

The New Art in Jewelry

The new art in jewelry is at present the accepted style, the flowers being of the lightest color, emphasized by fewels. Fuchsias, lillies of the valley, mistletoe and leaves and flowers which seem to have no actuality characterize this departure of the present

The Ever-Fashionable Blouse.

The blouse has by no means gone out of fashion. Maids and youthful matrons are wearing a neat make in the daytime, high to the neck, finished with a collar and stock or a plain or spotted scarf of Oriental satin or foulard. These shirts have to be beautifully cut, and are mostly worn over tight-fitting silk or linen slip. Smart blouses are again being worn at restaurant lunches, under fur coats. Nothing is prettier than soft Oriental white satin, spotted net or lace, with a jabot of lace and net at the neck.

New Ideas for Sleeves.

their airs and graces, to say nothing bowls. If a few grains are left in of their variety. A fetchingly graceful sleeve has an unusual touch given it by an arrangement of silk rings, but should one empty his bowl she which are sewed to the upper side of the sleeve, from the shoulder to near the elbow. Through these rings soft ribbon is threaded, and is finished with long ends and rings. It is quite the fad right now, when wearing either an all-white or all-black gown, to introduce just one touch of color, and to have that in the sleeve. A black mousseline de soie gown specially approved by Madame La Mode has full elbow sleeves of the black mousseline, with black silk rings reaching from the shoulder to the elbow threaded with apple green liberty satin. It is only here in the sleeves that the color is introduced, and the effect is expale tinted gown.-Woman's Home Companion.

College Girl's Idea.

The graduate of a woman's college who recently was engaged by the New York Department of Charities as con- of the ligaments on one side of their culting dietitian appears to have discovered an entirely new field of endeavor for members of her sex who have received a liberal education. Moreover, it is one in which the possibility of male competition is very if the skirt is very heavy there is

While studying at college, the young woman realized that it was possible the nervous system, which is decided to become an expert on matters of diet, and planned her course to that end. Though not an executive, she will soon be one of the most important officers of that branch of the city government, because she is sent upon investigations on everything concerning foods, their preparations, they call them-for woman is surely the various institutions. She reports the lords of creation.

She has studied so as to be practi cal and scientific, too. She can cook, from soups to cake, and she has Prof. Atwater's food researches at her

ers' end. Along with old-fashioned ekeeping she took up biology, dysiology, chemistry, and domestic science. A man would have a hard time competing with her unless he was an expert cook and had a good working knowledge of housewifery .-New York Times.

The English Nurse.

The English nurse is a woman of high ideals, patterning herself closely after such an example as Florence Nightingale, but, alas, the material consideration which she receives is not large, and, in contrast to the American nurse, her recompense is niggard ly. Since the exposition in Buffalo. when hundreds of nurses met from all parts of the world and the subjects of common interest were generally discussed, the English nurses have come to realize their weakness on the financial side. An agitation is being made to secure additional privileges before the law, and the queen herself has taken up the cause of the war hospital nurses. The women in this service in England are more accomplished than in most other countries, "because of the policy pursued by the war office appoint only those of 'gentle' birth." About 800 such, of whom Princoss Christian was the moving spirit, went to South Africa through the army nursing reserve, and most of women have now returned to the private walks of life from which they were recruited

The English watem in general is quite unlike that of America, with its mnae association connected with every training school, and it is this very organization of the nurses in which has established their

The Domestic Little Japa.

able to sew, cook and attend to their homes

In Japan the highest class of women never go to market. The market comes to them-that is, the dealers call and offer their wares for sale at their customers' doors. The fish merchant brings his stock and, if any is sold, prepares it for cooking. The green grocer, the cake dealer, and, nowadays, the meat man, all go to

their patrons' houses. Nearly all Japanese women make their own clothes; at all events, even the very richest embroider their garmenta themselves. Dinner is served at or a little before dusk the year round. A small table about one foot square and eight inches high is set before each person. On this is a lacquer tray, with space for four or five dishes, each four or five inches in diameter.

