



# IN WOMAN'S REALM

**Not a Woman Drunk.**  
In the whole of her American tour, said Mrs. Philip Snowden, in an address at the King's Weigh House Church, Duke street, London, she never saw a drunken woman or a woman in a drinking saloon.

**Boston Shocked at Countess.**  
A very charming, pretty young woman, who registered at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass., as the Countess de Swirsky, St. Petersburg, created a sensation in the cafe of that exclusive house when, after dining, she coolly lighted a cigarette and puffed away with evident pleasure and unconcern. Lognettes were leveled in her direction and a murmur ran over the room which attracted the attention of the manager. He requested the countess to throw away her smoke and for his pains received a rapid fire of Russian invectives. The countess then addressed the diners in general with mingled English and Russian.

**Fire Heroines at 'Phones.**  
When fire destroyed the big Ohio building at Gary, Ind., involving a loss of \$50,000, two telephone operators, Harriet Stevens and Charlotte Chesnes, became heroines, by staying at their posts near by until they were driven away by suffocation and heat. The two girls were alone in the

has executive ability in affairs of the household, and we picture her as a successful manager of a home, but for some reason she never has her own fireside. We think of this friend as a true and loving wife, but she does not marry. The divine spark never seems to strike her. We bemoan the loss to our little world, and some of us protest against the barriers which wall in her heart, but there she is, smiling—and immune.

Love does not come to her. We cannot explain why her heart is not touched; we wonder at the silence when one or two adorers offer their hearts, which are promptly refused. With a potentiality for loving, she lives through her years and then passes out of our knowledge.

What is the reason? Can it be that there really exists somewhere in this world a man who can awaken the soul of the loveless one? Is it possible that in her youth she formed ideals beyond the power of man to approximate, and the first murmur of the grand passion is drowned by the loud demands of these high ideals? Or perhaps, when the soul mate is quite near, her time and heart are occupied in a career or an art, and she is deaf to all calls but that of her particular muse.

At any rate, love passes by. We who know the little god pity her for the great gap which, poets sing, can never be filled by other interests. We

## Our Cut-out Recipe Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

**Welsh Rarebit.**—While this is a favorite preparation for the chafing dish, it can be prepared just as well in an ordinary saucepan or a double boiler. Melt one tablespoonful of butter. Stir into it a teaspoonful of cornstarch, and when they are thoroughly blended stir in slowly one-half of a cupful of thin cream. Cook two minutes after the cream is all in; then add half a pound of mild cheese, which has been cut in small pieces. Season with salt, paprika and mustard. Serve as soon as the cheese is melted, on rounds of toasted bread, or crisp small crackers.—Emilie Fox.

building and their presence was necessary to summon help, and during the hours of fire-fighting they stayed, until at last relieved by Manager L. H. Myers, who assisted them to fresh air and took their places himself, although the smoke was so dense he could not see the plug lights in his switchboard. The young women suffered seriously from the fumes.

## Clothing Terms.

The English word "frock," denoting a kind of coat for men, was borrowed from us by the Germans in the form of "frack," and afterward became French "frac." But whereas in English it means a frock coat, on the continent it means a dress coat, which is quite another thing. In the "N. E. D.," where quotations are given for all senses, there is no trace of its meaning a dress coat in English. This application of the term must therefore have been "made in Germany," whence it penetrated to all the continental languages, including Lithuanian "frakas" and Finnish "prakki," the Finns having no "t." The term is well known in the Slavonic dialects, always in the sense "dress coat," and the Russians have even coined the admirable word "frachnik" to describe an habitual wearer of evening dress—a "toff," in fact.

While they use "frac" for a dress coat, the French designate a frock coat by another English loan word, "redingote," which was originally "riding coat." In Spanish "frac" is dress coat, and frock coat is "leviata," i. e., leviathan coat. The Young Turks greatly affect the frock, and I have heard it called by them "stambolina," i. e., Constantinopolitan coat. "Frock" is not the only clothing term misused by foreigners. "Smoking" (i. e., smoking jacket) is used in French, German, Russian and other tongues to signify a dinner jacket, which in New York is called a "tuxedo," from the village of that name. "Buckskin," which in English has a very limited currency, seems extremely popular in what some one has called "the gross gables of Prussia and Holland," which use it indiscriminately for any breeches material or for the garment itself.—Notes and Queries.

## Does Love Come?

In matters of love it is strikingly noticeable how reckless and extravagant Cupid is in some cases, and how slightly he treats other deserving women. All of us know three or four women of different ages whose lives are made supremely happy by the power of a great love. The mystic art that strengthens the weak and tramples on the strong has a wonderful effect of presenting smiling victims to our view. We rejoice with these happy women. We are glad to be allowed to walk with them in the radiance of their joy. About these women there is no doubt that love has come and intends to stay.

