

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Broad shouldered effects are among the most notable features of the season's styles and are never more attractive than when pro-



FANCY WAIST.

duced by means of the drop yoke and attached bertha cut on graceful lines. The very stylish May Manton waist illustrated combines these features with entirely novel sleeves, that can be made with the puff under-sleeves or without as may be preferred. As illustrated the waist is made of white batiste, with yoke and trimmings of antique lace, but the design suits all the cotton and linen fabrics of the season as well as soft wools and silks. The waist is made over a fitted foundation, that can be cut away at yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired, and on it are arranged the

is invariably gathered quite full in the sewing on.

Walking Suits of Silk.

Shepherd's plaid in black or blue with white, and in lousine or taffeta is grande mode for short morning suits in shirt-waist style. Shot taffetas are still modish for the purpose, and the gun-metal effects are quite as popular as they were last year. Satin foulards are no longer ultra-fashionable, but have much to recommend them for summer morning and shopping suits, and for traveling as well. They shed the dust and are decidedly cooler than any other fabric except sheer cotton or linen.

Shawl Points on Ribbon.

Usually the black taffeta hair ribbons used by school girls are clipped with deep swallow-tail indentations. The exact reverse of this cut is seen in the new fashion of clipping the ends of ribbon used in rosettes or crown bands or simple bows and loops in millinery. The deep, sharp and narrowly pointed centre of the middle ribbon is shaped as a "shawl point." You can scarcely help noticing them on the new straw walking hats. It is particularly striking where two shades of ribbon are used, and the "shawl points" are spaced like shingles on a roof.

Wraps For the Summer.

Three-quarter and full-length wraps of black silk in loose styles will be worn through the summer, to cover up light gowns. Long loose wraps of pongee, both lined and unlined, are fashionable. These will be used for dust coats and for traveling generally, the cotton and linen fabrics of the season as well as soft wools and silks.

Irish Crochet Lace.

Irish crochet lace has a silk braud woven in with the lace, which is a novelty at least. It would seem, however, that lace in itself is handsome



SHIRRED WAIST BECOMING TO SLENDER FIGURES.

full portions of the waist. The yoke-drops over the sleeves and to its edges the circular bertha is joined. The sleeves consist of the tucked upper ones and the full puffed under-sleeves which are attached invisibly at elbow length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with a half yard of yoking material eighteen inches wide.

Woman's Shirred Waist.

Soft materials shirred make one of the most attractive features of the season's styles and are exceedingly becoming to slender figures. The very stylish waist illustrated in the large drawing shows them used after a novel fashion and can be made with a low round neck, or high neck finished with stock collar as may be preferred. The model is made of cream-colored silk mull and is trimmed with lace at the edges of the sleeves, but very soft and pliable material is appropriate.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the shirred portions are arranged. The waist proper is shirred to yoke depth, then falls in soft full folds to the belt. The sleeves are shirred from shoulders to elbows and are arranged over a lining which serves to keep the shirring in place, but fall in drooping frills below that point.

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

Popularity of Shirring.

The popularity of shirring amounts to a fad. It is used on coats and peleries to as great an extent as on gowns. Shirred strapping, says Toilettes, is the latest form the craze has taken, straight pieces of the material of the gown, with edges turned under, are shirred in three or four rows over soft cord to cover the seams of gored skirts. Everything shirred or gathered into ruffles or ruchings is in high vogue, even the lace edgings on the borders of handkerchiefs, ties, transparent stocks and various articles of lingerie

enough without the addition of much trimming.

Woman's Blouse.

Broad collars are becoming to the greater number of womankind and are exceedingly effective on the dainty blouses now in vogue. The very pretty May Manton waist illustrated shows one of a novel sort and is made of pale blue lousine silk with trimming of ecru lace. The design, however, suits thin cotton and linen fabrics as well as those of silk and wool. The original is made over the fitted lining, but this last can be omitted when washable fabrics are used.

The blouse is made with a fitted foundation and consists of a plain back, and fronts that are tucked at their upper portions and joined to a round yoke. This big collar lies flat and is cut in wedge-shaped pieces at its inner edge, the points of which are attached to the shield and under which the ribbon is passed. The shield and stock are separate and are attached to the waist beneath the collar. When desired they can be omitted and the waist worn with an open neck. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows and form the fashionable puffs at the wrists, where they are gathered into pointed cuffs.

