

Women Who Do

Women Who Have Won For Themselves a Place in New York Journalism—Their Special Fields of Work

New York is the most difficult city in this country in which for a woman to succeed in newspaper work. Having so vast a foreign population, the big city of the sea has in its atmosphere less of the native American masculine, chiefly toward woman than any other city. Women in journalism especially do not get a fair chance. Nevertheless a few women by their brilliant work have forced recognition



DOROTHY RICHARDSON.

from New York editors. One of these is Miss Dorothy Richardson of the Herald. She was born in western Pennsylvania and began to earn her own living when she was sixteen. First she was a stenographer. Then came the desire and determination to become a newspaper writer. She has warm, quick sympathies and a vivid imagination. From Pennsylvania she went to New York city in search of employment. Her experience in this line was so hard and bitter that they turned her thought toward working girls and women in general. She investigated their conditions and found this to be in numerous cases no better than actual slavery. One of the results of her awakening on the working girl question is her book, "The Long Day," which sets forth things as they are. It is well for wage-earning women of the poorer paid class that they have such a champion as Dorothy Richardson. She believes that a stiff trade union among working girls would be extremely helpful in correcting some of the evils under which they suffer. She also finds a great need to be that of hotels for working girls, places where for less than \$5 a week they may obtain a comfortable home.

Mrs. E. M. Gilmer (Dorothy Dix).

One of the most notable journalists of either sex in America is Mrs. Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer, the humorist, whose non-diplomatic is Dorothy Dix. She is on the staff of the New York American. In some of her writings her humor is quite equal to that of Mr. Dooley. Especially is this true of her sketches in negro dialect and her dialogues between the bookkeeper and the stenographer. Dorothy Dix is a southern woman, a native of Tennessee. Her first newspaper work was done on a paper in New Orleans. In that city the talented young woman has a home and lives part of the time. It is a rare treat to hear Dorothy Dix read one of her own stories in negro dialect.

Nicola Greeley-Smith.

Attached to the staff of the New York World is a handsome young woman whose father was Colonel Nicholas Smith and whose grandfather was Horace Greeley, the father of the American newspaper. Miss Greeley-Smith's mother was Horace Greeley's daughter Ida, and in the pen name of the young newspaper woman the names of her father and grandfather are blended. She has special feature assignments on the World. While her grandfather was noted for his powerful journalism, Nicola's father, Nicholas Smith, was noted for his beauty, which he himself enjoyed quite as much as anybody else. When only twelve years old Miss "Nixie" wrote a play called "The Lady Killer," which really was not bad. She has also a gift for poetry writing as well as prose.

Mother and Daughter in Journalism.

Ten years ago there was on the staff of the New York Tribune a tall, dark haired, fine looking woman named Mrs. Jane Pierce. Her specialty, if she had one, was attending to women's club meetings and looking after women's organizations generally. She supported herself and a daughter, Madeleine, who was in school. Everybody liked Mrs. Pierce, who was fair minded and kindly in her newspaper work. Time went on, and the daughter, through her mother's influence, became secretary to the editor of the Tribune's woman department. Still more time went on, both mother and daughter working faithfully in their respective places. Now pretty Madeleine Pierce is herself editor of the woman's department of the paper, and the leave mother and daughter still work together.

MARCIA WILLIS CAMPBELL.

COLD WEATHER FASHIONS.
Some of the new ideas in Fur and Seasonable Millinery.
Just at the present moment women are wearing pretty tailor made suits while waiting for the days when fur will be necessary. A few have put their furs on—that is to say, the small ties and short shoulder pieces—but suits will not be needed for some weeks to come. When they do they will be large, flat and generally ungraceful, but they are in some ways preferable above the smaller and deli-

fine ones of a year or so ago, for these come well up to the elbows and thus keep the arms warm in place of the sleeves. Women are queer and irresponsible creatures, after all, for just when they need the extra warmth of long sleeves, behold, they cut them off at the elbow and depend on muffs.
True, the gloves are made with a direct bearing on the short sleeves. They reach even above the bend of the arm and do almost keep that member from freezing, but it needs the muffs to supply the necessary amount of caloric. The gloves for wearing with the pretty short coats and pony jackets, the blouse coats, the jaunty bolero reefers, the handsome long rain coats and the long loose coat now so much in evidence are made of heavy dogskin, tau, brown and in fact all the season's colors. Blazette gloves in black and white are handsome in the stitching, being narrow and fine rather than bunched, as heretofore. There are thick dogskin gloves for autoing, made with straps and buckles.

