

The Latest Handshake

No longer is the high hand-shake med in the fashionable set at Newport, R. I. Instead it is the hand-chake at the height of the waist line of the woman, with a brief period of the hand, and for a brief period

Such is the new style which was used by Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, formerly Miss Blanche Oelrichs, about the fashionable walk in front of the Newport Casino with a number of women and men who later were seen to use the waist line hand-shake with other friends.

Cards of Admission.

Cards of admission to church weddings have been obligatory for a long ime, but the precautions to keep uninvited guests away from a recent wedding were unprecedented in New York City. The pews were divided into a certain number of seats, according to their capacity, and every lace was numbered as definitely as if it were a theater sent. The holder of a card of invitation was allowed to sit in the seat for which he held the coupon and no other. Such stringent measures were never adopted before, but they were considered necary to keep out intruders and see that the rules of precedence were observed carefully.-New York Sun.

Babies Out of Place.

Don't, if you love your baby, take him to lectures, to plays, to picnics, or even to hear the finest sermon that was ever preached. If you cannot possibly stay at home with him your-elf, leave him at home with some trustworthy person, even if you have to impose the charge on some kind aunt or sister. If your own pleasure must come first with you, it is better to inconvenience grown people than your helpless babe. There is nothing more obnoxious to the little one than any kind of public entertainment. The lights, noise and strange faces make him nervous and frightened. His only pleasures in life are eating, sleeping and lying in his little nest of a erib, kicking and cooing and growing.

Have you ever thought what a cruolty it is to take him away from this, ess him up fussily, and take him to church, there to sit through the long service in your lap—your stiff, prim, grosgrain lap? He looks around in solemn wonder at the sea of strange faces, and even mamma is strange with her perked up bonnet and her frizzly bangs, says Woman's Life. No wonder outraged baby nature gets the better of him at last and he makes the welkin ring with his cries. Babies are a nulsance in public places, and public places are a nuisance to babies. In the face of these potent facts, is it not strange that some women persist in taking infants into society?

The Clean Slate.

Are you one of the girls who are giving to moping, to looking fearfully into the future, or to lamenting the past? There is no surer cure for these unhappiness breeders than to cultivate the clean slate habit.

What is it? Live a day at a time. Start each morning with a fresh record to be made. This must not be muddled with the blues of yesterday nor the pos sible blots of tomorrow.

The girl who gets the clean slate habit, realizing the value of living but a day at a time, determines to make that day as bright and helpful as she can. She seeks to write upon it only pleasant things. If the disagreeable ones must go down, she looks forward to the morrow when they can be rubbed out, though perhaps they must be rewritten.

The girl with the clean slate habit does not force early wrinkles by dread of the morrow. She takes all the fun of the present until it becomes a habit; such a strong habit that even the worries as they come fail to blur the

Try it just for one day. Begin this morning to rub out of your recollection the things you failed to do and the things you may fail in doing. Determine, until you go to bed tonight, to live for the next thing as well and cheerfully as you can.

If a day so spent is not entirely as you would spend it, at least the averge of happiness is higher than if you assed the hours in vain regrets and vainer forebodings until no strength in left for sane living.-New York

Traveling with Children.

Blue serge has its uses, but it is ot the material in which to dress children for a trip in Europe. There are too many frescoed surfaces there. A mother who relates her experiences "Good Housekeeping" for June says hat throughout Italy her children's blue serge suits looked as if they had played in a flour barrel. In art galleries they leaned against pillars and out of doors they climbed frescoed fences, and most of the time the blue

serge was white.

Medium weight wool in a fine brown ad white check or wash goods strong n texture and neither very light nor very dark in color are what this mother advises for the sults of wee trav-Tan stockings of American nke are most serviceable; black ckings have the same affinity for scoes that blue sorge has. For small legs that are always get-

ting barked it is well to have a roll of pieces of old linen in the traveling bag, with a sponge bag, a sponge and a small cake of soap

Traveling with children is not difficult, says this mother, provided they have learned self-control. Of course, they must be allowed enough sleep, and their diet must be watched. At every important railway stop fruits, sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs are offered for sale at the windows of the compartments, and sweet chocolate is to be found everywhere, so a lunch for the children is never wanting. As to amusement for them, it is endless. In Nuremburg and many other places delightful toys may be bought for very little. Parks abound in the cities, with ponds teeming with goldfish, pigeons to be fed and sand pits for the children to play in.

Calling Card Styles.

