

THE FURS IN SUMMER.

Cold storage for furs is so inexpensive in these days that almost every one can afford to have the family furs taken care of during the summer months. Small pieces may be safely cared for at home, but it is not safe merely to beat them once and put them away. The pieces should be thorough. ly gone over at least once a month, Remember that tails are favorite nest ing places for moths, so these should be given extra attention.

FASHIONABLE COLLARS.

The very newest turn-over collar shows the tendency of all things in fress to be dainty and feminine this season. In place of a linen turn-over the bewitching summer girl wears a turn-over collar of accordion-pleated white mull edged with a narrow band of butter-color lace. Narrow accordion-pleated cuffs of the same material give the finishing soft touch to the sleeves of her frock. The frill turns back over the sleeve, not falling over the hand .- Woman's Home Companion.

IDEAS OF BACHELOR GIRLS.

A bachelor girl who has to use one room for both bedroom and sittingroom has turned her radiator for the draped figured or plain dealm, put on them is not a missionary condess with gilt-headed tacks,

Another bachelor girl who has an inexpensive appariment has greatly added to the appearance of her dininglined the doors with plain green silk. The lower panes of glass in the doors she has decorated with narrow strips of lead-colored paper in Colonial design. From a distance this has the appearance of art leaded glass.

ODD EFFECTS IN JEWELRY.

for jewelry, in these days, and the "Odd ornaments are made of silver, set with opals. Gold set with pale green chryso-

prase is charming. A silver comb is inlaid with colored

enamel. A pretty pendant is of hammered silver on a piece of pearl shell, set with

turquoises and baroque pearls. A delightfully quaint necklet is of old paste with green stones, called obsidians,-Philadelphia Record.

RINGS FOR THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

Curious little finger rings, symbolizing in design the various summer sports, are worn by athletic girls and make pretty and appropriate prizes for golf matches, boat races, etc.

The golf ring is a golf stick twisted ento a circle, the gold is corrugated to reproduce the heavy, leather-covered bandle, and a pearl ball ornaments the

The rowing ring is light, delicately made and very pretty. The oar is the thin, curving spoon our of the racing

The hunting ring is a horn twisted into a circle with a fox's head for an ornament. A riding crop with a horse's head is a pretty device also.

None of these rings, says the New York Globe, is very expensive, although the luxurious may embellist. and elaborate them, having the heads of diamonds, etc. In the simpler form they seem far more appropriate and in better taste.

NOVELTY AND ECONOMY.

It is quite possible for a bride to wear orange blossoms and a veil, and yet have an inexpensive wedding dress. A tulle vell is not so costly and the dress beneath it need not be either of silk or satin to be correct, especially during warm weather. At this time a dress of organdle might be ascribed to a desire for comfort as well as to a lean purse. Moreover, the present styles demand soft, pliable naterials, and do not allow the enormous trains that seemed so necessary

a short time ago. A big church ceremony, or large reception, naturally demands a fine gown; but for the quieter affair a large range of materials is open for selection, White messaline, silk voile and silk muslin are a few, besides the cotton goods, the organdies, the batistes and even a silk lining, and even if one is used, China silk is preferred to taffeta. The gown shown to-day is of batiste, trimmed with puffings and embroidery; and after the wedding day is over way-a treasure that cannot be used. -Philadelphia Record.

A SISTERHOOD OF WOMEN.

"Women," says Mrs. L. H. Harris, in rials are made over colored linings. the Independent, "have less faculty only saying in another form what showy button, are also good girdle schy said in his "History of Euro-trimming motifs.

pean Morals," that men are magnantmous and callous, like the Romans, and women tender and vindictive, like the Greeks. To get along just as well with a neighbor after a quarrel as before, one's nature must have some of the coarse clay of indifference-a masculine trait; it must not be too firely molded.

