

Interesting TO WOMEN

Put a Mouse on Your Hat.
A correspondent, says the London Mail, writes that if our leaders of fashion must have something killing to wear they might do society a good turn, as well as check the wanton destruction of birds by substituting the common mouse or glossy black beetle, which would be sure at least to attract attention!

The Wired Sleeve.
The wired sleeve is a threat from Dame Fashion, and, if rumor may be credited, her handmaid, the modiste, is stealthily creeping thin wires, light half-cloth and what not up her sleeve and every one else's. After a season of comfort we are evidently returning to a winter of discontent, when our poor arms are to be encased in armor of a sort.

From the absurd top-heavy sleeve of years ago, we are swung to the bottom-heavy one called Japanese, and giving one's elbow the shape of a balloon.

The Broad Roll Sailor.
The "broad roll sailor" alludes to the pretty new felt hats of silver gray, prune, dark blue or brown, a shade conspicuous in autumn millinery. These hats are particularly acceptable to those who wish a flat top surface. The forehead and other plateau shapes covered remarkably becoming in fancy straw last summer. There was no crown visible, or if its presence was detected it was inverted beneath the brim like the crown rest of an Oxford student's cap. A silver gray sailor with a "broad roll" has trimmings of a plush-fur; scroll-work of silver braid and the milk white breast-plumage of some sea bird is laid as flat as possible slightly to the front of the middle of the big brim top.

Love Interest Dying?
A sensation has forced practically every novelist to discuss the love-making of a man and a woman, and to marry or slay them before finally laying down his pen. Conventions, however, sometimes die natural deaths. Can it be that this excessive and unnatural regard for "the love interest" will likewise ultimately subside? Startling modifications have taken place in the novel-heroin.

An Evelina, as the central figure of a modern novel, would be a preposterous anomaly. Whereas, this once somewhat wooden young lady had formerly to be "fair as an angel" or "black as a gypsy" and, in any case, "slender as a reed" and not more than eighteen years of age—her hair may nowadays be red and her eyes of almost any fashionable color. Occasionally she is freckled, frequently she is plump. She practically never swoons, her bosom rarely heaves, and on seeing a proposal she conceals her emotions with flippancy, rather than displaying them by a "cheek mantled with blushes."

Even a lame imagination can foresee the day when the novel heroine may, if she chooses, be fat, fair and forty, with no personal fascination whatever and not a becoming gown in her wardrobe. And a bold fancy picture the time when the heroine may marry, usually, in the first chapter, and be chiefly concerned with her new linen and silver rather than with the bridegroom.—Olivia Howard Dunbar in Booklovers Magazine.

Fads Worth While.
It is a pleasing sign of the times that society women are more and more interesting themselves in pursuits which are distinctly "useful."
The day has gone by when polite accomplishments alone occupied the attention of ladies of position, and to be able to do anything more practical than warble indifferently, paint in water colors or "punch holes and sew them up again," as the process of embroidery was once described, was considered positively vulgar.

Nowadays women very rightly regard all this kind of thing as waste of time, unless music or painting or embroidery reaches a certain standard of excellence. So, happily, women with leisure and means and a desire to employ their fingers profitably, are seriously taking up such work as book-binding and photography and the beautiful art of enameling.

Princess Charles of Denmark usually binds with her own hands, and in many pretty fashions the books which she presents to her friends. Photography is a hobby which has been taken up by most of the ladies of our royal family, and is a delightful one for any girl to pursue.

But so far enameling is a fancy work practiced by few, though one cannot doubt that an exhibition recently held in London would do much to popularize it, for here were to be seen exquisite exhibits of this fascinating work done by men and women well known in social circles.

When one mentally compares the Berlin wool work atrocities and pallid and hopelessly incorrect flower studies and seascapes done by the early Victorian specimens shown as the work of the modern society woman, it is impossible to deny that we are a great improvement upon our predecessors, at any rate so far as artistic ability is concerned.—Gentlewoman.

The California Girl.
The California girl already averages taller, heavier, stronger than her Eastern sister, writes Charles F. Lummis in Good Housekeeping. Scientific measurements in California and eastern colleges a few years ago showed that the California undergraduate surpassed the New England girl of the same age in almost every measurement—with ten cubic inches more lung capacity, and a superiority in tested strength (back, arms, legs and chest) of 716.8 to 493.7. But she has smaller feet and waist.

