

# NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

A man who flatters too much as well as one who flatters too little hurts a woman's vanity.

## How to be Popular.

The way to be popular has been explained by one of the marshmallow magazines which inflates itself with life. "When you shake hands with a man, the idea that it is directing modern man," runs the recipe, "grasp the hand as though you were glad to see the owner, look him in the eye, and give him a smile from your heart." This is a sure-ought recipe. It has been used a million times from Alcibiades down to day before yesterday. It has been worked by some of the greatest frauds in Christendom to subvert their own ends. The man who is seeking popularity, posing for it, angling for it, usually don't deserve it. Keep your admiration for men who show their real selves, who, when they are bothered, or worried, or mad, or glad, make it manifest, and who are not constantly standing themselves before the mirror.—Minneapolis Journal.

## Hand Painted Slippers.

Here is good news for the artistic girl. Let her get out her paint tubes and set to work on painting kid slippers to match her summer frocks. A white kid slipped of the latest vogue is adorned with painted forget-me-nots. Naturally small blossoms are the best to select for reproduction, but some of the larger flowers might be conventionalized and worked up into good slipper subjects. Very artistic, too, are the slippers of brocade outlined with dull gold or silver threads. The cloth of steel slippers are equally pretty and may be worn with a gown of almost any color. Black velvet pumps are one of the novelties of the summer for wear with linearie gowns. By the way the new pumps have ankle-straps which make them much more comfortable than the old models, which kept slipping off. Laced sandals will be used for dress shoes. They are fascinating and have a tendency to decrease the size of the foot because the toes are short.—Indianapolis News.

## Word Values to Children.

If the parents in general realized that as a child first learns to connect a certain idea with a certain word so he goes through life hampered or helped by that word, more care would be used when explanations of these must be given. We are all of us walking dictionaries, teaching the young idea how to shoot, and when in after life he shoots wrong we are apt to blame every one but ourselves, forgetting that long, long ago when the hopeful in question was considered more as a wonderful toy than a thinking machine, we had given some hurried, forced definition that was gospel to the loyal little ears that took it in. Care in defining a new word to a child often opens up a whole new field of observation, and it should be done as conscientiously as possible. A straight "I don't know" is preferable to a careless or slipshod definition. Look it up in a dictionary or encyclopedia, and take him with you when you do. He will gain confidence in you each time and will soon learn to save you the trouble.—Philadelphia Star.

## The Woman's National Game.

There is always something impressive about a crowd that is swayed by a single emotion; you get an impression of force. These women, who a few moments ago had been quiet shoppers, formed a mob. They swayed and pushed as though moved by a common impulse toward a table where were the embroideries. From their throats came a little dull growl, a curious noise—the whisper of a mob. The noise of a mob in joy or in anger, or in fright, or just restless murmur as it waits, is different from any other noise that comes from the human throat—quite distinct, of a curious animal timbre. I heard it once on the occasion of the throwing of a bomb; again from a crowd waiting for a bank to open, and a third time in a theatre when fire had been called; and now here it was in miniature from a couple of hundred women waiting to buy 10-cent embroideries. They were poor women with shawls and baskets, women with babies in their arms, women with threadbare clothes carefully brushed, who must think before spending each dime in the dollar, but for once indulging in the great sport of American women—bargain hunting.—Mary Heaton Vorse in Success.

## Votes For Women in Iceland.

For thirty years unmarried women and widows over twenty-five who are householders or self-supporting have had the right to vote for parish and town councils in Iceland. Two years ago all married women in the two principal towns on the island were given the right to the municipal franchise and the privilege of sitting in the councils. And now the Icelandic National Women's Suffrage Association, with ten thousand members, is working to obtain full political and civil rights for women on the same terms as men.

If there is a country anywhere in the world in which women ought to

have the right to vote—if they want it—that country is surely Iceland. The women there are never idle. They have no time for "society." They assist the men in agricultural work and in fishing. They spin, knit, weave. Besides rearing and educating their children, they find leisure for training the mind, and through translations they keep in touch with the best of European literature. There is not an illiterate woman on the whole island. If such women want to vote, it would be difficult to dispute their qualifications.—The Boston Globe.