There are definite places for each little bowl and disb. The rice bowl is on the left, the soup bowl in the middle. One's appetite is measured according to the number of bowls of Since sleeves have gone up in the rice one eats. A maid is at hand with world of fashion, there is no end to a large box of rice to replenish the the bottom of the bowl she is aware that those eating have had sufficient; would once more filt it.-Table Talk.

The Long Skirt. If women only realized the disas trous results to their health and that of their posterity, of fads and fashions, and especially feminine vanity, they would certainly turn over a new leaf. For instance, the long skirt, From two or three points of view this much-loved feminine appendage is pernicious. On the street it serves as a collectorf of bacteria, which are carried to the homes and deposited on carpets and in hangings, which latter serve as incubators for these deadly microbes. The braids used to bind tremely smart. In this same way a the skirts, and above all those germnote of black is added to a white or collecting brush braids, which sweep up and hold within their spongy surface diseases of all kinds, are re sponsible for much illness.

In the second place women slowlybut most surely-deform themselves because there is a constant straining body producing abnormal developments and a general one-sidedness which throws the entire body out of harmony with its parts. The wrist also becomes stiff from the strain, and serious injury to the internal organs and consequently a derangement of ly not "a splendid thing in women." Perhaps it would not be futile to appeal to woman's vanity. I often wonder how they would feel could they see the masculine smiles and hear the remarks that follow in the wake of a flowing train-or street sweeper as their nutriment, and their serving in | not impervious to the approbation of

> tion and one that shows little indica tion of solution. The whole question rests solely on woman's realization of the evil.-American Queen

Fashion Notes

Embroidery is very prominent in all fashions.

Plain pongee is ideal for simple shirtwaist suits.

Tea gowns show the sleeve cut in one with the shoulder.

Panne crepe de chine is favorite fabric for evening frocks and gowns Fine cloth and serge dresses are peing trimmed with broad lines of braid

For evening cloaks and tea gowns an attempt is made to revive long nap phush.

Green, scarlet and cream are much admired in combination with pongee

The career of the tassel continues unchecked, and is worn on hat and gown alike. Dark green plaid for street wear is

decidedly popular for maids and youth-Fancy weaves in pongee in heavy weights will be forthcoming for walk-

ing and traveling. Plaited coats will accompany many of these rigs, being mostly in shor

three-quarter length A vest of embroidery in blues or dull orange linen is exceedingly effec-

tive and smart for a bise voile gown. Splendid embroidery, mostly is a harmonizing shade, will fairly cover some deep collars and garnish the rest of the dress.

The proper angle for the hat aigrette is lying on top of the crown from the back toward the front, not standing in military fashion, as formerly,

The new stole yoke reaches two thirds of the distance from chin to waist. It is open and double, the two ong fronts book together. It is made of gold-colored gauze over orange silk, and it fills in the cut out front may be, are brought up to be of a black silk princesse gown.



When I grow into a big man,
And buy what I want to wear.
I'm going to have trousers a mile or
long,
And never will brush my hair.

I'll buy a silk hat, with a very tall crown, And carry a gold headed cane. I'll not wear a necktie—it takes so much

To untie and tie it again.

I'm going to eat candy whenever I please And play on the street till it's dark, With peanuts my pockets will always be stuffed, Oh, say, won't I just have a lark!

I'll hitch on the icewagons all that I please, With no one to make me get off, I won't be polite to a nurse or a girl, And my hat I never will doff.

And never, ob, never! will I go to bed Before it's at least half past eight, Ah! a jolly good time I'll have when a man, You'll see if you only just wait.

A baby lark had got out of its nest sideways,-a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby.

"You can get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way. But, when the baby tried to leap, it fell on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground, on which it was to practise hopping; and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment to say, "How wonderfully you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the little lark, meaning that it wanted to fly; and the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up, up, very bravely; but she could not explain how she did it.

