

Knitting a Medicine Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy in limbering up the hands of such sufferers, says Woman's Life. For persons liable to cramp, paralysis, or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exerciss. Besides, the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women suffering from incomnia and depres-

sion. In certain can'tariums patients

are encouraged to make use of the

bright steels, and the work is so pleas-

ant that it is much enjoyed by them.

#### Teachers' Lot in England.

An English writer, speaking of the opportunities for educated women in the professions in that country, says that most of the women graduates of the universities go into secretaryships or teaching. For the former they need to know German, French, Italian, stenorgraphy and typewriting and \$500 a year is the average salary. But, he says, the girl who secures a post as secretary is as a rule to be envied, compared to the fate that awaits her as a teacher. The work is trying, the pay poor and the narrowmindedness that surrounds it pitiable. In proof. he instances the fact that a teacher in a high school was asked to resign, because a play of hers had been acted, and in consequence her picture had been published in several of the pa-

#### As to Appropriate Dress.

To wear gowns trimmed with lace and embroidery in cars and on steamboats, skirts made so long that they trail in the dust, and when held up show petticoats covered with lace, does not constitute a good style of dress, and never will, no matter how many dollars are expended. For travelling, for walking, for shopping, and for going about in the morning, the smartest gown for early autumn is the lightweight woollen.

Of course all the walking gowns must be made short, short enough to clear the ground and at the same time to hide the feet-a perfectly possible combination, as was discovered by the leading French dressmakers last winter. The trimming on the short skirts should be all in long upand-down lines,-Harper's Bazar.

## Milk a Beautifier.

"I seem to be growing so plain," wailed a young woman. "No, you're only growing thin," her vis-a-vis responded, reassuringly. "That is what ails more women than you could shake a stick at. They work too hard and ent the wrong things. Tuose little lines crossing and recrossing are caused by the shrinkage of the soft padding beneath the skin; those little lines that begin to run from the nose to the mouth and age a woman more than any other one thing-if you had kept up your flesh, they would not be there. Women will go anything but rest and eat. They will lead the strenuous life, and then insist on wondering why they lose their good looks. A glass of hot milk every night before retiring would do more to keepaway the crowsfeet than half the cosmetics they are so eager to spend their pin money on."-New York Tribune.

Daring Dashes of Color. The combination of blue and green. the most daring of the season, is another cause of controversy. Daring as it may seem, the mixture of blue with bright green has been exceedingly successful, but its opponents claim that it is an eccentric, inartistic combination and maintain that the vivid shade of green is only harmoniously possible with white, black, or a pale tobacco brown which has just come into vogue. The tendency toward freakish bright colors which marked the beginning of the season is giving way before the subdued tones which are now being introduced. Undecided changaeble shades are securing the preferences, cording to the Chicago Tribune. The latter effects are secured by placing one color over another. Of the most effective of the changeable combinations are blue and mauve, and green and gray. The latter in particular is altogether charming. Ecru and rose is another effective melange and white and pale blue give a nondescript tone which is decidedly attractive,

# Iowa Women Physicians.

In The Woman's Medical Journal is a sketch of the Iowa State society of Medical Women, the oldest, if not the only, state medical society of women. Dr. Jennie McComen, of Davenport, the writer, speaking of the status of the women of the profession in Iowa, has

the following to say: The medical profession of Iowa is noted for its justice, courtesy and liberality toward women practitioners. Not only are they freely admitted to all ical societies, but are acceptably pying official positions of all ads; are sent as delegates from local state, and from state to national In 1893 Iowa was represented in the Pan-American congress by a The state hospitals for ininclude a woman on the medical aff, the first appointment of this kind g been made in 1873, 29 years The majority of the general hoshave one or more women on

"The Iowa State medical reporter as early as 1885 had a women on the editorial staff in charge of a department devoted to medico-legal questions and neurology. In 1895 The Iowa Medical Journal added to its staff a woman collaborator in obstetries.

"The medical, pharmaceutical and dental schools are coeducational, and there is no part of the state, so far as we know, where educated and capable women are not received by their brothers in the healing art on terms of perfect professional equality,"

In buying gloves there are more impertant considerations than their color and the number of buttons. Black gioves are generally less elastic than white or colored ones, and cheap grades are dear at any price, says Woman's

Dressed kid usually retains its freshness longer, and is more durable than suede. The best and most serviceable kid is soft, yielding and elastic,

A glove so small that it cramps the hands and prevents grace of motion gives poor service. Short-fingered gloves are ugly, and certain to break soon between the fingers, if not at their tips.

