

Interesting TO WOMEN

Inside Wrist Bags.
All manner and kind of convenient contrivances are now on the inside of the necessary wrist bags. Within the most complete of these are snugly packed away a coin purse, made from the same skin as the bag, and a card case also fashioned from it. Small bottles containing smelling salts are thought to be necessary, to say nothing of a powder puff, a small comb, wet mirror and a case for pins and hairpins.

Shirring on Wash Dresses.
Shirring and gauzing is the fanciful trimming that is appearing upon the frocks and gowns that are being made up for wear during the summer days. This ornamentation is especially effective upon foulard, muslin, canvas or linen gowns. White tucks, tiny and wide, still continue. It appears on wash dresses. The shirring is much newer. The wiser woman will, of course, consult her figure before adopting this mode.

The Under Petticoat.
The under petticoat is no longer the clumsy garment it used to be, but it is a dainty trifle which fully merits description. It is fitted to the waist, the hips, and even to the knees—in fact, there is just room to take a long step in it. Around the foot it is treated in various ways, the newest being the Van Dyke of lace. Insertion is sewed in the skirt in points, and round the bottom of the skirt are ruffles of lace put on in Van Dyke fashion, so that they fall in irregular points. For an outer garment, this treatment would be impossible, but for the foot of the under petticoat it is extremely dainty.

The Season's Fashions.
The collarless jacket cut a trifle low in the neck is the mode. The blouse is still with us. The long, three quarter length Russian blouse coat is good style, as is also the short blouse which ends with a belt at the waist-line. But to emphasize the fact that variety rules there are Eton jackets equally fashionable which are short enough to show the waist-line all the way around, except in the front, where they are made with long stole ends.

Sleeves continue to display their fullness below the elbow, and are much trimmed. Cuffs are more fanciful than ever, and tab effects in cloth, velvet and silk are frequently introduced not only as a trimming for jackets, but for skirts.

It is to be a season of trimmings. Pendant ideas are among the newest fancies. Tassels, silk braids, and passementeries with little drops dangling from them, are considered modish.

A very new idea in planning an elaborate gown of sheer, soft material is to trim it with bands of transparent voile or even mousseline, decorated with a design worked out in very narrow silk braid. A gown of this sort is made over a changeable taffeta lining, and a very pretty effect is obtained by the iridescent effect of the silk showing through the transparent bands.—Woman's Home Companion.

Home Hospitality.
Hospitality in the home possesses such a charm when dispensed in the right spirit that it becomes easily one of the chief features of home life. To keep always in the mood for meeting cheerfully any guest who may drop in unexpectedly as well as to receive those specially invited, this is the secret of hospitality. It is simple enough to extend the hand of welcome when every guest has been arranged for, when the house is in perfect order and the menu prepared ready to serve. But it is when the friend uninvited for a special occasion happens in at meal-time, more than likely some one the good man of the house brings home to dinner without consulting his wife as to the convenience of the act, that the real spirit of the mistress of the house is put to the test.

The day may have been a particularly harassing one; things may have "gone wrong" every hour, as they sometimes seem to do—wherever the fault may lie need not here be conjectured—the dinner may be practically a failure, the fire in the furnace low, the cook cross, and things at sixes and sevens generally. If under such circumstances the wife rises to the occasion, or above it rather, and meets and greets the guest with a hearty welcome, laughs away any seeming inconvenience, and places before him such as she has without elaborate and embarrassing apologies, she has the true hospitality spirit, which is a quality as rare as it is delightful, and one well worth cultivating. It is not the spotless damask, the shining glass and silver, the hand-painted china, nor the seven-course dinner, which puts the guest at ease; it is the cordial welcome and the faculty of making him feel that he is not causing any trouble or extra preparation with which to elaborate entertain him. This is home hospitality. —Detroit News-Tribune.

How to Become Self-Reliant.
It may be a surprise to many of you to discover that over sensitiveness is really to a great extent selfishness and undue self-importance. If we did not consider ourselves first, we should not expect so much attention and deference from others.

Sensitiveness is a misery to the persons afflicted with it. Offense is taken when it is not intended and you are apt to imagine yourself neglected or abused when there is no cause whatever for such uncomplaisance. It is all very well to have a delicacy of feeling; but it should not be fostered and pampered until you begin to consider yourself really superior and afraid of contamination with the world. Ask yourself if the offense and mortification felt are not really within your own breast, rather than in the actions of others. It is not possible that you can never be mistaken, and that the world has conspired to make and keep you miserable, you must realize this. If you have taken offense once without cause, does it not follow that you may do it again and again? When you find yourself once mistaken, remember the experience and profit by it in future.

