



WORLD OF WOMEN

Puts in Claim for a Million.
Mrs. Edmund Rice has put in a claim at the war department for \$1,000,000. It seems that the device employed by the army since the civil war for rolling up and carrying shelter tents is claimed by Mrs. Rice as her invention, upon which she now claims the royalty. Mrs. Rice is the wife of a colonel of volunteers now stationed in the Philippines.

Antique Lace Blouses.
All over lace blouses are very pretty, made of antique insertion. These are made over white taffeta or liberty silk, and the insertion is put together with narrow banding. Usually in these blouses two patterns of lace are used, one being broader than the other. The wide insertion is used in the middle of the front and on either side of the back, the fastening being here. The narrow lace is used on the sides and for the collar.

Ostrich Feathers Fashionable.
The picture hats are not complete without ostrich plumes. They are generally seen at their best in black or black and white. The curtain effect arrived at by lace of plaiting of black velvet is getting less exaggerated, and women are distinctly tired of the shepherdess shape, either large or small. In reality it suits so few people and it has become too universally adopted by the multitude to be any longer considered worthy of attention by the leading milliners.

A White Dinner Gown.
Ivory white gowns are exceedingly fashionable. A smart model is of ivory cologne trimmed with lace and applications of flowered silk and guipure. The skirt is supplied with a moderately long train and is shaped by the use of groups of tucks, which run down each side of the garment. The applications of silk and guipure outline a flounce and form a border for the hem of the skirt. On the bodice tucks springing from the belt give fullness to the upper part of the waist front which is covered by lace applications mingled with those of silk. The short sleeves are finished with deep doucens of plaited white chiffon and knotted with black velvet ribbons. Loops of narrow black velvet ribbon are draped about the neck to form the collar. A wide girdele of silk encircles the waist.

A Doctor's Dictum.
A woman's complexion and the keeping of her youth are two subjects which never grow stale, says Woman's Life, however much they may be written about. For this reason I offer no apology for referring to the subject here, in order to quote what one of the popular scientific writers has been saying. He believes that we should all be far better if we ate less. "Eat less, drink less, do everything less, but eat, drink and do what you like," is indeed the dictum of Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, as a formula for living long and healthfully. The writer in question believes that those who live beyond the accepted seventy are, as a rule, those who have lived in a very spare manner, and a spare life is what which prevents a woman growing fat at forty when the pleasures of the table begin to compensate her for other pleasures which she has to put aside.

Dainty Separate Waists.
Many spring walking costumes show a touch of heavy lace or silk embroidery on the jacket, and when this is so, it is the fad to have the same lace or embroidery introduced in the hat worn with it.
Crepe de chine, peau de crepe and crepe de Paris are all being made up right now into the daintiest little separate waists, which are just the thing to help out the wardrobe at this particular season of the year. These waists are all elaborately trimmed. They are tucked, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Many times they are decorated with lace dyed exactly to match the crepe de chine or whatever the soft fabric is in color, and then again striking effects are produced by lining a cream-tinted Chiny lace with black chiffon. Embroidered lace worked in gray colors is also used as a trimming for white or black crepe waists. On these waists tassels are also conspicuous. They frequently form the finish of the deep lace tabs.

To Pink or Not to Pink.
Some time since there might have been a question whether we were to pink or not to pink. It has been settled:
We are pinked.
It begins on hats. Whole hats are made of narrow frills of plaited taffeta. This mode is likewise greatly favored for brim facings.
For baby clothes pinking is usually more or less in demand when the materials used for cloaks and hats are heavy enough to endure it.
As for petticoats, we still see any number of tiny ruffles with pinked edges, and pink crops up in many other silk and cloth garments, while it's a stand-by in fancy work.

But it's not of the old-time sort. Our mothers were given to big scallop patterns with saw-tooth edges. No longer do we see the scallops. Pinking now shows us naught but its teeth. These saw-tooth points continue the uneven tenor of their jagged way along straight edges, especially for ruffles and the over-lapping frills used for building hats. Occasionally the old-time sort is seen for the edging of collars and sleeves on wrappers, both for youngsters and grown-ups.—Philadelphia Record.