The way in which a glove is first drawn on and shaped to the hand has much to do with both its beauty and durability. Unless you have ample time, do not have them fitted at the shop, but at leisure draw them on as here recommended, and, if possible, wear them half an hour without closing the fingers.

When the hands are at all moist, they should be powdered. Insert all the fingers, and work them on evenly, leaving the thumb loose until the fingers are fully in place. Then insert the thumb, and work the glove down smoothly over the hand, keeping the seems in their proper position.

In buttoning a glove the greatest strain comes upon the first button, so before attempting to fasten this, button the others, commencing with the second one, then the others, lastly the

first. Do not begin at the tips of the fingers to pull them off. Turn back the wrists and draw them off inside out. but on no consideration leave them in this shape, or roll them. Turn them right side out, smooth lengthwise, and put away by themselves with a strip of flannel under and between them.

A glove mender of wood, celuloid or silver, in the shape of a finger, should be in every sewing basket, as well as glove thread in a variety of colors and shades. The seams of gloves should restitched as soon as a stitch breaks, using fine cotton, never silk.

To mend a tear, buttonhole stitch closely around the edges once or twice, as the size of the rent may require, and then join the edges to-

Save the buttons from discarded gloves to replace lost ones. They often match perfectly.

## A Bride's Trousseau.

I will offer some suggestions for the trousseau of a bride of fairly good circumstances, who expects to enter into social life, and from this list may be selected what may suit individual needs or preferencer. The wedding gown may be of silk, satin or crepe de Chine, these materials being appropriate at this season. It should be high in the neck, and if made with a yoke of lace which may be detached it can be altered afterward for evening entertainments." One or two evening dresses might be desired, and if one is of black net or lace it will be very useful. An evening wrap would be necessary. A plain, tailor-made cloth gown for traveling, shopping and street wear; another gown of handsome cloth for visiting, luncheons and receptions. A pretty dress for days at home may be of pale-gray cloth, or crepe de Chine or cashmere, high in the neck. Two house dresses would seem essential. Several waists of suk and of flannel should be chosen. Dressing jackets of silk or flannel, and a lounging gown of cashmere or silk, trimmed with fur, may be added, these to be worn in one's bedroom, be it understood and not else-

It is not the fashion now to buy dozens of undergarments and put them away, as they are apt to turn yellow if not used. Eight of each kind of undergarments would be a very moderate supply, and this would include eight each of night dresses, drawers, chemises, corset-covers, skirts, short white and fiannel skirts and underskirts of silk or wool. Shoes, slippers, corsets, gloves, hats, and an umbrella should be in the list, and as many dozen handkerchiefs and stockings as can be afforded. Two silk underskirts

would be found useful. The household linen should also be It supplied by a bride's parents. there cannot be a very large outlay there should be at least a certain amount expended for this purpose. Six sheets, six pillow and bolster cases, two pairs of pillow shams and four spreads should be allowed for each bed. An ornamental coverlet of colored silk or embroidered linen is a charming possession. Four dozen towels would be a moderate supply. Six table cloths and four or six dozen napkins, large and small, would be needed, and one handsome table cloth, with napkins to match, for dinner parties. A few embroidered center-pieces and dozen or two dainty dollies are at-

tractive additions. The bride whose parents can give he small silver and some furniture, china and giass is well provided for starting housekeeping.-The Delinea-

The eggs of silkworms can withstand without injury a temperature of thir-

### WHY FOOD PRICE IS HIGH

AN EXCESS OF SUPPLY PREVENTED BY COLD STORAGE PROCESSES.

Immense Stores of Commodities Held for Times of Scarcity - Prices Kept Almost Even the Year Round - Law of Supp'y and Demand Seems Overturned.

'A great deal is being said and written just now about the general unrest in the labor world, the signs of which are taken to be the numerous strikes and troubles reported from various places. A recent article that excited wide attention pointed out that while the increase of wages was about 28 percent, the increase in the cost of living was about 34 percent over that of several years ago and the tendency was upward. Without going into the details of the subject it may be said in a general way test the law of supply and demand is today no longer to be regarded as an arbitrary settler of vexed questions. In a word as regards the domestic commodities the statement that "the increase of demand though in the beginning it may sometimes raise the price of goods never falls to lower it in the long run" hardly holds true now; certainly not to the degree it did when Adam Smith lived and wrote.

