

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—There is no costume that suits the active young girl better than this one made in the favorite



"Peter Thompson" or regulation style. It is martin effect, girlish and very generally becoming, while at the same

required eight yards of material twenty-seven, six and one-eighth yards thirty-two or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide with seven-eighth yard twenty-seven inches wide for collar and shield.

Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist.
The fancy shirt waist, or the waist that takes an intermediate place between the severely plain model and the elaborate one, is always in demand.

It is useful for many occasions. It is dainty and attractive without over-fuss, and makes an altogether desirable addition to the wardrobe. Illustrated is a most charming one that is tucked in groups and trimmed with bands of insertion that are applied between and which gives a dressy effect, while in reality it is so simple that it can quite easily be made. In the case of the model the material is white lawn, but there are innumerable others which are appropriate, thin silks and light-weight wools being made after the same manner as are the washable fabrics.

The waist consists of fronts and back. There is a regulation shirt waist pleat at the front edge beneath which the closing is made, and the narrow tucks are stitched in graduated lengths at the front, from shoulders to belt at back. The sleeves are the accepted ones that consist of fitted cuffs and with full portions above. The quantity of material required for

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



time it allows perfect freedom and activity. In the illustration the dress is made of dark blue serge with the collar and shield of white and banding of black over white, but the model is a favorite one for linen and similar washable materials as well as for serge, flannel and the like, and it is correct in white as well as in color, so that many varieties can be made. White flannel and white pique are peculiarly charming for the real warm weather, and while they have the disadvantage of soiling readily, also can be cleaned easily and successfully.

The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is drawn on over the head, there being only a slight opening at the front, and is finished with a big sailor collar, beneath which the shield is attached. It can be faced to form the yoke or left plain as preferred. The sleeves are the favorite ones that are gathered at the shoulders and tucked at the wrists. The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in a pleat at each seam, which is stitched for a portion of its length, pressed into position below.

A Simpler.

A little simpler was a white linen gown with Irish lace. The skirt had pin tucks over the hips and was tight fitting. Just above the knees were three hemstitched tucks, and below was a broad stripe of lace quite twelve inches deep. This was not an insertion but a wide lace with an edge. Below it were two hemstitched tucks and hemstitched hem, giving the effect of three tucks. The short bolero jacket was practically a cape of lace. Beneath was a blouse of sheerest Persian

lawn, trimmed with fine tucks and Valenciennes insertion.



four inches wide, with five and three-eighths yards of insertion to trim as illustrated in the medium size.

A French Touch.

There are French touches which give a great deal of style to one's evening gown. One of these is the tiny handkerchief with a flower embroidered in the corner in colors. The bit of linen should be very fine and not much larger than a woman's hand. In the corner there should be a blue flower, a pink of a green to match one's evening gown.

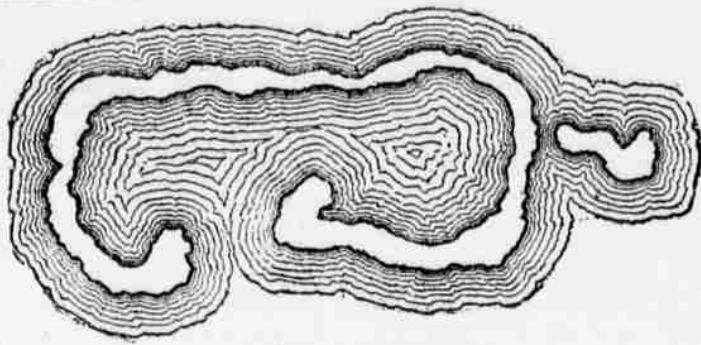
NATURAL FISH TRAP.

Strange Island Formation Off the Brazilian Coast.

The word "atoll" in Portuguese signifies a group of reefs forming a small bay. The Atoll das Rocas is a natural horseshoe, where fish are caught in a labyrinth. The island may be reached from Pernambuco by boat in six hours, and is situated 125 miles northeast from Cape San Roque and eighty-four

SUN MOVES A MONUMENT.

Many people do not realize the power that the sun exerts even on such unyielding substances as solid stone. The Washington Monument is well known to bend itself measurably before the sun's rays, and numerous other instances are on record proving the homogeneity which even inanimate nature thus pays to the centre of all life. One of the most curious things of this



A NATURAL FISH TRAP.

miles from the island of San Fernando de Noronha. It is fourteen miles in circumference and from one-fourth to one-half mile wide. At ebb tide the reefs are almost completely out of the water and at high tide they are on a level with the sea. The difference between high and low tide is about nine feet. The bay is completely sheltered (as shown in the sketch) and the water within the inclosure is about thirteen feet deep. During low tide the entrance of the bay is almost closed by a shoal. The coast in these latitudes abounds in fish, for which the Atoll das Rocas furnishes a favorable retreat, and at the same time constitutes a trap of gigantic proportions. This peculiar island is formed by an aggregation of a very porous limestone with numberless holes and crevasses, forming a natural shelter for all fish and "creeping things," according to a report from United States Consul General Seeger at Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro imports about two tons of salted or dried fish per week, all of which could easily be supplied from the Atoll das Rocas, besides lobsters and other "frutti di mare," if fishing were properly organized at this unique island, which, in fact, constitutes the greatest natural fish reservoir and at the same time the most gigantic natural fish trap known to geography.