## Teaching a Child to Sew.

There is always much enjoyment for little girls when there is an opportunity to do what mother does, and in the play-time there can be many little habits formed that later on, will develop into full-fledged domestic ability. On mending day, why not let your little girl sew with you? But the task must be interesting to hold her attention. Clothes for dolly, hemming towels that the grown-ups will use, and any work that shows quick results are the best work for the tiny fingers. Do not allow the little one to sew for too long a time, but stop the work at the expiration of half an hour. A fitted work-box or basket, with its bluntly pointed scissors will make the little Dorcas feel her importance. Insist upon neatness and cleanliness, and yet be not too stern a mentor for frequently the young child's efforts are nipped in the bud by the lack of sympathy from the mother. If sewing can take on the disguise of recreation rather than the form of a task, there will be an association in the child's mind that is pleasurable, and from the play a gradual transition can be made to the necessary work of sewing and mending.—Philadelphia North American.

## Women Rule in Welsh Village.

The selection of Fishguard in Wales as a new port of call for the big steamships of the Cunard line has enabled hundreds of travelers who never had heard of the place before to find a lively interest in the little village of Llangwm, near by. Most of the inhabitants are of Flemish origin, descendants of the soldiers of fortune who pushed their adventurous way all along the southern coast of England and finally settled in Wales, 400 or 500 years ago, and their quaint costumes and customs still mark them off from their neighbors as people apart. The most remarkable feature of their life lies in the position which the women hold among them. Llangwm might stand as the ideal of the most extreme advocates of women's rights, for there the women in supreme control. The men are regarded merely as household conveniences. They stay at home and look after their domestic duties as the women go out and act as the "men of the family," earning the family livelihood and also holding the family purse strings. The women are the owners of the farms and cottages, and their husbands are perfectly satisfied that everything should be in their hands, doing such work as their wives tell them and filling an entirely secondary place in the household.—New York Press.

## Fashion Notes.

Frocks made in shirt waist and skirt style are exceedingly popular and the materials used are linen or silk. Buttons are now used in great numbers and are always selected with great care to guard against unique prominence. Purses of chateaucer suede are still further suggestive of Rostard's play because of the rooster etched into the leather. Buckles made of tiny rosebuds, forget-me-nots or other flowers are among the Frenchiest of millinery accessories. Never were silk stockings more soft and entrancing than this season. They are not vivid, but generally in wonderful half-tones. Light materials surpass in beauty those of any previous season and both materials and styles of the hour seem made for each other. Serge with a white thread running through it will be very popular for the seaside. Large pearl buttons will be used in many cases. Ostrich feathers gain in popularity as the season advances. The willow plume is seen, but it is not the favorite that it was a year ago. Polka dot foulards are seen in new colors and designs as the season advances. Made up with a plain silk they are exceedingly effective. There seems to be a universal liking for drapery as the artistic addition which lends grace to the narrow straight lines of most gowns. Exceedingly effective are the one-piece evening coats of broadcloth trimmed with Persian banding or a boarder of effective metal embroidery. Black pipings are in great favor, being used to emphasize important lines of a costume. They serve excellently the desire for a touch of black.

# Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—The blouse of thin material in color to match the coat suit is the smartest of all things just now and here is a model that can be utilized in that way or for the entire gown as liked, and it will be equally serviceable put to both uses.

## Russian Effects.

Russian effects are shown and worn in endless variety. One of the newest developments of the peasant idea is the dress fashioned on lines identical with the coat suit and hardly to be distinguished from it.

## Sashes in Fashion.

Sashes are with us once more. The broad belts now so popular are continued in soft knots and long ends when the gown to be ornamented is of light, summery texture. Wide flowered ribbon in pompadour patterns, soft broken plaids of a dainty color on white, new satin brocade in soft self-tones and the ever-beautiful mosselines are all sought by the foresighted girl.

