

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

KINDERGARTEN FOR LABRADOR.

The "furthest north" for kindergartens will be established next summer and a young Boston woman will be in charge. Miss Olive M. Lesley, who has been doing kindergarten work for almost ten years in Cambridge, will take ship shortly from Boston for St. John's, and from there will proceed on another vessel to Battle Harbor, the point where Commander Peary first got into touch with civilization on his return from the North Pole. From Battle Harbor Miss Lesley will proceed by land to St. Anthony, and there will establish, among the half-wild boys and girls of that section of Labrador, just such a school as she has been conducting until recently among her little charges in Cambridge.—New York Press.

LIGHT BAGGAGE.

I have a friend who went to Alaska on a pleasure trip with me with no more luggage than a suitcase and handbag, and she asserts that she was perfectly comfortable. She had to do some planning beforehand, but the result was worth it all. She wore woven underwear that did not need the services of a laundress, and a stout walking costume which would stand any kind of weather. Her one concession to gentility was a black India silk frock and a few silk waists that would bear crushing. She was accompanied by her husband with even less luggage, for all of his belongings were packed into a suitcase. She is going to do the rest of her traveling in the same simple fashion, and she goes abroad each year.—Betty Bradeen, in the Washington Herald.

EVENING GOWNS.

All of these extravagant models offer suggestions as to style, and they may be copied, with the substitution of different materials and colorings,

Our Out-out Recipe. Paste in your Scrap-Book.

Brown Hashed Potatoes.—Wash and pare a sufficient number of potatoes, then chop fine and crisp in ice water. Put some bacon drippings in an iron skillet, and when very hot turn the potatoes—previously dried by pressing in a clean towel—into it, add salt and pepper, cover closely and cook until soft. Then draw to a hotter part of the stove and brown. Serve in a hot dish.

and trimmings, or by some slight change of design. Thin fabrics are again to be in style, plain, painted and embroidered, and also brocaded silks and plain, lustrous silks and satins. The latter require more trimming, and, oddly enough, soutache braiding is seen on some extremely smart evening gowns. A band of braiding just around the hem of the skirt and the entire jacket, or band across the top of the waist, is a mass of braiding. Again, this is on the elaborate order of model, but with just a little exercise of thought and taste the same effect may be secured by bands of velvet or lace where is the braiding.—Harper's Bazar.

DAYLIGHT DANCES SOCIETY FAD.

Daylight dances are the latest fad in Washington society, and they are proving a welcome relief from the sombre sedateness of the Lenten season. As might be expected, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth is one of the originators of the idea, and the Countess von Moltke, formerly Cornelia Thayer, is among her ardent supporters. The dances are entirely original entertainments. First and foremost, no men are present, and this is explained by a hardly less interesting feature—that much of the dancing is of the Greek style made fashionable by Isadora Duncan, and bare feet and flowing draperies are the rule rather than the exception. Moreover, the dancers are devotees of the health-and-open-air cult. They usually meet early in the morning, and all the windows are wide open, so as to make the exercise as healthful as possible. Real exercise it is, too, when the mornings are cold, for the dancers have to keep moving nimbly to save their toes from freezing.—New York Press.

FINE LACE COLLECTION MADE.

Mrs. Roosevelt has placed on exhibition in the National Museum in Washington a beautiful lace fan which represents the highest development in art in the golden days of the Italian Renaissance. Although Mrs. Roosevelt only has lent her treasure, it is likely it will remain as her contribution to the lace exhibit which the patriotic women of America are collecting for the Museum. Mrs. James A. Pinchot has given the largest and most valuable collection, and she has also undertaken the task of cataloging the specimens. Another fine gift which the lace exhibit has received is from the will of Julia S. Bryant, daughter of the poet William Cullen Bryant. This includes seven exquisite lace fans and twelve different varieties of lace from Flemish and French weaves, all of the seventeenth century. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid recently sent a fine specimen of early English ecclesiastical lace. Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Oliver Belmont and Helen Gould are other well known women who have

made recent contributions.—New York Press.

OFF WITH OLD, ON WITH NEW.

