

Interesting

To

WOMEN

To Whiten Linens.
Laces and linens which have become yellow with age or greatly soiled can be whitened by folding them carefully and placing them in the sun to soak in a strong solution of borax and water, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. As the water is absorbed or clouded, add fresh water, and, if the water becomes quite cloudy from the loosened dirt, pour in a new solution of borax and water. Turn the lace or linen at least once while it is whitening. In the warm weather the yellow is easily removed, though the soaking may continue two or three days and nights without injuring the most delicate fabrics. Care should be taken, however, in removing the lace, when once it is clean. It should be taken out, folded, not squeezed, but unfolded carefully on folded towels, pinned out neatly and left in the sun to dry. If the lace sticks to the bowl let it soak off; don't try to pull it away.

Dainty Muslins.
Out of the very pretty muslins a very dainty and becoming frock may be fashioned for a young girl. The skirt may be cut into two a gored top. Have the bottom finish of the flounce three-inch wide tucks. Give the same finish to the bottom of the top section. It will hide the sewing on the flounce. Gather in three rows the top fullness of the skirt, beginning at a short distance from the middle. Have the bodice full back and front into a narrow square. Fill in with a white Swiss chemisette, criss-crossed over with lace heading, run through wide ribbon matching the figure of the muslin. Have full elbow sleeves, with a ruffle to match, trimming with three rows of ribbon heading. On the edge of the ruffle sew a two-inch Valenciennes lace with a slight fullness. Belt the waist with a ribbon to match in color, and make a hair bow of the same.
The result will be charming and inexpensively achieved.

To Keep Gloves and Veils.
The best place to keep gloves and veils is a shallow drawer devoted entirely to those articles, and fitted with sachets. Inexpensive sachets may be made of fine cheesecloth or figured silkoline and the powder sprinkled between two layers of cotton. Sandalwood—the pure ground wood that may be purchased at a Japanese store—is one of the most lasting.
Two such sheets may be made, each the size of the drawer and each having strips of narrow ribbon going across from side to side, caught at intervals to the sachet. Under these ribbons the veils and gloves may be slipped and held gently but firmly in place.
The lower sachet should be used for the veils and gloves used comparatively seldom, and the upper sachet devoted to walking and driving gloves and heavy chiffon veils. Of course, if the drawer is deep, any number of shallow sachets may be made, and one for stocks and ties is useful in keeping them from being mussed.—Indianapolis News.