Engagement Etiquette.
The conventions to be observed by couples engaged to be married are not so many, neither are they difficult but they are important.
All the world loves a lover and equally well does the world love to remark the doings of engaged lovers.
After the consent of the parents has been gained to the union the next most important step is in the giving of the engagement ring. This is usually a solitaire, though there is no particular rule governing the significant gift.

The young woman's mother sends out the first announcement of the engagement, or if she is so unfortunate as not to have a mother, this responsibility rests upon the nearest relative. Frequently the young lady writes notes to all of her friends telling them privately the date on which her engagement will be publicly announced.
Fashion decrees that the smart manner in which to make known an engagement is to have it announced at a dinner. At this dinner only the engaged couple and the most intimate and influential friends of the family are asked.

Friends who have been informed of the date of announcement usually call on that day to tender congratulations, the young woman holding an informal reception.
It is the duty of all friends upon receiving a notice of an engagement to call upon the bride-to-be or send congratulatory notes. Those who attend the informal reception also plan dinners, teas or dances for the newly betrothed.

To be ultra-fashionable, a wedding follows closely upon the announcement of an engagement. This, however, does not prevent the existence of a secret understanding between the lovers for any length of time they wish. Six months is really the limit of time of elapse between the announcement and the wedding. During this period all the friends have an opportunity to entertain the young woman and her fiance and she is treated to one continual round of pleasure before the auspicious event occurs.

Once they are betrothed, some fathers and mothers allow an engaged couple to do pretty much as they please. Certain formalities of conduct, however, should always be strictly observed.
For instance, any outward display of affection is the acme of poor taste, and nothing invites censure or criticism quicker.
Good taste and a sense of propriety on the part of the betrothed help them to decide what and what not to do.

The love gifts which are exchanged during the courtship may be almost unlimited. After the engagement restrictions regarding the making of presents is raised to a great extent.
Of course, articles of clothing or gifts of money are never permitted before marriage, but pretty trinkets of all kinds are in good taste.
The expenses of the wedding at both the church and house are borne by the parents of the bride.
The luncheon given by the bride-elect to her attendants is as smart an affair as possible, and each attendant should be presented with a little gift of some kind.—New York News.

Fashion Notes.
Buttons vie with stitching for decorative purposes.
The flounce for wool gowns has almost entirely disappeared.
Pongee underskirts are to be the height of vogue this summer.
The unlined skirt is in the majority among the less expensive tailor gowns this year.
Mohair gowns, made in all respects like cloth ones, are to be exceedingly fashionable this season.

Laces of the same shade as the gown are considered much smarter than either white or ecru as a trimming.
There seems to be no escape from the low-crowned hat. This shape is quite prominent among the spring exhibits.
Cart-wheel pearl buttons are to have a wide vogue for adorning swagger "tub" gowns of the heavier sort this summer.
Ample skirts and wide draped sleeves impress one at once when viewing the latest showings of coming dress models.

The newest fad is to have the white or black facings for a jacket braided in soutache braid, white for black or black for white.
A distinguishing feature of the spring tailor gowns is the great favor shown the light, airy etamines, mistral and twine cloths.
Loops will be conspicuously absent from the back of summer sashes. They will be held in place by buttons that are marvels of the jeweler's and goldsmith's art.
The new skirt models that are considered best style swing backward in a most fascinating manner. Front panels, high yokes, and plaits in some form, yet not wholly a plaited skirt, are the most noticeable designs.

An Old Saying Illustrated.
When a bride and groom are on their wedding trip nothing less than a suite of rooms will do them, which is only another illustration of the old saying, "Suites to the sweet."—Philadelphia Record.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The most delicate scale is made by fixing one end of a fine thread of glass. The atom to be weighed is placed at the free end and the degree of the bending of the thread under it noted. This has to be done under a glass which magnifies 100 times.

A plausible explanation of the fact noted by Marconi that ethergrams travel farther by night than by day is that of M. Joly, quoted by La Nature. The waves constituting the message were sent from west to east, and would therefore be traveling, during the day, against the earth current from England, while by night they would be traveling with that current in conditions similar to sounds carried by a strong gale.

The Tornagat mountains on the northeast coast of Labrador are shown by the results of the recent Brown-Harvard exploring expedition to have the greatest elevation of any mountains on the Atlantic coast from Hudson strait to Cape Horn. Many of their peaks are 5000 and 6000 feet high, and more and remain yet unnamed and unmaped. The coast below their feet is very bold, and is penetrated by deep fjords, while picturesque, although barren, hanging valleys occupy the adjoining uplands.