"Wait till the sun comes out after rain," she said, half remembering. "What is sun? What is rain?" the

little bird asked. "If you cannot teach me to fly, teach me to sing. "When the sun comes out after rain. then you can sing."

The rain came, and glued the little bird's wings together. "I shall never be able to fly or to

sing!" it walled. Then, of a sudden, it had to blink its eyes; for a glorious light had spread over the world, catching every leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears, and putting a smile into every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled, it did not know why; it fluttered from the ground, it did not know why.

"The sun has come out after rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, sun! Thank you! O mother, did you hear me? I can sing!"

Then it floated up, up, calling, "Thank you! thank you! thank you!" to the sun. "O mother, do you see me? I am flying."-Christian Register.

Ants That Raise Crops.

Recent study of ants has added another to the many facts that show Shat strange intelligence these tiny insects possess. This latest discovery is that some species actually plant and raise their own crops.

The big leaf-cutting ant of the trop ics is the most proficient species in the agricultural line. These ants visit plants and cut little fragments out of the leaves. Sometimes they will ruin a whole plantation over night, leaving the plants with ragged fragments of their foliage.

Until recently it has been supposed that the leaf-cutters ate the pieces of leaf. But now it is known that they carry the fragments to their mounds. where they chew them over and over, moistening them at the same time with acid secretions, until they have made a soft, spongy mass. This is kneaded and worked over and over again until it is a big heap full of small holes and pores.

In this spongy mass the ants denosit the spores of a certain fungus, which forms the greater part of their food supply. Different species of ants have different species of fungus. The most highly developed of them all is grown by a Brazilian ant. It is known as the Rozites gangilophora. This fungus is very rich and full of albumen, which is particularly loved by

To produce the most albumen the fungus must not be permitted to flower. Of course this is a simple matter, well known to every florist and agriculturist. But it certainly is wonderful that ants should have learned it. It makes it seem almost certain that they are possessed of powers of reason, for they attend to the pruning of the fungus stems and suckers just as carefully as a human planter would.

As soon as the fungus begins to grow it sends out fine threadlike stems into the air. If these are allowed to grow they will finally bear flowerets. But the ants do not permit them to grow. They keep certain members of their colonles busy biting them off the moment they appear. After pruning them for a short time the fungus begins to develop little swellings, which are particularly rich in albumen. After being cultivated for a few months the little swelling are found everywher around the bottom of the pile.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Ruth's "Thank You" Letter.

Ruth skipped to the door to see what the mail-carrier was bringing. Then came a delighted squeal, and she danced back, her eyes shining as she tore the envelope, and something "fat

"Oh! oh! Look, mother! A lace handkerchief for me, and I never had one before. And here's a note, and it says, 'For my dear niece Ruth, from

ber Aunt Mary, with her love in every one of the stitches.'

"It is a beauty," said mother. "You will want to write and thank aunty for ft, and you surely ought to send a very nice letter for such a pretty present. See if you can make every letter right, just as aunty did every stitch."

Ruth was seven, and had learned to write so well that her father, who was a traveling man, was very proud of the letters his little girl sent him. He always kept them, and carried them around in his vest pocket. She knew about capitals and periods and commas. She could spell the words in the First Reader, and some in the Second Reader, too. When she wrote, every letter was round like chubby Ruth her self, and as plain as print. "Verdiggle writing," explained Ruth.

"My 'thank you' letter's all done nounced Ruth, with a tired sigh. "I'll read it to you, mother; and you tell me If it's nice enough to send to aunty for tha dear, lovely, beautiful handker chief." Then Ruth read this aloud:

"Dear Aunty.-The map you sent me is the sweetest one I ever had in all my life. It is too pretty to use, so am going to stick it in the front of my best dress, the way mother does hers. I send you my love and a big, big 'thank you,' and this nice, round kiss Your loving niece, RUTH.

"Did I hear you read 'map?' exclaimed Mrs. Seymour; and she lifted the letter for a look.