The woman whom we have quoted states her case with some of the incisive quality of Gall Hamilton, Her theme is that while there is such a thing as the brotherhood of man, there is no such a thing as the sisterhood of woman-unless it be the sisterhood of old women. It is no man's matter, anyway, and we content ourselves with presenting it. "Women," says Mrs. Harris, "will never co-operate with one another, because in the very nature of things their chief hope and happiness depend upor their co-operating with men." This is meant in a broader sense than that of marriage. Woman is dependent upot man "for such mental completeness a she is capable of. It is the man, priest, scientist and artist, who adds new di-mensions to her mind." Women, it is contended, do not receive much isstruction from each other.

Of the intellectual woman Mrs. Harris says: "She may be willing to spend summer into a useful shelf. On top is herself for their (other women's) edia placed a board, and around this is cation, but at bottom if her nititude to sien, it is one of magnificent indifference," She cannot get along well will other intellectual women. Men of tide order may work in harmony, "but bell room cupboard. At the top she has last women are stars that demand single orbits." Spiritually minded women, it is maintained, are unable to meet on the same plane, "even if God demanded it," the repentant woman; she is related to them only "by form and by human obligations." It was a man that first conceived the idea of establishing homes for Magdalens. Yet Gold, silver and copper are all used "the same Christian woman will undertake the reclamation of the most metals are studded with pearls, gar abandoned man with an augelic cornets, turquoises, topaz and amethysts diality, a sweet plety that is as admirable as it is impracticable. And she will end by marrying him, whether ha is recisimed or not."

The "most attractive of all women," "the mating woman," would betray the confidences of her dearest friend; and A big buckle of hammered silver has yet "such is their frailty for confin its centre a placque of peacock blue | dences," the next time the two meet "there will be the usual exchange of private scriptures." "But the same woman would keep a man's secret inviolate until death." All this changes, according to our authority, "after middle age." Then a woman "learns to appreciate her own sex fully." For all its members she has "a chastened affinity." As for men, "she has survived them and returned to her own."-New York Mail,



Many of the white mohairs are made in sailor blouse effects. Young misses' suits of linen are particularly pretty in this style.

There is even now at exclusive houses a tendency to a less fluffy type in the summer gowns, and one, who is always considered elegant, is creating frocks which carry out his latest ideas in this direction.

Wide girdles in Dresden taffets in soft, indistinct patterns and colorings of pink roses and green leaves, lavender flowers and green leaves, are very dainty and fashionable bodice finishes for diaphanous summer gowns.

Sashes are fashionable this summer on taffeta gowns as well as on thin dresses. They are not only of ribbon, but are of a broad band of the taffeta forming the costume; the ends are of considerable length and often fringed

or cut into fancy points. Ferns are much used for foliage this season, and for children are daintier than the heavier leaves. The maidenhair and lady-fern are particular fav orites. White, pink and blue wisteria although worn somewhat last year are considered new in flowers.

The flowered Brussels nets are exceedingly lovely, and mounted over slik slips, or even fine white Swiss linings, make charming semi-formal gowns. Some are being made up as line lawns. These last do not require dinner gowns. Those having linings of white Swiss muslin (which launders well) can be wonderfully "freshened"

throughout the season. The girl with a limited income need not feel that she must have her muslin will serve its mistress for many a and gauze gowns made up over slik social occasion, instead of being laid linings. Some of the most expensive dresses have drop skirts of lawn, but they are trimmed with rufles edged with lace, and thus help to hold out the skirt. Many of the thin white mate-

Square buttons made from bands of or converting or forgiving one another self material turned over to form than any other class of people in the square buttons are effective additions This is a sweeping statement, to wide girdles, as are also long but as there is really only one other buckles of the material made over canfines of people in the world-men-it is vas and stitched with many rows to ot so severe as it seems; many men give armness. Small rosettes of soft rould be apt to admit it. It is really silk, finished in the centre with a tiny.

Warm Weather Food. During extremely warm weather the use of corn for animals is injurious. It heats them, and with hogs it is an infliction if corn alone is used. The best food is hay or grass, and if grain must be allowed ground oats should be preferred. The kind of food that is most serviceable in winter is not suitable for summer.