The Girl He's Tired Of—She was distressingly punctual at every appointment. She agreed meekly with everything he said. She pouted sulkily if he looked at other girls. She was insanely jealous of every woman who figured in his past, grudged him all other friends. She told him all she did, thought, said, hoped and experienced, and expected equal and continuous outpourings of the soul from him. If he stayed away, she called him to account. She wrote to him too copiously and too frequently. She reproached him because his ardor didn't equal hers. She never gave him the fun of wondering if she really did care for him. She made her adoration a sure thing, thus robbing it of all the piquet. She rattled the chains so obviously that his one thought was to escape while there was yet time.

The One Who Interests Him—

She gives him the excitement of waiting once in a while. She frequently advances sly opinions of her own. She laughs at his flirtations with other girls. She listens sympathetically to his past love affairs, and loves to hear about his women friends. She preserves secret depths beyond his knowledge, and takes it for granted he can conduct himself properly without making her his mother confessor. Her letters are brief, jolly, and just so infrequent that he wants some more.

She is (apparently) deliciously oblivious to the degree of his ardor. She keeps him guessing just what is the real attitude of her own mind toward him. She isn't indifferent, but neither is she a dead certainty. She never dictates, never binds, never restricts his liberty; yet in this very freedom he is her willing prisoner, and does not want to be released.—Indianapolis News.



Suit jackets were never shorter.

Hats generally will be rosedeked. Dangling earrings are in great favor. Crochet buttons are to be much worn. Pleated skirts with tunics are in the lead. Button shoes seem to be the order of the day. Turn-back collars and cuffs are to be worn again. There is a tendency to have girdles quite wide in front. Buttons of Dutch silver are fashioned into cuff links. Self-colored dots of various sizes will be seen on some of the handsome woolen dress fabrics. The wide Gibson pleat continues to give the broad shoulder effect in shirt waists of the tailor kind. Large bows of filmy net and lace, wired into shape, are being worn as ornaments with the flat coiffure. Cuban heels, quite high, seem to predominate among shoes, and there are also many military heels quite as high. Hip-length coats in Irish crochet or Princess lace are in evidence as theatre garments, worn as yet, of course, under the opera cloak or street wrap. Embroidered linen waists will continue in style. An exceedingly pretty model opens a little to the left of the front, the entire front being rich in handwork. The nun's veiling shirt waist is very popular for the between seasons, being delightfully light in weight and at the same time warm enough for comfort without an interlining. While flowers of tulle and other transparent stuffs will be in favor this spring and summer for hat trimmings, those fashioned of braid will be considered especially dressy. The tunic that is straight across the front is in general favor just now. It is not unlike last year's washerwoman skirt in style, and is indistinctly related to the long and over-sized Moyen age style.

Smart Frills of Fashion

New York City.—Net is one of the smartest of all materials for blouses this season, and this one is made over a gumpe lining of thin silk, while it is trimmed with soutache and the



frill is of silk. The same model would be pretty for silk or lawn, batiste or for any reasonable material, however, and can be made available for such by simply omitting the lining. The tucks provide just becoming fullness and the frill gives a smart and distinctive touch, although this last can be omitted if a plainer waist is wanted. The sleeves illustrated are new and fashionable, but they can be varied in a number of ways. The deep cuffs can be cut to form narrow bands, making them of three-quarter length or the puffs and the cuffs can be omitted and the tucked short sleeves only used. Marquisette in either cotton or silk will be found charming for such a waist and net affords infinite variety, while the lining beneath can be made of thin silk or chiffon as liked. When used without the lining the waist would be desirable for washable material. The waist consists of front and backs, which are tucked on indicated lines. The lining is a plain one, made with front and back portions, and can be fitted with darts or simply gathered at the lower edge or with darts as liked. The trimming, which gives

a yoke effect, is applied over the blouse and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The sleeves are made in three separate portions and can either be arranged over the linings or joined one to the other.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and five-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and three-eighths yards thirty-two or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one-quarter yard of silk or one yard of ribbon three and a half inches wide for the frills, soutache according to design. For the lining three and five-eighths yards twenty-one, two and a half yards thirty-two.