But in our circle of friends there is, perhaps, a lovable woman who walks on in single blessedness. She

who are one of the untouched ones realize that something is lacking, and after years of watching for the one, shrug our shoulders, accept our lot, and try to fill our thoughts with work.

No; love doesn't come to every woman. It is one of the unexplained things of this life, but it is true. There is this saving thought, though: If the great joys of love are not for some of us, the sorrows are also lacking. And perhaps there is compensation in the knowledge that a life-work is less personal and quite as gratifying when a woman's efforts are not confined to her own joys.

After all, it would be difficult voluntarily to decide our own fates, wouldn't it?—New York Press.



**FRILLS IN FASHION**  
Pompadour silk makes a charming tea gown.

Russian blouse coats increase in popularity.

Pleating is seen in many of the new skirts.

The pin-striped serges are particularly smart.

Handbags of black velvet are wonderfully smart.

Jewelry is now made especially for daylight wear.

Plain princess dresses in velvet are very popular.

Many of the new leghorns are faced in black velvet.

Great knots of black or white lace trim large hats.

Wide leather belts will be worn with linen dresses.

Some deep cuffs on handsome waists have been seen.

The kid and suede gloves show a wide variety in colors.

Everything that is offered in Irish lace is now popular.

Linen serges and linen diagonals will be worn this season.

Lenses for the coming season are soft, heavy and pliable.

Ribbons in silver and gold, also in copper, are at hand.

Heavy Russian lace of linen is to be much used for trimming.

Scarfs are as popular as ever, and their kinds are numberless.

Chiffon is used most lavishly for afternoon and evening blouses.

Sleeves with puffs at the elbow, below the elbow, and others with no puffs at all, will be used.

Ruffles down the left side of otherwise tailored blouses—a dainty and feminine touch—are seen.

Hatpins with gigantic jeweled heads and advertised as the "latest idea from Paris," are all the rage.

The cottonball fringe, sometimes elaborately knotted, is being much used as a finish to covers, as well as to bed spreads and for window drapery.

# WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

New York City.—The sleeveless coat is practical and smart, it means the satisfaction of a wrap without appreciable warmth, and it can be made available for a long list of materials. The little epaulette-like portions can be either of the same or contrasting material and can be used or omitted, as liked. The feature of the coat is to be found in its extreme simplicity and the ease with which it can be laundered.

## Housewear Cloths.

Soft cashmere, old-fashioned, lustreless crepe de chine, albatross and nomie cloth are all being revived for housewear.

## Eschew Tan.

The shallow woman should be taught to eschew tan, and the ghostly person with dead black hair and a parchment complexion should be told to boycott bright greens.

## Narrow Sleeves.

Some of the newest frocks are made with narrow sleeves, sloping shoulders and scarcely any fullness in the bodies. They have turned-down collars, round waists and merely a little embroidery as trimming. With a more or less gypsy-scoop hat, these are sufficiently reminiscent.

## Straight Pleated Skirt With Yoke.

Every variation of the yoke skirt is in style just now. This one is simple and very generally becoming, and is adapted to a variety of seasonable materials. The skirt portion is straight, and consequently can be used for bordered materials, as well as for plain ones. The yoke is circular and smooth over the hips. One of the pretty fashionable plaid woolen materials makes the skirt illustrated. It is made in the practical walking length and is serviceable as well as smart.

The skirt consists of the yoke and the pleated portion, the yoke is fitted by means of darts, and the straight pleated portion is laid in backward turning pleats, that are pressed flat



The coat is made with fronts, backs and side-backs. The fronts are fitted by means of darts at the shoulders and the neck edge is finished with a flat collar. The under-arm edges are finished separately and lapped one over the other and buttoned into place and the coat can be opened out flat when laundering becomes necessary.

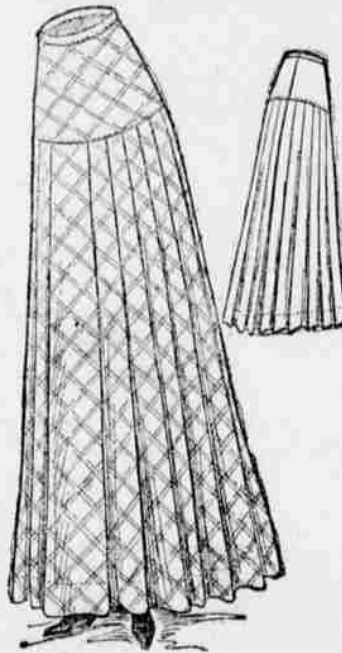
The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one quarter yards twenty-one, three and one-half yards twenty-seven or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide with one-half yard twenty-one or twenty-seven inches wide for collar and epaulettes.