Rearranging the Hardy Beds. It rarely happens that the first planting of beds of hardy flowers is exactly right. The first year of growth a close watch should be kept, and notes made of undesirable features that can be corrected at the proper season. The colors may not harmonize in some parts of the beds, or the distribution of flowers to keep a good general display at all times all over the beds may not be good.

Helpful Dairy Notes.

Milk should be separated before the temperature falls, as at the temperature at which it is drawn separation is easy. Some men separate their milk in

the stable and say that if the stable is not clean enough for that operation it is not clean enough for the operation of milking. The practice of sending milk to the creamery without straining it should

be discontinued. The strainer is of

value yet, even though separators are used in creameries. If a man does not want to take time wash his cows before they are milked, rubbing the udders with a damp cloth wil do some good, and is

How to Drive Chickens.

not a time-wasting operation.

It is amusing to see how some peo-ple try to drive chickens. They rush at them and scatter the flock in every direction and in the end accomplish nothing. There is a simple way to coax a flock, either young or old, to go any way desired, while, on the other hand, it is well-nigh impossible to

force them to go.

Drive them gently and slowly, giving them a chance to fully decide what is wanted of them, and do not crowd them too fast.

If it be a brood of young chicks, do not hasten them so fast that they become scattered, but let them quietly follow the hen. Should they try to break away, step backward and give them a chance to get together. You can always coax a hen, but it is difficult to force her.

Remedy for Wild Onions.

The Landmark recently published a remedy for the wild onion taste on milk-put a spconful of molasses in the cow's feed. Doubtless many people were disposed to smile at this simple remedy, but the gentleman who furnished it is reinforced. Mr. Luther S. Griffin of Union county tells the Monroe Enquirer that his cows graze on onions as thick as wheat and there is not a trace of onion in milk or butter, because he flavors the cows' feed with two or three spoonfuls of molasses a day. The remedy is simple enough and inexpensive. The wild onion is an ever present pest and nuisance. If a way can be found to destroy it-by deep plowing as the Catawba county farmer recommends—or to destroy its effects, the country will be benefited.—Statesville Landmark.

Fertilizing Potatoes.

Those who have grown potatoes for market for many years use quantities of commercial fertilizer that astound the ordinary farmer, who considers such quantities extravagant. The writer witnessed a case in point last fall, when he saw an enormous crop harvested, due, very largely, to using commercial fertilizer at the rate of a ton to the acre.

More than 400 bushels an acre were raised, and while the seed potatoes were carefully treated for scab before planting and the culture during the season was after the most improved methods, the large quantity of fertilizer was at the bottom of the large

yield. Farmers are given to spreading a small quantity of fertilizer over too much ground, when, if they would but stop to think, they might easily see that they would get greater results from the smaller area well fertilized and with considerably less labor.

Preventive Against Smut.

To be on the safe side, even though smut has not hitherto troubled your oats, use a preventive this year. Formalin has been tested and found effective when it is properly mixed and applied. One pound of the drug is required to every 50 bushels of seed oats. Be sure you buy it of a druggist who is reliable, so that it is pure. Prepare a barrel holding 50 gallons of water and put in the formalin, one pound to the 50 gallons of water. Then spread a bushel of the seed oats on the barn floor, fill a sprinkling can with the mixture and sprinkle this in the same way with the same quantity. After sprinkling three or four bushels in this way, mix them thoroughly with a shovel, then prepare mother pile in the same way, shoveling the piles at last, singly, in long, narrow heaps to dry. Cover them over night, and in the morning shovel them over again and again until dry. They will then be ready to sow. One important thing to be remembered is that the small heaps must be thoroughly shoveled over so that the fumes of the formalin may penetrate all through the

dried off in the morning as directed, for if allowed to remain wet the germinating power is likely to be lost.