Perfumed Hats.

A new little luxury has been invented for the benefit and delight of women. This is the trimming of the hat with perfumed flowers. Each artificial flower is scented with its own particular perfume, violets smelling like fresh violets and lilies like real lilies. The trick is done by stitching tiny sachets containing the desired extract in the crown or in among the leaves of the hat, and to come into a roomful of women wearing these scented hats is like stepping into a conservatory. Some women are going to the length of scenting their hats even when there are no flowers in the trimming.

This outing suit of rose colored linen has small tucks paneled in the sides of the blouse and skirt. Black linen is used for the belt, collar and deep cuffs.



A jaunty tie is drawn through the slash in the blouse front, giving just the required dash to the whole.



An Essential.
An essential is that the false hair must not be brought down far over the forehead. This is all very well in Paris, where the French women have rather odd faces, and where there is no hesitancy.

Distinctive Notes.
It is quite apparent that draperies of all kinds, tunics, panniers, overskirts and schus are the distinctive notes of present styles.

A Rough Bird.
The popular chateleur appears as an alleged ornament on round sailor hats. He is not, in this case, a smooth, well groomed bird, but a ruffled-up creation, with his feathers standing out in all directions.

Popular Hat Shape.
One of the popular hat shapes is of black corded silk, slightly turned up at the side and trimmed with black and yellow plumes.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE NEW YORK INDIAN.

From the Monthly Bulletin of the State Department of Health.

Tuberculosis is very prevalent among the Indians at all reservations and is responsible for one death in three, if not half the total deaths. It is impossible to get the actual figures, for it seems to be nobody's business to ascertain them.

Alcoholism is a very potent factor. The white man's fire water has been very largely responsible for the rapid physical deterioration of the Indians. Theoretically it is illegal to supply alcoholic liquor to an Indian; practically he has little or no difficulty in procuring all he desires. As might be expected, there is a very great amount of immoderate drinking.

It seems to be a reasonable conclusion that tuberculosis was practically non-existent among American Indians before the advent of the whites, and the fire water introduced by the latter has certainly been an enormous contributing factor; all the more for the reason that the whites have, through many previous centuries, become comparatively seasoned with regard to this stimulant, to which the Indian has not yet accustomed himself.

The physiques of the present generation of Indian children are imperfectly developed; the lymph nodes, both internal and external, are affected; there are conjunctivitis, blepharitis and corneal ulceration; eczema, cold abscesses, pulmonary tuberculosis, bone and joint tuberculosis. The adult Indians of to-day have not the endurance and stamina of their ancestors. Exercise easily fatigues them. Farmers cannot get the same amount of work out of the Indians they employ that is put forth by white labor. Some of this may be due to laziness or is the result of the racial traditions and customs in accordance with which the male Indians hunted, fished and made war, and left their squaws to till the fields; but much is due to the degeneracy here noted.

The Indian of to-day is emaciated, stooping, inferior to the white in physique; he does not now present the full chested, virile, robust figure which characterized his ancestors before they came to enjoy the influence of the white man's presence among them.

The truth is always the strongest argument.—Sophocles.
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.—Leigh Hunt.
Man, thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear!—Byron.

Why do we stay on earth unless to grow?—Robert Browning.
Men must work and women must weep.—Charles Kingsley.
Careworn man has, in all ages, sown vanity to reap despair.—Goethe.

When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the longing soil.—Reginald Heber.
One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell.
Most men spend too much of their lives in making others miserable.—La Bruyere.

Learning is even in the freshness of its youth, ever for the old.—Aeschylus.
The best way to have a good memory is to train it and trust it.—Christian Register.
Whatever makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens.—Daniel Webster.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding.—Bible.
Our own anger does us more harm than the thing which makes us angry.—Sir John Lubbock.
An aspiration is joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The man who sits down to wait for a golden opportunity never has a comfortable seat.—Home News.
It's a great comfort to a woman to feel that any minute her husband might learn to appreciate her.—New York Press.