Among the new dress goods I see much navy and black storm serge, heavy and with the same crisp feel that serge had when they were in style some fifteen years ago. Serge has always been worn more or less, as it is a standard stuff, but it is fashionable now, which it was not for a long time. It is wide and made in many dark colors and black. Velvets, black and in colors, are among the newest goods, and now they are worn so that they do not sag in wearing. That made them unsatisfactory material in spite of their beauty. Made up over slips of the home taffeta silk, they are now satisfactory. The French and English mesh velvets plaited over slips of lustrous taffeta make dresses greatly to be desired.

Some of the most desirable suits are made of the neat and pretty two toned or hair lined stripes or the shadow plaids, all in delicate shades of light



STRIPED CHEVROT SUIT.

and dark gray. The illustration shows one of the prettiest of those designs. The coat may be three-quarter length or shorter, according to the pleasure of the owner. This one is of a blue stripe of gray over a cream white. The skirt is tailor finished and quite plain, while all the trimming upon the coat consists of the black velvet collar and cuffs in such striking contrast. This same design is very neat in any goods.

Hats seem to be of every imaginable shape, size, style and material. Everything goes, from fur to lace and from felt to flowers. Those that have feathers for trimming have more and longer ones than I have ever seen. Quills, wings and bunches of feathers made from turkeys, geese, guinea hens and even ordinary common chickens are worn, while the made-up things in all sorts of shapes and varieties are colored in the most brilliant shades. Whole heron ruffs and sigrets are the choicest of all, and they are placed in any kind of way on the velvet bonnets. These are so very costly that nothing is considered worthy for a foundation but heavy velvets.

Isabella fox fur neck pieces are very pretty and make a good showing for the money. The same furs for the neck are stylish still, and so are paw sets, tie and muff. The tie has in some cases two heads at the back of the neck. (Caracal muffs and ties, black lynx ties and pillow muffs, rays' ermine sets, white fox sets consisting always of tie and pillow muffs are among the new ones.)

OLIVE HARPER.

A Pardonable Excuse.
A Columbia university man who makes frequent use of foreign words and phrases in his talks and his literary products was under fire for this practice. The feeling among his antagonists was that the English language is a good enough means of expression. "Well," said the expert in word pictures, "to me a number of these foreign phrases have an interesting history which their use recalls. I plead guilty to a sentiment for just this kind of thing. Take the expression 'sub rosa.' Its English substitute is 'privately.' I prefer to think of the rose as an emblem of secrecy in Greece, and the custom which had one of these pretty flowers hung over the table where guests were entertained in token that nothing heard there was to be repeated; hence the expression 'sub rosa.'"

