

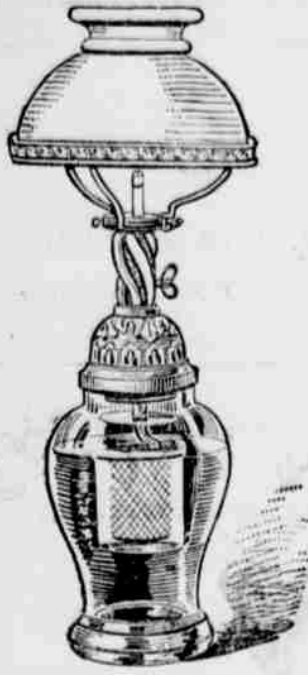
SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A New Acetylene Lamp Which Makes Its Own Gas.

The first patented acetylene lamp has just been invented in France, says Popular Science News. According to Professor Tillman, acetylene is one of the most valuable light giving constituents of common coal gas, but it is present in such gas only in very small quantity. From a properly selected burner its flame is smokeless and emits more light than any other gas.

A method of preparing acetylene has been developed which renders it fully available for illuminating purposes.

This method consists in heating together in an electric furnace powdered chalk or lime and some form of finely



ACETYLENE LAMP.

divided carbon. At a very high temperature calcium carbide is formed. It is composed of five-eighths calcium and three-eighths carbon.

Science News illustrates the lamp and explains that when calcium carbide is thrown into water double decomposition results, the calcium combining with the oxygen of the water and the carbon uniting with the hydrogen and forming acetylene, which escapes from the water with violent ebullition and may be collected in any suitable receiver. The solid calcium carbide, if kept dry, may be handled and transported with perfect safety. The gas is manufactured by simply immersing the carbide in water. The new lamp consists of a vessel forming the standard, which is about two-thirds full of water, and of a smaller glass receiver having a hole in the bottom and furnished with a fine glass tube passing through the stopper. In this receiver is suspended a basket of iron wire containing pieces of calcium carbide. When the receiver is immersed in the water, the latter rises through the hole in the basket. Acetylene forms immediately and is conducted upward to the burner. The flame is described as pure white, of great brilliancy, and, when unshaded, almost insupportable to the eye. Acetylene has a peculiar penetrating odor, so that any leakage of the gas would be immediately detected.

Progressive Photography.

The things reported from various quarters in connection with the Roentgen rays do not grow less interesting as time passes. On the contrary, they are more remarkable than ever.

The New York Journal notes the claim of Professor Hammett of the Maryland Normal school that he has secured perfect photographs of hidden objects with the aid of an ordinary horseshoe magnet. He claims that he secured a perfect photograph of the objects, light and shade included, instead of the rough outline as produced by the X rays process. Professor Hammett says the new photography is not due to cathode rays, but to a new force of magnetic nature, and he calls his invention magnetography.

The New York Herald tells that Mr. Edison has obtained a clearly defined radiograph of the human head, showing its conformation, the position of the ears and the thickness of the hair in spots. In the center of the plate, near the spots where the eyes were, were found two faint indications that at this point the penetration of the rays was greater than elsewhere.

One of the results of the new photographic discovery by Dr. Roentgen is, according to The Herald's European edition, that a letter can be photographed through its envelope and the contents read with as much ease as though the seal had been broken. This experiment has been successfully made by several members of the staff of Le Gaulois. This is not possible, however, with all kinds of paper and all kinds of ink. Several sheets of paper wrapped round the letter would make photography very difficult, if not impossible. It has been found that a letter wrapped in tin foil cannot be photographed.

Le Temps says the Academy of Sciences has been informed that M. Lebon's experiments on the passage of ordinary light through opaque bodies have been repeated with great success by several other savants, with results in one case identical if not superior to those obtained by means of the Roentgen rays.

Lumber Notes.

Improved machinery is decreasing the cost of logging and sawing lumber. With a steam log loader a Pennsylvania lumberman has, it is claimed, loaded 58 cars with 1,169 heavy hemlock logs in a little less than nine hours.