## Seven Gored Tunic Skirt.

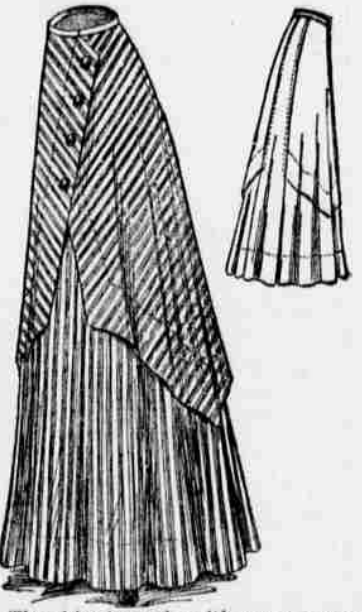
The tunic skirt takes many variations. This one is exceptionally graceful and attractive. It is lapped at the front edges to give the one side effect that is so much liked and includes a full length box pleat at the back. One of the pretty striped linens is the material illustrated, but the skirt will be found appropriate for almost all seasons, for the thinner silks, such as foulard and pongee, and many of the light weight washable materials are made in such style as well as the heavier linens, poplins and wool fabrics. It can be finished as illustrated with a few buttons or the tunic portion could be trimmed with banding or with braid applied over a stamped design.



In the illustration it is made of mossaline and the trimming is heavy lace while the yoke and under-sleeves are made of net. The lines are exceptionally becoming and graceful and the blouse is one of the prettiest possible yet absolutely simple. It is closed invisibly at the back and it can be finished as illustrated or with a collar and without the yoke, making it half low. Treated in this way it would be pretty with a little lace tucker at the neck edge. All materials that are thin enough to be tucked are appropriate and the model will find uses without number. The trimming of buttons is a fashionable and effective one and for the bands of the neck and sleeves any lace or embroidery or fancy material will be appropriate, or they can be of plain material either braided or embroidered.

The blouse is made with front and backs, which are tucked on indicated lines, the wide tucks over the shoulders being held in place by means of the trimming buttons. A shaped band finishes the neck edge and when the yoke is used it is joined to it. The sleeves are of moderate fullness, tucked to match the blouse, and the under sleeves are attached beneath the trimming bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and seven-eighths yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, two and five-eighths yards thirty-two, one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide with five-eighth yard of all-over lace, five-eighth yard of net.



The skirt is made with seven gores, the tunic and the box pleat. The tunic is cut in one piece and arranged over the skirt while the box pleat conceals the edges at the back.

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



A very attractive white foulard with black ring dots, has two deep bands of black on the skirt, one at the knees and the other at the hem. The deep crushed girdle and cuffs are also of the black silk.

## Neck and Sleeves.

When the season first opened we were gravely told by the powers that be that the Dutch neck would call for short sleeves and that the high collar would consort strictly with long sleeves. The rule has been treated like most manifestoes of the kind. One may have low neck and long sleeves and low neck and short sleeves, or vice versa, and be in the style—what more can be asked of a fashion?

## Frills.

Of course the "Chateaucer" frill is most talked of just now, and all sorts of frillings are sold under the name, and will be sold under the plain generic title when "Chateaucer" fashions have rowed themselves to death, as will soon be the case.

## Flowers Plentiful.

In spite of the Chateaucer vogue, flowers were never more prominent in millinery.

# The House Wife

## Lobster Timbales.

One cup lobster meats, 1/2 cup finely chopped mushrooms, 1/4 cup almonds, 1 teaspoon salt, few drops onion juice, few grains cayenne, 1 cup whipped cream, 4 egg whites, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Chop fish and press through a sieve, then add mushrooms, onion and lemon juice, salt and pepper. When well wiped add whipped cream, almonds, finely chopped, and egg whites, beaten stiff. Fill buttered timbale moulds with this mixture and bake 10 to 15 minutes. Serve hot with tomato sauce, or cold with mayonnaise dressing.—Mrs. Richmond in the Boston Post.