To possess always visiting cards of correct size and quality requires close observation, for so slight is the difference from season to season that a woman easily continues to use the same she ordered three or four years ago. This spring, for instance, visiting cards have undergone a trifling change and are the merest shade smaller than those which were the ne plus ultra last winter. This difference is noticeable in men's cards, which have shrunk about one-half an inch in width. At present they are a fraction under three inches long and one and one-half inches wide. Anything larger than that for a man should be avoided.

Cards for married women are almost square, being three by two inches. Pasteboards bearing the names of both Mr. and Mrs. are half an inch larger each way, the proportion remaining the same. Since cards as thin as a piece of writing paper were carried several years ago, the quality has slowly but steadily grown heavier, until now it is of appreciable thickness, without being actually stiff. It is pasteboard, however, and not bits of paper.

Old-fashioned script has been superceded by old English and block. The script is permissible now only for elderly women, the theory being that they prefer to continue with that to which they are accustomed.

The two styles row in vogue are more expensive than the script, and English costs a little more than block. For that reason it is not used as much, and is more elegant.

An address of some kind should always be in the lower left-hand corner save when the day also is used. In the latter case the address should be placed in the right corner, the other being used for the day.

When a woman lives in a small town and all her friends know the exact spot where her house is located an address is still imperative. This is obvious when one remembers that women go away to visit, or travel, almost every year, and during 'that time will require cards with home addresses. The street is not necessary for the resident of a village or small town, only the name of the city. The name of the state is not necessary .-Rosanna Schuyler in the Washington

Fashion Notes.

belts have insets of gold or silver brocade in front and back

Among the new bathing caps are those suggestive of a motor bonnet with a rosette at each side.

Red is a favorite color for the collar and cuffs of the white sailor and Russion blouse suits for small boys.

The sleeve cut in one with the corsage is quite the rage in spite of the fact that it is not generally becoming.

In some of the new veilings some of the holes are so large that care is necessary to prevent the nose from going through.

Fancy slides, rosettes and ornamentations are seen in pairs on belts and are arranged to rest at each side of the back.

The blouses of the Magyar or peas ant type have insertions or motifs of lace or have lace chemisettes and not under-blouses.

A favorite trimming for the Pana ma hat is a scarf finished with a richly knotted fringe. This hat is as popular as ever this season.

There was a time when a tape measure in the shape of Billiken was the fad of the hour; now the chante cler has full sway.

Voile costs, without linings, to wear over lingerie or other dainty costumes, are in favor, as are such coats of other transparent fabrica.

Thy handkerchiefs of colored linens with borders of white and the tiny initials also in white are among the novelties of the hour in fashion's realm.

The rough homespun linens do not wrinkle so badly as the smooth ones. This is quite an important factor to keep in mind when purchasing a linen for dress or suit.

Sashes again on lingeric gowns is the latest order. They encircle the waist, are knotted at the side, and hang down in ends reaching nearly to the hem of the skirt.

Many of the large black hats are trimmed with supple ribbon bows of broad ivory white taffeta. Large blue hats and toques have bows of silk ribbon of creamy white.

SCIENCE AND CHANICS

The glass works at France, have produced glass chimneys of remarkable properties for lamps used in coal mines containing much fire damp. Ten of these chimneys were placed in water, slowly heated to the boiling point and then plunged into water at 59 deg. F. Not one of the chimneys cracked.—Scientific

It is announced in press dispatches that Sir William Ramsay i nan address before the Chemical Society stated that he had succeeded in transmutting zirconium, thorium, hydrofluorsilicic acid, and bismuth into car-The announcement can hardly be credited until Sir William's complete paper is published. If true, the discovery is fully as important as the conversion of radium emanation into nelium.-Scientific American.

Creighton and Mackenzie have shown that radium has an effect on the decomposition of johydric acid. At temperatures below 24 deg. C. the quantity of lodide liberated from a solution of lobydric acid kept in the dark is increased by the presence of radium. The acid is not decomposed sunlight nor by radium emanation in the absence of oxygen. These experiments show that radium has the remarkable property of decomposing some compounds.-Scientific American.

Navigation experts the world over are just now greatly interested in a new device being tried out in France and on different French finers called the compas azimutal Hertziennes, an invention of two officers of the Italian navy, whereby collisions at sea may be entirely averted by the system of wireless detection which the compass makes possible. The two inventors have had all the steamships of a French line placed at their disposal in order to perfect the delicate apparatus of the instrument.

Germany boasts that it has the largest weaving loom in the world. An engineering firm of Chemnitz, Saxony, the centre of the textile industry, has just completed for a firm at Rodewisch, in the same neighborhood, a hugh crank book 77 feet long and 60 feet wide. It stands 10 feet high and weighs 85 tons. The shuttle is of corresponding proportions and travels to and fro fifteen times a minute. This machine is capable of turning out seamless disks of felt such as are used in paper mills up to 233 feet in

THE WEIGHT OF THE EARTH.