Millions of feet of lumber are still floated down the great rivers of Maine to the sawmills, though railway transportation increases each year.

Black spruce is in such demand for lumber and pulp that the temptation is to cut it closely.

A LONG BURROW.

Tunnel of Nearly Two Miles Excavated by an Industrious Mole.

Down along the river bank after the water had receded into a narrow channel, through which it tumbled and eddied and belched up great rips, there was left a broad sand flat. This sand flat fell off in broad steps, in which here and there were left shallow pools. Big, gnarly stumps of trees, probably grown many miles up the river, had occasionally stranded, after floating down on the river's surface, and gathered piles of driftwood about them. Barrels and boxes of all sorts of strange plunder were to be found, and it is not altogether unlikely that one, by looking closely, might have found more than one article of value.

The sand had dried down as hard and firm as on any Atlantic beach. It was springy, too, just the thing for brick walking. And walking on it was a joy. There were neither jostling elbows nor sweet smells nor sounds, just the gray sky above, the damp wind and the yellow river oozing along a stone's throw away.

Traversing this flat was a remarkable little ridge or welt. It started in the sand where the last river bank had begun just before the river receded. Above it the grasses hung over the five foot bank, and towering aloft was a large cottonwood tree. The welt ran straight out toward the river 1,000 yards or more, then turned west and wound in a wavy line up stream. For nearly two miles it could be followed, weaving here and there, never disappearing below the surface and never changing in appearance, until it suddenly lost itself to another bank of sand against which it had run. It was the burrow of a mole. And who knows but the little blind burrower is still working his way through half of Clay county to find the end of the bank. Or maybe he started upward after awhile and came out in the middle of some farmer's frozen garden patch or cornfield.—Kansas City Star.

THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

How at Last He Became a True Expert in Patches on Shoes.

"I thought I was a connoisseur in patches," said the man of moderate means, "for I had four patches on each shoe. I use to laugh as I looked at them and fancy that I might almost call myself an expert. But, alas, as I soon discovered, I was scarcely more than an amateur.

"In the course of time a new crack developed in one of my shoes, in the upper, crosswise of the shoe and about midway between the sole and the top or highest point of the shoe. At the same time a patch along the welt on the same side started loose, and I took the shoe to the shoemaker. He had put other patches on my shoes in the most perfect manner, and he had always treated me when I came for a new patch with the same politeness as though I had come each time for a pair of new shoes.

"He looked the shoe over, and said he would make one patch to cover both places, the place along the welt and the new crack in the top. This was obviously the thing to do. It would make one patch instead of two, and so would look better, and, with its greater area and wider distribution of the wearing strain, it would last longer than two smaller patches. So he put it on that way; running along the welt and then making a turn and running up to cover the crack in the top.

"As I looked at the new L shaped patch I realized how limited my previous knowledge of patches had been. I had had many patches, but they had been but commonplace, just plain, ordinary patches, but as I looked at the new patch—and looking down at my shoes I saw in them (and in the near future, if I would keep them in repair) the prospective seed of other patches, alphabetical and geometrical—I knew that I was now in a fair way to become an expert indeed."—New York Sun.

The Coming Fashionable Bonnet.

That plaited straw, yellowish in tint, will form the fashionable bonnet there can be no doubt. But the shape selected will depend this season, more than ever before, on that fancied by the wearer. Since the directoire, first empire and Louis XVI styles are all in vogue, with a suggestion of the large bonnets fancied during the early part of this century, and the small bonnets such as were in vogue among the beauties of the second empire, it would seem as if every face should be suited. The fact that the stock and the jabot are growing nearer and nearer to the ears means, so say the milliners, the coming in of ribbon ties, and broad ones at that. Importers announce that the enormous straw hats will be tied by inch wide ribbons under the chin, while the small bonnets will be put on securely with three inch wide ties.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Mr. George Kuntz's Gem Test.