Christianity Will Cure Intemperance

The Hon. John L. Younker Looks to God for Deliverance, Not to Leagues

The writer has for some time watched the action of our larger city authorities regarding temperance regulations, the closing of saloons, the removal of screens, etc. But with all these laws and ordinances intemperance with its dire results and fatal consequences has swept over our state like a leaf before the wind. Temperance is distinct from prohibition, it is a moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions, in eating and drinking, in clothing, in joy, in mirth, and even sorrow. Hence, when we view the demands of the so-called Anti-Saloon League, we find a manifest sentimentalism and an endeavor to impress upon the public mind an existing and long recognized evil in the excessive use of intoxicating stimulants. With all our temperance laws, now upon our statutes, it seems that the disease of intemperance has increased, not only in drinking but in nearly everything else. Ward and city local option has only multiplied the saloons and resorts in another locality, and the agitated County Local Option will result in the same, if such would ever be passed by the people. So long as a man can buy intoxicants in one county or state and take it home into his county or state and drink it, that long Ward, Township, County and State Local Option is a bumbag. Popular sentiment is against this growing evil, but it is not a real sentiment, as it is directed to one side, the saloon only, hence it is only a public opinion and not a public sentiment. Opinions regarding the reformation of mankind, the protection of life and property, the enforcement and obedience of law, can never spring or originate in public opinion, but in the religious sentiment of the people. The old bible story is and will forever remain to be true, "Where ever there is law, there is sin." Had not the fruit been forbidden Eve would never have sinned in eating it. What is the sure cure against this disease "intemperance"? Is it the Aiken thousand dollar tax? Is it Ward, Township, County and State Local Option? No, a million times no! It is the Christian religion, that alone can cure this national evil. Let the preachers, who confessed at the conference "that God called them to preach," return and preach Christ and Him crucified, though their salary be less than the Anti-Saloon League pays; visit the cabin of the unfortunate slave to appetite and passion, raise him up, pray for and with him, and you will find that the grace of God is more effective than the Keeley Cure, and one once of genuine, experimental religion is worth more than a ton of chloride of gold.

We as American citizens have an international reputation of being too much in a hurry in all our transactions, we want to flank no obstacle, but to carry everything by storm. Thus it was with our national sin, slavery, yet it required more than a century to abolish it. It will also be thus in the reformation of our nation, as our perfect educational system will enlighten our rising generation to occupy the high standard of true and pure man and womanhood, together with the holy influence of the Christian Church, it will result in christian families, christian homes, sober men and women, temperate fathers and mothers. Alas, the writer is not a prophet, but we can see our nation is yet in its infancy, although rooked already by the mystic hand of heretofore unknown prosperity; yet this is only the morning dawn of our National greatness; the day will come when we as a nation shall stand before the eyes of the nations upon the earth as a living example in morality and christian character, verifying the eternal truth that "Blessed is the Nation Whose God is the Lord."

JNO. L. YOUNKER,
Dec, 1906 Maxville, O.



Let the Christmas Bells Ring

From now until Christmas day the store will be a happy throng of crowded humanity. The Christmas spirit is on and every one is good natured. Our force of employes has been increased with extra sales help in order that we may be able to give you the quickest and best store service possible. Stocks of Christmas merchandise have been arranged as handsly as possible for your choosing. For the convenience of those who are at a loss to know what to give, we have arranged lists below of the many useful and luxurious gifts now on display in the various departments. These lists are not complete by any means as representing all the suitable gifts under this roof, but are merely published here as partial suggestions to those who are undecided.

WHAT TO GIVE

- Ladies Wraps \$5.00 to \$25.00
- Skirts \$2.25 to \$7.50
- Silk Skirts \$7.50 to \$8.50
- Silk Waists \$3.50 to \$5.00
- Wool Waists \$1.00 to \$5.00
- Cotton Waists 50c to \$1.75
- Short Kimonos 50c to \$2.75
- Long Kimonos \$1.00 to \$1.75
- Bath Robes \$3.00
- Silk Petticoats \$5.00 to \$6.00
- Mercerized Petticoats \$1.00 to \$1.50
- Outing Gowns 50c to \$1.25
- Umbrellas 39c to \$6.00
- Handkerchiefs 1c to \$2.75
- Fancy Neck Pieces 25c to 75c
- Embroidered Turnovers 5c to 25c
- Lace Collars 25c to \$2.25
- Hosiery 10c to \$1.35
- Silk Shawls \$1.00 to \$3.50
- Knit Shawls 25c to \$2.50
- Knit Scarfs 50c to \$2.25
- Wool fascinators 25c to 75c
- Circular Shawls \$1.00 to \$1.35
- Ice Wool Shawls \$1.25 to \$2.50
- Bracelets 50c to \$1.25
- Necklaces 50c to \$1.50
- Belts 25c to \$1.00
- Leather Bags 25c to \$2.90
- Bead Bags 50c to \$2.50
- Kid Gloves \$1.00 to \$1.50
- Golf Gloves 25c to 50c
- Wool Mittens 10c to 35c
- Kid Mittens 50c
- Fur Boas 75c to \$20.00
- Fur Muffs \$6.00 to \$10.00
- Fur Sets \$12.00 to \$30.00
- Rings 25c to \$2.50
- Brooches 10c to 25c
- Shirt Waist Sets 10c to 35c
- Belt Buckles 25c to 50c
- Beads 10c to 50c
- Bracelets \$1.00
- Stock Pins 5c to 25c
- Collar Spreaders 25c to 50c
- Side Combs 10c to 25c
- Back combs 10c to 50c
- Fruit Pin Cushions 10c to 25c
- Fancy Pin Cushions 25c to 50c
- Toilet Boxes \$1.25 to \$3.00
- Fancy Scarfs 75c to \$1.75
- Lunch Cloths 50c to \$2.25
- Linen Scarfs 25c to \$1.75