## A Doubtful Mode

In their desire to be up to date women are taking tremendous chances with their eyesight and their hair. The double veil is a dangerous article. The inner veil is of net with fine dots, the outer veil of chiffon with large dots. The double set of dots and the effort to see through two meshes form a combination that will boom trade for oculists and opticians.

and give long lines. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-quarter yards twenty-seven, four and one-quarter yards forty-four or three and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge four and one-quarter yards.



# LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A novel feature of the Texas insurance schedule is the additional charge of twenty-five cents per \$100 for every occupant in a house other than the original family.

Researches in Germany show that a given quantity of red hot coke will absorb four times the amount of water that will be absorbed by the same coke if cold.

The British Government has decided to open a roads department, which will administer a fund on projected highway improvements of about \$3,000,000 during the first year of its existence.

New York City's assessed real estate value is more than that of the entire States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Bees were unknown to the Indians, but they were brought over from England only a few years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

In curing meats, Germany forbids the use of boric acid and salts thereof, formaldehyde and all substances that give off formaldehyde in their use.

When George Osborn, a jeweler, of New Haven, Conn., took apart an old clock, brought to him to be repaired, he found \$150 in greenbacks tucked in the back of it.

There is in the constellation Pegasus a little variable star that may reasonably be said to wink. Two or three times in the course of a single night this curious star can be seen to fade and then to brighten like a signal light.

Masks for the use of street sweepers have been adopted by the street cleaning department of New York City. An investigation has shown conclusively that these men are more subject to contagious and pulmonary diseases than those of any other class, and it is hoped that the ravages will be cut down by this means.

Excellent natural pottery is manufactured by nature in the case of a certain cactus. Woodpeckers are apt to excavate nests in the trunk and branches, and, in order that it may protect itself against these incursions, the plant exudes a sticky juice, which hardens, forming a woody lining to the hole made by the birds. Eventually the cactus dies and withers, but the wooden bowl remains.

## A BRITISH CITIZEN.

### Experiences of a Hindoo Gentleman in South Africa.

Apparently to the average colonial mind a highly educated Hindu gentleman, a British subject, a barrister of the Inner Temple, is identical with a coolie. He is regarded as a "nigger" is regarded in Carolina, and the British Government is incapable of protecting him against the treatment which in a less civilized place is the natural result of such a view. Mr. Gandhi first went over to South Africa to conduct an important lawsuit in 1893. His earliest experience was to be turned out of a first class railway car and ordered into the "van compartment," and when he took the stage coach he was knocked down by the driver, a Dutchman. He was not admitted to the Grand National Hotel at Johannesburg and was kicked off the path in front of President Kruger's house by the sentry. In Natal he found the Ministry embarking on a campaign of disabling bills against native Indians, and here he started on what may be called his political career as the leader of the Indian community in South Africa. On his return from India, whither he had proceeded to fetch his wife and children, a mob of 3000 persons prevented the ships for some time from landing their Indian passengers at Durban.

During the war Mr. Gandhi organized the corps of Indian stretcher bearers, which rendered fine service at Spion Kop and elsewhere. This splendid volunteer work might well have been the beginning of better relations between colonists and Indians, but the new English administration were not sympathetic. The insulting registration law was passed and completed with under protest, and the promise to repeal it was then broken.

During the plague outbreak of 1904 and the Zulu rebellion of 1905 Mr. Gandhi and other Indians were of great assistance, but they did not receive any better treatment in consequence. They have since entered on a campaign of "passive resistance." This has cost Mr. Gandhi two sentences of two months' imprisonment among the most ruffianly scoundrels, white and black, which the colony can produce. Some of his experiences in prison will not bear quotation. What must be thought in India of such treatment by a British colony of a refined and well educated man whose father, grandfather and uncle were Prime Ministers at native courts and who is only resisting a law imposed contrary to the solemn promise of the late High Commissioner?—London Saturday Review.

The German population of the world is nearly 100,000,000.

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

## BRADSTRETT'S REPORTS

### Industrial Situation Is Improved by Collapse of Sympathetic Strike at Philadelphia.

"The week's developments have been generally favorable. Chief among these has been the advent of warm spring weather, which, coupled with the near approach of Easter, has stimulated retail trade at all markets, allowed of expansion in the building trades, the preparation of the ground in the North for planting, the beginning of seeding of grain and cotton at the South and of oats and vegetables in the middle regions of the country.