"Oh, well, course it was a handker chief," said Ruth, cheerfully, but I put map on purpose, 'cause you said this had to be a nice letter, and I must get every word right. And I didn't know how to spell handkerchief and I did know how to spell 'map,' so I put map But map'll be all right," declared Ruth with confidence, "'cause aunty knows what she sent me, course she does."

So Ruth's 'thank you' letter was sent just as it was; and aunty knew what Ruth meant-of course she didand was delighted to see that her young niece had spelled every word exactly right.-Youth's Companion.

A Wonderful Power Plant.

A large amount of power can be ob tained from falling water in two dif ferent ways. Pressure on a water wheel depends both on the volume of the fluid and the distance it can drop At Niagara, for instance, there is an inexhaustible supply, but a "head" of scarcely more than 100 feet. Some of the projects for getting power from the tides have contemplated a fall of only three or four feet. If, however, there is an opportunity for a great change of level, only a small quantity of water is needed. The most striking illustration that the world has yet seen of this latter combination is af forded at Vouvry, Switzerland, where provision is now being made to obtain 10,000 horse-power from a head of only half a mile!

Vouvry is in the extreme western part of Switzerland, a little south of the lake of Geneva. Near by is a tiny lake named Tanay, too small to ap pear on any but the large maps of the country. The outlet of that body of water flows in an easterly direction and empties into the Rhone before the latter discharges into the lake of Ge neva. The overflow from Tanay is not copious, but since the mountainous character of the region renders possible a long as well as steep descent, it is feasible to obtain striking results from it by following the plan of which the Niagara plant was the first exam In other words, by means of tur bine water wheels and suitable dyna mos, power is to be derived in the form electricity for distribution over an extensive neighborhood.

Lake Tanay has an extent of about 111 acres, or less than one-fifth of a square mile. The drainage area which fills it is not quite three square miles. At a lower level this would be only a good-sized pond, capable of running an able-bodied sawmill or grist mill, but nothing more. Tanay is 4644 feet high er than the sea, however, and 3117 feet higher than the adjacent power station in Vouvry. Its waters, therefore, give

a head of fully three-fifths of a mile. When first drawn from the lake by a horizontal tunnel 85 feet below the usual level of its surface, the water en ters a big well, 100 feet deep. It is then conducted through a series of passages, some called "tunnels" and others known as "conduits." Alto gether the distance traversed is about 12,000 feet, or nearly two and a half miles. For the first half of the way the grade is a gentle one, the fall corresponding to only 5 percent of the length of the channel. For the remainder of the distance-6360 feetthe descent is very much more rapid. the difference of level here amounting to 2952 feet. The uppermost third of this second stage of the fall is conducted through a steel pipe nearly 20 inches in diameter. The conduit then divides into two branches, 13.4 inches in outside diameter and 4260 feet long. The pressure at the lower part of the system is estimated at 10,667 pounds to the square inch-almost as great as the force exerted by the explosion of powder in a cannon. The efficiency of the water depends upon this. Hence the pipe along the lower part of the route possesses exceptional strength. It is made without a rivet, and hand welding, from the best open hearth steel.

At the power station it is proposed to install 20 500 horse-power turbines and to employ each one to drive a dynamo of the came capacity. Four sets of machinery are already in service, four more are now being set up, and the remaining 12 will be introduced gradually as occasion requires.

Asked and Answered.

The Doctor-Are you sure you never buried any one alive?
The Undertaker—Well, none of your patients, at least .- Chicago News.



For the Children. good quality of bed ticking make capital reins for children, being both serviceable and pretty, if trimmed a little with herringbone stitch in red, yellow or blue wool. Bells attached to a broad strip of the ticking to go

across the chest will be appreciated

by the youngsters.