It would be strange if this were not so; and the disparity must increase as the type evolves and fixes. We shall presently have a new species of the genus girl—Puebla California.

The California girl has a fairy godmother which her name it is Nature. She hath all seasons for her own, and no stepmother Weather. The California girl can ride, drive, swim, walk, golf or picnic, any week in the year—any day, except the twenty or so when it rains. It is never dangerous nor uncomfortable out of doors; and she is out more than any other American girl. Quite as vital as this, she never has to breathe impure air, day or night. No wonder she builds a chest like Juno. And her amazement when she finds what people breathe in winter in the east is as great as her pity.

Not only the climate but the scenery of her state help in the development of her, physically and mentally. There is no other land in the world with such a range and variety of outdoor nature of the noblest type.

Another advantage of the California girl is that she can—and generally does—eat more sanely. Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, fresh fish, every day in the year. For oysters, every California month has an R; and these amiable bivalves are as good in summer as in winter. Strawberries every week in the year. And this makes for better digestion; and presently the California girl will have a stomach all her own.

Fashion Notes.
White is most elegant.
A sea foam dress is charming.
Pastel tints are more delicate than ever.
Little chiffon roses deck one gown.
Water lilies in chiffon and silk fascinate.
Pale blue is among the very good colors.
Paillettes are among the charming effects.
Colors to match the coat are a good choice.
Pearls are lovely in rich gold embroidery.
Triple skirt effects are among the novelties.
Pink plash ribbon is lovely on a plash beaver.
Fringes with Van Dyked netting is a quaint novelty.
Leather (fine kid) makes one of the smart trimmings.
A very few roses adorn some of the prettiest dress hats.
Soft, satiny ribbons are among the stand-by adornments.
Shirred Chantilly hats are lovely for diminutive bridesmaids.
Endless loops of ribbons fairly cover some dainty French felts.
One magnificent dress is composed of overlapping rows of chenille.
Russian blouses (muffles) distinguish some imported creations.
Bunches of full ostrich plumes are among the very rich trimmings.
Brown, ranging from its darkest tone to a light fawn is the most prominent color among dress fabrics.
Soft glace silk, quaintly suggestive of our grandmothers' day, in delicate tints of blue, pink or pale yellow, are very fashionable for house gowns.
The latest zibelines are more furry than ever. The solid color effects are far and away in the lead, with two-toned effects the next best. Plaids and stripes are on view, but are not much worn.
The color scheme noted in a number of the latest evening stuffs is a revival of the Louis period. This is a combination of pale yellow or straw color with pale blue and pink.
A charming flowered mousseline has a pale coral-color ground with large pink roses and carnations scattered over its surface.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

To Keep Linoleum in Good Order.
Sweep, and then wipe it with a flannel, and when all the dust and spots are removed, rub with a waxed cloth, and then polish with a dry, soft cloth. Use very little bees' wax, and do not polish too much, or it will become slippery. Washing occasionally with milk after it has been polished will keep it glossy.

Excellent Furniture Polish.
Shake in a bottle equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil, and apply a very little with a piece of flannel, and then polish off with a soft cloth. Remember that the polish should be applied sparingly, but not the "elbow grease," of which a good supply is needed if you would see your furniture looking its very best.

Cleaning Lace Curtains.
To clean lace curtains, let them soak for an hour in a lather of warm soap and water, giving them an occasional squeeze. At the end of the hour, put them through the wringer, then soak them for another hour in clean soda. Treat them in the same way as before, squeezing them often, but be sure not to rub them. All the dirt will come out under this treatment.

Sterilizing Milk.
A simple method of sterilizing milk is to put a pan of cold water on the stove and put the vessel containing the milk into this pan. As soon as the water comes to a boil take it off. Add a pinch of baking soda to the hot milk—a little less than half a teaspoonful to a quart. If the milk was sweet and had not begun to turn it will keep sweet for twenty-four hours or more, even in hot weather, if put in a stoppered bottle.

