

Men Special Realm

Doomed To Celibacy.
If the Masculine League of France accomplishes its purpose every woman who takes up professional work in that country will doom herself to celibacy, for the members of the league pledge themselves not to marry any woman who competes with man in any professional field. It is not stated that Cupid is a party to this arrangement, nor do the bachelors pledge themselves to support their unmarried sisters, cousins and aunts.—New York Tribune.

Curiosity Aid to Divorce.
The Jewish women in Russia have presented their first petition to the Duma. In it they request legislation to prevent husbands from sending their wives a bill of divorce by messenger. Under the present law a Hebrew husband can divorce his wife by giving her a bill of divorce. If the wife does not accept the paper she is not divorced. But if she unwittingly receives the document from the messenger she forthwith ceases to be a wife. The petition sets forth that many Jewish wives have been cast off by receiving bills of divorce in sealed envelopes from messengers coexisting with the husbands. A member of the Duma said he had discovered by investigation that the average wife was so curious that she had been unable to reject an envelope which she had every reason to suspect held a bill of divorce, and because of that fact he favored a revision of the law.—New York Press.

In The Sahara.
A French explorer who has just returned from Africa has addressed a letter to two leading feminists advising them to leave at once for the Sahara, or rather that portion of it which inhabited by the Touaregs. The Touaregs are crafty, cruel and treacherous, but among them feminism reigns. They have camels of their own which their husbands are not allowed to mount, and their household duties are nil. Each one has a male attendant who saddles her camels and runs errands for her, but who must be careful to remain strictly platonic in his attitude. Should he forget himself so far as to make love to his mistress, her husband flies into a rage. Touareg husbands evidently consider that they have some rights. The Touareg woman does not follow her husband unless she feels inclined to, and is not expected to serve him. The woman learns to read while the men do not, and for this reason they take the lead in all public affairs.—New York Tribune.

Housewife Science.
Teachers College in New York city is said to have opened at the beginning of the present term the only school in the world where the tasks of the housewife are elevated to a science. It is to be known as the school of household arts and economics. The building, which is now nearing completion, was made possible by the anonymous gift of half a million dollars, supplemented by \$100,000 supplied by the trustees. It stands on the 121st street side of Teachers College grounds between Amsterdam avenue and Broadway.
Laundry work and everything pertaining thereto will be taught in the basement, carving and the digested cuts of meat on the first floor; the divisions of food and cookery; the art of setting the table, serving meals and clearing off the dishes occupy the second floor. On the third floor the various branches of sewing and cutting out garments will be taught, on the fourth floor the analysis of foods, while the fifth floor will be devoted to the demonstrating department. This department is built like an ordinary city flat with six rooms. It is to be used for instructing in interior decoration, house furnishing, ventilation and sanitation.
The school was created in the hope of being able to supply the great demand for teachers of domestic science, dietitians, visiting nurses and managers of college or institutional lunch-rooms, dormitories and laundries.—New York Tribune.

Instruction in Finance.
Because the very contrary condition exists in the human family, the married woman who endeavors to supply her own economic wants is met with difficulty on every side. This state of affairs, declares Montgomery Rollins in Success Magazine, is due somewhat to customs which have gradually grown to be almost rules, but largely to the universal lack of appreciation of the seriousness of this problem. Women ought to know about investments, especially those who expect to be left as guardians of children's funds, to say nothing of the care of their own inheritances. Why it is that certain firmly underlying principles can not be understood by, or taught to, womankind is vexing. Naturally she is, probably, more of a gambler than man, and prone to take risks which would stagger a man with no greater experience.
A house owner who was seriously considering whether it would not be the cheapest method of settlement to turn over the house and lot to the plumber to offset his bill, declared, in some anger, that there were some subjects which could be wisely dispensed with in the public school curriculum in exchange for a good common-sense course in plumbing. The writer of

this article, however, feels that a great safeguard against financial loss, with resultant increased contentment to thousands, could be brought about by injecting a good course in simple finance—the handling of money and its investment—into these self-same schools. And why not? Is not the wise conserving of money the making of any nation? It has done everything for the French, and why should it not receive the most serious kind of consideration in America?