How It Is Determined-A Cubic Fool of Earth and of Water.

The earth weighs 13,000,000,000,000, 000,000,000,000 pounds. In a strict sense of the word the earth has no weight at all, because the weight is really the pull of the earth itself on any other body.

And as the earth is thought to be pulling on all parts of itself equally in all directions the net result is of course, no pull at all. But if a large pair of scales be fixed at some point of the earth's surface, and if the earth could be brought up bit by bit, cubic foot by cubic foot, weighed and then returned to its place it could be wenghed. And the result would be as given. However, when we talk of the weight of the earth, we really mean its mass.

The possibility of finding the m of the earth is due to Newton. he taught that bodies pulled each other with forces depending solely upon their mass and their distance apart. He showed the way and ten years af ter his death the first real weighing experiment was made. A succession of experiments resulted in the density of the earth being determined at 41-2 Then came the investigations of Mitchell and Cavendish, and finally those of Prof. Boys, who found that the earth has 5.531 times the density of water.

The weight of a cubic foot of water is about sixty-two and a half pounds And the average weight of a cubic foot of earth is about 350 pounds, or about five and a half times as much as the cubic foot of water. But this is quite imaginary, for specimens of the earth can be obtained only by mere scratches upon its surface. It has been shown by the pendulum that the earth's pull varies at different points on its surface. By timing the same pendulum at different parts of the surface it can be found out how the weight varies from point to point.-

Guns That Won't Shoot Loose.

The old muzzleloaders had one ad vantage that the builder of breechloaders has worked faithfully to overcome. The muzzle-charged pieces had a breechpin, which was screwed in, where it probably rusted and remained forever-no getting loose there

But the breechloader had to tip up to receive the shells, and the problem of the gun builder was so to construct the arm that it could be opened and closed thousands of times without be coming loose.

Making a joint where two pieces of steel must grind together a hundred thousand times without wearing look ed to be almost as much an imposs bility as inventing a perpetual motion machine, but we might say that modern ingenuity has succeeded, and guns are now on the market that are guaranteed never to shoot loose.—Rec

NEW BUG COMES TO TORMENT POOR SLEEPERS IN THEIR BEDS.

Latest Addition to Night's Terrors Makes the Flea Seem Feeble.

peace of mind throughout the remainder of the vacation to sleep on provided. er insect pests has a marriy been discovered in Philadelphia and many other places in the East and Middle West to be an enemy to man's comfort.

known creature is so exceedingly annoying that, speaking conservatively. It may be said that the mosquito, the gnat and the flea are hardly to be classed as competitors. The bites of the latter are as the grass of the field, which today flourishath, bu. omorrow withereth away and is forgotten. Not so the nip of this microscopic, predaceous mite. It is not recognized today, but on the morrow begins to make itself felt, and before the rash disappears the victim and his physician may think he has small-

When the rashlike spots appear the temperature and the puise go up, and the patient feels nigh unto death from this combination, coupled with intense headache, loss of *appetite, nausea and rheumatic pains. The diagnosis of a case having such symptoms should include an examination of the mattress. If it has lately been filled with new straw, the probability is that the symptoms are not those of smallpox, but a visitation of this newly discovered villain of the insect world. In such case a cure is most quickly obtained by removing the bed and burning it. The story of this mite has just been fully told for the first time by F. M. Webster in a bulle in of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agricul-

Sleuths on the Trail.

The discoverer of this insect villain and the fastening of the supposed infectious disease upon it was an interesting piece of detective work. It was not brought to book until its activity had been traced a third of the distance across the continent.

A Philadelphia boarding house keeper was the first one to bring the malady chargeable to this pest to public attention. This was in 1396, In that year the owner of the boarding house in question called on a physician of that city and told a story of financial trouble due to some mysterious disease which had appeared in the boarding house. Every one of the 75 boarders had been afflicted by a strange, rash-like disease. They suspected the mattreases and said so in ened the tenant who kept the boarding house with bodily injury. Then, with one accord, they took up their personal belongings and as one man went away. The discovery of a mite of microscopic dimensions in the straw dust and debris did, not change the feeling of the former boarders relar dwelling place, and they refused to return. Thereupon the tenant refused to pay rent. The real culprit escaped this time, for the investigation was not carried far enough to connect had been used as a mulch for berry the mite with the epidemic.

Philadelphia was to continue to suffer from this unfamiliar disease. In 1901, Dr. Jay F. Schamberg, at that time professor of dermatology and infectious eruptive diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, as well as a practising physician, published a short paper calling attention to and describing "An Epidemic of a Peculiar and Unfamiliar Disease of the Skin." He described a number of cases which had come to his attention, but still the guilty cause was not discovered.