On his retiring from active service in 1899, the Brazilian Admiral, Pedro Benjamin de Corneira Lima, obtained from the Brazilian Government the exclusive right to the fishing industry at this island for thirty years, and after his recent death his children inherited the monopoly, but they are not making use of it, and it is said, have agreed to dispose of their privileges to a company which has been organized for the purpose.—Philadelphia Record.

Entrance.

How to fit ourselves into God's good plan is the question which daily confronts each one of us. And having done all things stands. Love guides us in seizing the opportunity to observe, and to act with readiness and tact. Having done all things to the best of our ability we perforce obey the divine command to stand and learn.

sort ever reported is spoken of by the Scientific American. It is a heavy stone ball thirty-five inches in diameter mounted on a pedestal as a monument in the cemetery at Marion, Ohio. This ball weighs 4200 pounds and it would take special machinery to move it. Nevertheless it is constantly moving all



THIS 4200-POUND STONE BALL ROTATES ON ITS BASE.

of itself, with the encouragement of the sun.

Last spring it was noticed that the ball was rotating, and repeated measurements have demonstrated the fact beyond any question. The motion averages about an inch a month. It will be noted from the engraving that the circular unpolished spot at which the ball originally was placed on the pedestal is now about half way up, showing a quarter turn of the ball.

Scientists are not agreed as to the exact explanation of this interesting phenomenon, though it is apparent that the movement is due in some way to the heat of the sun. Probably the heat causes one side of the ball to expand more than the other, thus causing a creeping motion which is infinitesimal from day to day, but which is noticeable after a time.



OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

WATER EXPERIMENTS.

Of course you know that water boils when heated to a temperature of 212 degrees. No matter how much heat you may apply to it then, the temperature will not be raised, but the water will only be the more rapidly turned into steam, for that is what boiling does.

There is a way, however, in which you may raise the temperature of water above 212 degrees, though most persons would tell you that it is impossible. To make the test and prove it, you will need a small chemical thermometer, that is, one without a tin case. These are sold at a moderate price in the stores, or, if you prefer, you can convert an ordinary thermometer into a chemical one by carefully scratching the divisions of the scale on the glass tube with a file, and then removing it from the tin case. If you will fit it in a tin case, so that it will float in the water without touching the bottom or the side of the vessel, it will be complete, like those that are used for taking the temperature of baths.



When you have your thermometer, boil some water for fifteen minutes, and then let it stand until it cools. Then keeping it perfectly still, heat it again, and you will find that the temperature will go a few degrees higher than 212, without causing the water to boil.

If you will now drop some piece of metal into the water, it will at once begin to boil. The explanation of this is that the air is expelled from the water when it boils, and the water with air in it boils more quickly than water without air in it, so that, at the second boiling, a higher temperature is reached before boiling begins. When you drop the scraps of metal into the water they carry air with them; besides, they reduce the temperature of the water to the boiling point.

Another experiment may be made by putting some salt or sugar into water, and then boiling it; you will find that it will take a higher temperature than pure water, for the reason that some heat is required to separate the salt or sugar from the water before the latter can be converted into steam. You may in this way prove for yourself the degree of heat for boiling various substances.

Still another interesting experiment consists in boiling some water in a glass flask; then, while it is boiling, cork it tightly, and remove it from the flame. When it stops boiling in the flask, pour some cold water over the outside, and it will begin to boil again. Or plunge the flask into cold water and the same thing will happen. You may be able to do this several times with the same flask. The explanation is that in a corked flask of boiling water there is some steam above the surface of the water, and the application of cold water causes this steam to condense, which at once removes some of the pressure from the surface, causing it to boil, as the bubbles of steam can then escape.

These experiments are all interesting and instructive.—New York Evening Mail.

ROSETTA POPE'S SCHOOL.

"What are you doing?" It was Rosetta's uncle who asked the question. Rosetta looked up with a little laugh. "I'm playing school," she said. Uncle Leonard came near, and gazed at her row of pupils, first in wonder, then with an amused smile. "You have some very famous scholars," he observed. A dozen or more "Author" cards were ranged on chairs before her, and each card pictured the face of a man or a woman prominent in literature. "Is Tennyson at the head of the foot of the class?" he inquired, his eyes twinkling. "Oh, at the head!" Rosetta answered. "I don't know what other people think, but I rank them first just as I like them, and then if you don't like well they have to go down."