What would not a blind man give to see the pleasant rivers and meadows and flowers! Yet this we enjoy daily.—Isaak Walton.
Man is the sun of the world; more than the real sun. The fire of his wonderful heart is the only light and heat worth gauge or measure.—Emerson.

Romulus and Remus.
Simeon Ford, at the recent hotel men's banquet, told more than his usual quantity of timely stories. Apropos of foreign travel Mr. Ford said:
"The harsh raw winds of March will soon be on us, and happy will they be then who are on the Riviera, in Egypt, or in Rome."
"I met a man at the hotel the other day who had just returned from Rome."
"Well, I said to him, 'how did you like the old town?'"
"A very artistic city, that's what Rome is," he replied.

"Tell me," said I, "what work of art struck you most in Rome?"
"Well, sir," said he, "if you ask me, I must say that what struck me most was that gold-durned metal group of Romeo and Juliet deriving their nutriment from a she-wolf."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REPORTS

Wintry Weather Affects Jobbing Demand and Some Retail Business. Crop Outturn in Doubt.

"Weather conditions and the unsettled outlook for prices of many commodities are causes assigned for the quieter tone of trade in many lines. Retail business, and to a certain extent re-order demand from jobbers, was affected by the return early in the week of wintry weather. These influences were, however, largely temporary, and were largely offset by the decided benefit to the crop outlook generally by the breaking of the drought.

"Doubt as to ultimate crop outturn is still general as the main reason for buying for fall and beyond failing to take definite form, but there is also recognition of the fact that uncertainty as to the future prices of many commodities is a drag on trade. In a number of lines the evidences of arrested demand or pressure to realize prior to new crops are visible in easing prices. The situation in the cotton goods trade, where prices are still steady, however, has been a bar to active buying. Retailers are reported inclined to buy only for absolute wants, and present cost of production of goods renders the manufacturing line unprofitable at present prices.

"In the iron trade demand is apparently not equal to supply of the cruder forms, and curtailment of production, in evidence for some time in the cotton trade, is now talked about as being actively pursued by furnacemen. Liquidation of old supplies and lower prices for the new clip are in evidence in the wool trade. Collections are about fair.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 21, were 193 against 267 last week, 247 in the like week of 1909, 254 in 1908, 157 in 1907, 177 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week number 15, which compares with 27 last week, and 36 in the corresponding week of 1909."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	73	74
Bye—No. 2.....	71	72
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	72	73
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	71	72
Mixed ear.....	71	72
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	52
No. 3 white.....	50	51
Flour—Winter patent.....	6 25	6 30
Fancy straight winters.....	20 50	21 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	17 50	18 00
Clover No. 1.....	17 50	18 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	22 00	22 00
Brown middlings.....	27 00	28 00
Bran, bulk.....	25 00	26 00
Straw—Wheat.....	9 00	9 50
Oat.....	9 00	9 50

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	34	34
Ohio creamery.....	33	35
Fancy country roll.....	35	36
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	18	19
New York, new.....	18	19

POULTRY, ETC.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	20	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	24	25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	60	75
Cabbage—per ton.....	14 00	14 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 95	2 00

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 60	5 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 09	1 14
Corn—Mixed.....	70	71
Eggs.....	37	38
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	30	30

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 60	5 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 09	1 14
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	68	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	46	47
Butter—Creamery.....	30	31
Eggs—Pennsylvania State.....	27	28

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	5 70	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 10	1 15
Corn—No. 2.....	68	69
Oats—No. 2 white.....	46	47
Butter—Creamery.....	28	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	28	30

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburgh.	
CATTLE	
Extra, 1600 to 1800 pounds.....	8 40 @ 8 65
Prime, 1200 to 1600 pounds.....	8 00 @ 8 40
Good, 1200 to 1600 pounds.....	7 65 @ 8 00
Tidy, 1000 to 1100 pounds.....	7 25 @ 7 50
Fair, 800 to 1000 pounds.....	6 50 @ 7 25
Common, 700 to 800 pounds.....	5 50 @ 6 25
Bulls.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Cows.....	3 00 @ 3 50

BUSINESS CARDS.

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