A Cleansing Cream. For a cleansing cream that will renove grease spots from carpets, cots, ribbons, ink from paint, etc., cut four ounces of white castile soap very fine and dissolve it in a quart of hot water over the fire. When thoroughly melted, add four quarts of hot water. When nearly cold, stir in four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of glycerine and two onnees of ether. This cream will keep indefinitely.

To Keep Cut Flowers.

In order to preserve cut flowers they should be taken out of the vases ev ery day and a tiny piece cut off the end of each of them with a sharp knife-not with scissors, as the object is to keep the pores of the stems open and this can only be done with a very sharp instrument. The vase should be kept perfectly clean, and this can be done by washing with hot water and plenty of soap. A small piece of charcoal placed in the bottom of the vase will help keep the blossoms fresh for many days. The water must be changed every day. If the vase be of clear glass a pinch of borax may take the place of the charcoal.

The Dinner Plates,

As styles are continually changing with reference to the kind of plate to be used with the various courses of formal dinner, a little expert advice on this point from a large importer of fine china is of interest. "When of fine china is of interest. the guests take their chairs," he says "they should find at each place large, flat plate of a rich, full colored Oriental design. With the soup comes a handsome, plain plate, with medal lions in green and gold by way of on nament. The fish plate is as ornate with shells, seaweed, swimming fish and other marine devices as it is possible to make it. The meat plate should be plain, except for a border of color or gold. A rich, conventional design is allowable on the entreeplate while the game plate is decorated ac cording to nature, with pictures of game as wonderful and complete as the taste of the hostess and the purse of the host may dictate. The salad is served on plates whereon flowers, conventionalized, appear, while gold and the richest blues, reds and greens should meet in the dessert plate. The return to simplicity is noted in the coffee service, where the plates should have only one or two borders of color, set off by a little gold filigree.-New York Tribune.

Recipes. Potato Omelet-Turn mashed pota toes into a greased omelet pan, put ting one tablespoon of butter in the pan; spread the potatoes evenly; cook slowly until browned on the under side; then fold in half and turn out on a hot platter.

Prune Pudding-Wash half a pound prunes; soak them an hour or two in cold water; then boil soft in two cupfuls of water; remove stones; add one cup of sugar, one-inch piece of stick cinnamon and one and one-half cups of boiling water; let simmer 10 minutes; rub one-third cup of cornstarch in a little cold water; add it to the prune mixture and simmer five minutes; remove cinnamon; pour into a mould; let stand in a cold place; serve out of the mould with cream.

Chocolate Cookles-Cream half a cup of butter; add gradually one cup of sugar, one egg well beaten, one fourth teaspoon of salt and two squares of chocolate, melted; beat well and add two and one-half cups of flour, alternating with one-fourth cup of milk; then add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; let this stand in a cool place an hour; toss on a floured board; roll very thin; cut with a small cutter, dipping it in flour; lay on greased pans and bake in a ho

Taploca Cream-Soak one-fourth cup of pearl tapioca in cold water and cover for one hour; drain, add it to two cupfuls of scalding hot milk in the ouble boiler and cook until transparent; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar; beat the yolks of two eggs; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar to them pour a little of the hot mixture over the yolks; add a pinch of salt; then return all to the double botler and stir till egg has thickened; remove; add the white, beaten stiff; chill and add one teaspoon of vanilla.

Tomato Fritters-Cook in an agate pan one can of tomatoes, five cloves, one-third cupful of sugar, three slices of onion, one tablespoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper for 20 minutes; rub through a sieve; melt one-fourth cupful of butter; when hot add onefourth cupful of cornstarch, then the tomatoes gradually; cook two min utes, then add one egg beaten a little; pour into a buttered shallow pan; when cold turn out on a board; cut is squares or strips; roll in crumbs en in beaten egg, then crumbs again; put several in the frying basket and fry in smoking hot deep fat;

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LABOR WORLD.