Malformation of Eggs.
One of the most frequent malformations of eggs is the so-called "doubleyolked" egg, the egg containing two yolks. These eggs are usually of very large size, and develop when two yolks reach maturity in the ovary at the same time and are discharged into the oviduet together. Cases have been known in which three yolks have been found in the same egg. Sometimes eggs of unusual shape are noticed; they are pear shaped, spherical, flat-tened, pointed at each end, or bent. Sometimes they contain projections on the shell at some point. All of these cases result from accidental influences and as a rule do not reoccur. An important malformation, or lack of development, consists in the production of eggs with soft shells, or without any apparent shell. This condition usually results from the fact that the hen which produced the egg laid it before the shell had time to develop, or she was not supplied with the proper kind of nourishment, and therefore could not produce the lime salts necessary for the secretion of the egg shell. The treatment in the latter case consists in giving the fowls plenty of grit, ground oyster shells, broken egg shells or pieces of ground bone. It is as necessary for fewls to have grit or lime in some form as the materials for producing the egg itself. Overfeeding, or a fat condition, is usually at the foundation of such difficulties.

Farm Notes.

Always skim sweet milk; never let cream thicken.

Dry sawdust makes a good bedding for the stables.

Don't compel the work teams to drink warm water.

Cultivating corn and potatoes "early" means before they are up. The amount digested and not the

amount eaten gives the horse strength. A plg that is stunted early in life should find no place in the breeding herd.

Horses compelled to do hard work are entitled to the best treatment possible.

The most profitable beef, pork or mutton is that put on the market Cows should be milked with dry

hands and the udder should be washed clean. A growing pig that is always full will hardly take the exercise that it

needs. In cleansing the stables give the mangers and troughs a thorough

cleansing. In nearly all cases the best animals are the offspring of mature parents on both sides.

The best way to get rid of the currant worm is to dust the leaves with white hellebore.

It should be the aim of every breeder of horses to raise well-bred and welltrained animals.

Be ready to cut clover when the largest number of plants are in bloom and are turning brown.

Gophers as "Ploughs."

Darwin in his book upon earthworms, the "angleworms" of boyhood, gave these humble diggers the credit for making the earth fertile by softening the soil. Apparently he assumed that they are found in all parts of the world.

Fishermen in the Adirondacks know that this is not the case. In that region, which is fertile enough when there is room between the trees and lowing the patterns in the illustration. guides have, however, taken pains to "plant" worms in convenient open patches of soil near good fishing country. The worms thrive so there are always plenty to catch bait-fish with, but they do not spread through the forest. Greenhorns consequently do not know how to get bait upon

their own hook-and hooks. In the Century Mr. Thompson Seton notes the lack of worms in our west ern states, and says that the little burrowing gophers of the prairie-dog group perform a similar service by burowing at a depth of from three inches to two feet, even up to the tops of high mountains. Farmers say that land is twice as fertile after the gophers have "ploughed" it, though their work does make dangerous traveling for horses.

In the East, where earthworms are plenty, woodchuck holes are not so blandly regarded by the farmer. To him they are a nuisance.

American Prunes.

Only a few years ago no one would buy American prunes who could afford to buy those that came from France, but it is very different now. The French article is very scarce, even in the large grocery stores of the east, and in the west it is practically unobtainable.

There is still a small demand for the foreign fruit, about 400,000 pounds of plums and prunes having been imported last year. But this country has turned the tables on France. Instead of buying prunes abroad we now sell them. The total export last year was 66,000,000 pounds.

A striking feature of the business is the rapidity with which it has grown. It was not till 1898 that prunes were entered as a separate item in the government reports. They had been so insigniacant before that time that they were included in the item of "all other fruits."

The United States consul at Bordeaux says that the French buy large quantities of California prunes and export them to other countries with pile. Another is that they must be a French label on the box.



THE POLAR BEAR SONG. nce I was a polar bear, living far away a the frozen northland, where the nights

In my shaggy overcoat, warm and soft and

white,
There I watched my baby bears through
the frozen night;
Brought them food of fish and flesh, till a

Now I am a parlor rug, soft and warm and And to roll within my fur children take delight; Often, though, I wonder where in my fros ty home All my little baby bears are compelled to

PRETTY DOLL STATIONERY.