Cleansing Cut Glass Bottles.
For cleansing the inside of cut-glass water bottles or other narrow-necked vessels, a weak solution of hydrochloric acid is better than shot or sand as these make imperceptible scratches on the surface of the glass, eventually destroying much of its brilliant quality. Care must be taken to rinse the vessels thoroughly after using the acid. A manufacturer of cut glass advises that before using ice-cream platters, punch bowls, sorbet glasses, or other pieces designed for frozen foods or chilled beverages, the glass should be allowed to stand for a few minutes in a cold place or held under a jet of cold water.

A Novelty in Preserves.
Fig pickles are so rarely offered that they still rank as a novelty in the home preserving list. Use pulled figs and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Make a syrup of the sugar and a cupful of water to each pound, boil and skim for five minutes, and then drop the figs in and simmer till a straw will penetrate them. Put them in jars in layers with a very little mace between, and cover with syrup, but do not close the cans. For three mornings pour off the syrup without moving the fruit, repeat it to the boiling point, and put it back; the third morning measure it and allow one cupful of vinegar to every three of syrup, boil it up thoroughly, pour at once over the figs, and close the cans.—New York Post.

Recipes.
Chicken Pilaf—Prepare a chicken as for a fricassee; put it in a stew pan; cover with boiling water; cover the pan and put where it will simmer; wash in several waters; half a cup of rice; add it to the chicken, with one tablespoonful of salt; let simmer until the chicken is tender; serve with tomato sauce.

Pillean—Boil a hen tender; remove from pot; into four cups of the chicken broth put two cups of the rice, a little red pepper and a teaspoonful of powdered sage, or thyme; salt to taste; boil till rice is done; put back the hen on a platter with the rice piled all around it and sprigs of parsley to ornament the dish.

Rice Gums—Beat two eggs until very light; add to them one pint of milk; then add one and one-half cups of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cup of boiled rice and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill greased gull pans nearly full and bake 25 minutes; serve hot.

Hominy Waffles—Beat up one cupful of cold boiled hominy and gradually beat one cupful of milk into it; mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in one and one-half cups of flour; sift this over the hominy; add half a teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of melted butter; beat two eggs; add them to the mixture; cook on well greased and very hot waffle irons, adding a little more milk to this; the batter may be used for griddle cakes.

Steamed Cabinet Padding—Butter a quart mould, sprinkle the mould with currents; rubins or citron cut small; break in small pieces two parts of stale bread or cake; beat three eggs; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar; one pint of milk and one teaspoonful of salt; pour this over the cake; let it stand one hour; the cake or bread pieces to be put in the mould after the light is sprinkled in; steam one hour and a quarter; serve with creamy sauce.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Long coats made in the severe tailor style are among the features of the season and are greatly worn both as separate wraps and for



COAT WITH PLAIN SLEEVES.

the entire suit. This very excellent May Manton one is adapted to both uses and to all the season's fabrics, but is shown in light weight melton in military blue stitched with corticell silk, and makes part of the costume. The coat is made with fronts, backs, side backs and double underarm gords which allow of a perfect and graceful fit. The seams at front and back extend to the shoulders and are concealed by the straps. The neck is finished in regulation coat style and the sleeves can be the plain ones with roll over cuffs or the full bishop sort as may be preferred.

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

Two Novelties of the Season.
Shirt waists with plastron effects are among the novelties of the season and are exceedingly effective. The



SHIRT WAIST.

one shown on the left of the large drawing is made of lousine silk in shades of blue and is piped with velvet and trimmed with ornamental buttons, but the design is equally well suited to all the silk and wool waistings and to the cotton waistings which are so popular. When the latter are used the lining can be omitted and the edges simply stitched or a trimming of braid substituted for the piping of velvet.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which closes at the centre front, the fronts, the back and the plastron. The back is tucked from the shoulders to the waist line to give a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts from the shoulder to yoke depth only and are gathered at the waist line. The plastron is cut on a curved outline and attached to the right side, hooked or buttoned over on the left. The sleeves are the fashionable ones of the season that are large below the elbows and small above and are finished with straight cuffs. At the neck is a novel stock with tie.

