33333333333333333333333333 AGRICULTURAL.

Place For Early Chickens and Ducks. In a barn or stable loft one can fit up a warm and sunny room for early chicks, as shown in the cut. Low windows are put in under the enves,



A CHICKEN ROOM UNDER EAVES.

and light studding is set up as suggested, being nailed to the rafters for the roof of the chicken room. Simply lay boards in place for the top, and in the space above with hay. Board up in front, leaving openings for doors. Cover the floor with chaff, and put the bens and their chicks in here during February and March, and The broods will do much better here than on the cold, wet ground .- New England Homestead.

Building For Raising Squabs.

A practical pigeon breeder gives the following directions for building: A few explanations as to the building and its fixtures, which may be termed as breeding houses, may interest the renders. As I said before, any part of the barn could be used. The southern exposure is always preferred, as warmer, but if no building is suitable crect a building of cheap hemlock lumber. This building should be made so that additions can be added at either end without injuring the other part. It should be built upon dry ground, facing the south, and be about nine feet high front, seven feet high back, ten feet wide, and any de sired length; divided into rooms eight feet wide; each room will comfortably house thirty pairs or sixty old birds. A window is to be put in each pen on the south side; also on the south side must be the cages. These are made twelve feet wide, seven feet high, and as long as the building. To correspond with the rooms inside, the cage must be divided into cages eight wide. Use regular poultry netting, one or two-inch mesh, and wire over top as well to keep them enclosed. The interior of the breeding house must be fitted up with nests, similar to chicken nests, but somewhat small-These nests should be two feet CT. long, a foot wide and a foot high. A partition six inches high must be put in the centre of each nest, thereby making two nests a foot wide. This is done as each pair requires two nests. When a nest is built the eggs are Inid, and immediately they commence setting (the male bird taking part o), and in eighteen days the eggs hatch. The parents care for the young until they are two weeks old, when they commence building in the adjoining nest, and lay other eggs, thereby having eggs and squabs all the year round, excepting a few months during

the moult. In the outside cage have a receptacle for water. This must be given fresh every day, and several times a day in summer on warm days. -American Farmer.

Grass Seeding.

Systematic study and experiment in seeding grass will in course of a few years enable a farmer to get his land well under control. Let grass then be the crop to regenerate the soil. Culti-vate and fertilize the soil until grass will grow anywhere in it. Then one can face the future hopefully .- W. E. Farmer, in American Cultivator.

Latest Methods in Potato Cultivation. If sod land or land inclined to be

heavy, carefully cross plow and thoroughly harrow, using, if necessary, a leveler or fine tooth harrow in order that the soil may be well pulverized, after which planting may be done. Of course, it is well understood that good crops cannot be raised from poor seed, and the wideawake farmer will plant only strong, vigorous seed potatoes raised on land other than his own. Increase in crop will pay the extra cost of the best seed many times over. It has been clearly demonstrated by the different experiment stations in cutting seed pointoes that the highest yield per acre is obtained from sets of four eyes to the plece.

The plan of using rather heavy land, especially if clayey, for the growing potatoes would not ordinarily be a good one, at least, except for dry seasons. It would certainly be hazardous on such land to manure in drills, as it would be likely to result in a crop bad-April, too, in the case of some States. Is affected by rot. It was the general practice for several years in the early history of Aroostook potato raising to plant potatoes in drills, covering or splitting the ridge with double horse hoe and using brush harrow after planting to equalize the depth of seed, but to compete with other sections and make potato growing a financial success it is now necessary to use improved machinery, such as the planter, bleycle hoe, sprayer and digger. Indeed, the ordinary amount of help that the average farmer commands makes it impossible to take care of a large acreage without adopting improved methods.

With an improved planter two men and two horses will plant about five acres per day, the machine making the drill, distributing the fertilizer, dropping the seed and covering as fast as the horses walk. The second man is required to replenish the machine with fertilizer and seed at the end or middle of the land used, according to the length of rows. Of course methods of cultivation are largely the same in any Where improved machinery is case. used the weeder is employed just as the plants are breaking ground and the weeds are removed from between the rows without injury to the plant. As the plants reach a height of two or three inches, the improved cultivator is used, by which a man with two horses will cultivate about five acres per day, and far better than the work could possibly be done by any other means without regard to expense. As the plants increase in growth, the cultivating is continued, the hills or rows being gradually formed until the plants are nearly or quite in blossom. Of course it is necessary to watch the enemies of the plant. Several applications of bordeaux mixture should be made as a preventive of rust or blight, taking care to add enough paris green to kill the potato bugs .- E. L. Cleveland, of Aroostook County, Me., in American Agriculturist.