Bookbinders have organized at New Haven Conn

Nanaimo's (B. C.) Trades and Labor Council has been reorganized. An organization of union carpenters will be formed at Branford, Conn. Efforts are being made at Spokane, Wash., to organize a union of servant

girls. At Catalonia Spain some 40,000 me re lule by reason of strikes and bad

trade. Tacoma (Wash.) clgarmakers have asked for a ten per cent, advance in wages.

Trouble with the workmen in the iron Industries in Montreal, Can., is now feared.

There are in New York in round num bers 1000 men teachers and 11,000 Aberdeen, Scotland, granite workers

want an increase of a penny an hour in their wages. Official efforts to revive Irish industries-fishing in particular-are having good results.

Des Moines (Iown) conductors and motormen have been given a slight inrease in wages.

In Belfast, Ireland, district, no fewer than 70,000 people are employed in con nection with the linen manufacture.

Chicago, Ill., electrical workers will demand an increase of \$1 a day, begin ning April 1. Their scale is now \$4. Ten thousand cloak makers have gained advances in wages in New York City. The advances in many instances are from twenty to forty per cent.

At Madrid, Spain, 5000 drivers con-nected with the carrying companies went on strike recently, the cause being a protest against the new municipal

Skilled labor in Indiana controlled by corporations averages \$2.43 a day, and unskilled labor, \$1.33; boys, seventyone cents; girls and women, ninety-

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The Brighton Beach stakes foot up

The deck of the new defender will be of aluminium The British Lawn Tennis Association

has formally challenged for the Davis Cup. There is little likelihood of an American polo team visiting France this

year. King Edward's Ambush II was besten for the Gold Cup steeplechase at Sandown Park.

"Sam" Hildreth's Telamon won the Oakwood Handicap at the New Or leans race track. The National League of Baseball

Clubs in annual meeting adopted a playing scendule. Ban Johnson announced positively that the American League had obtained baseball grounds in New York.

Roller polo is having quite a boom in Obio, and a big league is being formed. including the several big cities of the State. Golfers have been asked to express

an opinion as to what system they fa-

vor for the playing of the amateur golf championship. The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association voted to send an American team of riflemen to Eng-

land this summer. One of the latest starting machines has been erected at the Gloucester race track by F. D. Weir, and will be used by him in training his stable of about fifty horses.

Dr. W. H. Luckett's score was thrown out in the tournament for the cham plonship of the United States Revolver Association because his weapon inder weight.

It is said on undenlable authority that the faculty of Harvard has considered seriously the advisability of abolishing intercollegiate football at Harvard and that it has referred the matter to the Harvard Athletic Committee for "consideration and advice."

Pressure of Light Waves. Nichols and Hull made, before the

late meeting of the American Astronomical Society, a demonstration of the ressure of light waves. The apparatus was an hour glass vacuum tube. dust of particles only one or two mihigh a vacuum as possible. to be expected on the radiant push again without permission from judge."

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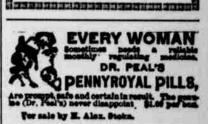
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The First Book of Laws.

The well-known Assyriologist, Dr. Hugo Winckler, of England, has published an account of the legislation promulgated by King Amraphel of Babylon, which, so far as is known at present, was the first book of laws ever given to the world. King Amraphal lived 2,500 years B. C., and is mentioned in the Bible as a contemporary of Abraham, so that his statutes were drawn up fully five centuries before the laws of Moses. They number 282 and contain the follow-ing: "If a woman who sells beyerwhich contained some carbon sponge ages gives bad value for the money dust of particles only one or two microns in diameter, the chamber having water. If a wife be a spendthrift, or been very carefully exhausted to as if she otherwise neglect her duties, When her husband may put her away withthe dust was allowed to fall from the out compensation; but if a man put upper to the lower chamber in a pow-away his wife for no other reason erful arc-light beam the larger par- than that she has no children, he shall ticles were seen to fall vertically, while return her whole dowry. If a betroth-the finer ones fell out of plumb and al be rescinded, the man shall pay away from the light. The angle of the woman compensation. A widow deviation was stated to be about that with grown-up children may not marry