Being Careful.
The warning to be "careful" is one of the most commonplace sentences in all our vocabulary of universal advice. The need for accuracy is insisted upon with equal emphasis in addresses to school girls and stenographers, detectives and governesses, mothers and wives. We are told to "be careful" so often that we are heartily weary of the phrase and ready to cry out in exasperation that there are many other virtues quite as important and far less trite. And there aren't.
A few days ago in this city a young woman died, presumably of a very real "broken heart." She had been accused of accidentally causing the death of a patient of whom she, as a trained nurse, was in charge. And the weight of the burden thus cast upon her literally wore out her strength and sapped her life. She had been, whether rightly or not, accused, not of crime but of "carelessness," not of wrongdoing, but of fatal inattention to detail.
That is an extreme instance, of course; a tragedy that startles us by its sheer horror. And yet there are women every day who are falling in business because they do not pay attention to details. There are girls missing big opportunities because they refuse to notice the "little things" that are opportunity's guideposts. There are wives whose married life is beginning to spell misery because they are not "careful," whether of money or time or the breakfast menu. And there are mothers who are condemning not only themselves but their children to hopeless inefficiency through this same foolish, feminine failure to look after details.
For if there is one lesson that every woman must learn it is this lesson of simple carefulness. Women, curiously enough, do not find it easy to be careful. Their boasted intuition, their ability to jump at a conclusion, makes them impatient of weary steps and studied courses of thought and action. They are prone to seek the easiest way, the quickest mental process. It is far less difficult for the business woman to be industrious, loyal, enthusiastic, really conscientious, than for her to be minutely careful of the little things that make so much difference in business life.
And so it is this principle, perhaps, that is the most important thing of all for a woman to fix in her mind and in her life. "I didn't think" cannot be the justification of a woman's mistakes any more than of a man's wrongdoing. It is the excuse of a child.

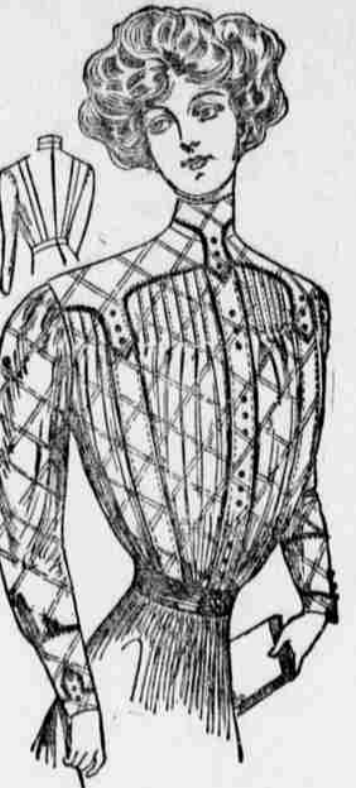
Fashion Notes.
Black satin revers and cuffs are to remain in style.
Ermine stoles and mufflers for evening are soft and flat.
The all-black toilette is the reigning favorite in Paris.
Chiffon is lavishly used for afternoon and evening blouses.
The newest muffs are round with stiff futed sides of satin.
Mules for wear in the bed room have the toes made of crochet.
Mouse gray chiffon cloth promises to be popular for evening wear.
The latest demand of fashion is that the muff shall match the hat.
Never was the simple little afternoon gown in higher favor than now.
The muddy-toned colors of last season are little seen in present styles.
Hatpins with ball-shaped tops of gunmetal are to be had in several sizes.
Mother-of-pearl and jet form a combination seen in some of the newest buckles and pins.
Jade hatpins, carved in a scarab design, are among the handsomest hat fastenings seen in the shops.
The fillet of black velvet about half an inch wide and finished with a tiny bow either in front or to one side is seen a great deal.
Satin and heavy ottoman silk buttons will be in good style, and tweed and worsted cloth bone buttons will be considered correct.
Marquise, which is used for dressy blouses, launders well and has a decided air. It is gaining in popularity as the season draws to its height.
For between seasons there are some beautiful black silk hats made upon frames. Here satin and moire, ottoman and bengaline are equally conspicuous.