"There is no law of supply and demand today," said a wholesale dealer recently, "and never again will luxuries be within the reach of those in poor or moderate circumstances as they used to be in the season when the market was glutted. Markets do not get glutted today. Why? cause the excess is immediately gobbled up for cold ctorage to supply the early demand of a future season. Thus prices vary very little throughout the year and last season's food becomes a delicacy when it is placed upon your plate in advance of its arrival from the farm, or the field, or the sen. The fish you eat today with such gusto may be last year's fish, the eggs last year's lay, the beef, squab, chicken all twelve months old. Thus there is no such excess as will make prices go down; no such scarcity as would make prices go up. In times of great production the poor man no better can afford to purchase luxuries or delicacies than he could in times of scarcity."

Time was when prices solely depended upon supply and demand; plenty of wheat meant cheap bread and a draught meant no grazing, hence no sheep, and consequently high prices for mutton chops. The application of the principles of thermo-dynamics to the business of preserving food prod ucts has changed all that. The advent of cold storage has served in a great degree to nullify the effects of the once inexcrable law of supply and demand. As hunger suffers no no ticeable fluctuations, the demand is also an established quantity, and a perfect equilibrium is thereby established by which almost immutable prices in all the food products of the world, in all seazons, will eventually be se cured.

Whereas in former years, for instance, a too bountiful supply of eggs caused the price of that necessity to drop to within the reach of the very poorest class, today there is no longer any possibility of a recurrence of the conditions which made this reduction in price possible. There are 100,000, 000 eggs in cold storage at present awaiting the pleasure of the public. While in former years these would have been almost given away to save them from going bad, today the science of refrigeration permits of their being kept "fresh" for months and even years. The eggs produced in the United States during 1899 numbered 1,293,819,186 dozens, represent ing a value of \$144,286,158, so that the importance of that one item in the

food list is not to be lightly thought of. But while cold storage precludes over-supply and thereby excessive low prices, it must be conceded that it also prevents famines in one or another of the food necessities. Eggs have frequently been cornered in years when he supply was small and prices raised as high as the public would stand them. Today there is the unknown quantity of eggs in cold storage to contend with and the yield from poultry yards is no longer a criterion. Eggs wid never again be sold at ten cents a dozen, but if they ever sell as forty cents a dozen, as they have in the past, it will be because the supply of the whole world has been cornered and

not because of a short supply The possibility of an international egg trust is too far remote to be discussed, for another effect of the devel opment of the cold storage business has been to obliterate distance. For a number of years France has been supplying the British market with fresh eggs. The egg exports from Cherbourg to the United Kingdom in 1900 aggregated 373 tons, but at pres ent the refrigerating plants with which modern ships are equipped permit the distant colonies of Great Britain to compete with her next-dor neighbors. It is only a question of time when New Zealand, Australia and Egypt will supplant France as the egg supplierin-ordinary to the British public. Already last year the exports of eggs to Great Britain through Cherbourg had fallen off 57 tons, while the exports from Egypt had increased by 43 tons. The modern methods of refrigerating now permits New South Wales to land tts egg products in London in firstclass condition, even after travelling half-way around the world. For this reason any attempt to establish a fictitious price on eggs in New York would be followed by shipments of eggs from Europe. This was demonstrated a year ago with beef. The American "big five," the packers who together constitute the beef trust, with

an invested capital of \$189,198,264 and an annual product of \$785,562,433, vio lated a rate agreement into which they had entered with the Australian cattlemen for the British market and attempted to undersell them. The Australians retaliated by cutting their prices, and a rate war ensued that brought down the price of beef to a level which meant a loss of \$1,000,000 a month to the American exporters. In order to make up this million which they were presenting monthly to the British public the American beef trust deliberately advanced the price to American consumers a million a

Controlling, as it does, the beef supply of America, there is no limit to the price which the beef trust could exact from the American public were it not that cold storage permits the exporting of Australian beef to Amer-

The growth of the business of preserving meats fresh by freezing has caused a decrease in the curing or salting of beef of 76 percent in the last ten years. The amount of fresh mutton sold has increased from 267,353,788 pounds in 1890 to 404,183,601 pounds in 1900, or over 51 percent. The amount of poultry slaughtered since it was demonstrated that it could be kept fresh for five years has increased

English snipe, yellowlegs, quall, mudhen, gallinute, surfbird, curlew, water chicken, jacksnipe and baysnipe, thanks to cold storage, are no longer rarities, only enjoyed during certain seasons of the year. To be sure, when they had all to be consumed within a certain restricted period it frequently occurred through oversupply that the prices fell much lower than those now artificially established by a regulated and even supply, but then the supply was not al ways in excess of the demand.

