## REDUCING RUBBER.

HOW ARTICLES OF USE ARE MADE FROM THIS VALUABLE PRODUCT.

A Long List From Rubber Bands to Surgical Supplies-An Interesting Description of How Bulbs For Syringes and Atomizers Are Made.

Rubber is one of the most staple and aseful articles in modern use. There are but few uses to which the wonderful product cannot be put. It can be made as pliable as putty or as hard as wood, and is just as adapted for use as a hairpin as for a golf ball or a waterproof jacket. Few people, however, are as familiar with the process of manufacture as with the product itself.

The larger part of our rubber goods comes from Brazil, which is the greatest rubber producing country in the world. Here, of course, rubber workers handle their elastic material with an ease and celerity which is a revelation to the man who has wasted the greater part of a forenoon trying to mend a hole in his punctured tire. Although the larger part of rubber manufacturing is do by machinery there is still consid-cratic done by hand. In making up goods for druggists, stationers and surgical supplies the best grades of Para rubber, the best in the world, are generally used.

The ordinary commercial rubber is gray, but its coloring is an easy matter. This is done by mechanically mixing with the rubber, after it is washed and dried, different kinds of pigments-ox-ide of zine for white, lampblack for black, golden sulphuret of antimony for yellow and vermilion for red. The rubber mixed with the pigment is run through heavy steam heated rollers into thin sheets.

The making of rubber bands is a simple process. Thin sheets of pure gum are wrapped around a form until it is shaped into a flat tube of the required thickness. This tube is then vulcanized, when it is shipped off the form and run through a machine, which cuts it crosswise into strips.

Rubber crasers contain finely pow-dered pumice stone or emery dust. The abrasive materials are mixed with the rubber mechanically, which is then molded into shape and vulcanized under steam heat.

One of the most interesting processes in the manufacture of rubber goods is that of bulbs. Long bulbs, such as syringes and atomizers, are made from two pieces of rubber, but round bulbs, such as pumps and balls, are made from three pieces. For cutting the rubber zine or galvanized iron patterns are nsed. Considerable care is necessary in this, as the strength of the seam depends upon the smooth fitting of the edges. The three parts for hollow balls may, however, be cut with a die. If the bulb has a neck, small pegs of iron are first prepared by being cemented and wound with strips of rubber as a nucleus.

After the rubber is cut into the proper parts it is then brushed with cement the whole length of the skived edges and thoroughly heated. The bulbmaker then takes the softened rubber, and taking a prepared peg places the neck on one piece on one side of the rubber core and another neck piece on the opposite side, then presses them firmly to-gether, and, rolling the whole tube shaped piece between thumb and forefinger, has finished the neck of the bulb. The next process is that of knitting the edges which form the seam. This is done by holding the finished neck toward the operator in his left hand, while with the thumb and forefinger of the right he pinches the edges firmly ly the wh around. Into the side aperture, which is left open, is poured a little water or liquid ammonia. The opening is then made still smaller, and as a final touch the maker puts his lips to the orifice and blows full and hard into the bulb. The softened rubber under this pressure ex-pands, the flattened shape is lost in a fuller and more rounded outline, while the operator, with a quick nip of his teeth, closes the opening, the imprisoned air and water holding the sides apart in symmetrical corpulency. The partly made bulb is now passed

## THE PUEBLO WOMEN.

Pretty and Picturesque as Girls and State-ly as Young Mothers.

"The Pueblo Indian women are often very pretty as girls, and some of them make stately young mothers," writes Hamlin Garland in Ladies' Home Journal. "They work generally in groups of three or four, cooking, whitewashing, weaving or painting pottery. They even to have a good deal to chatter about, and their smiling faces are very agreeable. They have most excellent white Their coremonial dress is very teeth. picturesque, especially the costume of the Acoma and Isleta girls. All burdens are carried by the women of Acoma, Isleta and Laguna upon the head, and they have, in consequence, a magnifisent carriage even late in life. The old women of Walpi, on the contrary, are bent and down looking. They carry their burdens on their backs slung in a blanket. The girls of Isleta wear a light sloth over their heads, Spanish fashion, and manage it with fine grace and co-

quetry. "The everyday dress of the Hopi women consists of a sort of kilt, which is wrapped around the hips and fastened with a belt, a modification of the blanket or wolf skin. Above this a sort of sleeveless chemise partly covers the bosom. Their hair is carefully tended, but is worn in an ungraceful mode by some of the women. The women of Hano cut the hair in front square across about to the line of the lips, while the back hair is gathered into a sort of billet. The front hair hangs down over the faces, often concealing one eve. The unmarried women in Walpi wear their hair in a strange way. They coil it into two big disks just above their ears, 'the intent being to symbolize their youth and promise by imitating the equash flower; the matrons correspondingly dress their hair to symbolize the ripened squash.' Some of the maidens are wonderfully Japanese in appearance."