It was not until last summer that any exact information regarding the cause of these so-called epidemics was made known. This was contained in is concerned. It prefers the juicy boda paper prepared by Dr. Schamberg and Dr. Joseph Goldberger, passed as-, grain moth in the East and the joint sistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Last spring the peculiar disease became prevalent in Philadelph'a and neighboring towns. An outbreak among twenty sailors on a private yacht docked in the Delaware River attracted the attention of the city and federal health officials. Eleven officers and men of the crew did not have the disease. Their bunks had not been furnished with mattresses freshly filled with straw, as had those of the men who were sick.

New Straw Under Suspicion.

was received concerning an cruptive and go at the fresh food. disease which had appeared among the on investigation that the sufferers in placed in the barn, later sowing of straw mattresses, while those who of the stubble in the fields where the sleet upon old mattresses had not grain peats and the mile which fives been attacked by this strange malady, on them have indicated their presence. from twenty different homes about the it lasts, the Hehling malady which for-

Another source of discomfort to | handled one. No other persons in the vacation boarder has been dis- these households were afflicted. All covered. All who are now planning of the incriminating mattresses were to take a vacation in some country traced to four leading mattress makfarmhouse should take warning and ers. It was found that all had obexamine straw mattresses before they tained their straw from a dealer in sleep on them. If these be filled with Salem County, N. J. Fart of the new straw it may be well for the straw came from New Jersey and part from Southern Indiana.

A mattress was opened and the floor until other mattresses are straw sifted through the meshes of a A mits which lurks in fine flour sieve upon a large tiece of straw that has o car the home of oth- plate glass covered with white paper. The siftings were closely scrutinized under strong electric illumination. A slight motion was soon detected. The culprit was on the point of being discovered, apparently. The moving par-The bite of this hitherto little ticles were touched with a needle moistened in glycerine and transferred to a glass slide. Then the microscope was applied, and the particles were discovered to be mites of exceedingly minute size.

Several other experiments were then undertaken, Dr. Goldberger exposed his bared left arm and shoulder for one hour between two mattresses. Sixteen hours after this application of vivisection to a human being those portions of his body which had been exposed began to break out after the manner of those who had been suffering from the ailment. Then three volunteers slept upon the mattresses. and each one developed the same symptoms at the end of about the same period. Dr. Goldberger took some of the straw siftings and placed them in two clean glass dishes. One of these was held against a portion of the body for an hour. Sixteen or seventeen hours later the eruptions appeared on the area covered by the dish. The contents of the other dish were exposed to chloroform under a bell jar. These siftings were applied to another portion of the body of the volunteer who had already submitted himself to the influence of the contents of the first dish. lesions appeared at this point. Whatever was responsible for the eruptions evidently was affected by chloreform.

As a last experiment five of the mites were fished out of the siftings and placed upon a clean watch crystal. This was applied to the armpit of another volunteer. At the end of about sixteen hours five of the characteristic lesions appeared on the area which had been covered by the crys-

Many Regions Afflicted,

The miscreant had been discovered, but the reasons for his attack on human beings were still unknown. This part of the web Mr. Webster undertook to unravel. The fact that a similar but less extensive epidemic had been noted in Baltimore and that farmers in different regions reported a like disease after running their wheat through a fanning mill added interest to the search into the life history of this predatory creature. In no uncertain terms. They even threat- the course of the summer of 1908, also, a great number of complaints came from the more elevated parts of Virginia, the upper Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia, and from Eastern Ohio as long ago as 1904.

The disease appeared among those engaged in thrashing grain which had been stored for some time in garding the comforts of that particu- barns, and those who used this straw for filling bed ticks or as a substitute for felting under carpets were likewise afflicted. In one case berry pickers were attacked where such straw plants. This straw, it was found, came from a field which had suffered severely from an attack of the grain pest called the joint worm. In one instance six men and the animals employed in connection with the unloading of a car of straw at Pittsburg were attacked by the same disorder The infection has sometimes scared laborers so much that they have re fused to work where it has appeared, and it has become impossible to obtain labor.