Plaid Conspicuous.
Plaids are again conspicuous. Great variety is offered at the ribbon counter. Dresden colorings having wide, irregular borders attract the lover of pinks and blues.

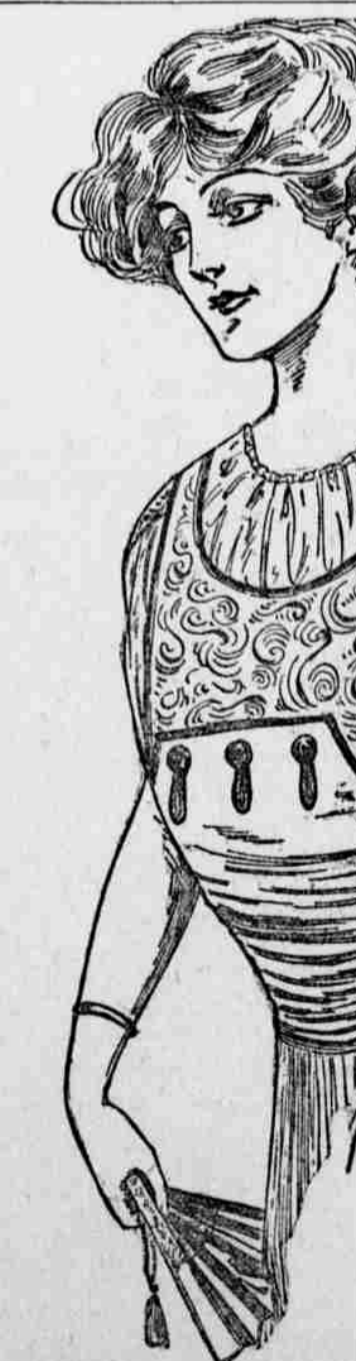
Evening Costumes.
Ribbons after the pattern of old-fashioned brocades will help those who are desirous of using this dominant Parisian note in evening costumes.
Smart Models.
The cuirass gown is still seen among the smart models, but it is now fitted in at the waist line, where last season it dropped over with less clear definition.

Fashions

New York City.—The shirt waist that is made with a yoke is one of the smartest just now, and this one is exceptionally pretty. The yoke is cut to form tabs that give a novel effect, and the sleeves with their deep cuffs



are new and comfortable and smart. In this instance the material is plaid silk piped with a plain color and trimmed with little silk buttons, but the waist is equally well adapted to wool, silk and washable fabrics. If the full sleeves are not liked plain ones can be substituted as shown in the back view. Moire silk and cashmere promise to be favorites for separate waists, and either would be attractive made after this model. Also the waist is well suited to the entire gown. The closing can be made either at the front or the back as liked. When made at the back it is designed to be invisible, when made at the front it can be effected either by means of buttons and buttonholes worked through the box pleat, or by means of buttonholes worked in a fly.
The waist consists of front and back portions. When made with closing at the back, the backs are made separately, but when the front closing is preferred the back is seamless. The tucks in the fronts are stitched for a portion of their length only, but the full length box pleat gives long lines at both front and



back. The full sleeves are finished with deep cuffs. The plain sleeves are cut in one piece each.
Straight Pleated Skirt.
Short or apron draperies are very fashionable just now and this one, with points at the sides, is extremely becoming. It is arranged over a pleated skirt, and this skirt is attached to a smoothly fitted yoke. It can be made either with a slightly raised or the natural waist line. In this case the skirt is made of cashmere with bands of satin, but it will be found available for almost every seasonable material. Fine wools are exceedingly light in weight, and everything that can be pleated successfully is appropriate. Made in floor length and of silk voile with bands of satin it would become very much more elaborate in effect. Made from French serge and finished with stitched hems only it would become a simple, practical skirt adapted to every-day wear.
The skirt consists of the foundation, the pleated portion and the drap-

ery. The foundation is gored and snugly fitted. The pleated portion is straight and laid in backward-turning pleats, and the drapery is arranged over it. There are also two box pleats at the back and the closing is made invisibly between the two. When the natural waist line is desired the foundation and the drapery are cut off on indicated lines and the skirt is joined to a belt.