### A CURIOUS OLD LADY.

Parsimonious In Her Own Affairs, Yet Lavish With Others.

When Henri Rochefort planned the erection of a workman's glass works at Carmanx to help the glass workers, he received an anonymous gift of 100,000 francs. The donor was Mme. Dimbourg, who has since died at Boulogne, aged 72. She was a curious old lady, wildly generous, yet careful to miserliness, sending her gift to the glass works anonymously and then complaining when her name was omitted from the stone bearing a list of subscribers. She lived in an unpretentious house, furnished in the plainest fashion, hoarded up every scrap of paper and bit of rag she found, yet helped all whose want came to her ears. She sent 1,000 francs here, 3,000 there, while her own servcould scarcely get enough to eat, ants and their wages were extremely small. The money for the glass works was sent in a small linen bag. comparatively worthless, which no one thought of returning to her.

She sent a servant to claim it, however, and was greatly annoyed that it had not been sent back. She was very fond of cats, but even the food of her pets was measured out with a niggardly hand, and the youngest kitten had its milk in the cover of a pomade pot that it might not drink too much. During her last illness she scolded the nurse for rinsing a glass with filtered water. "Filtered water wears out the filter. You must be more economical." Yet this woman, so parsimonious in her own concerns, lavished benefits on the poor wherever she found them and made princely gifts out of a life annuity by no means large. - Philadelphia Times.

### Life In Great Cities

And as to the tendency of the growth of great citics to enervate nations, there is no proof of it at all unless we identify the life of great cities with the passion for idleness and pleasure and self indulgence which sometimes, but by no means universally, accompanies their growth. When you get a large pro-letariat living, as that of aucient Rome possibly of Nineveh and Babylon did, on the alms of the rich and powerful, then, no doubt, you have the conditions of a thoroughly unnatural and anhealthy life, and no one can wonder at the rapid decay of such cities and of the nations which gloried in them. But where the honest working class far out-numbers the proletariat, where the middle classes of distributors and manufacturers and professional men are laborious and energetic, and even the class that lives on its accumulated wealth contains a considerable sprinkling of serious and disinterested workers, we do not believe that there is the smallest evidence of any greater danger in the life of the city than in the life of the agricultural village or the pastoral tribe. Indeed, we should regard Olive. Schreiner's picture of the life of the modern Boers as indicating a condition of things more prolific of morbid elements, with its almost complete absence of any stirring or active intelli-gence, than any kind of modern life that is honestly laborious at all. The Boer life is too sleepy, too destitute of stirring thought or effort, to be altogether natural. It needs at least the old element of danger and necessary vigi-lance to render it even bracing.-London Spectator.

### Growing the Bermuda Lily.

"The Bermuda lily should be planted in deep pots," writes Eben E. Rexford in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Put in a shallow layer of soil over the drainage material when you pot the bulbs of this plant, and on this place the bulb, which should be covered lightly. Leave it like this until a stalk starts. Then fill in, as this stalk reaches up, until the pot is full of compost. I would not advise the use of any fertilizer after bringing a plant to the light if the compost in which it was planted contained an ordinary amount of nutriment. Development is quite likely to be sufficiently rapid in ordinary rich soil, and the application of a stimulant will so hasten it that the plant will be forced beyond healthy limits. Watch the plants when in the cellar and give a little water now and then if needed. Aim to keep the soil moist-never wet. When you bring them up, do not place them at once in a very warm room. A room adjoining one in which there is a fire is better for them, if it is frostproof, than one in which the heat is likely to run up to a high figure. When they come into bloom, be sure to keep them as cool as possible if you want the flowers to last."

### Disposal of the Dead.

In the practical application of his theories Moleschott animadverted on the prevailing customs of burying the dead permanent cemeteries, where their bodies decay with no advantage and often with serious injury to the living. "If every place of burial," he says, "after having been used a year, should be exchanged for a new one, it would become in the course of six or ten years a most fertile field which would do more honor to the dead than mounds and monuments." But, he adds, it would be still better if we could return to the ancient custom of burning the dead, which he declares to be unquestionably more practical as well as more poetical. By this process the air would be made richer in carbonic acid and ammonia, and the ashes, which contain the elements of new crops of cereals for the nurture of man and beast, would trans-

Awnings Over the Streets In Seville, The busiest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awning that made Seville so charming in Au-gust. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate, as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never fied to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splotches of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well protected.-Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

### How It Happened. 'Too bad about Shelby, wasn't it?''

What's the matter with him?" "He had a terrible shock day before resterday and may not recover. Hadn't

you heard about it?" 'No. How did it happen?"