## Rolled Celery Sandwiches.

"Here is a new sandwich which is simple, inexpensive and delicious," says Woman's Home Companion. "Take a loaf of fresh bread, cut off the crusts, and spread before slicing with a generous layer of creamed butter; dust with salt and pepper and roll tightly around two or three small stalks of celery. The celery should be crisp and tender and cut in small strips of suitable length and dusted with fine salt white damp. This makes an excellent sandwich for school luncheons, and is especially dainty for receptions when tied with baby ribbon to match the color scheme of the table."

## Boiled Rice.

Rice must first be well washed, rubbing grains between fingers to remove floury coating. Have a deep kettle two-thirds full of boiling water to which has been added a very little salt, and add the washed and drained rice gradually. Cook just twenty minutes, without disturbing, excepting to shake the kettle occasionally. Then place a colander in a saucepan and turn the rice into it. Cover and let the pan remain by the fire to drain, and steam the rice at the same time. Each grain should be swollen to its full proportions, and as many as a first-class potato.—Washington Herald.

## Cream Cakes.

One-half cup butter, 1 cup boiling water, 4 eggs, 1 cup flour; pour butter and water in saucepan and place on front of range; as soon as boiling point is reached, add flour all at once, and stir vigorously; remove from fire as soon as mixed, and add unbeaten eggs, 1 at a time, beating until thoroughly mixed, between the addition of eggs; drop by spoonfuls on a buttered sheet, 1 1/2 inches apart, shaping with handle of spoon as nearly circular as possible, having mixture slightly pilled in centre; bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven; with a sharp knife make a cut in each, large enough to admit of cream filling; this recipe makes 18 small cream cakes; for flavoring cream filling, use lemon extract; if cream cakes are removed from oven before being thoroughly cooked, they will fall; if in doubt, take one from oven, and if it does not fall, this is sufficient proof that others are cooked.

Cream Filling—Three-fourths cup thick cream, 1/4 cup milk, 1/4 cup powdered sugar, white of 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoonful lemon extract; dilute cream with milk and beat until stiff, using egg beater; add sugar, white of egg beaten until stiff, and lemon extract.—Boston Post.

## Hints.

By adding a teaspoonful of cocoa to pumpkin pies they will be greatly improved.

Try putting a few currants into cold drinks. They give a tartness which every one relishes.

On the top of each bottle of catsup or chili sauce pour two tablespoonfuls of table sweet oil. Before using pour off oil.

To prevent a glass stopper from sticking, smear with a little grease. No matter how long it stands it will not stick.

Do not fear that you will lose flowers by cutting them. The more you cut the more you will have. As a rule, a plant exhausts its possibilities of bloom if its flowers are left to wither, and it speedily runs to seed.

Pour scalding water over the oranges and let them stand five minutes. You will save time in peeling them. The thick white skin that is so hard to get off will come off with the outside peeling, and the fruit will be ready to slice.

When cleaning white or light feathers, lay the feathers flat on a clean white cloth; then rub wheaton flour well in. After doing this, shake out the flour. Hold the feathers for a few moments to the fire, shaking all the time, when they will look equal to new.

Two parts, by weight, of common pitch and one part gutta percha melted together in an iron vessel makes a cement that holds together with wonderful tenacity, wood, stone, ivory, leather, porcelain, silk, woolen or cotton. When you try it you will be surprised.

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BRADSTREET'S REPORTS  
QUIETNESS IN TRADE  
Industries Feel Lessened Demand  
Caused by Shutdowns for  
Repairs.

"Wholesale trade and industry are quiet as a whole, the result partly of midsummer and holiday influences, and also because of the desire of buyers to await more definite information as to crop outcome. Retail trade, on the other hand, has been rather more active, being stimulated by favorable weather, but despite this and clearance sales the volume of final distribution is not up to expectations. Industry has felt the influence of lessened demand, and mid-year shutdowns for repairs, and less than normal time is being worked in the iron and steel, cottons, woollens, jewelry and in some sections coal mining and flour milling. Low water in Northwestern streams is responsible for less doing in the output of lumber. The price movement shows considerable present strength, following very general declines in June and the cereals and cotton are higher on the week. Collections feel the influence of quiet trade in reports of only fair payments.