During the recent agitation against the beef trust it was asserted in some quarters that one reason for the high price of beef was that much of the supply was being held in cold storage. An attempt was made by a commit tee to get at the facts in this particular case, but no report was ever made of the results of the investigation. There is no doubt, however, that the choicer cuts are held in cold storage to supply the demand in restaurants of the first class, which is always largest when things are out of season,-New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### **CUAINT AND CURIOUS**

For a new play to succeed it must according to William Archer, attract at least 50,000 speciators in the course three months

In England one of the functions of the Coroner, under a statute dating from the time of Edward I, is to hold an inquest on all treasure found in the realm. Recently at Colchester during the excavating for a bank foun dation some 10,000 in sliver coins were found. The Coroner's jury, after an hour's inquiry, decided the coins constiluted "treasure trove," and the police thereupon claimed them in behalf of the crown.

The peculiar and freakish benavior of lightning is proverbial, and it is pretty difficult to forsee what will happen when it strikes. According to the American Machinist, lightning struck a factory in Ivoryton, Conn., during a recent storm at pight, stunning the watchman and setting fire to the room, This latter set the automatic sprinklers in operation by melting the fuses, and the sprinklers with cold water revived the watchman in time to enable damage was done. If it had not been for the stimulation of the cold water it is probable the watchman and the entire factory would have been de

On looking at the potraits of the English Kings from William the Conqueror to Edward VII one is struck by the fact that no monarch since Charles I has worn a beard until now states Mainly About People. In the more homely and solld presentment of King Edward there is not to be found that mingling of knightly romance and plaintive melancholy which windles the passionate devotion of some and compassion of all, as seen in Van Dyck's likeness of the ill-fated Stuart: but neither is there that indeterminate look of the temporizer, that hint of the final insincerity which made Strafford cry at his betrayol, "Put not your

trust in princes." Numerous conflicting estimates have een made of the height of the Tower of Babel, but one fact never has been denied, and that is that it was a skyscraper St. Jerome, in his comment pry on Isalah, says that the tower was already 4000 paces high when God came down to stop the work. A pace is about two and one-han teet; therefore, 4000 pages must be 10,000 feet; consequently Babel was 20 times as high as the Pyramids (which are only bout 500 feet), says the New York Press. Father Calmet says the tower was \$1,000 feet high, and that the languages were confounded because the architects were confounded, as they did not know how to bring the building to a head. Moreover, it is understood that the Chinese language of page as the high German.

"You say your next door neighbors make a vulgar display of their

"Yes," answered Mr. Bickerson; "they left a ton of coal out on the sidewalk all day yesterday."-Washington Star.



When care is used in grouping cushions on a couch so that the color scheme is harmonious, the result is ample compensation for the extra trouble. Thus green, yellow and golden brown make a good blending for a couch in a room furnished in weathered oak. Where Oriental rugs showing a touch of blue (as many of them do) are used for the floor covering or the wall covering, or draperies are of bluish tint, a cushion or two of blue combines well with pflicws of brown and yellow.

#### To Tell a Fresh Fish.

"To tell a fresh fish," said a Fulton Market dealer yesterday, "niways look at the gills and the eyes and feel of the body to see if it is solid. If the gills are gray and the eyes dull the fish is not fit for eating." This man is famous among his friends for the deliciousness of his clam chowder. Here is his rule, which is suggestive, if not definite: "Fry the fat from some salt pork and suet. Boil peeled potatoes, onlons cut fine and canned tomatoes, until the vegetables are

done. Drain off the water and save Fry the vegetables in the fat which was fried, with a lump of butter added and some chopped parsley. Then mash the potatoes fine and put in the clams, a third of the soft shell and two-thirds of the hard shell. Stir in the clam juice and the water in which the vegetables cooked. Season with celery salt, paprika and curry."-New York Tribune,

#### Don'ts for Nurses.

Don't scold or slap a child before callers. It shows that you do not know how to manage a child properly. Don't take an infant into great crowds or public noisy meetings or amusements. To expose a child to sudden noises and starts in no way improves its nerves.