It has been found by many experiments and much microscopical examination that this mite is lacking in a discriminating sense, so far as food ies of the larvae of the Angoumo's worm in the wheat straw of the Middle West. One of the mites will get inside the straw beside one of the larvae of these insects and will increase rapidly in numbers, to the point where it and its descendants kill the larva and any other parasite which may have entered to sup at the expense of the host. When all the living things in the cell in the straw have been destroyed these predaceous mites rest from their labors, and, like Micawher, wait for something to turn up. They do not grow less hungry with waiting, and when that some thing turns up, whether it be animal or man, the colonies pour forth from At about the same time information | their temporary homes to the straw

The suggestions for the climination sailors on four other boats plying in of the pest are early thrashing of the the Delaware River. It was found up- infected grain before it has been these cases also had been using new grain in the fall and a burnleg over Seventy other cases were reported Although decidedly uppleasant while same time. In every case it was found lows the bite of the mite is not danthat the sufferer had either slept up-on a new straw mattress, or freely time.—New York Tribune.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Operations of Buyers Governed by Conservatism Pending Crop Reports

"Trade and industry are still marking time, awaiting the passing of the vacation season and the progress of the leading crops nearer to maturity. A fair number of buyers are in the leading markets, but their operations are governed by conservatism pending clearer views of crop outturn. Reports as to the fall trade outlook are optimistic in the southwest and central west, and the outlook in the northwest is fairly cheerful. Clearance sales stimulate final distribution of summer goods, though results are still hardly to anticipations. Trade at the south is quiet, awaiting a clearer view there of the results of excessive moisture in the eastern belt. Collections range about fair.

"Industrial reports point to quiet in most lines. Pig iron production is being curtailed and while specifications in finished lines are of fair volume. there is a tendency to shade prices to get business. Cotton goods reports show the short me movement still prominently in evidence, and domestic wool is quiet pending the opening of the new season.

"Iron trade journals report smaller prospective takings of supplies by ship builders and other manufacturers along the lakes. The leather market is quiet, though more business has brought out by price concessions, and hides are are dull. Eastern shoe manufacturers report small reserve or-ders on hand. The clothing trade is quiet owing to the strike at New York. "In the flour milling trade it is noted that foreign orders are not nu-

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 21 were 215, against 202 last week, 239 in like week of 1909, 263 in 1908, 155 in 1907 and 171 in 1906. Business fail-ures in Canada for the week number 34, which compares with 24 last week and 24 in the corresponding week of 1909."

MARKETS.

	PITTSBURG.		1
Ų.	Wheat-No. 3 red		
100000	Ryo—No. 2 Corn—No. 2 yollow, ear. No. 2 yellow, shelled. Mixed ear.	64 67	69 66 66
	Oats—No. 2 white No. 3 white Flour—Winter patent Fanoy straight winters	44 5 50	5 95
	Fancy straight winters Hay—No. 1 Timothy Clover No. 1 Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton. From middlings Bran, bulk Straw—Wheat Oat Dairy Products.	19 00 15 50 26 50 24 00 26 00 9 00	19 25 16 60 29 00 25 00 26 50
	Oat	9 00	9 50
		CHARLE	-
	Butter—Eigin creamery Ohio creamery Pancy country roll Cheese—Ohio, new New York, new Poultry, Etc.	24 24 24 16 16	28 26 17
j	Hens-per 1b	18	10
	Bggs-Ps. and Ohio, tresh Fruits and Vegetables.	23	13 14
1000	Potatoes—Fancy white per bu Cabbage—per ton Onions—per barrel	8 00 75	9 00 90
Ü	BALTIMORE.		
		5 60	5 70
	Plour—Winter Patent	98 64	66
	Butter-Ohio creamory	13	24
	PHILADELPHIA.		
N HOVE	Flour-Winter Patent	5 67	5 74
0.00	Wheat—No. 2 red. Corn—No. 2 mixed. Oats—No. 2 white. Butter—Creamery. Eggs—Fennsylvania firsts	06 44 24 22	04 41 27 28
, i	NEW YORK.		
9	Plour-Patents	5 67	5 77
100000	Whest—No. 2 red. Corn—No. 2. Cats—No. 2 white Butter—Creamery Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	1 06 68 45 38	67 46 39
111	ongo-State and Pennsylvama	- "	1000

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg. CATTLE Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds... Frime, 1800 to 1400 pounds... Good, 1200 to 1500 pounds... Tidy, 1050 to 1100 pounds... Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds Common, 700 to 900 pounds. HOGS Frime, heavy.
Frime, medium weight
Bost heavy Yorkers.
Light Yorkers.
Figs.
Koughs.
Stags.

BUSINESS CARDS. E. NEFF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary public and real estate agent. [62-ections will rece we are implication lon, Color in the Raynoldsville, Hardware Co. building, cain street Roynoldsville, Pa.

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DENTIST, Resident dentist. In the Hoover building all street, Gentleness in operating.

OB L. L. MEANS,

DENTIST

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JENRY PRIESTER

UNDERTAKER. stack and white funeral cars. Mais street