



Japan's Empress.
The Empress of Japan is president of the Red Cross society of Japan, to which she gives a great deal of her time just at present. So long as the war lasts neither Haruko nor any member of her court will spend any money at all on luxuries or amusements; all that they otherwise would have spent in this way will go to provide comforts for the army.

To Cleanse the Skin.
To keep the skin absolutely clean is a necessity not appreciated by the majority of women. How to accomplish this necessity is also not as well known as it should be. A hot sponge bath with plenty of good soap and a good brush, followed by quick rubbing with dry towels cleanses the skin admirably. This process should only be gone through with just before retiring for the night.

Farewell to Lace Hose.
You don't see as many open-work stockings as you did last year. Oh, yes, skirts blow round the ankles just as airily, but the very ethereal hose isn't there to see. "Cause why? Well, for one thing, it had a shocking manner of letting dust and dirt slip in through its airy meshes. It wasn't half so neat as a plain silk stocking, which is just as cool and really makes the ankle look much trimmer. In fact, the very thin, fine silk stocking, quite plain except for some hand-embroidery, is the trimmest and daintiest thing a woman can put on her feet. And it is in the highest approval this year.

Rag Rugs Revived.
A new field for women—or, rather, an old one revived—is due to some clever decorator's discovery that nothing goes so well with mission furniture as rag rugs. The new rag rug is a different thing from that of our grandmother's time, however. It is made of new materials, not "rags" at all. Several rugs recently put on the market are of one kind of fabric cut into strips and beautifully woven. These rugs which have several kinds of "rags" in them show a distinct pattern in stripes, and the effect of both designs is very good, inasmuch as the weave is different from that by the looms of other days. As these rugs are shown lying on the floor before a mission furniture desk or under a mission chair before the hearthstone the look of them is so quaint and pretty that the woman buying her summer cottage furnishings is usually captivated at once.

In the Days Gone By
An interesting woman of 83 years assures a writer in Harper's Bazaar that when she was young it was an unheard of thing for a woman to go to a bank alone. When business made such a visit an absolute necessity she was always escorted by a male relative, and as quickly as possible smuggled into the private offices and there secured from public gaze. For some reason, which it is now difficult to fathom, a druggist's or "apothecary's" shop, as it was called then, came under the same ban. No gentleman could go alone or even with another of her own sex to any public eating house or tavern. When the girls of that time went to town shopping they probably took a few crackers in their reticules to stave off starvation. There were also severethroughwritten laws as to which side of a street a woman might walk upon at certain hours of the day, etc., but these seem, like modern city ordinances, to have varied with locality. The authority just quoted says that in her native town no gentleman could be seen in the business streets after 12 o'clock in the morning.

Draped Veiling.
With new sailor shapes the correct veil is pinned around the brim and left to fall free of the face. The tuxedo meshes are the correct thing for the face veil and the dots in these are preferably of chenille and scattered far apart. The chiffon veil is draped over this in such a manner that it can be pulled down over the face without difficulty when required. Over a chapeau of white crin straw, trimmed with a simple wreath of white camellias, and with the brim bent in becoming undulation over the face the tuxedo veil in white, with a pattern picked out in large chenille dots of a brownish shade, is carelessly, but carefully, planned. The veil is one of the made pattern order, and is intended to hang free and undraped from the brim, the slight fullness being bunched in the back.

The stock is of the usual pattern, fashioned upon a mousseline feather-boned foundation, and to this the cascaded jabot is attached, the center being of white plisse chiffon, and to this the plisse ruffles of lace are applied on either edge and around the pointed end.

English eyelet embroidery, or the broderie anglaise, as the French distinguished it, is the favored pattern of the moment, and many are the designs which can be worked upon a fine round thread linen, with thread of the unbleached or ecru tint, the work thus showing up to excellent advantage. This combination of white and ecru is one that marks many of the season's novelties both in entire

gowns as well as the dainty little accessories which make for so much style.

Rubies Are Favorite Gems.
Almost every woman has her favorite jewel, and by no means are all the gems the most expensive kind.