G. O. Jarvis thus sums up the result of his researches into a diet in rheumatism: Allow a liberal meat diet, cooked by being either broiled or roasted, and served rare. Each carbohydrate in moderation, cooked so as to preserve the salts (that is to say, by frying in an excess of boiling oil), fats in rather small amounts. Water should be drunk plentifully, and it should be especially directed that some water be taken between meals. Alcoholic drinks, tea, and coffee are to be used in great moderation; it is better not to take alcoholic drinks at all.

How high do birds fly? is an unsettled question in ornithology, and recently the German Ornithological society requested aeronauts engaged in meteorological exploration, with the aid of balloons, to observe the various heights at which birds are found. It is not to satisfy mere curiosity that the information is desired, for the question of the elevation of the tracks pursued by birds when migrating has an important bearing upon other scientific problems concerning the feathered inhabitants of the air. At present it is believed that birds generally do not rise more than about 1300 feet above the ground, although occasionally they attain an elevation of between 6000 and 7000 feet.

Shaking Germs to Death.
Science stands aghast at the latest germ theory. It comes from an eminent bacteriologist of London. It is nothing more nor less than the announcement that germs can be shaken to death. Test tubes laden with germ life have been oscillated at the rate of 180 shakes a minute, when the "bacillus mesotherm," or elephant germ, the all-going ring champion of germ life, has given up the ghost. There seems to be no question but that the theory works out all right—in the laboratory.

The practical application is not so clear. Will science now seize the disease-laden sufferer and oscillate him until his head swims? Or will the doctors act on the theory of the old woman's fly killer, and grab the disease germs one at a time and shake the life out of them? Perhaps the poor consumptive may be put to skipping the rope, or the diphtheria sufferer to throwing slip-flops. Then, again, trains on certain railroads noted for unevenly balanced trucks, flat wheels, and a general reputation for jolting the life out of its riders may reap untold millions for the stockholders when they are converted into germ-shaking health resorts. Instead of the Knipp cure, one may now expect to see people in the parks rolling down hill to cure themselves of diseases. Apparently, science has not yet solved the problem of application.

Accepting this theory, one would suppose that engineers and elevator men would live forever, or at least would only die of old age or by accident. Statistics do not bear out this contention.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Whale's Appetite.
A whale's appetite is phenomenal. His chief diet consists of jellyfish. He has simply to open his mouth and paddle along leisurely in order to take in jellyfish by the wagon load. Such is the method adopted by the whale-bone whale. The sperm whale, on the contrary, captures huge squids weighing often several tons. Like his brother the whalebone whale, he must be constantly on the lookout for food; otherwise he would starve. As many as 14 seals have been taken from a 30-foot "killer." Other fishes of enormous appetite are not uncommon. The bluefish, for example, thrives on sardines and other small fish. Assuming that one bluefish eats 10 small fish a day, it has been figured that it requires 10,000 millions sardines to feed the 1000 million bluefish on our coasts every summer. Most curious of all eaters is hydra—a strange creature that can be turned inside out without impairing its appetite or its power to eat.

White Wool Stock.
A touch of white at the throat is generally becoming, and something new in this line is now offered to replace the tulle, lace and chiffon white neckbands which have been worn for a long time. The new stock collar is of white woolen goods, soft and fine. It is decorated with the narrowest possible gilt braid, a mere line in width, and therefore rather hard to stitch on. This braid is applied in five rows, which come around from the back of the neck where the collar hooks, toward the middle of the front. The rows do not quite meet, and they terminate beneath tiny gilt tassels, which are grouped in



FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City. — Wide horizontal tucks make a marked feature of all the latest gowns and skirts and may be relied upon as being correct for many



ONE OF THE LATEST GOWNS.

months to come. The skirt illustrated is a novelty and allows of a double flounce effect without the weight of a foundation. As shown it is made of black canvas etamine, stitched with cordicell silk, but all the season's materials are appropriate. Heavy linens will be so made, cloths are always handsome, and the lighter wools and soft silks all take admirable folds.
The skirt extends to the upper edge



WOMAN'S FITTED COAT.

of the flounce and is fitted about the hips by means of short darts and closed invisibly at the back in habit style. The lower edge is finished with a tuck, beneath which the flounce is attached. The flounce is in two portions that are joined beneath the central tuck and also has a tuck at the lower edge. The upper edge of the skirt can be finished with the belt or cut on dip outline and underfaced or bound.