"Pray what do they recite?" her uncle asked. "Spelling and geography?" "Of course not! They recite from their own works—here are the lessons," and she laid her hand on a big pile of books at her right. "Do you admit visitors?" "Oh, yes, sir! Mamma often comes in. That's the visitor's seat," pointing to great armchair. So from the other side of the room

Uncle Leonard watched the small teacher and her renowned scholars. "Lord Tennyson will please recite his New Year's poem, beginning: 'Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,'" Whereupon Rosetta selected a book from the pile, and keeping her finger in the place, recited the lines with very little hesitation. "Well done!" praised her uncle. "Thank you," said Rosetta, blushing.

The next card bore the face of Alexander Pope, and the teacher said: "Mr. Pope, you may recite two lines from your 'Essay on Man,' and again Rosetta spoke for her pupil: "Honor and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Then she turned to her uncle with a smile. "I can't understand much of his," she explained; "but seeing our names are the same, I thought I'd have to put him in somewhere, and he's learned those lines so well, he stays up near the head."

Uncle Leonard burst out laughing, but was checked by Rosetta's warning finger.

"Mr. Cowper, please give us the first and last verses of 'John Gilpin,'" Rosetta began bravely enough: "John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown;

A—"

Silently she puckered her forehead, and then said, in a voice supposed to be stern: "Mr. Cowper, you may go to the foot!" adding to her uncle, "I never can remember that, but I like it."

"And how often do you have this sort of thing?" asked Uncle Leonard. "Oh, whenever I get lonesome. I guess I'd rather have you talk to me now," and with one sweep of the hand she gathered her famous pupils into a pack, and tossed it on the table. "Tell me about Cousin Maud, please!" she coaxed.

"One thing about her is that she is lonely most of the time, we live so far from neighbors. I think I'll buy a set of 'Authors' on my way home, and tell her about this school of yours."

"Oh, do!" cried Rosetta. "And then when she comes down here next summer we can play it together. Mamma likes it, because she says it teaches me so much."

"I should say so! I shall have to coach Maud at first; she doesn't know one author from another."

"Neither did I till I learned," said Rosetta.—Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.

WHAT THE TOWEL SAID.

The front door stood open and through it came a little breeze, a sweet breath of honeysuckle and clover. It brought the sound of merry voices, for school was out and the little folks were on their way home. Dick came rushing in and threw his arms about his mother as he met her in the hall. "Now, run up and wash your hands, Dickie, boy," said mother, "and brush your hair."

"Oh, why do I have to? I'm clean enough," said Dick, crossly, looking at his hands. Mother caught them as he tried to put them behind his back, and Dick couldn't help laughing as she sang: "Oh, where are the ten little, clean little men,

To lunch with me to-day?" "I really didn't know they were so dirty, mother," Dick said, when he came down stairs again. "They are all gentlemen, though, and have put on their clean coats to take lunch with the ladies."

Mother and Dottie laughed, and so did little Midge. When mother tucked Dick in bed that night she said: "Dick, I have given you a clean towel, and please don't let your little men leave any advertisement on this one."

"Why, mother, what do you mean? How can they? What kind of an advertisement?" "Well," explained mother, "after you had dressed for dinner to-day I saw something that wasn't English on your towel, and yet I could read it very plainly. It said, 'Dick's hands are clean; I did it.' I'll bring it in and see if you don't think that is what it says."

Dick thought very hard, and when mother came back holding up the towel for him to see, a little smile came creeping out of the corners of his mouth, for one end of the towel was very dirty. "Mother, dear," exclaimed Dick, "my little men made a mistake and put their coats in the wrong place when they were coming to dinner with you. I'll see to it that they don't do it again." And he snuggled down into the pillow with a happy little chuckle as mother kissed him good night.—Eleanor Sutphen, in The Sunbeam.

Squirrels Are Fast Swimmers.
Though they do not readily enter water, but only when put to it from necessity, the squirrel and the rabbit are among the fastest swimmers of all land animals.