Try hard to overcome the constitutional self-consciousness that is at the bottom of it all. Do not demand of others more than you give. For instance, two girls are dear friends. We shall call them Julia and Annie. Now Julia is the sensitive one and she really makes Annie unhappy by imposing in so many ways upon her affection. If she has a new hat Annie must promptly notice and admire it. If Annie makes a new friend Julia is jealous and weeps because she considers herself supplanted in the affections of her dearest friend. And so it goes from one grievance to another until one is always "on pins and needles" for fear of offending, and the other is always suffering from imaginary slights. It can be readily seen that such friendship lacks in the one essential—confidence—without which true friendship is really impossible.

If you will adopt the simple remedy of thinking more of the comfort and happiness of your friend, you will be very much surprised at the results. Try it and see for yourself.

Remember that you are not infallible, and even if you should entertain such an impression you cannot expect others to share your opinion. It is an undeniable fact that the person who demands so much deference is the very one who does not show it. She does not because she is self-centered and fails to realize that other people may be quite as important as herself. Forget yourself, take things more lightly and be self-reliant and self-respecting.—American Queen.

Fashion Notes.

Broche patterns are the most striking among the recent importations.

Boleros are decidedly in evidence upon Parisian and Viennese costumes.

Jewelled link buttons to join the openings in turnover collars are new.

A bunch of white violets at the side adds a very smart finish to the blue violet hat.

It is predicted that black straw hats will be worn extensively entirely superseding white.

Mexican drawn work is quite the attractive feature for the adornment of brogue blouses.

Very wide at the back and very narrow in the front is the style of many of the prettiest belts.

The up-to-date belle now wears a small sachet of the appropriate scent in the lining of her floral hat.

An Eton opening over a cloth vest, with basque skirts attached, is the jacket shown on several smart spring costumes.

Old fashioned "hair-line" and "plaid" tafeta silks in black and white are to be fashionable this summer, and nothing can be prettier or more stylish.

White waists are to be the favorites in mercerized cottons and linens of all kinds, but the newest material is called sheers. It is a cotton fabric with a linen finish.

There are most beautiful new colorings and effects shown in Olga crepe, crepe de chine and crepe meteoire. All such materials are lined with the softest, thinnest silk, that no stiffness may mar the clinging quality sought for.

Wide, rolled brim Manila hats are trimmed with twists of taffeta ribbon of peacock blue, shading into green, with sprays of thistle-down balls in the same "changeable" shades and mounted so as to sway with every movement.

Quite plain and bare of trimming are the most stylish suits. Made of the spring weight cloths, chevots and the pretty leather mixtures, they are finished with bias bands and straps of the same goods, machine stitched, and ornamented with some one style of the fashionable buttons.

JUSTICE IN CHINA.

Poo-Bahs Who are Able to Save \$10,000 Out of \$600 a Year.

"Nobody dreams of going to law in China for the purpose of obtaining justice," writes the Rev. W. H. Sears of Pingtu, Baptist missionary, in a letter to a friend. "No Chinaman is safe from the entanglement of a lawsuit no matter how high a degree of rectitude characterizes his life.

"The local magistrate is at once the civil and criminal judge; also the sheriff, the commissioner for large and populous districts. Manifold as his dignities are he gets less than \$500 per year for his work.

"This is scarcely sufficient for one day's expense with his large following of secretaries and other subordinates. But he don't worry. He even saves money out of his job.

"The Pingtu official handles yearly about \$60,000 that he receives from land taxes alone. It is a very unthrifty official that does not clear \$10,000 a year out of his office.

"His secretaries and higher subordinates receive salaries. His constables, deputies and runners of this class get no salary, yet such positions never go begging. The chief revenues come from lawsuits.

"When a man is arrested the first thing he has to do is to pay the constables a nice little sum for the trouble they have put themselves to in coming after him. If he does not put up the tribute at once he is bound and tortured until he is convinced of his duty.

"The prisoner is brought into the city where he is handed over to a grade higher set of underlings and the money-extorting process is repeated on a very extended scale. He finds that money is the only salve that will help his condition and make life endurable. Remember, during all this he may be as innocent as an angel.

"There are three sets of these small fry officials whose clutches are fastened on the victim. He is passed from one to the other, each sucking blood from him at every stage of the game.

"The magistrate is expected to know nothing of the arrest until the underlings have squeezed every possible cent out of the prisoner, who is then brought before the chief dignitary for trial. Reversing the American maxim, every man is supposed to be guilty until proven innocent. A man may be falsely accused; he will be treated as though guilty just the same and his road to liberty will be laid with thorns.