The quantity of material required for medium size is nine yards twenty-seven inches wide, six yards forty-four inches wide or four and five-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide.

Smart For Street Wear.
Fitted half length coats are among the smartest of all smart things for street wear, and are seen with both long and short skirts, as parts of entire costumes and as separate wraps. The stylish May Manton model shown in the large drawing is cut on the latest lines, and is suited to both purposes, but, as shown, is of gray zibeline, stitched with silk and finished with a velvet collar, and makes part of a walking suit. Cloth of all sorts, and many suiting materials, velvet and heavy linens are all appropriate.
The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight yards, forty-four inches wide, or three and one-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

High Crown Hats.
Here and there, says the Millinery Trade Review, one comes across a high-crowned hat, and according to some authorities, high crowns are destined to be held very fashionable later on. In the meanwhile, for one hat made with a high crown, thousands have either quite low crowns or are of plateau form. So far as I have been able to ascertain, few American buyers ventured upon high-crown shapes, and for the present I think they need not occupy us much.
Millinery Jewelry.
The latest millinery jewelry is of enameled French gold, some pieces of which are set with white and colored crystals. Novelties appear in brooches of clusters of cabochons of mock cat's eye stones, set in flagree. Pure snow-white and champagne color are seen in the enameling referred to, and snow-white with champagne-green, pearl and opal grays, rotten orange and bronze-brown, are among the later colors in other departments of the new millinery wares.
The Flower Togue Again.
The flower toque is to be seen again this spring, but its shape will be wider and bolder than heretofore.
Gray and Mauve.
Gray and mauve is a favorite spring combination, and amethysts, we are told, are to be again fashionable.
Washable Stocks.
Stocks are among the accessories of dress whose variations know literally no end. None, however, are more desirable or more stylish than the simple washable ones which come forth fresh and new after each visit to the laundry.



three-quarter yards; No. 2, three-quarter yards; and for No. 3, one-eighth yards for stock and three-quarter yards for tie.

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\$1.00 Dress Goods	50c	\$1.00 ladies' shirt waists	75c
\$1.50 Dress Goods	1.00	\$1.25 ladies' shirt waists	\$1.12
75c dress goods	50c	\$1.50 ladies' shirt waists	\$1.15
25c Cashmere	20c	\$1.75 ladies' shirt waists	90c
15c Cashmere	10c	\$1.25 baby dresses	85c
60c Cashmere	47.50	75c baby dresses	55c
15c Plaids	12c	50c baby dresses	35c
\$1.00 Broadcloth	75c	75c baby skirts	45c
\$1.20 Broadcloth	90c	50c baby skirts	35c
\$1.00 Silks	75c	25c baby skirts	15c
75c Silks	50c	10c child's stockings	7.50
60c Silks	45c	12.50 child's stockings	10c
45c Silks	35c	15c child's stockings	12.50
30c Brush Binding	20c	25c stand covers	15c
25c Brush Binding	15c	5c balls silkateen	4c
25c Table Linen	20c	10c yard silkateen	7.50
50c Table Linen	40c	15c yard silkateen	10.50
75c Table Linen	50c	\$1.00 flexible corset	\$1.00
25c Butcher's linen	20c	\$1.00 flexible corsets	85c
40c Butcher's linen	30c	50c flexible corsets	65c
50c Cambric lining	40c	50c flexible corset	40c
50c ladies' shirt waists	40c	50c flexible corsets	25c

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30.00 suits	30.00	3.00 suits	2.50
35.00 suits	35.00	2.50 suits	2.00
40.00 suits	40.00	2.00 suits	1.50
		1.50 suits	1.00
		1.00 suits	.75
		75c knee pants	.50c
		50c knee pants	.45c
		25c knee pants	.35c
		25c child's overalls	.15c
		Men's 12c linen collars	.10c
		Boy's 10c linen collars	.07c
		Men's 25c rubber collars	.15c
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		Men's 25c neckties	.15c
		Child's 10c necktie	.05c

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