How to Handle Posts.

If to be driven two feet deep, dress two sides in a direct line from lower dotted line of a, eleven inches long, from shoulder to point, making a oneinch point. Then dress the edges from

twelve to eighteen inches. Edges may be rounded from shoulder to point. A The difficulty of securing a good post dressed more on one side than another as at h and c will drive crockas at b and c, will drive crook Stake the fence line perfectly ed. straight, using three-foot stakes. Then take a one-half-inch rope 100 or 200 feet long, stretch tight on line where



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

time.

New York City.-Little girls are | cornered shape. The point of the trinever more attractive than when sim-ply gowned. The charming little May Manton costume illustrated is correct

TIN

mirable for light-weight wools, such as cashmere, albatross and wool crepe de chine, as well as for ginghams, linen, pique, Madras, Swiss muslin, English percale and all the range of washable fabrics, but in the original is made from mercerized Madras in blue and white.

The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining faced with the yoking material and upon which the tucked front and back are arranged. Round the edge of the yoke is a fitted collar that is simple enough to launder with ease. yet is unversally becoming and adds greatly to the effect. The sleeves are in bishop style finished with straight

New Lyons Weaves. Heavy, lustrous, moired broendes in lovely monochromes, like opal gray, palest ten-rose, sea-green and Persian mauve are once more in vogue, to the great delight of dowagers as well as younger women. These new Lyons weaves, however regal and costly in appearance, are nevertheless as soft





A YOUNG OLD MAN.

WILLIAM BAILEY. country. He is in his 70th year and

has been a member of the Troy department nearly fifty-two years. Despite his age he is "just as young as he used to be" so far as his fireman's duties are concerned. His engine methods of handling fires and has been never leaves the house unless "Bill" Balley is with the tidy and powerful machine. If he is sleeping in his "bunk" when the gong strikes, he jumps into his clothes and slides down the pole as quickly and nimbly as the youngest member of the company and his pride, the engine, is puffing out clouds of black smoke before the team is straightened out in its fine running form. And "Bill," the old engineer, is "right there" on the tender watching the machine.

When William Balley joined the Troy fire department hand engines comprised the most efficient fire fight-ing apparatus. He has seen many changes in fire apparatus and in the instrumental in bringing about many of the changes.

The bursting of a tank of molten glass ignited the bottle plant at Shef-field. Loss, \$20,000, partly insured. A cocking main was pulled off in a stable at Strondsburg Sunday night only a few feet away from the Metho-

dist church, during services, The Eric Railroad company will ex pend over \$100,000 in improvements in

Sharon and Sharpsville the coming summer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

G. M. MCDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, real estate agent, Patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Nolan block, Reynoldsville, Pa. SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Col-lections will receive prompt attention. Office in Froehilte & Henry block, near pc*toffice, Reynoldsville Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Besident dentist. In the Froehlich & Hen-ry block, near the postoffice, Main street. Gentleness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS,

DENTIST. Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street. DR. R. DEVERE KING.

DENTIST.

DuBots. Sabula Winterburn Pennfield Tyler Bennczette, Grant. Driftwood. 行業特別 Train 92 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.19 a.m., Red Bank 11.15 Rookville 1241, Reynoldsville 1.44, Fails Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.35 p.m. Norz-Train 118 on Sundaya will make all stops between Red Bank and DuBois.
 West wARD.

 West wARD.

 West wARD.

 STATIONS
 No. 117 No. 109 Mo. 103 No. 113 No. 161

 STATIONS
 No. 117 No. 109 Mo. 103 No. 113 No. 161

 STATIONS
 No. 117 No. 109 Mo. 103 No. 113 No. 161

 STATIONS
 No. 117 No. 109 Mo. 103 No. 113 No. 161

 Statistic colspan="2">Statistic colspan="2"

 Statistic colspan="2"

 <th colspan="2"< 5 15 6 5 5 00 5 15

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. BUFFALO & ALLEDHANY VALLEY

Low Grade Division.

[Eastern Standard Time.]

9 35

RASTWARD. No.112 No.114 No.106 No.104 No.112 A. 31 A. M. A. M. P. M. P. W.