"If a man has the money to spend and will fee the constables liberally they will return to their chief and report that he has run away and cannot be found. It is a part of their business to be secretive on such occasions.

"The district magistrate like all Chinese officials is supposed to have a thorough acquaintance with everything on earth, underneath the sea and in the heavens above. Hence it would be a violent insult to his Excellency to suggest a jury to aid in deciding a case.

"Witnesses by the score are produced, but none of them is expected to tell the truth. Of course, with such wholesale lying going on it is impossible for the judge to decide as to the true merits of the case. When the controversy is finally closed and passed up to him for decision he will smother his decree in a lot of high sounding, meaningless words and it costs so much to get a new hearing that there is seldom an appeal from the most absurd decision.

"Some days the magistrate will settle a dozen or more knotty cases. At other times, when it suits his pleasure, he will permit suits to drag along for years, even though it may mean ruin to the litigants.

"It is nothing uncommon for a lawsuit to start over a quarrel among children and continue until both parties to the controversy have got along in years and made paupers of themselves."—New York Sun.

Across Eurasia by Rail.

Professor Lacey Sites, an American, has recently made the trip across the Eurasian continent by the Siberian railway, and gives \$185.40 as the cost. The road is rough and the accommodation not exactly up to the Pullman standard. The author says long stops and plenty to eat, of fair quality but poor variety, may be looked for along the whole route east of Irkutsk, excepting one or two stretches of desert. However, everybody will find comfort in carrying a basket with an auxiliary supply. Fruit and butter are almost unknown in Siberia and Manchuria, and a tea kettle is an essential. Everybody needs it to draw boiling water from the vat which is in every station. A small lamp will also be found serviceable. The train in the eastern parts is illuminated only with candles, and these are often distant and dim. The traveler must provide his own bedding.

Australia's Miniature Volcanoes.

A curious feature of the break-up of the protracted and devastating drought in Australia was the number of miniature volcanic explosions in various parts of the commonwealth. The ground had become so parched and dry that it cracked, and the fissures thus formed became the receptacles of heated air. When the long-prayed-for downpour of rain came at last the water met the hot air in these fissures, and little geysers and volcanoes were manufactured in a moment. Many farmers hearing the explosions and seeing columns of steamy stuff arising from the earth, wondered what new plague had come to afflict them, and whether they were out of the frying pan into the fire.

FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Blouse jackets are among the notable features of the season's styles and are much liked both for general wraps and jacket suits.



BLOUSE JACKET.

The smart May Manton model illustrated is adapted to both purposes and to all the season's suitings, to etamine, to cloth and to silk; but in the original is made of tan colored canvas with trimming of fancy braid and makes part of a costume.

The blouse consists of fronts and back and is exceedingly simple and easily made. It does not require any snug fit of a jacket and is, therefore, far less exacting and better suited to the needs of the home dressmaker. The back is plain and without fulness, but the fronts are gathered and blouse slightly at the waist. The cape is circular and fits smoothly over the shoulders.



ONE OF THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

ders, but can be omitted and the blouse left plain when preferred. Both neck and front edges are finished with a shaped band. The sleeves are the new bishop sort and are gathered into pointed cuffs. The lower edge can be finished with the close fitting peplum or with the belt only as individual taste may decide.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Tuckered Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Shirt waists that combine horizontal with vertical tucks are among the novelties of the season and are shown in a variety of styles. The very stylish May Manton one shown in the large picture is adapted both to washable fabrics and to the many waist cloths and silks. The original, however, is made of white madras and is held by four large pearl buttons at the centre of the box pleat.

The waist consists of the tuckered fronts and plain back, with the fitted foundation, that can be used or omitted as the material requires. The fronts are laid in narrow vertical tucks that extend to shallow yoke depth and in wider horizontal ones below, and are gathered at the waist line, where they droop slightly. The back is smooth across the shoulders and the fulness is drawn down snugly in gathers at the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style and are made with snugly fitting upper portions, tucked on continuous lines with the waist, and full puffs that are laid in narrow vertical tucks at their upper edges. The cuffs are oddly shaped and match the stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Fabric Gloves.

While plain silks, lises, taffetas and Berilins are as yet the most active lines in this part of the world, says the Dry Goods Economist, a feature of steadily increasing importance is the large demand for fancy effects in these. It is the open-work and particularly the lace patterns that are fast coming to the

front. This development is the natural forerunner of the craze for lace mitts that is to be the feature of later business. Lace mitts, in fact, are even now moving freely, and are taken for early delivery by the smallest, as well as by the largest and most exclusive retail houses. The fad for laces permeates all parts of the dry goods market that provide for women's adornment, and there is nothing strange in the fact that plain silk, lise and other fabric gloves should be early forced to give way to lace effects and to lace gloves and mitts.