WHAT TO GIVE

- Linen Tray Cloths 25c to \$1.00.
- Fancy Towels 35c to \$1.00
- Doilies 5c to 50c
- Table Sets \$3.50 to \$5.00
- Table Linens per yd. 25c to \$1.75
- Napkins 75c to \$4.50
- Dress Goods per yard 25c to \$1.75
- Dress Silks 39c to \$1.50
- Waist Silks 55c to \$1.35
- Fancy Silk and Wool Waistings 35 to 50c
- Kimona Silks 60c
- Raincoats \$6.00 to \$12.50
- Breakfast Shawls 25c to 50c
- Wool Shawls \$1.00 to \$2.50
- Knit Corset Covers 25c
- Knit Skirts 25c to 50c
- Pillow Tops 25c to 50c
- Framed Pictures 10c to 75c
- Holly Ribbon per yd. 3c to 10c
- Pillow Ribbons per piece 50c
- Black tights \$1.00 to \$1.25
- Fancy Garters 25c
- Way Mufflers 50c
- 9x12 Axminster Rugs \$19.50
- Moquet Rugs 98c to \$2.98
- Wool Blankets \$3.50 to \$5.00
- Cotton Blankets 50c to \$2.25
- Comforts \$1.00 to \$1.75
- Bed Spreads Plain \$1.00 to \$2.00
- Bed Spreads Fringed \$1.50 to \$3.50
- Couch Covers \$1.35 to \$3.50
- Bath Mats 85c to \$1.00
- Lace Curtains \$1.00 to \$5.00
- Tapestry Curtains \$1.35 to \$5.00
- Rope Curtains \$2.75 to \$5.00
- Table Linen per yd. 25c to \$1.25
- Table Napkins 75c to \$4.50
- Table Sets \$3.50 to \$5.00
- Towels per pair 10c to \$1.00
- Cashmere 1/2 Hose 15c to 25c
- Fancy Cotton 1/2 Hose 10c to 25c
- Hose Supporters 15c to 25c
- Linen Handkerchiefs 15 to 25c
- Silk Handkerchiefs 50c
- Cotton Handkerchiefs 5c to 15c
- Suspenders 15c to 50c
- Fleeced Leggins 45c
- Collar and Cuff Bags \$1.00
- Cuff Buttons 25c to \$1.00
- Kid Mitts 50c
- Golf Gloves 25c to 50c
- Mittens 10c to 25c