According to the statement made by Mr. George Kuntz, who is an authority on precious stones, one need not take their diamonds to jewelers to find out their worth, but expose them to sun or electric light for five minutes, then shut them up in the hand and go into a dark closet. On opening the hand, if the stones let forth a phosphorescent light, they are genuine; if not, little more than glass.—New York Journal.

A Last Word to the Lion.

Distinguished Naturalist (in Africa)—My boy, I guess I'm your breakfast. But just wait till you commence to feel the pangs of the dyspepsia I've had for the last 20 years, and you'll wish you had let me alone.—Harlem Life.

The carthame flower has for thousands of years been used to dye fabrics of a yellow color. The mummy cloths found in Egyptian coffins are dyed yellow with this flower.

Watermarks were originally used on bank notes as a means of preventing counterfeits.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Information by The Decorator and Finisher For People About to Buy Carpets.

Many of the new carpets are dependent for design to a great extent upon the scrolls and tangles and other charming conceits of renaissance fancy. There is no doubt that florations are the dominating fancy in designs rather than oriental traceries, but the flowers are not of exaggerated size or in the very vivid colors seen in the past, but appear in sprays, clusters and festoons of a single kind of nature's coloring slightly toned down in tint.

One of the most popular designs centers over a carpet of plain ground color a spray of a single rose or other blossom branched with a few leaves, or a spray of several blossoms with the leaves, the border of the carpet showing festoons of the flower which distinguishes the design, or a straight garland of flowers of magnified size coursing the middle of the width.

Carpets in grounds of delicate neutral tints will hold their own for rooms for common use, but the trend of favor is in the direction of grounds in medium and deep tones of strong colors.

Green is a notable ground color, appearing in several tones of olive, moss and sage, with jade, and the dark Lincoln tint. The blues in carpets have been brought out in indigo, marine, navy and electric tints and in grayish stone blue. The reds appear in strong Pompeian, dark Venetian and Indian tints, with Turkey red and vieux rouge. Mahogany color and other browns are superseding terra cotta in general favor. Carpets in grounds of the fashionable soft dark olive and moss greens, indigo and marine blues and Venetian or Indian reds, scattered over with sprays of pink or yellow roses, with a border in festoons of roses, are striking and novel in effect, but they are handsome and attractive.

Varying the carpets of flowered design, carpets of plain color finished with a floriated border are in vogue, and still later are borders striped in three tones of self color, but the carpets of plain color, readily showing footprints and being very liable to defacement, clouded and watered grounds have been evolved, a floriated border being the finish.

A Flowerpot Cover.

A dainty trifle, easy to make, is a flowerpot cover, a remarkable design.

A strip of silk the height of the pot to be covered, allowing an inch and a half for turnings, will be needed. Sew the two sides of the strip together, make a narrow hem on one end and a broader one, about half an inch deep, on the other. Run a piece of narrow flat elastic in the two hems, gathering the narrowest one up to fit round the bottom of the pot and the other side, so that it will fit closely round the top.

Now cut in paper a wide leaf or donkey ear. Lay this pattern upon a piece of pieces of velvet in darker or con-



REMOVABLE FLOWERPOT COVER.

trasting shades to the silk. You will probably have some pieces by you which you can use. Cut out four. Line your ear with a piece of stiff muslin and then again with the silk. Sew them on to the cover, as shown in the sketch. The sketch given is carried out in eau de nil pongee silk, with ears of olive green velvet. These look extremely pretty worked round with gold thread in some fancied design. A pretty cover is also made with the ears in four different shades of color.

A Pair of Blotters.

A pair of blotters suggested in The Household afford pleasing models for women who delight in making fancy articles. One of these blotters has a cover of dull blue undressed leather, with these lines inscribed on it in gold letters:

Ever auspicious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to blot.

The other blotter, no less attractive, has the cover of tan colored undressed leather. On it, in quaint letters, appears the familiar couplet:

Blot out the false,
Blot in the true.

Oysters on Crackers.