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



WOMAN'S BLOUSE.

four yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yards of tucking for shield, collar and cuffs.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Cut Glass.

To those who possess this valuable and beautiful commodity the following hints may prove useful: Cut glass needs careful and extraordinary cleaning. First of all it should be washed in warm water to which has been added a few drops of liquid ammonia. After washing rinse it thoroughly and brush it carefully with a soft brush dipped in whiting and wash off the white powder and leave the glass to drain for a minute or two; dry it and finally polish it with tissue paper to put on a gloss.

A Use of Burlaps.

Inexpensive rugs for the veranda are difficult to find. Matting rugs are pretty, but they have a tendency to curl up at the corners, which interferes with their utility. A woman who has studied the possibilities of veranda decoration a good deal has solved this question to her own mind satisfactorily.

"I bought broad green burlap," she said, "and cut it into several rugs of different sizes, which I hemmed to prevent raveling. Then, with an ivory crochet hook, I made a border of green felted by cutting it into very narrow strips—less than an eighth of an inch in width. These I pulled through the burlap with my hook in loops. A few rows of these weighted my rugs nicely, and made a pretty bordering the two shades of green according well together and looking cool and pretty on my vine covered porch."—New York Tribune.

To Vanquish Moths.

Among the new moth preventives that will appeal to the housekeeper who cannot boast as yet of having solved the moth problem, are one or two effectual ones. One of these is nothing more than the bark of an Oriental tree shaved finely. Another preventive is a compound of camphor mixed with the dried leaves of a spicy herb.

In the shops are to be seen moth bags, which are warranted never to fail. They come in various sizes, some large enough to contain an overcoat. There are also moth proof boxes and hat boxes, that are none the less infallible, besides moth proof papers, powders, pastes and sticks. There are also lavender flowers and the dried blossoms of certain immortelles, whose pungent odors are a great improvement upon the old fashioned moth preparations.

The newest addition to some of the more modern houses is a cedar or camphor lined storeroom at the top of the house, or cedar-lined closets and chests. Of course, the treatments of the garments, before they are packed away is half the battle. When the clothes are properly cleaned and folded there is much less chance of the moths attacking them than otherwise.—American Queen.

Recipes.

Orange Frosting.—Put the grated rind of one orange, half a teaspoon of lemon juice, one tablespoon of orange juice in a bowl; let stand 15 minutes; strain and add gradually to the yolk of one egg beaten a little; stir in confectioner's sugar until the right consistency.

Cheese Salad Dressing.—Put two tablespoonsful of soft grated cheese in a mortar and pound it until perfectly smooth. Season with a teaspoonful of salt and a little cayenne. Add a tablespoonful of vinegar and rub perfectly smooth. Then add enough oil to moisten.

Green Pea Timbale for Soup.—Mash half a cup of cooked green peas and rub them through a colander or sieve. Mix with a spoonful of soup stock and the beaten whites of three eggs. Season to taste with salt, pepper and a little powdered mint. Beat until well mixed, then press into a shallow square tin and steam in the oven over a pan of water until the white of egg is set; then cut into small cubes and drop them into the soup just before serving.

Russian Salad.—Mix one cupful each of carrot and cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes, one cupful each of cooked peas, beans and half a cupful of cold cooked beets cut in dice; pour a French dressing over all and let stand in a cool place; just before serving arrange on lettuce leaves a few of the vegetables in order and over each section put a little mayonnaise dressing; garnish each portion with finely chopped whites and yolks of eggs and put small sprigs of parsley around.

Bread Custard Pudding.—Make a custard mixture with four beaten eggs, one pint of milk, half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract and one-fourth level teaspoon of salt; butter a border mold and sprinkle with currants or chopped citron; break stale bread into small pieces, put them in the mold and pour the custard mixture over them; place the mold in the oven and bake 20 minutes; let it cool a little and turn out on a fancy platter; serve with or without cream or with fruit sauce.

Japanese Fortunes.

With a population of forty-one millions, only 331 Japanese have fortunes of \$20,000 or over.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Cost of Feeding.

Investigations have shown that it is often best to modify a ration, for instance, by substituting corn wholly or in part, for oats, so that the horses remain in good condition, while at the same time the cost of the ration is diminished. Where large numbers of horses are fed, this is often a matter of considerable importance.