Cleaning Poultry.
When cleaning poultry it sometimes happens that the gall gets broken by accident. The unpleasant taste thus given to the meat may be removed by soaking it for half an hour in cold water, to which a tablespoonful of baking powder has been added.—Everyday Housekeeping.

Simple Cure for a Burn.
Burns in the kitchen are so frequent that it is fortunate that the kitchen, or rather, the bin in the cellar, provides a quick and easily applied cure for such injuries.
When one has been seared by fire immediately cut a white potato in two, scrape out the inside, and make it very fine. Bind this scraping on the burn and the pain will quickly be mitigated.
Should the burn be very deep it may be necessary to make a second application. This is an old fashioned remedy, but one that has proved successful in many severe burns. New York Times.

Washing Summer Dresses.
Keep the delicate colors from fading thus: Dissolve a tablespoon of powdered alum to each gallon of warm water needed for the immersion of the garment. Rinse it thoroughly in this alum water, wring it slightly, and then put it into suds made of warm water and white soap. Wash carefully, but use no more soap than is necessary. Rinse well in two waters, then put the garment through a little very thin boiled starch. Wring, shake out, turn inside out, and hang in the open air, but not in the sun, to dry. Sprinkle as evenly as possible, and roll it up not more than half an hour before it is ironed. Sometimes it is necessary to use alum in the final rinsing water.—Home Notes.

The Wise Buyer.
The wise buyer does not get things just because her neighbor has them. She does not get a thing because it is cheap, nor does she think that cost means beauty.
She does not buy things just because they are in the height of style. She purchases neither more than she needs nor less. Both methods are spothers; the former of goods, the latter of one's temper.
Nor does she get into the habit of buying hastily with thought of the exchange desk. This is unfair to the shopkeeper and to herself.
She does not buy more than she can see her way clear to pay for. To make purchases with no money in sight may not land you in jail, but it will ruin your credit and make you a professional dodger of duns.—New York Times.

Old Tablecloths.
"Old tablecloths," said an economical housewife, may be put to many uses in a large family. If the borders are handsome I hem the longest pieces for bureau covers. Smaller pieces I use as tray cloths or doilies for the baby's plate. The middle of the cloth I cut into napkins, keeping out the poorest portions for dish cloths and holders or for polishing glass.
A red tablecloth that is too faded to be used on the table makes a good crum cloth. Starch stiff, iron perfectly smooth; taking care to pull the edges straight and even. Pin it to the carpet instead of tacking it, as then it will not be so much trouble to take up. It will keep clean a long time, and even if you can afford a handsome cloth it is convenient to use this when the other is up to be cleaned.—Chicago Tribune.