It is said that Queen Victoria's favorite jewel was a pendant of white enamelled swans, and she never at any time appeared without it, says the New York Evening Telegram. She was also very fond of rubies, and possessed many of the Burmah stones, whose color is the pure red known as pigeon blood. Some idea of the value of rubies can be formed when it is known that a Burmah ruby of four carats has brought more than \$20,000. Other women who are exceedingly fond of the pigeon blood ruby are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bradley Martin, who has a beautiful necklace set with them which was once worn by Marie Antoinette; Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Langtry and the Duchess d'Uzes, all of whom have some rarely beautiful stones of this sort. These are probably as fine as any outside of those included in the crown jewels.

Next to the Burmah ruby comes the Siam. This country, which adjoins Burmah, produces the dark colored rubies, which though beautiful are not considered as choice as the Burmah stones and bring very much less. The Ceylon ruby seems almost a different stone from its light color and wonderful brilliancy. It is said that the importation of gems and pearls to this country for the past 20 years reaches more than \$400,000,000.

"When you realize," says a well-known connoisseur of gems, "that every dollar remains in the country as permanent wealth it gives an idea of the manner in which the wearing of jewels enriches the country."

"Emeralds have advanced more during the past few years than any other stone, and you often hear of an emerald being sold at from \$1000 to \$3000 a carat, and not perfect at that."

"Today pearls are perhaps more in demand than other stones, and while some of the beds worked out, others have been so restricted that time has been given for the pearl bearing mollusks to grow and produce."

"When it is understood that it takes many years for a pearl mollusk to produce a pearl, during which time the oyster stands the chance of being eaten by some sea creature, killed by disease or washed out to sea where it is too deep to dive for it, one can understand why the price of pearls must constantly increase and why it is so difficult to obtain many of large size."

"In all markets of Europe today a round pearl over 50 grains, of fine lustre and color, is almost unheard of, and a merchant would travel many miles to buy it. The demand for pearls is constantly growing and there seems no safer investment today than a collection, which may, if bought judiciously, in a few years' time be worth double their present value."

Fashion Notes.
Mulberry is one of the shades which will have crept into vogue by fall. The coat of Shantung never becomes shiny—one of its beautiful qualities.

1820 yoke is usually becoming to the girl who parts her hair in the centre and waves it.

The girl who wears a hat at all is wearing one of crepe paper with her shirtwaist suits.

Some of the New York stores are showing white rubbers to wear with the white shoes for which there is such a fad.

The bird of paradise waves upon a majority of the handsomest Directoire hats worn by Parisiennes. It will probably be adopted here in the autumn.

Velvets and velveteens will be greatly worn in the coming season and are ideal materials for the Directoire coats, concerning which one hears much prophecy.

The high crowned hat has undeniably found pronounced favor in France and the fad will doubtless reach us later, although American women have not, so far, taken kindly to the innovation.

The extremely high corselet, much like a bodice without sleeves or shoulder straps, has been launched by certain Parisian autocrats and is worn with a full chemise and sleeves of embroidered muslin batiste.

Not a Tactful Hostess.
As might be expected, the junk-shop guest-chamber is sure to prove a pitfall to the unwary. Having not long ago to put the finishing touches to a portrait, I went into the country to pass a couple of days with my sister, a mere acquaintance. At dinner the first evening, wishing to start the conversation pleasantly, I asked: "Whose portrait is that in my room? Such a charming face!"



To Remove Rust.
Cover the steel with sweet oil, well rubbed on. In 48 hours rub with finely powdered unslaked lime, until the rust disappears.—E. L. Bates in The Epitomist.

Improved Dustpan.
It is a wonder that some one did not find a means of improving the ordinary dustpan long ago, but it has at length been done. The new dustpan has a long wire handle which can be taken hold of when the pan is on the floor, without stooping, and moved about at will. The handle stands upright and keeps the pan at the proper angle for receiving the dust. It can be pushed about with the foot or moved with the hand the user can sweep the dust into it while standing upright instead of making her head a receptacle for part of the dust. When the pan is not in use, the handle can be adjusted so that it will hang close to the wall.—Housekeeper.

For the Housewife.
Wicker seats and backs of chairs are easily cleaned with salt and water.

Varnished woodwork can be easily cleaned and brightened with crude oil.

Any brickwork rinsed off with ammonia and water and then carefully dried will be wonderfully brightened by the process.

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on inside of lamp chimneys will remove all traces of greasy smoke when water alone is of no avail.

Alcohol rubbed into a carpet will effectively remove a varnish stain. This should be done after the carpet has been taken up and shaken.

As to Hardwood Floors.
The best hardwood floors for everyday use are those which are either waxed or oiled. A floor that is shelacked, as a great many hardwood floors are, does not wear well, says the Chicago News. It shows the marks of boot nails and is easily scratched. Unless it is carefully covered with wax, it is as much of a nuisance as carpeting. The waxed floor is really the ideal floor for all rooms except the kitchen. The ordinary oil floor is the best for the kitchen, where there is so much hard usage. It does not show boot marks and can be easily washed. It will often remain under ordinary conditions very clean and neat looking for half a year or more without renewing the oil. The proper oil to use is boiled oil, and it should be rubbed into the floor until the pores are filled with it. In time it becomes oxidized so that a permanently glossy surface is produced.

Bedroom Conveniences.
In order that the furnishing of her bedroom may be complete every woman should have a shot bag, hair receiver, clothes bag, brush rack and parasol-holder fastened in some convenient place in the room.

It is best to tuck the shoe bag and parasol case one above the other on the inside of the closet door, or, if the apartment lacks that luxury, use the bedroom door as second choice. All of these articles can be made at home, paper patterns with directions of how to put the pieces together being obtainable at any store where patterns are sold.

Three yards of some pretty pompadour cretonne, with braid to match, will make a charming receptacle for slippers, rubbers and high boots. The bag should be half a yard in width and extend across the three panels of the door. By means of the braid it is divided into four or five separate cases. The parasol holder is made in a similar manner, only long and narrow.

Recipes.
Potato Souffle—Beat two cups hot mashed potatoes, two tablespoons butter (melted) together, salt, pepper and one well beaten egg. Bake until brown.

Parasol Balls—Boil one parsnip until tender, mash and add a tablespoonful of butter, teaspoonful of salt, tablespoonful of milk, one beaten egg. Mix all except the eggs. Stir on the fire until the mixture bubbles, then add the eggs and cook; make into balls, roll in bread crumbs and fry until brown.

Deviled Spaghetti—Hold the ends of six ounces of macaroni or spaghetti in boiling water; as they soften press them down; boil until tender; drain and chop fine; put one tablespoonful of butter in a small pan; stir over the fire until smooth; add half a pint of milk; boil and stir until thickened; add spaghetti, teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of paprika and yolks of two eggs; put the mixture into shells; sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown in a quick oven.

Berry Muffins—Cream two level tablespoons of butter; add gradually one-third cupful of sugar and one egg well beaten; to two and two-thirds cupfuls of sifted flour add four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt; put aside one-fourth cupful of this flour; mix it with one cupful of milk; fill any kind of berries and add to the first mixture, alternating with one cupful of milk; fill buttered muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in a rather quick oven 20 minutes.



New York City.—Waists made with fancy yokes of various sorts are among the favorites of the season and are exceedingly attractive, both in the



fashionable thin silks and the many lovely muslins that are so well liked. This one is peculiarly charming and is made of mercerized batiste with a yoke made of bandings of the material held by fagoting and is trimmed with Tenerife wheels. The material being washable, the lining is omitted, but when silk or wool fabrics are used, the fitted foundation is in every way to be desired. When liked the yoke can be made of all-over material, or it can be made from either lace or other ornamental banding held together by stitchings or by banding of a contrasting sort.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, front, backs and yoke. Both the waist and sleeves are laid in fine tucks,

while the long coat of natural colored silk trimmed with black, gold and cream braid has a decided cachet of its own.

Linen Frocks.
Linen frocks are a very important item in the wardrobe, and they range all the way from the simplest sailor costume to the most elaborately decorated afternoon robes. Coats and little wraps are also made of linen, stitched and tailored, or heavily trimmed with white or twice-colored lace. Soft, cool shades of green and blue are perhaps the most attractive, as is a genuine piece of buff linen which has just made its appearance.

Constant Demand For Checks.
There is still a constant demand for checks of all sorts. Voiles, in a pale blue and white check, are, perhaps, the most popular, and a novelty consists of a black and white check with a large spot in a contrasting color, such as green, pale blue or cherry color, while it is a point to be observed that the check forms the background of many of the new dress materials.

Pleated Boleros.
Jaunty little jackets of all sorts are to be noted among the smartest and latest models, but no one of them all is more attractive than the pleated bolero with wide sleeves of elbow length. This very excellent example is made of taffeta and trimmed with silk braid, but is adapted to all seasonable materials, while the trimming can be varied again and again, and, when liked, the entire stole and collar can be of lace or applique, or various other devices can be employed for further elaborating the design.

The bolero consists of fronts, back and sleeves. The back is laid in a broad box pleat at the centre with outward turning pleats at each side and

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



which are stitched for a portion of their length only and which provide soft fullness below. The yoke is separate and arranged over the waist, the closing being made at the centre back. The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, with fifteen yards of banding, or one yard of all-over material eighteen inches wide for yoke and cuffs and one-half yard of silk for belt.

Color in Waists.
Color, if employed at all in the design, should go with the dark and medium toned waists, and of these, both as to shade and texture, there are samples galore from which to make a selection. Possibly the pale tans and biscuit colors are most enticing, and with these you may consistently work in monochrome effects. There are some very fetching lavender tints and blues that will stand color; in fact, the more pronounced the color of the waist, the more bold your design may be. Coarse linens are exceedingly stunning when embroidered in heavy thread, and will not look amiss with a bold dash of color here and there.

For Auto Wear.
For automobile wear—and at this season the fair chauffeuse has an entire regeneration of her motoring wardrobe—mohairs and shantung are pre-eminent; indeed, these materials seem made for the motor, so admirably are they adapted for dusty roads and hard wear. The motoring shantung is heavier and rougher than last season, the shades most in vogue being ash gray, damson, blue and willow green,

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Do not the good things of life rob you of the best things?—Maitlie D. Babcock.

The highest form of good life is self-denial for the good of others.—Rev. Dr. Park.

Look, expect, watch; look as if you wanted the blessing, and you will get it.—Joseph Parker.

The permanent things are the stars and the sun, and not the clouds or the dust.—Senator Hoar.

I have no genius; it is only patient, concentrated toil that gives me success.—Sir Isaac Newton.

Unless he is feeble-minded, it is never safe to trade upon a man's ignorance.—Cora Lapham Hazard.

The memory of the past is only worth preserving as a motive to the future.—Sunday-school Times.

There are lighthouses all along our lives and God knows when it is time to light the lamps.—Saxe Holmes.

A quiet, sympathetic look or smile many a time unbars a heart that needs help which you can give.—Josephine Pollard.

We cannot truly know anything without sympathy, without getting out of self, and entering into the feelings of others.

The surest method of arriving at a knowledge of God's eternal purposes about us is to be found in the right use of the present moment.—F. W. Faber.

HOW TO CATCH SWORDFISH.

Watch for Their Waving Dorsal Fin, Then Spear Them.

This is the swordfish season. In all that blue and dancing water of the open ocean between Montauk Point, on the east end of Long Island, and Block Island, No Man's Land and Martha's Vineyard, the swordfish is at home in the summer months. That is the grown-up swordfish; nobody ever saw a really little one there. They show up as visitors to this country when they reach, say, 75 pounds in weight. It is said that the young are found only in the Mediterranean. How the mature ones learned the attractions of a summer at the New England coast resorts is to be guessed by those who have active imaginations and how the fish find their way over here year after year is equally puzzling.

They come and feed on the squid, young mackerel and other objects of interest that they encounter. This fattening diet moves them along to a weight of sometimes as much as 500 pounds. With their swords and their amazing powers of locomotion they have no fear of anything, and they lie on the top of the ocean as serene as if there were nothing else in creation. The big black dorsal fin waves gracefully to and fro in the air as the fish lies there, and often the tail sticks out almost as conspicuously. That is what gives them away. It seems almost incredible that on the great expanse of the ocean so slight an object should be noticeable, but it is by discovering the waving fins that the fish are found. The boat searching for them has a lookout who scans the surface of the sea and finds what he is looking for, too. It indicates that there must be a lot of the fish about.

After a swordfish is sighted the next thing to do is to keep him in sight until the vessel can be brought around behind him. Usually she is moving so fast as to run past at first. Sometimes the fish sees her and quietly sinks himself out of sight, but usually he stands by and the only trick is to keep the eye on him. The vessel comes up behind to avoid disturbing him, and when the bow is directly over his idle and impassive majesty a skilled hand takes up a lance and drives it down into his back. The arrow shaped dart at the end dislodges itself from the shaft, which comes back to the vessel, and off goes the swordfish with the dart sticking to him like a poor relation. He is no longer a sleepy and loafing idler, but a magnificent fish exerting all his enormous powers to escape.

A cask is tied to the rope which has the dart at its other end, and when the fish is struck the cask is thrown overboard. Then away it sails, sometimes out of sight and at other times skimming the water and making the foam fly as it dashes along. In the course of time the fish tires himself so that a sailor puts out in a dory and picks up the cask. Then he hauls slowly on the rope and gently brings his catch to the top. If the fish is ugly, there is opportunity for a lot of trouble. But if he comes in peaceably he soon gets a cut in the throat from a sharp knife and goes out of business summarily. Then the weighty body is hoisted aboard and the prize is secured. New York has no fancy for swordfish steak, which is mighty good eating, but Boston is a ready buyer, and the wholesale price ranges from 6 or 8 to 15 or 20 cents a pound, according to the supply.—Hartford Courant.

Paper Clothing.

The Japanese some years ago developed a trade in paper garments which is now booming again and becoming very popular chiefly owing to the war. The expense of ordinary wearing apparel has increased considerably since the outbreak of the war, so that paper clothes, which are extremely cheap, are now generally worn by the poorer classes. These clothes are made of a very durable grained paper lined with linen, and though they are not actually waterproof, will withstand a good deal of rain. A paper suit costs about \$5 of our money.

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MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.
Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red	91	1 05
Rye—No. 2	84	85
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear	66	67
No. 2 yellow, shelled	62	63
Mixed ear	52	53
Oats—No. 2 white	34	35
No. 3 white	41	42
Flour—Winter patent	6 30	6 50
Strait winter	5 60	5 80
Hay—No. 1 timothy	11 00	11 20
Clay No. 1	10 00	10 20
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	20 00	20 50
Stew middling	22 00	22 50
Brn. bulk	20 00	20 50
Straw—Wheat	7 00	7 50
Oat	7 00	7 50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Eggs creamery	22	23
Olio creamery	14	19
Casey country roll	13	14
Cheese—Ohio, new	9	10
New York, new	9	10

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	13	15
Chickens—do.	12	14
Turkeys, live	22	24
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	20	22

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—New per bushel	1 60	1 65
Cabbage—per barrel	1 20	1 42
Onions—per barrel	3 50	3 90
Apples—per barrel	15	4 00

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 20	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 03	1 05
Corn—No. 2 yellow	58	59
Eggs	30	31
Butter—Creamery	30	31

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 15	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 02	1 03
Corn—No. 2 yellow	58	59
Oats—No. 2 white	30	31
Butter—Creamery, extra	30	31
Eggs—Pennsylvania State	12	13

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	5 00	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 00	1 07
Corn—No. 2 yellow	58	59
Oats—No. 2 White	30	31
Butter—Creamery	30	31
Eggs	19	20

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Cattle.	
Prime heavy, 1450 to 1600 lbs.	5 00
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	4 50
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs.	4 25
Fat heifers	3 50
Butcher, 600 to 1000 lbs.	3 50
Common to fair	3 00
Uxen, common to fat	3 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows	2 50
Milk cows, each	20 43

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs	5 50
Prime medium weights	5 25
Best heavy Yorkers and medium	5 00
Good pigs and light Yorkers	4 75
Pigs, common to good	4 50
Stags	3 50

Sheep.

Extra, medium weights	4 25
Good to choice	4 00
Medium	3 75
Common to fair	3 50
Wooling Lambs	3 50

Calves.

Veal, extra	5 00
Veal, good to choice	4 50
Veal, common heavy	3 50