Don't forget that regular habits proper feeding, and long hours of sleep are necessary conditions to a healthy infant.

Don't put the feeding bottle nipple into your own mouth and then into the baby's mouth. This practice will

often prove dangerous. Don't feed the baby because it cries Its restlessness may be due to pain, and it is hurtful to feed an infant's

stomach at such a time. Don't hang curtains around the cot Children need plenty of air, especially

when sleeping. Don't place the cot in a position

where the light will fail on the child's eyes, nor in a draught.

# Use Less Butter.

The high cost of butter has neces sitated the careful use of that article of food in many kitchens. One experi menter, bent on economy in this mat ter used for seasoning vegetables and broiled meats is, generally speaking, superfluous, and really injures the delicate flavor of the food. She says that she will make it a rule of he kitchen even when butter grows cheap again that either no butter at all shall be used, or the least possible amount in the preparation of meats and vege tables. The fear of greasiness is done away with, the distinctive taste of the food is preserved, and she considers that no cultured palate will regreat the absence of the butter. While on him to give an alarm before serious this subject, and while butter is still oaring in price, it is well to remind housekeepers that salt pork is an excellent substitute for butter in sauteing almost any sort of food where but ter might be used. Dn't forget, too that a few drops of olive oil for dellcate frying is far better than butter at any price.-New York Post,

# HOUSEHOLD

Rice Surprise-Boll one cup washed rice in two quarts of boiling water until tender; then pour into a strainer; line a well greased mould or bowl with the rice; fill with chop ped cold cooked meat, well seasoned and moistened with a little tomate sauce or stock; cover with rice, having the surface perfectly level; steam forty-five minutes; turn out on a hot platter and pour around a tomato

Pincapple Mousse-Heat one can of pineapple and drain; have soaking one-fourth box of gelatine in one-fourth cup of cold water; to one cup of pine apple syrup add the gelatine, two ta blespoonfuls of lemon juice and one cup of sugar; stir over the fire until gelatine has dissolved; strain and cool; as the mixture stiffens fold in the froth from one pint of cream whipped, turn into a mould, pack in ice and salt and let stand four hours

Potato Pone-One quart of peeled and grated sweet potatoes, one level teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves, half a teaspoon of sait and today was originally the same lan- the grated rind of half a lemon or orange, two level tablesponfuls of flour half a cup of molasses, fourth cup of butter; mix the flour with the grated potato; add the butter, melted; then the molasses, water and sugar; stir well together and add the spice, etc.; turn into a well greased pan and bake in a moderate oven; let stand until cold: then it can be turned out and serve

# THE JEFFERSON SUPPLY COMPANY

Being the largest distributor of General Merchandise in this vicinity, is always in position to give the best quality of goods. Its aim is not to sell you cheap goods but when quality is considered the price will always be found right.

Its departments are all well filled, and among the specialties handled may be mentioned L. Adler Bros., Rochester, N. Y., Clothing, than which there is none better made; W. L. Douglass Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., Shoes; Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Canned Goods; and Pillsbury's Flour.

This is a fair representation of the class of goods it is selling to its customers.

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Senator Hoar makes classical readng his recreation.

Leon Daudet, son of the French novelist, advocates a law forbidding the sale of fiction to women and children. Lord Rosebery is expected shortly to start a new political party in England, believing that Liberalism is played out. Edward M. Shepard, the well-known New York lawyer, has withdrawn from the law firm of Parsons, Shepard &

W. D. Howells, the novelist, is a tire ess worker, despite his seventy odd He writes both morning and evening.

A firm of German booksellers has purchased the rights to General De Wet's book on the war in South Africa for 200,000 marks.

Professor Orth, of Gottingen University, will succeed the late Professo Rudolf Virchow as director of th Pathological Institute of Berlin.

Charles T. Yerkes is said to claim that men are merely in their appron ticeship until they are forty, and that fifty is the ripe age of the business

The best paid native opera singer in Russia is the tenor Ssobinoff. He gets 24,000 rubles a year-about as much as Jean de Reszke gets in America in three weeks.