A. M. A. M. P \$ 6 15 \$ 9 00 \$ 9 25 11 10 9 40 11 22 10 13 11 47 16 30

DIVISION.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

STATIONS.

d Bank

Lawsonham New Bethlehe Oak Ridge Maysville

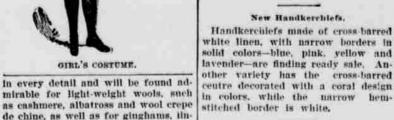
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division.

In effect March, 18, 1901. Trains leave Driftwood as follows: EASTWARD 900 a m-Train 12, weakdars, for Sunbury, Wikesbarre, Harleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia 5:32 p.m., New York, 9:39 p.m.; Baltimore, 5:00 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pulliana Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-ington.

senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-ington.
12:22 p. m.—Train 6, daily for Sunbury, Har-risburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m. New York 10:32 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadel-phia and Washington.
4:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Har-riving at Philadelphia 2:32 A. M. New York, 7:13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 4:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Har-riving at Philadelphia and New York, 7:13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 4:05 p. m.—Train 6, daily for Sunbury, Harris-burg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia and New York, 7:13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 4:05 p.m.—Train 6, daily for Sunbury, Harris-burg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and 10:8 A. M. on Sun-day: Baltimore, 7:20 A. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Erie, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger conches from Frie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger ving at Philadelphia, 7:22 a. m., New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days (10:33 A. m. Sunday) Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington, Sunday
Haltimore 7:20 a. m., Washingt

Washington.
WESTWARD
B:30 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
Cas a. m.—Train 9, daily for Eric, Ridgway, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.
Pi4 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and intermediate points.
4:00 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium. Emporium. 5:45 p. m.--Train 15, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.





in colors, while the narrow hemstitched border is white.

corne comes over the brow. The cocked

hat is of rough black straw, with

bunches of nodding yellow buttercups

Instead of Gloves.

brought forward for use with loose

sleeved summer gowns. Some of these

are as long as mousquetaire gloves

and will reach well up toward the

elbow. Pale pink, "flesh color," that

odious name for a pretty tint, buff and

gray are the usual tints of slik mitts.

but you can get them in black, white,

light brown or mode, and in tea green

They are cut off across the fingers and

are therefore cool. It is the close fin-

ger tips of kid gloves which render

them so unendurably hot in summer

Silk mitts, not mittens, are being

and a black hat band for trimming.

Woman's Shirt Walst.

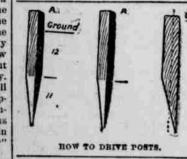
The plain shirt walst with slight

and flexible as peau de soie,

crop o work discouraging in many localities, don'd dairying has been entirely aban-don'd in some places simply through this Now when we confess to our inability to get a fair crop of grass on a field, we practically admit that the farm is ready for abandonment. The grass crop is really an index to the farm condition of the place. You may be able to raise other crops for a few years where grass will not grow, but this will not continue indefinitely. Each successive year the crops will turn out poorer, and diseases will appear which are the result of the imwerished condition of the soil. Farms eperate in this way rapidly, and in of a few years "farming doesn't pay" on that particular land.

When the grass crop begins to fail on any field or farm it is time to stop and inquire into the cause. There it something radically wrong in the system of farming. Now one system will not apply to all farms. We must adapt them to different solls and hnd out for ourselves what particular system is suited to ours. Take rich soil tilled with humus, and the farmer can go forward almost any time in winter ad sow his grass with perfect confidence in obtaining a full crop. But this method applied to a farm where the soil is yorn out and deficient in dd utterly fall of all good ults. Moreover we need more seed to un acre to-day than formerly, esally on poor land, not because the ed is poor, but because the soil is at evenly rich. Some of the seed will not evenly rich. Some or the manury fall in barren spots and fail to manury . We must to-day prepare ed for grass with the utmost re. This must be done systematical-and continually. The poorer the if the more carefully must this seed

il the more carefully must this seed of be prepared. We must also ex-riment with seeds and fertilizers, ry different seed mixtures and find at which produce the best results, here endeavor to improve upon this y increasing the seeds in the mix-tre that gives the highest results. The me is true of fertilizers. We cannot yept somebody clas's statements in its regard. We may make use of other's advice, but we must find out g cornelives what fertilizers will ave best for our particular solls.



posts are to be driven. Saw a block six fuches long and drive it into pins one-half inch square. Drive a pin where each post is to set.