This is the social season of dolldom. and it does not seem quite the thing to tions are sent out in the doll's name.

folded it will slip into its cavelope quite easily. If a doll would like to make a present of a box of paper to a And the days are night time, six months in the year;
Where against the wintry sky northern lights appear.

In the rozen horthland, where the nights appear has a present of a box of paper to a friend, her mamma has, of course, to make a box to put it in. It must be a little larger than the note paper, and must be made of pasteboard; the dimust be made of past-board; the dimensions of the box must be according to the size of the paper and en-

A boz is made by taking a rectangu lar piece of pasteboard, as in illus-When a hunter shot me dead and carried tration; see that it is evenly cut on all There are numerous entertainments inside pox, it must, of course, be much given, parties, receptions and the like, larger. For dimensions, however, you use the stationery of the small mam-, may be covered with fancy colored pamas, pretty as it is, when the invita- per, whatever color you wish. After your box is made, put in it first twen-

Capital Surplus

And Real Brints Agent, Respeidertlip, En-SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,

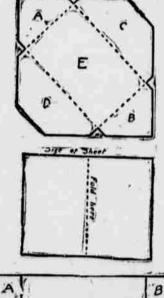
sides. Mark off on dotted lines the depth you wish it to be, cut out the corners A B C D, and with the back of your penknife and a ruler mark the dotted lines o they will bend easily; then bend the sides into box shape, and hold them in place with straps of paper or thin cloth, pasted over the corners thus, as shown by dotted lines A and B. The box cover is made in the same way, but to fit well over the must use your own calculations. This

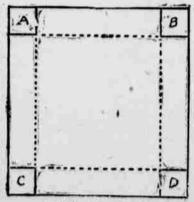
PICTURE PUZZLE.



miller's daughter is troubled because her father refuses to let her marry. Find the miller. -From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

mammas always send out the invita- in the stationer's, into bunches of six tions, but otherwise the paper and en-velopes are almost too large for the dolls to handle conveniently. Any liest stationery for her doll, a whole there you have a dainty present for quire, in fact, out of two or three the fashionable dolly.





DOLL'S STATIONERY.

Here is an unfolded envelope; use it as a pattern, and lay it carefully on the pattern you wish to cut out. Then fold the centre, as shown by the ora very little mucilage, and put muci-

Make your note paper so that when produced by Japanese exclusively.

Of course, in case of a wedding, the ty-four sheets of the paper, divided as clever little mother can make the love- also tied with the same ribbon, and

A BOYS' FIRE DEPARTMENT. The only regularly organized boy fire department in the world is at the big fair at St. Louis.

There are two companies, a chemical engine company of three "men," and a combination hose wagon and hook and ladder company of six.

The boy department was organized by Chief George C. Hale, of Kansas City, who took prize winning teams to London and Paris and startled Eugen Butter—Creamery 19

rope. He has the fire departments under his charge at the fair grounds. The boy firemen are sons of firemen. Their engine and wagon are exact duplicates of the latest big fire fighting

appliances. The lads make runs put out fires and rescue people from blazing sixstory buildings twice a day for the amusement of visitors to the fair. They are the proudest youngsters in the country and enjoy ordering other boys around in all the glory of their blue uniforms and silver buttons .- Atlan-

SPEAKING PIECES.

Boys who, when they are speaking their "pieces," suddenly discover that they have forgotten what they were going to say, may comfort themselves with the knowledge that they are in distinguished company. So experienced a debater as Mr. Winston Churchill was lately obliged to sit down in the midst of a speech in the House of Commons because his memory failed him. The boy may be sure that his audience will treat him as the house treated Mr. Churchill, with sympathy and consideration.

The Press in Japan.

In 1863 the first Japanese newspa per, with some news translated from der of the alphabet, bringing A to- the Dutch, was published, Now Japan ward E, and B toward E; then C over has 1500 daily newspapers and periodi-A and B, sticking lightly together with cals. Tokio has twenty; but there are no evening newspapers among them. lage around the flap D, but do not fold One of the Tokio papers, the Japan it down until it is quite dry. Times, is printed in English, but is

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