Professor Walter A. Wyckoff, of Princeton University, is about to set out on a walking tour through Colo-rado, in which he will observe the social and industrial conditions.

King Edward is said to have remarked, when, after his recent operation, he was carried aboard his yacht. "William IV. was born a 'sailor prince. It seems likely I shall die one."

King Humbert, the late sovereign of Italy, was the most heavily insured monarch in Europe, carrying \$7,500,-000. Edward VII. is said to carry \$3,-750,000, and the Prince of Wales \$2,-500.000.

# SPORTING BREVITIES.

Percy Chubb has sold the yacht Vigilant to Mr. F. Lothrop Ames, of Bos-

In football practice Captain Kernan, of Harvard, and Bowman, a candidate for full-back at Yale, were injured.

M. M. Allen has been engaged to train the race horses in England owned by Messrs. J. R. and F. P. Keene.

There is such a demand abroad for the American rubber golf balls that an effort is being made to bar them out of Germany.

On many golf courses bunkers in-tended for the second shot are unfair penalties for the drive with the new rubber corded ball.

W. C. Rollins' Herbert won the Occl dental Handicap at Gravesend, New York, for the second time and L. V. Bell's Lady Albercraft won the Flatlands stake.

Little Haste, the Boston yacht, owned by T. K. Lothrop, won the national championship for the twenty-one-foot abin class on Lake Michigan from La Rita, the Chicago representative.

John Montgomery Ward, of baseball fame, is rapidly making his mark in golfing circles. Following his win of the Ekwanok Country Club tourna-ment he captured the Staten Island

West Point is hard at football prac tice under the supervision of Cadet Daly. Daly has said that he will play in the big games. That in itself is a guarantee of a good fight, if not of victory for the West Pointers.

It is an unprecedented occurrence in intercollegiate football for a season on the gridiron to begin without groans of nisfortune to arise from every college in the land. Such is the case this sea on, and an air of cheerfulness and hopes of victory prevail everywhere, Cornell, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania are especially complacent. Har-vard and Columbia not so much so.

The latest agricultural "labor saver," hough humble in its way, is most useful as removing a cause of danger. is an automatic safety gun for bird scaring. Not only now are the crowboys most difficult to procure, but "the boy with the gun" is not always free from danger either to himself or others. The new machine fires at times as fixed by the farmer, it fires safely and takes loud detonating cartridges.

The English cotton manufacturers who have for so long a time depended on the United States for their raw material, have raised a guarantee fund of \$250,000 for the purpose of pro-moting the cultivation of cotton within the British Empire.

# BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on West Main street, opposite the

G. M. McDONALD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, real estate agent, Patente secured, collections made promptly. Office in Nolan block, Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. MCCREIGHT. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Oct-lections will receive prompt attention. Office in Froeblich & Henry block, near postoffice. Beynoldsville Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. Resident dentist. In the Hoover building next door to postoffice, Main street. Gentle-ness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS.

DENTIST, Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street.

R. R. DEVERE KING, DENTIST. Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Estate Bldg. Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. W. A. HENRY, DENTIST.

Office on second floor of Henry Bros. brick building, Main street. E. NEFF.

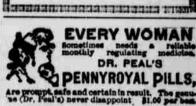
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

# YOUNG'S PLANING

MILL

You will find Sash, Doors, Frames and Finish of all kinds, Rough and Dressed Lumber, High Grade Varnishes, Lead and Oil Colors in all shades. And also an overstock of Nails which I will sell cheap.

J. V. YOUNG, Prop.





Minerals in England.

A blue book has just been issued giving the statistics of the persons employed, the output and the accidents in the mines of Great Britain for the It appears from the statistics that the total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom was 839,178. Com-pared with 1901 there is an increase of 26,683 persons at the coal mines and a decrease of 2,022 persons at metalifer ous mines. The output of minerals at the coal mines was 231,343,224 tons, of which 219,037,240 were coal, and the balance was fireclay, ironstone, shale and sundry minerals. Adding 9,705 tons which come from open quarries the total output of coal for the year was 219,046,945 tons, and this is a crease of 6,134,355 tons.

The cathedral at Gothenburg, "the Swedish Venice," which threatens share the fate of the Campanile, only 100 years old. It burned down 1721 and again in 1802.