When Weary.
When we are kept awake from our fatigue, the first thing to do is to say over to ourselves that we do not care whether we sleep or not, in order to imbue ourselves with a healthy indifference about it. It will help toward gaining this wholesome indifference to say: "I am too tired to sleep, and, therefore, the first thing for me to do is to get rested in order to prepare for sleep. When my brain is well rested it will go to sleep; it cannot help it. When it is well rested it will sleep just as naturally as my lungs breathe, or as my heart beats." Another thing to remember, and it is very important—is that an over-tired brain needs more than the usual nourishment. If you have been awake for an hour, and it is three hours after your last meal, take half a cup or a cup of milk. If you are awake for another two hours, take half a cup more, and so, at intervals of about two hours, so long as you are awake throughout the night. Hot milk is nourishing and a sedative. It is not inconvenient to have milk by the side of one's bed and a little saucepan and a spirit lamp.
An Unconscious Courtesy.
In the enjoyable "Joy of Living" papers appearing in the Delineator, Lillie Hamilton French, in the September number, writes on unconscious expression in childhood, and speaking of the necessity and hospitality while the child is young, gives this apt and amusing illustration: "There is an old story told of a lady of rank who married her footman. She managed to bring him into the semblance of a gentleman, and his appearance in the drawing-room was not bad. He behaved well, and with propriety—except when he heard a bell ring! Then he started. To jump when bells were rung had been a second nature with him as a footman. It is always the training in early and impressionable years that makes the second nature of the mature. The full-grown man or woman can, of course, begin a self-training, as this lady of rank began a training of her husband. The task is more difficult. Even the cells of the brain get into ways of responding to certain impressions, and although a thought held to will transform the very nature of man, there ought to be no need of a transformation in our manners. They should be formed in the early, plastic, receptive days of childhood."
A Woman's Influence Over Man.
The woman who talks most about a woman's influence generally doesn't have any influence. The kind that counts works silently. It is not heralded with trumpets nor clapped with applause.
For this reason a woman is a little shy of even considering such a subject as her influence over men. So far from boasting of it even in her thought, she will barely acknowledge it to herself.
That is all right—just the way a nice, modest woman should feel about it. Nevertheless, there can be no harm in asserting the fact—just among women, though—that a woman can influence a man very potently, if she goes about it in the right way.
For the right woman man will do almost anything. He has been doing it for centuries long before the time when Solomon fell to worshipping the gods of his wives, and when Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to his pretty niece. He has been known to climb from the lowest depths to a high calling under a woman's influence, and he has been dashed from high places to the darkest depths by reason of that same mysterious magic.
It must please any woman to hear the story of Owen Kildare, a Bowery tough, who at 30 could neither read nor write and was proud of his stum reputation as the toughest of sluggers. Now at 40 he is writing for magazines and working to better the condition of just such people as those from whose ranks he was lifted.
And how was he lifted? A woman's voice called him.
A woman came into his life of utter degradation. She gave the best she could to aid him. She led; he followed. For years he was pupil and she was teacher. And then she died, and it was then that her influence was most powerful. Realizing what she had done for him, he set himself to follow the windings of the path she had outlined. The path led to reform, manliness, strength and usefulness.
Only 10 years between his ignorant, dissipated life and the bright, promising life of an author and philanthropic worker. Scuff as the unsentimental may, all this was accomplished by a noble woman's influence.
It ought to make a woman mighty proud and at the same time mighty humble to have a responsibility like that in her hands. Her words, her glances, her smiles, her actions, her beauty, her whole character, can work for a man's help or for his harm.
She needn't speak of it, nor think much about it. Yet silently and in a large, sweet way her influence is working.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Fashion Notes.
Wooltex skirt and coat suits are the first fall costumes.
A touch of orange velvet marks the newest long silk coats.
Pockets, and many of them, are appearing in the fall coats.
Pompador wreaths catch up the folds of the dancing girl's frocks.
Featherboning is a most important feature of the summer wardrobe.
Long, loose separate coats are quite the most picturesque item of the season.
A dainty mauve and white check is among the eighteen-cent linen suitings.
That lavender linen you have been sighing for is among the cut-price gowns.
Paris is wearing a great deal of red, finished off with red hose and shiny black shoes.
Beware of a too flat hat baggins, if it's to do for next year. Crowns are getting higher.
Instead of being metal bound the eyelets of this year's low shoes are worked in silk.
If you don't know how to blend color tones in your toilette you may as well step out of the race.
Somebody needs to invent a little glass case for our hands when we go abroad in white gloves.
Many of the simple little silk dresses owe their charm to undersleeves and chemisettes of lace.
Just now the pursuit of happiness resolves itself into getting a splendid collection of shirt waist suits at half price.



To Clean Engraving.
Place the engraving on a smooth, deal board, and cover thinly with common salt, which has been finely crushed; squeeze lemon juice on to the salt till it is dissolved. Raise the board at one end, and pour boiling water on to the engraving till the salt and lemon are washed off. The engraving will then appear quite clean and free from stains. Leave it on the board till perfectly dry.

Picnic Icebox.
In planning a picnic, which the wise and patient mother is usually doing at this time of the year, it is better to select some locality where fresh dairy products can be secured. If this is not possible, try the following: Get a large granite-ware pail with tight-fitting cover; put a layer of heavy brown paper cut to fit around the side and in the bottom. Place a small square of old blanket on this and a lump of ice. Have the milk and cream and butter in a neat, little half-pint jar securely sealed; put these on the ice, wrap the blanket tightly around, and add several thicknesses of heavy paper before putting the lid on. If a paper receptacle can be managed to fit the outside of the pail you will find the ice unmelted, and everything cold when unpacked.

Exterminating Moths.
The most effectual method of rendering a house moth-proof is thorough spring and fall cleaning. Two of the arch-enemies of moths are cleanliness and light. Attics and storage-rooms require light and ventilation. The cedar chest or closet racks first as a preventive. Moth balls are efficacious, but one prefers the moth almost. Furs, especially fascinate moths. The preliminary step is a thorough combing with a dressing comb; next beat well, and air in the sunshine; next sprinkle with gum camphor, cedar dust or tobacco leaves. Place the furs in paper sacks turn the edges over, and paste down with a strip of muslin. Printers' ink is obnoxious to moths. Balls of cotton wadding saturated in oil of cedar are effectual in trunks. Remember, this oil stains. Carpets, if infested, must come up, be beaten and cleaned. Wash the floor with benzine, then sprinkle with cayenne pepper. Tack down the carpet, and sponge with a solution of one quart of water to one tablespoonful of turpentine, changing the water frequently. A preventive is to press every inch of the edge of the carpet, first dampening, then pressing with a hot iron. Lay a damp towel on the carpet, over this a paper to retain the steam, then iron. Steam destroys.—Woman's Home Companion.

Porch Teas.
Five o'clock tea is an important feature of porch life, and some of the new porch furniture is designed especially for this purpose. Few people nowadays make tea before their guests, preferring to have it brought in on a tray, says the New York Telegram.
Wooden trays with brass handles are excellent, and so are those old-fashioned ones of japanned tin painted in impossible roses.
The tea service should not be too dainty, and gaily flowered china is especially adapted for this use.
It goes well with cotton prints and the like—and if a cup and saucer, or by chance a half-dozen, fall to the floor it would not be a family calamity.
A table is needed for extra cups and saucers, for biscuits and tea cakes.
Another useful piece is the muffin tray. While this is really a breakfast property, it can be made a useful adjunct to the porch tea table. It suggests muffins and scones and other things that combine so well with the steaming tea pot. On very warm days leed tea should be substituted for the hot beverage.
Garden flowers should be used in profusion on a porch, bowls, jugs and old coppers being most artistic for them.

Recipes.
Iced Cocoa.—This is as delicious and apt to be as generally relished as either leed tea or coffee. Do not make it too rich, but use rather more water than milk and sweeten while yet hot, stirring briskly, that the sugar may be thoroughly dissolved. If it is to be served at a dinner or luncheon select a day when only white meats are on the menu.
Tomato Baskets.—These require sound, ripe tomatoes, as near in size as possible. Wash and dry well, but do not peel. Slice off top, and scoop out contents with a silver spoon. Mix it well with bread crumbs, seasoned with grated onion, chopped celery and olives, fried up with an egg or two. Put enough of this in each "basket" to fill it, and parboil. Place them about a roast of veal or lamb for garniture, and serve with the meat gravy.
Rice Meringue.—This is a dish that may be varied in several ways. Cook one-quarter of a pound of rice in new milk till it swells, then flavor nicely with vanilla, and stir in the yolks of two eggs. Line a pie dish with this mixture, and then place a layer of stewed fruit on it; whisk the whites of the eggs to a froth to make a meringue on the top. Bake in the oven till colored. Instead of using fruit or jam, the juice of a lemon may be stirred into the rice, with sugar to taste.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—Deep yokes outlined by shaped bertha are eminently becoming to the greater number of wo-



FANCY BLOUSE.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



with waist and bertha of crepe de chine, the little bertha being narrow lace and the trimming bands of silk, which are enriched by French knots. When liked, the lining can be cut away beneath the yoke, giving a transparent effect, and many combinations in material might be suggested. The bertha is an exceptionally graceful one, and the fact that the closing is made invisibly at the front commends the entire waist to the greater number of woman-kind.
The waist consists of the fitted lining, full fronts and back with the drop yoke and the bertha. The sleeves are wide and full, gathered into cuffs that are shaped in harmony with the yoke. At the waist is a full, soft belt of silk held by an ornamental buckle.
The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of tucking for yoke and cuffs.

Taffetas as Trimming.
That taffetas as a trimming material as well as one for entire costumes, is yet on the top wave of popularity, was to be seen at this same function. The Duchesse de Bassano was in dark green cloth, with girle and pleated bows of this silk. The Comtesse de la Ribouliere was in pastel gray cloth, with taffetas effectively introduced amid the wealth of embroidery. The Comtesse de Montsalvaia was in the same delicate color, with strappings of taffetas. The hostess herself was gowned with exceeding becomingness in a foudant toilet, much ruffled from the knees down, of delicate mauve taffetas, the sort designated as souple. There was a deep collar of point lace and a pointed girle.

The Anti-Freckle Hat.
The hat for sunshiny weather, no matter what may be shown in the milliners' windows, should not be one that tilts back off the face, nor up on one side, but should be one that is equally and sufficiently broad-brimmed to shade the face on both sides. Fair and clear-skinned women freckle more readily than others, and, therefore, they should be doubly cautious.
Effectiveness in Voile.
Some effective gowns are designed of white voile, trimmed with innumerable tiny satin ruffles of the palest pink or blue. These are used to decorate the bonnets on the skirt, and are repeated again on the bodice, the entire being of soft satin of the same color.
Kimono Dressing Sacque.
No other form of dressing sacque is quite so comfortable and satisfactory as the kimono. This one is peculiarly attractive and is made of light weight wash flannel, with bands of wash silk in plain color. As shown, the sleeves are pointed, but round ones can be substituted whenever preferred. Again, the yoke can match the band in place of the kimono when that combination is liked. In addition to the light weight woods, Oriental cotton creps and all washable materials are eminently ap-

DOG'S PERTINACITY.
Nearly Killed Himself in His Efforts to Regain Parcels.
Nero, a large Newfoundland dog owned by a resident of Dover, was so heartbroken recently over his carelessness in dropping into the canal a luncheon that he was carrying that he nearly killed himself in his efforts to come out of the water till they were fished up.
Nero started from his master's home for his shop with a lunch pail and some coffee in a glass bottle having a handle by which it could be carried. He suddenly seemed to remember that he could shorten the trip by a quarter of a mile by going across the canal. The bridge is a narrow plank, and in crossing it Nero had to be watchful of his steps that he forgot to keep his jaws tightly shut on the coffee bottle, and it dropped into the water. Forgetting that he had the lunch pail in his mouth, Nero jumped in after the coffee and thus lost both burdens.
Then he began to stoke and swim around frantically in the canal. The accident had been seen by two boys, and after they had watched the dog swim around for half an hour they went to the shop and told the owner about it. The latter hurried over and found the dog swimming about, plunging here and there, endeavoring to get the lost luncheon. He called the dog to come out of the water, but Nero would not leave the canal. All efforts to get him to the shore were fruitless. The dog was becoming exhausted, but still he swam around, yelping pitiously, grieved and nearly heartbroken at having met with the accident.
The owner saw that the only way to get the dog out of the water would be to fish up the lost luncheon. After about fifteen minutes' fishing the dinner pail was pulled out, and after that the coffee bottle. Nero then consented to come out of the water, but was so weak that he could not crawl out and had to be hoisted up on land. The dog had been swimming about for over an hour.—Boston Transcript.

From London.
An American was showing an English friend around the capital.
"Our government is very economical," said he. "When we have an extra thick fog, they suck it into a big elstern and convert it into paint for the warships and buildings."
"Really," said the Britisher. "Talking about fogs reminds me that my brother invented a machine for compressing London fog into bricks, and one thick November day he turned out enough material to build a coffinry house."
"Yes, he did. He moved into his new home the next April, and was a happy man for two weeks, until one morning he found himself, also his family, lying out on the cold, damp ground, in company with some bits of furniture and miscellaneous joinery. The house had gone, but it was the thickest morning ever seen in those parts. Of course you can guess what had happened. In the night those fog bricks had somehow gone into their original element."
"Wall!" drawled the Yankee. "I reckon yer relative ought to have glazed them bricks."—Tit-Bits.

One Use For It.
George Ade at a recent banquet was asked to speak on success. "I suppose that failure is more familiar than success to all of us," he said. "We work away. Four things fall. The fifth thing succeeds. The hardest workers have the most failures, but then they have the most successes, too."
"One of my early failures was a melodrama that I traveled all the way from Chicago to New York to sell to a manager. This was in my youth, when I had confidence in myself. The manager returned my melodrama. He said he didn't care for it.
"I pointed out the merits in it which he had overlooked. I proved that he should not accept this work. But he shook his head.
"Can't you use it at all?" I asked, desperately.
"Well," said he, "I might grind it up and use it for a snow-storm."

Hopeless.
The newly married man looked at the old bachelor, and there was a sadness in his eyes.
"George," he said, "you are living a wretched life. You are all wrong, old fellow. But it isn't too late; some woman may yet be found who will love you, and be willing to take your name. By Jove, old boy, come home with me tonight and I'll introduce you to the sweetest young woman you ever met. She's my wife's sister, the dearest and gentlest girl. Why, they still call her the pet name of her babyhood, "Lamb."
The old bachelor moistened his lips and his eyes brightened.
"I like the lamb," he said, "more especially with mint sauce."
And then the newly married man knew it was useless to waste any further words on the confirmed old celibate.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Peers' Horseshoes for Castle Wall.
According to a very ancient custom, every peer passing through Oakham has to leave a horseshoe or its equivalent to be placed in the castle. The custodian, recently received horseshoes from the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Lord Leonfield and Lord Barnard. There are 154 shoes now on the castle wall, including those given by the king, the queen and the Duke of Connaught.—London Daily Mail.