The cost of a ration made up of the ordinary grains and coarse fodders has been investigated by at least two experiment stations. The Massachusetts station recorded the kinds and amounts of foods consumed by three farm horses for five years, with a view to learning the average cost of the daily feed. In the different years the cost of the ration, which consisted of hay, corn, oats and other common feeding stuffs, varied from 18.5 to 24.8 cents per head daily.

Using mixed-grain rations according to the New Hampshire station, the average cost of feed per horse per year was \$74.32. The average cost for feed per hour's work performed during the two years covered by the test was 3.4 cents.—American Cultivator.

Pruning Before Planting.

The inexperienced fruit grower understands full well that his best success will come from giving the trees and plants he sets every opportunity to get a good start, hence he never concerns himself about the crop except as something he expects to have in the future. The inexperienced, in setting small fruit plants, keeps uppermost in mind a possible crop the next season, the one immediately following planting and therefore his chief concern is to preserve all the growth the plant has at the time of setting. Raspberry and blackberry plants should be cut back close to the ground at the time they are set, while currant and gooseberry plants may be safely cut back, at least one-half. With strawberry plants, it pays to keep the blossoms picked off the season directly following planting, unless, of course, the plants are those grown in pots and set in midsummer for fruiting the following season. The amount of pruning that should be done on newly set trees depends somewhat on the trees as received. Peach trees are usually cut back to a single whip, while the growth on other trees is reduced from one-third to two-thirds, depending, as stated, on the condition of the tree at the time it is received. This rigorous pruning means that the tree or plant has no old growth to sustain, but that all of its vitality may be thrown into the production of new wood after it gets a secure hold on the soil.

Gapes in Chickens.

Gapes are produced by a little white worm in the chicken's throat. The best preventive is to make sure of healthful conditions for the fowls. They should have free range and an abundance of their natural animal food. Another important rule, change roosters every year. The poultry will be healthier. Give a very little boiled yolk of the egg when they are a day or two from the shell. Chickens often have their constitutions undermined by being overfed when very young. After they are a week old, feed liberally with a variety of grain, such as cracked corn, barley, oats, refuse from the table animal food, etc. If a chick does well he will grow half an ounce a day, or a pound a month. As a preventative of gapes, stir up their pudding with vinegar instead of water once in a while, say twice a week, and give them a little black pepper. If, in spite of these precautions, you have a chick when he is about the size of a robin, breathing as though he had a bad cold and coughing, at the same time opening his mouth as though something choked him, his case must be attended to at once, or he will never grace the breakfast table as a "spring chicken." Take a small, slender quill, about five inches long, and strip off the feathers on one side. Dip it in a mixture of melted butter and black pepper; holding its mouth open with the thumb of the left hand, carry the feather down the little fellow's throat as far as possible, twisting it as it is withdrawn. Repeat the operation several times. If done with some skill, the feather will often bring up a small white worm. But the oil and pepper, if well spread over them makes them feel so sick at their stomachs that they let go their hold on the chicken's throat and die. Bad cases have been cured with two or three applications.—Ella M. Hess, in The Epitomist.

Grafting Nut Trees.

Nuts are the most profitable tree fruits to grow and they seldom miss a crop. An Illinois man tells how the trees can be successfully grafted. He says:

There has for some years been considerable interest manifested in nut culture by a few enthusiasts. Of late much more interest has been shown by the general public in this subject. But not great progress has as yet been made, owing to the difficulty so far found in the matter of propagation. Nuts, like fruits, will not reproduce the improved varieties from seed, hence not much headway could be made in this interesting branch of horticulture. For some years I have been giving the propagation of nuts by grafting and budding a good deal of study and made many experiments without meeting with success. Finally I came to the conclusion that success depended on retaining the moisture in the scion until a union could be formed and growth

began. To accomplish this many methods were devised, but none were practicable. Finally, one day in the winter of 1900-01, when I was thinking of these problems, the thought came to me to seal up the graft with a coat of shellac varnish. So in the spring of 1901 I grafted a lot of pecan, hickory and walnut by the old cleft method and later when the bark peeled by the bark graft method, covering the scion and union with a coat of shellac varnish after tying and waxing the grafts in the usual manner. The gratifying result was that over 80 percent grew. In the spring of 1902 I again grafted some pecan, hickory and walnut in the same manner. But as the scions I used came from a distance and were cut too early, my success was not quite so good. But enough grew so that I saved every variety. I have found that the best success follows when the scions are cut as late as possible; just before the buds swell.