in medium weight with trimming of Get a mattock, the hoe blade of narrow, black silk braid over bands which is three or three and a half of white peau de soie. inches broad and nine inches long and The back is smooth and seamless the opposite side with an ax blade four just short enough to reveal the belt. inches broad and six inches long. Use The fronts fit smoothly and are exthe ax and make a mark even with tended below the darts to form roundthe pins to indicate where posts are to ed stoles, which add greatly to the be set. Use the ax again, sinking deep style, and roll back to meet the collar on either side of pin. Then with two and form revers. The two seamed or three vigorous digs with the hoe sleeves have fashionable fulness at blade, dig out pin and all, thus leaving the wrists laid in tucks and stitched a hole ten or twelve inches deep for and are finished with roll-over cuffs setting a post, leaving the sides solid that match the revers. Round the ento hold posts from giving sideways, as tire edge of the jacket, and running there is no danger of them going edgeup into the back, is a bias band of white peau de sole overlaid with the wise, as the entire fence joins in sup-Raise a post above a hole and port. braid and stitched onto the cloth. settle down hard, which will cause it To cut this jacket for a woman of to sink still deeper. But eight or ten medium size four yards of material inches will then be left for the post to twenty-one inches wide, one and be driven. A few solid joits from a three-quarter yards forty-four inches twenty-pound post maul will settle it wide or one and a half yards fifty curely. inches wide will be required.

To gauge the depth, use a straight stick four or six inches longer than the posts are to stand out of ground. Put a gauge mark at bottom and a plumb to look trim and pretty, even of a rainy day. She wears a long ulster, straight up and down as her own bob on a string to reach near the ground. Set this gauge three or four inches from post to be driven, lean stick to which the string is attached about six degrees and govers the fence post by the plume. Then use a plat-form, hoz or stand in wagen, and driv-ing the posts will be of but little inbox -A. Byers, in Farm and Home.

ETON JACKET.

wristbands of embroidery. The skirt is double, the under portion extending to the walst, the upper falling over it, both being straight and gathered to give the flounce effect. To make this costume for a girl of six years of age four and three-eighth yards of material thirty-two inches wide or four yards forty-four inches

Woman's Eton Jacket.

May Manton model illustrated in the

large cut is suited alike to the entire

to all suiting and jacket cloths and

cheviots as well as to taffeta, but as

illustrated is made of black Kersey

Spring Hat For a School Girl. The school girl of the period manages

nder figure. This ulster is made of

as Madras, cheviot, linen, pique and wash silk, and for general utility wear. The May Manton model illustrated is suited to all, but is specially designed for stout figures, as it includes the under-arm gores that render the adjustment smooth and help wide will be required with five-eighth to reduce apparent size. It is made with the latest style sleeves. yards eighteen inches wide for yoke.

shown, the material is mercerized Ma-

dras in tan color with figures in silk in the same shade, but stripes are The Eton jacket is a pronounced fa-vorite of the season. The admirable favorites of the season and are admirable whenever it is desirable to use the perpendicular lines that always tend to give a slender effect. costume and to the separate wrap, and

The fronts are simply gathered at the neck and waist line and closed by means of studs and buttonholes worked through the box pleat. back is smooth across the shoulders, drawn down in gathers at the waist,

and the two are joined by the underarm gores. The sleeves are in bishop shape, but open at the back, where they are finished with regulation overlaps and terminate in straight cuffs buttoned over. At the neck is a shaped stock, but the neck band alone may be used and linen collars or cuffs can be substituted when preferred.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches



Oxford mixture, water-proof, light-weight cloth. It is cut single-breasted wide, three and a half yards twentycollar and spens at the throat with a turn collar and small revers of the same cloth. Perched on her pretty head is a delectable straw hat, the threeseven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Office on second floor Reynoldsville R Estate Bidg. Main street Reynoldsville, P fulness at the front is preferred be-E. NEFF. fore all other styles for such materials JUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa J. H. HUGHES, UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING A full line of supplies constantly on has Picture framing a specialty. Office and was room in the Moore building on Main street HOTEL BELNAP, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. FRANK DIETZ, Proprietor. First class in every particular. Located in the very centre of the business part of town Free 'bus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers. HOTEL MCCONNELL, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor. The The leading hotel of the town. Headquar ters for commercial men. Steam heat, fre bus, bath rooms and closets on every floor sample rooms, billiard room, telephone con nections &c. Sexine Oill

They south teststory we cured thousands as Debulity, Diziness, Sleeple ness and Varicocie, Airophy, & They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked termamently. Unless patient them into Insanity being the sealed. Strong Again. tong Again, are properly cured, their could a often worries them into Insunity, Consump-e or Death. Mailed scaled. Price \$1 per box aces, with iron-chall legal guarantee to cure or und the money, \$5 co. Send for free book. For sale by H. Alex Stoke.



