00 & 6.00

BUSINESS CARDS.

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