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

All broad shoulder effects are in vogue. The other very stylish blouse shown in the large drawing is trimmed and tucked to give continuous lines in waist and sleeves and is eminently graceful and smart. The model is made of cerise crepe de chine and is trimmed with heavy net with appliques of silk cherries and a ruche of chiffon, but all materials sufficiently pliable for fine tucks are suitable and the trimming can be lace or applique of any sort. The sleeves are wide and full over puffs of cream chiffon that are charming in their effect, but the under sleeves can be of the material if preferred.

The design is simplicity itself, all the effect of elaboration being obtained by trimming. The lining is smoothly fitted and both it and the waist are closed at the back. The yoke is separate, made of combined tucking and net, and below it the front and backs are laid in narrow tucks, those at the centre front full length, others extending to yoke depth only. The sleeves

are arranged over fitted linings that support the full puffs and which are faced to form the caps below which the bell shaped portions are tucked for several inches.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of net forty inches wide, one yard of chiffon and half a yard of tucking to make as illustrated.

Persian Lamb Trimming.
Persian lamb trimming of lustrous fibre silk is one of the important accessories of the season. It comes in galloons of various widths and appliques of different forms, which, however, are invariably edged with a plain or novelty fibre braid. These will be much used, both in millinery and dress trimming, as well as wool embroidery on pompadour colorings and cloth cut work in two colors outlined in black and white or poncee colored silk cord. Garnitures of wool embroidery in multicolors, with fringe ornaments and dangles, are attractive novelties.

The Gibson Girde.
The latest belt, called rather unimaginatively, the Gibson girde, is wide in the back and tapers slightly to the front, where it is fastened with two straps and silver or gun-metal harness buckles. The girde comes in black and colored leathers, and has scalloped bands of self-colored or contrasting shades of leather stitched on either side, leaving a space between about an inch in width.

Soft Graceful Effects.
Soft, graceful effects in gowns are sought for this season, says a Paris correspondent of Bon Ton, and to gain this end skirts are made fuller and fuller, boleros and jackets are short, showing the high girdles beneath, and the sleeves admit of a hundred and one designs as long as they are loose and "floppy" with lace or plaited silk ruffles falling over the hand.



TUCKED BLOUSE.

Woman's Fancy Blouse.
Fancy blouses retain all their favor and will be much worn during the coming season. This one, designed by May Manton, includes the new cape effect with the fashionable shallow yoke and princess closing and is fitted both to the odd waist and gown. The original is made of mauve crepe de chine, trimmed with ecrú lace and bands of velvet in a darker shade, but all the thinner materials of the season are appropriate.

The waist is made with a fitted lining which closes at the centre front. On this lining are arranged the yoke, which closes at the left shoulder seam, and the portions of the waist proper. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are laid in box pleats at their edges and both they and the sleeves are tucked at their upper portions, the tucks providing fullness below. The little cape, or berth, is circular and falls over the arms-eye seams, so giving the broad effect of fashion. The sleeves are snug for a short distance below the shoulders, but form full puffs at the wrists where they are held by straight cuffs.

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



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LABOR WORLD.
Journeyman plumbers at Wilmington, N. C., have formed a union.
A Central Trades Council has been formed at Hooquiam, Wash.
Blacksmiths at Aberdeen, Scotland, have decided not to resist the proposed reduction of wages.
Nearly 20,000 women are employed in England in the manufacture of jewelry and delicate instruments.
United Garment Workers of America have increased in membership from 8000 to 90,000 in twelve years.
In the last six months the Waterbury (Conn.) labor unions have spent \$13,425 to maintain a fair rate of wages.
Non-union workmen from New Jersey have been sent to Morgantown, W. Va., to break the strike in the glass factories.
Weavers throughout New England are preparing organized resistance to the two-room system proposed by the mill owners.
Boss plumbers at Albany, N. Y., have decided that the members of their organization could sign the agreement with their men as individuals.
Recent court decisions in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Michigan declare that workmen have the right to picket during strikes.
The editor of the Mine Workers' Journal says that the miners have gained nearly twenty-seven per cent. increase in wages since their great strike.
The militia on guard at the power plants at Niagara Falls, Ont., have been ordered home. The striking laborers have returned to work, accepting \$1.50 a day.
The sudden death of Henry Demarest Lloyd, of Chicago, cuts off from the world of literature a radical writer of great force, who was highly esteemed by the trade unionists of the entire country.

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