"Well, he had an engagement to meet his wife at a certain place down town at 12:20 o'clock." MAIN STREET.

'Yes." "And he hurried up with his work and started out for the rendezvous. Yes."

"He got there at exactly the appointed time." "I see, Well?"

"His wife had been there 12 sec-onds."-Cleveland Leader.

A Peculiar Feeling.

The sensation of homesickness has been variously described, but never more graphically than by a little girl who, miles away from home and mam-ma, sat heavy eyed and silent at a hotel table

"Aren't you hungry, dear?" asked her aunt, with whom she was traveling. "No."

"Does your head ache?"

"No.' "What is the matter?" The child's lip quivered, and she said in a tone to grieve the heart, "I'm to seasick for home."—London Tit-Bits.

Lost His Head.

Winks-I tell you, there is something about the possession of sovereign power that gives a man confidence. History shows that all monarchs have been calm

and self poised. Jinks—I don't know about that. You will remember that Charles I of England lost his head at a very important period in his career.-New York Trib-

Frederick II of Germany was surnamed Barbarossa for the same reason that William of England was surnamed Rufus on account of an enormous red beard.

### A Famous German Doctor's Work

remedy known as Otto's Cure, having been found to be an almost certain cure for the disease. Asthma, Bronchitis Croup, Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured by Dr. Otto's Great German Remedy. Sample bottles of Otto's cure are being given away at Reynolds Drug Store. Large sizes 25c, and 50 cents,

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

# Snyder & Johns, FASHIONABLE TAILORS

WE have just received a large line of Piece Goods and samples, embracing the very latest styles of Foreign and Domestic Suitings for Fall and Winter wear, which we are prepared to make at Hard-time Prices. We cordially invite the public to call, examine our goods and get prices. Special attention to Cleaning and Repairing.

Next Door to Hotel McConnell.



**¬IRST-CLASS** Groceries → RESH I INE W. R. MARTIN

Has a large stock of fresh groceries, consisting of Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods of all kinds, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

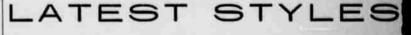
## W. R. MARTIN,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.



## AT OUR STORE

You will find the most complete stock of General Merchandise in town. Prices never were so low. Our line of Capes and Jackets includes the



and prices away down. We have just received a New Stock of Clothing, Hats and Caps. We are selling

### GOOD Shoes

cheaper than any one in this vicinity. Full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. We invite all to call and see us.

## Jefferson Supply Co.



# **Blankets and Haps**

on to the turners, who, armed with scissors with curved blades, carefully circle the seams, outting away all unevenness, till the whole exterior is ready for the mold.

The bulbs, as soon as they leave the trimmers' hands, are laid in shallow pans filled with chalk. When taken from here, they are carefully dusted with tale, so that the rubber will not adhere to the inside of the mold. A mold worker then takes one-half of the mold in his left hand and with his right gently forces a bulb into it, capping it with the second half. Each bulb, if the ttern worker is skillful, will fit its nold; otherwise the finished bulb is apt to be imperfect.

The molds are run upon small tracks into the vulcanizer. After they have been cured a sufficient time the vulcanizers are opened and the cans are run nder an ordinary shower bath, which quickly cools them. They are then un-keyed, the molds twisted open and the bulbs taken out. If the work be well done, the swolling of the liquid within its rubber prison has exerted so intense force the at every line and letter within the mold is reproduced upon the outside of the bulb, while the sulphur, combining with the heat, accomplishes the

The final process takes place in the plinder room, where in slowly revolv-ng tumbling barrels the bulb undergoes a thorough scouring. When taken ont of the cylinders, the dirty yellow color which the bulbs bore on leaving the which the bulbs bore on leaving the mold has disappeared, and they are now imooth, white and finished. The neck seing cut off the required length, the pulb is ready for market or for the vari-ms fittings which accompany it as ad-uncts to the syringe or atomizer.— Scohester Union and Advertiser.