I feel confident that we now can graft all nuts with reasonable success, and look for rapid advance in this interesting line of horticulture.—Practical Fruit Grower.

Poor Soiled Worked Rich.

The physical condition of soil is nearly always of more importance than mere richness in plant food. The chemical composition of a soil is not necessarily a measure of its productive capacity, since plant food is of no consequence unless the plant can make use of it. If now, there is sufficient material available to produce only a stunted growth of trees and grass at the same time, it is evident that the surface application of additional food may temporarily stimulate the growth of both. Hard, lumpy soils, however, will not produce good crops, no matter how much fertilizer may be applied, and there is no doubt that the number of "worm-out" farms in New England is much smaller than is generally supposed. The average New England hillside contains a sufficient amount of food material, or nearly so, to insure good crops if the land is properly handled; the tillage, by improving the texture of the soil, is the key to unlock this store of wealth. By fling the soil, and thus increasing the feeding surface for the roots, by increasing the depth, and thus giving a greater foraging area; by warming and drying the soil in the spring; and by reducing the extremes of temperature and moisture, the physical condition will be rendered best for giving up the accumulated plant food. The increased water-holding capacity of the soil, as a result of tillage, is also an important factor in successful crop production, since, as a rule, the amount of water which falls during the growing season is entirely inadequate for the growth of plants during that time.

Naturally those soils which are open and porous, which contain a large number of spaces between the particles, will retain the moisture to better advantage, and will give better opportunity for the roots of plants to penetrate them and take up the food-laden moisture there stored, than will a compact soil—in the same way that a sponge will take up a larger amount of water than a block of wood. By deep plowing, thorough working, and the addition of organic matter by means of cover crops, this spongy condition desired is obtained, and the growth of orchard crops as well as of farm and garden crops is fostered.—Prof. W. M. Munson, in American Cultivator.

Sawdust as a Fertilizer.

The country sawmill that moves from farm to farm leaves a sawdust heap to be in the way for several years. Occasionally we find farmers who believe that sawdust will kill ground because the sawdust yard will not so much as grow weeds. A very heavy dressing of freshly made sawdust would probably do damage to some plants, especially if the dust is made from green oak. There is, however, no reason for losing the use of the old millyard for several years to allow the old sawdust pile to rot down until it may be turned under without removing any sawdust. Instead of being an obstruction or a nuisance the old sawdust heap may be a source of profit.

If used on strawberries, onions and potatoes or small fruits, old sawdust makes an excellent mulch. It not only holds the moisture in the soil beneath and smother the weeds, but forms an excellent carpet for keeping clean all berries that may come in contact with it. A sawdust covering of about two inches in depth on the onion bed will prevent all but the larger weeds from coming through, and will make it very easy to gather the onions in the fall. Even in the very warmest weather the sawdust may be found quite moist where it comes in contact with the earth, while the covered soil is always full of moisture. A great advantage of the sawdust mulch for strawberries is the ease with which it may be spread between the growing plants so as to keep down all troublesome weeds and grass.

Besides acting as a mulch, sawdust scattered on the surface soon rots and adds humus to the soil. Well rotted sawdust thoroughly worked into a soil adds plant food. Fertility similar to that contained in the rich leaf mold that characterizes our virgin soils may be in a great degree restored to the long-cultivated area by covering its surface with well-rotted sawdust. Near many cities and towns straw is expensive, but the sawmills near the place are only too glad to have the sawdust refuse taken out of their way. Fresh sawdust, used in stables for bedding, while not as good as straw, does not injure the value of the manure, as many suppose. The green dust when scattered with the manure in the field is not in sufficient quantity to affect growing crops.—Indianapolis News.

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50c Silks	35c	15c child's stockings	12 1/2c
25c Brush Binding	20c	25c stand covers	15c
5c Brush Binding	4c	5c balls silkateen	4c
25c Table Linen	20c	10c yard silkateen	10 1/2c
50c table linen	40c	15c yard silkateen	15 1/2c
70c table linen	50c	\$1.00 flexible corset	\$1.00
40c butcher's linen	25c	\$1.00 flexible corsets	80c
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		50c knee pants	.45c
		25c knee pants	.35c
		25c child's overalls	.35c
		Men's 15c linen collars	10c
		Boy's 10c linen collars	7c
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