WHAT TO GIVE

- Fancy Garters 25c
- Hose Supporters 15c to 25c
- Jersey Leggins 50c
- Knit Leggins 25c
- Knit Skirts 25c to 50c
- Sweaters 50c to \$1.25
- Way Mufflers 50c
- Fur Sets \$1.00 to \$5.00
- Wraps \$1.50 to \$10.00
- Sterling Silver Bracelets \$1.00
- Gold Bracelets 50c to \$1.25
- Chain Necklaces 25c to 50c
- Wool Socks 25c
- Neck Beads 15c to 50c
- Chain Bags 25c
- Black Tights 50c
- Side Combs 10c to 25c
- Back Combs 10c to 25c
- Stock Pins 5c to 25c
- Collar Spreaders 25c to 50c
- Union Suits 25c to 50c
- Umbrellas 30c to \$1.50
- Fascinators 25c to 50c
- Knit Sacques 25c to 50c
- Knit Booties 10c to 25c
- Thumbless Mitts 25
- Saxony and Silk Mitts 10c to 25c
- Soft Soled Shoes 25c to 50c
- Knee Leggins 25c to 50c
- Drawer Leggins 25c to 50c
- Knit Waist and Skirt 25c to 50c
- Caps 25c to 50c
- Bonnets \$1.00 to \$1.75
- Embroidered Silk Caps 25c to 50c
- Knit Sweaters 50c
- Long wraps \$1.00 to \$1.75
- Bearskin Coats \$2.75 to \$3.00
- Angora Wool Hoods \$1.00
- Knit Toques 25c
- Wool Bands 25c
- Stork Pants 50c
- Infant Pins 5c to 25c
- Bibs 5c to 15c
- Neck Chains 10c to 25c
- Band Rings 25c
- Knit Jackets 25c to 50c
- Silk Finished Vests 25c
- Ruben Vests 25c to 50c
- Cashmere Hose 15c to 25c
- Knee Length Booties 25c to 30c
- Mercerized Saxony Lined Caps 60c

Rochester-Lytle Co.

"Old Figgers."

Snubs the Royal-blooded Douglas Upon the Floor of the House.

Soon after the House convened, Albert Douglas of Chillicothe, Ohio, the member-elect from the Eleventh District, was escorted to the Chambers by one of his future colleagues. It was the first time he has enjoyed the privilege inasmuch as civilians are not admitted to the floor, and up to the time of his election in November, he was in the excepted class. But members-elect have the distinction the same as members and ex-members. Mr. Douglas is personally acquainted with a large number of Representatives outside of Ohio, and as soon as these men recognized him they began extending their congratulations. Pretty soon he was unconsciously holding a little levee in which half a dozen members of the Buckeye delegation including Representatives Longworth, Cole, Bannon, Weems, Barton, and others participated.

Mr. Douglas stopped over here on his way from New York to attend to a little personal business and do a few errands for some of his constituents in the Executive Departments. During the day he paid his respects to the President and to Secretary Taft and Commissioner Garfield who made several speeches for him during the campaign and to Secretary of the Navy, Bonaparte, who was a classmate of his at Harvard more than thirty years ago. The last time he called at the White House he took with him a string of fine trout which he caught in the Virginia

mountain streams. When the president greeted him to-day he remembered this little token, for he said: "I am always glad to see you, Mr. Douglas, trout or no trout." Buckeye News.

CITY'S NAME ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Believed Innovation Will Help to do Away With Post Office Robberies and Enable Officers to Trace Criminals.

Postage stamps of the issue of 1907 put on sale at the 6000 presidential postoffices will bear on their faces the name of the state and city in which the postoffice is situated. Their chief reason for this innovation is said at the post-office department to be the belief that it will help to do away with the big postoffice robberies and make it much easier to trace criminals.

The postoffice robbery in Chicago a few years ago is a good example of the ease with which stolen postage stamps can be disposed of, for no trace of the perpetrators was ever discovered, al-

though nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of stamps were stolen, and those mostly of small denominations.

Another reason for the change is to enable the postoffice department to determine the amount of business done by the different postoffices and prevent padding through stamps sold at some office to residents who do business in adjoining cities.

This plan of engraving the name of the city of issue on postage stamps is not entirely new, as it has been followed in Mexico for years. In Liberia also the names of five of the principal towns are engraved upon the stamps.

Probate Notice

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Hocking County, Ohio, for second partial settlement, J. G. Krihn, Guardian of Arthur McCowan, an imbecile, and the same will come on for hearing on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon thereafter as may be convenient.

December 23, 1906 F. P. MARTIN, Probate Judge.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Jesse Lindsay Deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Jesse Lindsay late of Hocking County, deceased. Dated this 15th day of December, A. D. 1906.

December 23, 1906 FRANCIS A. LINDBRY, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John Mitchell, Deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John Mitchell late of Hocking County, deceased. Dated this 15th day of December, A. D. 1906.

December 23, 1906 EDWARD H. BROWN, Administrator.