A Crocodile One Hundred Feet Long

It is a well known fact, even among those who make no pretense of having their heads stored with geological and polemtological lore, that the beasts and reptiles which existed in the early ages of the world were giants when com-pared with the very largest representatives of the same types which still survive. This fact has recently been strikingly illustrated by a find made at Poitiers, where excavations are being made under the auspices of the Oriental Academy of Science. At that place a crocodile tooth was found which weighs almost seven pounds. M. Gerard, the professor in charge of the working corps, says that there is no doubt that the tooth formerly belonged to a gigantic crocodile, and that there is no possibility whatever that he has confounded the tooth with that of the megalvasau-

rus, as some scientists have hinted. M. Gerard says: "It is a typical crocodile tooth and is probably the largest specimen of the kind ever seen by man. In my estimation it is from the head of a reptile not less than 100 feet in length."-St. Louis Republic.

### Have the Designer's Initial.

It is said that the \$20 and the \$8 goldpieces and the Bland dollar are the only cains perpetuating the designer's name. Underneath the lower line of the modallion on the obverse of the goldpieces is J. B. L. (James B. Langacre). In nearly the same position on the ob-verse of the Bland dollar is the letter "M." It also appears on the reverse up-on the left fold of the ribbon uniting the wreath, being the initial letter of Morgan.

### Women and Legislati

Women today are crippled in the per-formance of purely domestic duties by their exclusion from direct participation in legislation, crippled exactly as min-ers, weavers, machinists, farmers, lum-bermen and merchants of the male sex would be were these classes disfranchised.-May Wright Sewall.

### About the i

Kilson—I suppose if your wife died she would leave you a good deal, eh? Valentine—About the same as now. She leaves me all winter for Paris and all summer for Newport as it is.—Town all sur

form our barren heaths into luxuriant plains. At present, he adds, we are acting like the stupid and slothful servant who buried his one talent in the earth instead of wisely investing it so as to gain auother.-Popular Science Month-

### George W. Cable's Ad.

When Bill Nye paid his last visit to San Francisco, some Bohemian friends of his took him on a bay excursion. They waited an hour or two for Bill to spring one of his quiet jokes, but he remained as grave as any sexton until the tug passed Angel island. There on the beach was an immense signboard, bear-ing the one word "Cable" in large staring letters.

"It's strange," said Mr. Nye, flip-ping a thumb toward the sign, "how some of those American authors will in-

sist on advertising themselves." Just two men saw it. But they all laughed.—San Francisco Examiner.

### A Psychological Cure.

The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that he was feeling badly. As the family phy-sician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue and said: "You had better make a good, strong

mustard plaster." The boy looked depressed and left the

room.

"When shall I apply the plaster?" asked the mother

"Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is reached."-Washington Star.

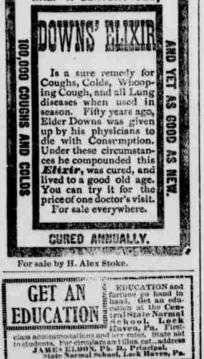
#### Positive Proof.

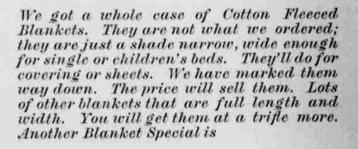
Wallace-I used to believe that hypnotism was a rank fraud, but I am a convert now.

Ferry-Been put under the influence

yourself? "No. But a 'professor' got Wheeler on the stage, and it was not five minutes before Wheeler was standing up before the crowd and asserting that there were lots of better bleycles than his."-Cineinnati Enquirer.

Sized or calendered paper is a good barometer. When it is stiff, the weath-er will be fair; when it is limp and bands easily without cracking, it is full of moisture and there will be rain.







all-wool blanket. When we speak of "Our Factory" we mean the Reynoldsville woolen mill. No shoddy goods from them.

# UNDERWEAR

For Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, in fine wool, part wool, cotton, fleeced lined, all styles and sizes.

Oneita Union Suits, cotton and wool, two garments in one. These cold days will make you look out for heavy underwear. You'll find this store is all right in quality and price.

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All grades, price and quality, from the fine French flannel to the heavy lumberman's.

# COATS AND CAPES!

We've lots of wraps and will receive more soon as they are made. The most correct styles and latest cut.

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Horse-shoeing done in the nextext manner ad by the latest improved methods. Over 0 different kinds of shoes made for correc-no of faulty action and diseased feet. Only best make of shoes and mails used. Re-iring of all kinds carefully and promptly me. Satisfactron (Gamastran, Tamber-m's supplies on hand. Jackson St. near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa