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MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.
Grain, Flour and Feed.
Wheat—No. 2 red.....\$1.05 1.04
Rye—No. 2.....82 84
Corn—No. 2 yellow.....58 57
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....58 58
Mixed ear.....58 58
Oats—No. 2 white.....34 35
No. 2 white.....41 42
Flour—Winter patent.....6.20 6.40
Straight winter.....5.63 5.70
Hay—No. 1 timothy.....12.75 13.25
Clover No. 1.....12.00 12.00
Feed—No. 1 white, mid. top.....24 24
Brown middlings.....22.50 23.00
Brans.....20.00 20.00
Straw—Wheat.....7.00 7.50
Oat.....7.00 7.50

Dairy Products.
Butter—Elgin creamery.....\$ 28 28
Ohio creamery.....28 28
Fancy country roll.....14 14
Cheese—Ohio, new.....9 10
New York, new.....9 10

Poultry, Etc.
Hens—per lb.....\$ 11 13
Chickens—do.....15 17
Turkeys, live.....23 21
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....20 22

Fruits and Vegetables.
Potatoes—New per bu.....\$ 3 30
Cabbage—per bu.....73 1.19
Onions—per barrel.....1.75 1.85
Apples—per barrel.....1.50 2.00

BALTIMORE.
Flour—Winter Patent.....\$ 5.50 5.80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....1.07 1.08
Corn—No. 2 yellow.....58 58
Oats—No. 2 white.....34 35
Butter—Creamery, extra.....19 21
Eggs—Pennsylvania birds.....21 22

PHILADELPHIA.
Flour—Winter Patent.....\$ 5.11 5.73
Wheat—No. 2 red.....1.07 1.04
Corn—No. 2 yellow.....58 59
Oats—No. 2 white.....34 35
Butter—Creamery, extra.....19 21
Eggs—Pennsylvania birds.....21 22

NEW YORK.
Flour—Patent.....\$ 6.00 6.30
Wheat—No. 2 red.....1.11 1.14
Corn—No. 2 yellow.....58 57
Oats—No. 2 white.....34 34
Butter—Creamery.....20 21
Eggs.....18 21

LIVE STOCK.
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.
Cattle.
Prime heavy, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....\$ 5.43 5.65
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.....5.15 5.30
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs.....4.78 5.00
Fat heifers.....3.90 4.15
Butcher, 900 to 1000 lbs.....3.64 4.25
Common to fat.....3.00 3.75
Oxen, common to fat.....2.99 4.00
Common to good fat bulls and cows.....2.50 3.50
Misc. cows, each.....2.11 2.90

Hogs.
Prime heavy hogs.....\$ 6.30 6.25
Prime medium weights.....6.15 6.30
Best heavy Yorkers and medium.....6.00 6.10
Good pigs and light Yorkers.....5.90 6.10
Pigs, common to good.....4.75 4.85
Knights.....4.00 4.45
Stags.....3.50 4.25

Sheep.
Extra, medium wethers.....\$ 4.25 4.50
Good to choice.....4.00 4.35
Medium.....3.75 4.00
Common to fair.....3.50 3.75
Spring Lambs.....3.50 3.90

Calves.
Veal, extra.....\$ 5.00 7.50
Veal, good to choice.....3.00 4.00
Veal, common heavy.....3.00 3.50

Increased Trade With Our Possessions.
In the last decade the trade of the United States with Alaska and the islands which have come into our possessions has almost multiplied itself by three. In 1894 our commerce with what are now our dependencies aggregated \$25,000,000. In the last fiscal year, our food supply shipments alone amounted to more than the entire business of ten years ago, and the whole trade represented a cash value of more than \$105,000,000.
An examination of the figures compiled in Washington upon this subject shows that the greatest increase has been made in our Porto Rican commerce, which has been quadrupled in ten years, and in our Hawaiian trade, which has been trebled.
The population of Japan increased from 33,110,793 in 1872 to 46,304,999 in 1893, and is increasing rapidly.