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MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.	
Grain, Flour and Feed.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	92 56
Wheat—No. 2 yellow	85 56
Corn—No. 2 yellow, shelled	61 62
Corn—No. 2 yellow, unshelled	48 49
Oats—No. 2 white	35 36
Oats—No. 2 white	34 35
Flour—Winter patent	5 65 5 75
Fancy straight winter	4 30 5 30
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	11 00 12 00
Clover No. 1	9 00 10 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	20 50 21 00
Bran, bulk	18 00 18 50
Straw—Wheat	6 75 7 00
Oat	6 25 6 50
Dairy Products.	
Butter—Elgin creamery	32 34
Ohio creamery	32 32
Fancy country roll	15 18
Cheese—Cheddar, new	15 14
New York, new	13 14
Poultry, Etc.	
Hens—per lb.	11 15
Chickens—dressed	15 15
Eggs—Pa., and Ohio, fresh	18 18
Fruits and Vegetables.	
Apples bid	2 51 4 00
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	39 33
Cabbage—per ton	18 00 21 00
Onions—per barrel	2 50 3 00
BALTIMORE.	
Flour—Winter Patent	5 05 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red	93 94
Corn—Mixed	51 52
Eggs—Ohio, new	15 16
Butter—Ohio creamery	30 32
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Winter Patent	5 50 6 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	99 101
Corn—Mixed	50 51
Oats—No. 2 white	35 37
Butter—Creamery	29 32
Riggs—Pennsylvania firsts	16 17
NEW YORK.	
Flour—Patent	5 09 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 02 1 04
Corn—Mixed	50 51
Oats—No. 2 white	37 38
Butter—Creamery	28 31
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	17 18
LIVE STOCK.	
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
Cattle.	
Extra, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	5 35 5 50
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	5 10 5 25
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs.	4 80 5 00
Low, 800 to 1000 lbs.	4 40 4 60
Butcher, 600 to 800 lbs.	4 00 4 20
Common to fair	3 50 3 75
Oxen, common to fat	2 75 3 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows	2 50 2 75
Much cows, each	15 00 15 00
Hogs.	
Prime heavy hogs	6 10 6 15
Prime medium weights	6 30 6 35
Best heavy Yorkers and medium	6 30 6 35
Good pigs and light Yorkers	5 75 5 75
Pigs, common to good	4 70 4 80
Roughs	3 75 4 15
Slags	3 25 3 50
Sheep.	
Extra	5 00 5 15
Good to choice	5 35 5 50
Medium	4 75 5 25
Common to fair	2 50 3 00
Lambs	5 00 5 00
Calves.	
Veal, extra	5 00 7 50
Veal, good to choice	4 50 4 50
Veal, common heavy	3 11 3 75

SPORTING BREVITIES.	
Fifty-three yachts race in the Larchmont (N. Y.) contest.	
George B. Hill's Esoteric won the Sunshine Stake at Brighton Beach.	
Srdney Page's three-year-old filly Tradition won the Brighton Oaks.	
Canadian riflemen won the Rajah of Kolapore's imperial challenge cup at Hisslop.	
F. S. Van Meter's three-year-old filly Handarra won the Glen Cove Handicap at Brighton Beach, N. Y.	
James R. Keene's three-year-old imported colt Sialister won the nine furlong handicap at Brighton Beach.	
Mulcahy and Varley of the Atlanta Boat Club, of New York, have won the Kaiser's Cups for doubles at Homburg.	
Benis C. Wright and William A. Larned defeated Australian tennis experts in the second round for the Davis cup.	
Favorable weather conditions and a fast track marked the racing at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., and the attendance was large.	
Launch rowing and swimming races were given by the Larchmont (N. Y.) Yacht Club and witnessed by a large gathering of women and girls.	
Isaac Mackie, of the Fox Hills Club, with a score of 308 for four rounds, won the open golf tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.	
William Lakeland's filly Cousin Eva won the Venus Stake at Brighton Beach, and Frontenac defeated a large field in the six furlong handicap.	
The economy record for automobiles was broken between Hartford, Conn., and Boston, Mass., in the Olden tour to the White Mountains.	
In the heavy-weight class for automobiles a forty horse power Pope-Toledo, driven by Charles Soules, won the climb to Mount Washington. Roy Owen's sixteen horse power Reo won in the lighter class.	



A MARTYR.

The Boy—"Don't you get awful tired doin' nothin', mister?"
The Man—"Terrible; but I never complain. Everybody has their troubles."
—The Tattler.

His Country's Navy.
"Pooh, pooh," said the man with the yellow whiskers, "to lose a big navy isn't such a staggering blow by any means. Why, my country could see every warship she possessed sent to the bottom without admitting that she was at all crippled by the loss."
The crowd stared at him.
"May I ask," the conductor queried, "what country you hail from?"
"I'm from Switzerland," replied the yellow-whiskered man. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trying to Get Out of It.
A quaint story of Lord Leighton was told by Mr. G. Storey, A. R. A. Two ladies were looking at his picture of Helen of Troy. "It is a horrid picture," one remarked to the painter. "I'm sorry, but it's mine," said Sir Frederick, as he then was. "Oh!" said the lady, "you don't mean to say you've bought it?" "No, I painted it," was the reply. "Oh!" declared the ladies, "you must not mind what we say. We are only saying what everybody else says?"—London Telegraph.