Gray Roses to Hats.

Gray roses are among the poetic things pressed into the service of the milliner this season, and very pretty they look, too, mingled with pale pink and green buds. This novelty was seen on a big picture capeline of rose-colored straw—the pale rose of the seashell—the wide brim of which was draped with lace. At one side this brim was raised by a big posy of forget-me-nots and pink roses, and in the heart of the knot of roses was placed half a dozen gray buds. The effect was striking—in a gentle way—and very pretty.

Royal Blue.

Royal blue will be used to a great extent this season for costumes and millinery.

Woman's Tucked Waist.

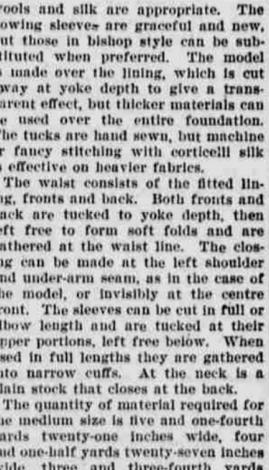
Waists tucked to form yokes are exceedingly fashionable and are charming in all the soft fabrics that are so much in vogue. This stylish May Manton example is made of dotted black Brussels net, over white taffeta with trimming of Chantilly lace, and is daintily attractive, but all the thinner cotton and linen materials, soft, pliable

wools and silk are appropriate. The flowing sleeves are graceful and new, but those in bishop style can be substituted when preferred. The model is made over the lining, which is cut away at yoke depth to give a transparent effect, but thicker materials can be used over the entire foundation. The tucks are hand sewn, but machine or fancy stitching with cordlike silk is effective on heavier fabrics.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, fronts and back. Both fronts and back are tucked to yoke depth, then left free to form soft folds and are gathered at the waist line. The closing can be made at the left shoulder and under-arm seam, as in the case of the model, or invisibly at the centre front. The sleeves can be cut in full or elbow length and are tucked at their upper portions, left free below. When used in full lengths they are gathered into narrow cuffs. At the neck is a plain stock that closes at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards

thirty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five and one-half yards of lace to trim as illustrated.



TUCKED WAIST.

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I am closing out my stock of dry goods and clothing and ladies and gents' furnishing goods at 25 per cent less than cost. Am going to quit business.

\$1.00 Dress Goods	85c	\$1.00 ladies' shirt waists	75c
85c dress goods	65c	\$1.25 ladies' shirt waists	\$1.12
75c dress goods	55c	\$1.50 ladies' shirt waists	\$1.15
65c Cashmere	35c	\$1.25 baby dresses	95c
55c Cashmere	25c	75c baby dresses	55c
45c Plaids	15c	50c baby dresses	35c
35c Plaids	5c	25c baby dresses	15c
\$1.00 Broadcloth	75c	25c baby skirts	45c
\$1.25 Broadcloth	95c	25c baby skirts	25c
\$1.00 Silks	75c	25c baby's skirt	15c
75c Silks	55c	10c child's stockings	75c
55c Silks	35c	15c child's stockings	10c
45c Silks	25c	15c child's stockings	125c
35c Brush Binding	7c	25c stand covers	15c
25c Brush Binding	4c	5c baby's stockings	4c
25c Table Linen	20c	10c yard silkaten	75c
25c table linen	15c	15c yard silkaten	105c
20c table linen	10c	\$1.00 flexible corset	\$1.50
15c table linen	5c	\$1.00 flexible corset	95c
10c table linen	2c	85c flexible corset	65c
5c cambric lining	4c	90c flexible corset	45c
50c ladies' shirt waist	40c	85c flexible corset	35c

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\$15.00 suits	11.00	\$5.00 suits	3.50
\$14.00 suits	10.00	4.50 suits	3.00
12.00 suits	8.50	3.50 suits	2.50
10.00 suits	7.50	2.50 suits	1.80
8.00 suits	5.50	1.50 suits	1.00
5.00 suits	3.50	1.00 suits	75c
4.00 suits	2.40	75c knee pants	55c

YOUTH'S SUITS.

\$10.00 suits	7.25	25c knee pants	15c
8.00 suits	6.25	25c child's overalls	10c
7.50 suits	5.80	Men's 1 1/2 line collars	10c
6.50 suits	4.75	Men's 1 1/2 line collars	7c
6.00 suits	4.25	Men's 2 1/2 rubber collars	15c
5.50 suits	3.75	Men's 2 1/2 neckties	15c
5.00 suits	3.25	Men's 2 1/2 neckties	10c
4.50 suits	2.75	Child's 2 1/2 neckties	5c