"The industrial situation has measurably improved in the collapse of the sympathetic strike at Philadelphia, the return to work of many thousands of idle hands, and the submitting of the Western railroad men's demands to arbitration. The situation is still not entirely clear, however, as to demands of the soft coal miners are yet to be met, and relations between some large Eastern railroads and their employees are not entirely settled. In addition, the tendency toward curtailment in the cotton goods trade is progressing, and there is said to be 10 per cent of the country's cotton spindles idle, with more curtailment expected. Many silk looms are idle, and there are some leather workers, steel workers and paper mill hands still on strike.

"In wholesale trade, features are the slight improvement in jobbing trade reported, as a result of the picking up of re-order business in spring goods at the West, the revision of bleached and brown cotton goods leading to some increase in business East and West, and the signs of improvement in foreign demand for cotton goods induced by attractive prices.

"Dry goods, millinery, light shoes and spring wear generally show the best results of the warmer weather, and the advance of the season, while agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizers have all sold well. Price uncertainties still tend to retard the development of distant trade, though a few markets send good reports as to early trade for fall. Collections are irregular, and range from slow to fair."

## MARKETS.

### PITTSBURG.

|                                  |    |       |       |
|----------------------------------|----|-------|-------|
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....             | \$ | 71    | 74    |
| Rye—No. 2.....                   |    | 72    | 78    |
| Corn—No. 2 yellow ear.....       |    | 67    | 68    |
| No. 2 yellow, shelled.....       |    | 51    | 52    |
| Mixed ear.....                   |    | 62    | 63    |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....            |    | 20 50 | 21 00 |
| No. 2 white.....                 |    | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Flour—Winter patent.....         |    | 32 00 | 33 00 |
| Fancy straight winters.....      |    | 27 00 | 28 00 |
| Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....           |    | 25 00 | 26 00 |
| Glover No. 1.....                |    | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....   |    | 25 00 | 26 00 |
| Bran, bulk.....                  |    | 9 00  | 9 50  |
| Straw—Wheat.....                 |    | 3 00  | 3 50  |
| Oat.....                         |    | 2 00  | 2 50  |
| <b>Dairy Products.</b>           |    |       |       |
| Butter—Eight creamery.....       | \$ | 34    | 34    |
| Ohio creamery.....               |    | 35    | 36    |
| Fancy country roll.....          |    | 36    | 38    |
| Cheese—Ohio, new.....            |    | 15    | 19    |
| New York, new.....               |    | 15    | 19    |
| <b>Poultry, Etc.</b>             |    |       |       |
| Hens—per lb.....                 | \$ | 17    | 19    |
| Chickens—dressed.....            |    | 43    | 22    |
| Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....    |    | 24    | 25    |
| <b>Fruits and Vegetables.</b>    |    |       |       |
| Potatoes—Fancy white per bu..... |    | 60    | 75    |
| Cabbage—per ton.....             |    | 14 00 | 14 00 |
| Onions—per barrel.....           |    | 1 95  | 2 25  |

### BALTIMORE.

|                           |    |      |      |
|---------------------------|----|------|------|
| Flour—Winter Patent.....  | \$ | 5 60 | 5 70 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....      |    | 75   | 78   |
| Corn—Mixed.....           |    | 70   | 71   |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....     |    | 47   | 48   |
| Butter—Ohio creamery..... |    | 26   | 28   |

### PHILADELPHIA.

|                               |    |      |      |
|-------------------------------|----|------|------|
| Flour—Winter Patent.....      | \$ | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....          |    | 75   | 78   |
| Corn—Mixed.....               |    | 65   | 69   |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....         |    | 46   | 47   |
| Butter—Creamery.....          |    | 26   | 27   |
| Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts..... |    | 27   | 28   |

### NEW YORK.

|                                  |    |      |      |
|----------------------------------|----|------|------|
| Flour—Patents.....               | \$ | 5 70 | 5 80 |
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....             |    | 75   | 78   |
| Corn—No. 2.....                  |    | 64   | 65   |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....            |    | 46   | 46   |
| Butter—Creamery.....             |    | 26   | 29   |
| Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... |    | 25   | 30   |

### LIVE STOCK.

|                                      |    |      |      |
|--------------------------------------|----|------|------|
| <b>Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.</b> |    |      |      |
| <b>CATTLE</b>                        |    |      |      |
| Extra, 1600 to 1800 pounds.....      | \$ | 8 25 | 8 50 |
| Prime, 1800 to 1900 pounds.....      |    | 7 75 | 8 15 |
| Good, 1500 to 1600 pounds.....       |    | 7 50 | 7 75 |
| Fair, 1300 to 1500 pounds.....       |    | 7 25 | 7 50 |
| Pair, 900 to 1100 pounds.....        |    | 6 60 | 7 10 |
| Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....       |    | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Low.....                             |    | 3 00 | 3 00 |

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