"While quiet and, in many lines, disappointment rules as to the current volume of distribution, it is worth while to recall that the six months' period now ended has had some quite favorable results. Thus, building expenditures aggregate only a small sum less than for the like portion of 1909 and greatly exceed 1908.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with July 7 were 182, against 196 last week, 182 in the like week in 1909, 246 in 1908, 185 in 1907 and 143 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week number 16, against 27 last week and 27 in the corresponding week of 1909.

## MARKETS.

| PITTSBURG.                     |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....           | 54 58   |
| Do—No. 2 yellow, ear.....      | 55 59   |
| Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....  | 57 60   |
| Mixed ear.....                 | 54 58   |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....          | 44 45   |
| Do—No. 2 white.....            | 43 44   |
| Flour—Winter patent.....       | 580 586 |
| Fancy straight winter.....     | 580 586 |
| Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....         | 19 20   |
| Clover No. 1.....              | 15 50   |
| Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton..... | 28 29   |
| Brown middling.....            | 24 25   |
| Bran, bulk.....                | 20 20   |
| Straw—Wheat.....               | 9 10    |
| Oat.....                       | 7 50    |

## Dairy Products.

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Butter—Egis creamery..... | 31 31 |
| Ohio creamery.....        | 31 31 |
| Fancy country roll.....   | 34 35 |
| Cheese—Ohio, new.....     | 16 17 |
| New York, new.....        | 16 17 |

## Poultry, Etc.

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Hens—per lb.....              | 18 18 |
| Chickens—dressed.....         | 22 22 |
| Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh..... | 22 24 |

## Fruits and Vegetables.

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Potatoes—Fancy white per bu..... | 40 45 |
| Cabbage—per ton.....             | 8 00  |
| Onions—per barrel.....           | 70 90 |

## BALTIMORE.

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Flour—Winter Patent.....  | 5 60  |
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....      | 5 70  |
| Corn—Mixed.....           | 64 66 |
| Eggs.....                 | 36 37 |
| Butter—Ohio creamery..... | 33 34 |

## PHILADELPHIA.

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Flour—Winter Patent.....      | 5 57  |
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....          | 5 74  |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed.....         | 61 62 |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....         | 44 41 |
| Butter—Creamery.....          | 34 37 |
| Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts..... | 32 35 |

## NEW YORK.

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Flour—Patents.....               | 5 57  |
| Wheat—No. 2 red.....             | 5 57  |
| Oats—No. 2 white.....            | 45 46 |
| Butter—Creamery.....             | 35 39 |
| Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... | 36 39 |

## LIVE STOCK.

| CATTLE                          |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Extra, 1600 to 1800 pounds..... | 7 80 |
| Fresh, 1200 to 1400 pounds..... | 7 50 |
| Good, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....  | 7 10 |
| Tidy, 1000 to 1100 pounds.....  | 6 60 |
| Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds.....   | 5 50 |
| Common, 700 to 800 pounds.....  | 4 00 |
| Bulls.....                      | 3 00 |
| Cows.....                       | 2 00 |

| HOGS                      |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| Prime, heavy.....         | 9 10 |
| Prime, medium weight..... | 9 05 |
| Best heavy Yorkers.....   | 9 75 |
| Light Yorkers.....        | 9 25 |
| Pigs.....                 | 9 00 |
| Roughs.....               | 8 00 |
| Stags.....                | 7 00 |

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**E. NEFF**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Pension Attorney and Real Estate Agent.  
**RAYMOND E. BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BROOKVILLE, Pa.  
**G. M. McDONALD,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**SMITH M. McCREIGHT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office at the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**J. B. E. HOOVER,**  
DENTIST,  
Resident Dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.  
**DR. L. L. MEANS,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.  
**DR. R. DEVERE KING,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.  
**HENRY PRIESTER**  
UNDERTAKER,  
Black and white funerals. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.