Recipes.
Rice Pudding.—One cup of uncooked rice, 1 quart of milk, 1-3 cup of molasses, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, piece of butter size of egg. This pudding is to be stirred occasionally and baked four hours in slow oven.
Vegetable Hash.—Equal parts of cabbage, beets, turnips, and as much potato as there is of all the other vegetables. Chop all very fine, add a little salt and pepper, put a spoonful of drippings in the frying pan, when hot add the hash, cook slowly until warmed through.
Beefsteak Pie.—Chop 1 pound of best round steak till it is a soft pulp. Season highly with salt and pepper, add a little of the tender fat also chopped fine. Mix one well beaten egg with 1 pint of milk. Pour this slowly into 1 cup of flour mixed; stir it thoroughly into the meat. Bake in moderate oven an hour.
Charlotte Russ.—Soak a slightly rounding tablespoon of gelatine in one-half cup of hot milk half an hour, stirring to dissolve well, then strain. Beat one pint of cream light, add one-half cup of powdered sugar, a scant teaspoon of vanilla and stir in lightly the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Add the gelatine, stir enough to mix and turn into a dish lined with sponge cake or lady fingers. Let stand to become firm.
Liver Soup.—One pound calf's liver, soak in cold water one-half hour, skin and take out strings, add a medium-sized onion and chop liver and onion fine. Mix with this 1 or 2 eggs, salt, pepper and cracker crumbs to make thick so they will not fall apart. Have your broth ready, of about 1 pound soup meat. Put your liver mixture in with a teaspoon, try it so that they won't fall apart, let them boil up about 20 minutes; Good; like nodles.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WEATHER HELPS TRADE
Reorders in Fair Volume Reported by Jobbers, but Distribution Hindered.

New York.—Bradstreet's reports as to trade and transportation reflect variations of weather irregularity, affecting sales and movement of farm products and coal supplies and of spring goods to various markets. Retail trade in winter goods has been helped by cold, stormy weather and the usual January price revisions. A very fair volume of reorders is reported by jobbers, while the volume of orders for spring reaching wholesale houses from travelers is fairly good. Transportation lines, particularly in the North and West, have been hampered by stormy weather, and the movement of crops has been interfered with. Something approaching a coal famine still exists at many Western points. Building operations have naturally been retarded by stormy weather, and there is promise of some damage on Western rivers from ice gorges. Indoor industries seem to be actively employed, notably iron and steel and shoe manufacturing.

"Best reports as to business in steel and iron come from the West, while Eastern markets are rather quiet. There is some disappointment at the volume of buying of rails by Eastern roads. Collections have been interfered with by interruption to crop movement, and are rather irregular, especially from country districts.
"The question of higher costs is being considered by many manufacturers who are finding higher prices for raw materials and requests for advances in wages.
"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with January 13 were 291, against 271 last week, 319 in the like week of 1909, 431 in 1908, 234 in 1907 and 279 in 1906.
"Business failures in Canada for the week number 44, which compares with 33 for last week and 96 for the like week of 1909.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	\$ 71	74
Do—No. 3.....	72	75
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	72	75
Mixed ear.....	71	74
Oats—No. 2 white.....	60	61
No. 3 white.....	59	60
Flour—Winter patent.....	62 1/2	63 1/2
Fancy straight winter.....	60	61
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	30 50	31 00
Clover No. 1.....	37 1/2	38 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	32 00	33 00
Bran, milking.....	21 00	22 00
Bran, bulk.....	2 00	2 50
Straw—Wheat.....	9 00	9 50
Oat.....	9 00	9 50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Sign creamery.....	\$ 30	40
Ohio creamery.....	33	35
Fancy country roll.....	36	38
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	18	19
New York, new.....	18	19

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	\$ 17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	30	32
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	26	27

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	\$ 40	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 08	1 10
Do—Mixed.....	96	98
Eggs.....	27	28
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	30	32

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$ 5 60	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 14	1 14
Do—No. 2 mixed.....	63	64
Do—No. 3 white.....	46	47
Butter—Creamery.....	26	27
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	27	28

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	\$ 70	80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 20	1 20
Do—No. 3.....	65	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	46	48
Butter—Creamery.....	25	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	25	30

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE.

Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	\$ 6 75	7 16
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	6 40	6 60
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	6 00	6 30
Tidy, 800 to 1000 pounds.....	5 50	6 00
Fair, 600 to 800 pounds.....	5 10	5 40
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	5 10	5 40
Hulls.....	3 00	3 00
Cows.....	5 00	5 10

HOGS.

Prime, heavy.....	\$ 8 00	8 50
Prime, medium weight.....	8 25	8 55
Best heavy Yorkers.....	8 50	

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