Split as many crackers as desired and spread generously with butter. Lay on each half cracker as many oysters as it will hold. Salt, sprinkle with pepper and a few drops of lemon juice. Cover with the other half cracker and bake in a hot oven until the crackers are browned.

To Clean Indian Matting.

Avoid washing, if possible, but when absolutely necessary use warm soft water with a small quantity of salt dissolved in it (a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of water). This will prevent the matting turning yellow. Never use soap; it spoils the color.

How to Boil Eggs.

The right way to boil eggs is hot to boil them at all, but to drop them in cold water and place on the stove. When the water has reached the boiling point, but does not boil, they are ready to eat.

A. D. Deemer.

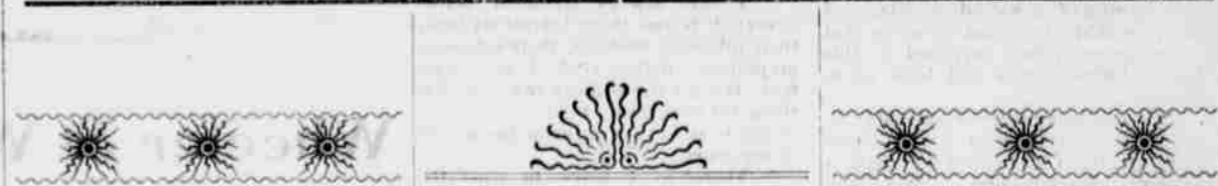
S. V. Shick.

A. D. Deemer & Co.'s

Up-to-Date STORE,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Our increased trade shows not only that we have bought well but that our patrons appreciate what we have placed before them for their selection. In this age it is not sufficient to have one piece or pattern to select from, which means practically no selection, but to have dozens or cases of them.



Our Corset

Department

Is certainly complete. We have exclusive control of the celebrated Langdon & Batcheller's, Thomson's glove-fitting corset. There is something about this corset that when a lady once tries it she will be content with no other. But that is not the only good corset we handle. We have a full line of the Schilling Co.'s corset, such as the American Lady, Model Form, Cut-away. This last is a corset especially intended for stout people. We have them in extra sizes, Imperial and Jackson Corset Waists and for the warm weather, "So Cool" and "Breeze" Our corsets come in white, cream, ecru, drab and fast black.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

We have a full line, from the cheap to the high priced, fancy trimmed; something to suit even the most fastidious.

In Dress Goods

cut patterns, the most exclusive styles, no two patterns alike. Nor will we duplicate them, even if they are good sellers. We take great pride in our Black Dress Goods, from the low priced to the fancy Mohair Crepons.



One advantage of buying goods at an up-to-date store like this is that we sell so much we are compelled to be always buying. Not a day passes but what we are in receipt of goods; so if there is anything new in the market we have it. Call and see our line.

A. D. DEEMER & CO.

Silks

For waists, dresses, trimmings and capes. Such an endless variety, styles and Patterns; Dresden, Persian, China, in fact, all kinds from all countries.

Spring Wraps

Ladies' Capes, silk, velvet and cloth, plain and fancy trimmed. Infants' Long Coats and Children's Short Jackets.

Ladies' Separate Skirts

In plain and fancy Mohair, navy and black Serge. Our

Shirt Waists

Were made to order. We had them made both with and without detachable collars.

Wash Dress

Goods

Organdies, Lawns, Dimities, Swisses, Gingham, Seersuckers, all styles, patterns and quality. We have bought them 'way down and will give you the benefit of our purchase.

Lace Curtains

Of all kinds and prices; Dotted Swisses, Tapestry, Chenille Curtains and Portiers.

Shoes

This store has the reputation of handling the finest line of Shoes in town. Best Quality for the least money. We sell our shoes with a guarantee.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

We have a full line of and are able from out of our stock to fit any size.

Men's and Boys' Stiff, Soft, Felt and Straw Hats.

Our Grocery

Department

Has just been re-stocked with a New and Fresh Line of Eatables. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange. Goods delivered free.