1 20 20,000	1.40	LAURDA INTO	1 104	19.11	
2.03	9 23 9 15 9 11	Carm'nTrnsfr	7 12		4 27
7 09 1 54	9 15	Croyland	7.91	12 30	4 35
7 65 1 51	6 11	Shorts Mills	2 62	12 11	1.16
1 10 1 11	1. 14		1.22	10.00	1.15
1 01 1 47	9 07	Blue Rock	7 20	13, 200	4.43
6 57 1 43	9 02	Carrier	7 33	12 40	4.46
6 47 1 33	8 51	Brockwayv'l	7.43	12 50	4 56
6 41 1 28	8 47	Lanes Mills	7 47	12 54	4 59
0.80 8.80	12.74	McMinn Smt	10.22	200.000	
2 12 × 10	2.22		1.22	12-22	27.44
0 40 1 19	0.00	Harveys Run	7.54	1 00	5 07
6 30 1 15	8 35	ly Falls C'kar	8 00	1 10	5 15
6 10 1 05	8 25	Iv DuBots ar	8 10	1 25	5 30
6 30 1 15	7.08	ar Falls C'k ly	a 20	1.20	5.12
6 12 12 52	4 64	Reynoldsville	3.35	1.24	1.14
0 10 10 00	6 54		8 33 9 00	1.22	2.20
D 38 13 24	0.30	Brookville	8.00	1 98	0.09
4 50 11 47		New Bethl'm	9 40	2 38	6.45
4 05 11 10		Red Bank	10 15	3 20	7 35
1 40 9 00		ly Pittsburgar	12 35	5 30	10 15
p.m. a.m	Children (p.m.	
Fortim	e tao	les and addition	ant tu	torm	ation
consult ti	CK61	agents.			
Consult th	Man	INSON J.	R. W(OOD,	

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE. On and after February 1, 1901, passen-ger trains will arrive and depart from Keyn-oldsville station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

DEPART. 2.20 p. m. Week days only. For Falls Creek, DuBois, Curwensville, Clearfield, Punxsu-tawney, Butler, Pittsburg, Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

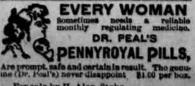
Bradford. ABRIVE. 1.25 p. m. Week days only. From Clearfield, Curwensville, Falls Creek, DuBols, Pitta-burg, Rutler and Punssuitawney. TRAINS LEAVE FALLS CREEK.

2.57 a. m. Daily. Night Express for Punxso-tawney. Dayton, Butler and Pittsburg. Pullman sleepers. 1054 a. m. and 5.20 p. m. Week days only. For DuBois, Stanley, Sykes, Big Bun and Punx-sutawney.

DuBols, Stanley, Sykes, Big Run and Punx-sutawney.
244 p. m. Daily. Vestibuled limited. Re-clining chair and cafe cars. For Punxsu-tawney. Dayton, Butter and Pittsburg.
2.34 a. m. Daily. Night Express for Bidgway, Johnsonburg, Ruffalo and Rochester.
3.30 p. m. Week daysonly. Pullman sleepers. For Biockwayville, Ridkway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.
2.37 p. m. Daily. Vestibuled limited. Re-clining chair and cafe cars. For Bidgway, Johnsonburg, Bradford, Buffalo, and Roch-gster.

ester. 1.05 p.m. Week days only. Accommodation for Reynoldsville. Trains for Curwonsville, Clearfield and inter-mediate stations leave Fails Creek at 7.28 a. m. and 2.40 p.m. Thousand mile tickets good for passage over any portion of the B. R. & P. and Boech Creek railroads are on sale at two (2) cents per mile. For tickets, time tables and full informa-tion apply to

E. C. DAVIS. Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa. E. C. DAVIS. Agent, Gen. Pas. Agent, E. C. LAPET, Gen. Pas. Agent, Rochester, N.



For sale by H. Alex. Stoke.