



The Jefferson Macaroni Factory

Now handles some of the finest grades of flour ever brought to Reynoldsville—and has the exclusive agency in this section for some lines never before sold here. Have a special brand—"Crown"—made expressly for us. Flour is sold at retail and a special invitation is extended the public to stop at the office in Evans building, Main street, near Frank's New Tavern, and see their line, whether you wish to buy or not. They also call attention to the fact that they are selling the finest

Pure Olive Oil

to be had in Reynoldsville. It is an imported product—the best of the old country can produce—guaranteed absolutely pure and bears the government stamp of excellence.

All goods sold by the macaroni factory are reasonably priced and of first quality. Send orders for family use by mail or phone. Both 'phones.

C. & J. Marinaro, Props.

DR. GREWER

Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 7 and 8, Postoffice Building, DUBOIS, PA.



DR. E. GREWER, Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. E. Grewer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and one of the leading specialists of this State, is now permanently located at the above address, where he treats all chronic diseases of Men, Women and Children.

Lost Manhood Restored. Weaknesses of Young Men Cured and All Private Diseases.

Varicocele, Hydrocele and Rupture promptly cured without pain and no detention from business. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Blood Poison and all diseases of the Skin, Ear, Nose, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

He will forfeit the sum of \$5,000 for any case of Fits or Epileptic Convulsions that he cannot cure.

Consultation free in English and German and strictly confidential. Write if you cannot call.

Office hours: From 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m. On Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. only.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—There is no dressing saque more thoroughly satisfactory than the simple one in kimono style. Here is a model that allows a choice of round or pointed sleeves



and that is admirably well adapted to the pretty new washable fabrics as well as to such light-weight wools as challie, albatross and the like and to the simpler silks. In the illustration

No More Long Gloves to Buy.

There is every indication that the reign of the elbow sleeve is drawing to a close. The sleeves on the new gowns are short, but come well below the elbow, and the close-fitting cuff of tucked chiffon and lace lengthens them still more. The fashion has been so exaggerated and caricatured that it has entirely lost any smart effect, excepting in some elaborate gown with which elbow sleeves are appropriate. For midsummer and in the thin fabrics the fashion will revive to a certain extent, but fortunately its popularity has proved its own undoing, and ere long it will be numbered as a past fashion.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

The plain or tailored shirt-waist is always in demand and this one is adapted to all seasons of the year. A great many women wear those of linen, Madras and the like during all seasons, making no distinction between winter and summer, but flannel, silk, cashmere and all similar materials are equally appropriate for this model. It can be made with the long or elbow sleeves, with the high turn-over collar or with the low roll-over one that some women prefer to every other sort. There are quite novel cuffs that are held by cuff buttons, and the pleats at the shoulders give the broad line essential to fashion.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which can be used or omitted



tion it is made of figured China silk with bands of blue, but there are so many lovely lawns, batistes and the like that its possibilities are almost without limit, while for the warmer garment either the light-weight wool or a thin silk lined with albatross is to be highly commended.

The kimono is made with the yoke and the full portion which is gathered and joined thereto. The sleeves are in one piece each, simply gathered at their upper edges and trimmings bands finish them, the neck and the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven, three and a half yards thirty-six or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with four yards of ribbon.

Coffure Ornaments.

The semi-precious stones and pastes that imitate the diamond and other jewels of first rank are having their innings in barrettes, combs and all sorts of fancy coffure ornaments. Unless a woman's fortune is known to be ample her tiara, if she sports one, is apt to be looked upon with suspicion in these days when the chemist has contrived to counterfeit the real stones not only in appearance but in identity of material. Small ornaments of this class are better taste than the too pronounced headdress, which is apt to dwarf the wearer. Pretty light feathers, marabou and paradise, with a jeweled arrangement at their base, are the most becoming coffure dressings of the more expensive sort.

Pointed Capuchin Hoods.

Pointed capuchin hoods of short-haired fur, such as seal skin and breitschwans, are made for motor women and have been much in evidence among motor parties.

New Hat Pins.

The newest hat pins have large heads and are used as hat trimming details, in addition to fulfilling their original purpose.

Fox Furs Popular.

White fox furs are extremely popular with the youthful contingent, and silver fox is considered particularly chic with the older woman's tailor frock.

Burnished Silver Necklaces.

Hand-wrought necklaces of dull burnished silver and clouded amber are charming with some of the all-gray costumes.

GOVERNMENT PLATE PRINTING.

Tremendous Increases in the Currency, Stamp and Security Output.

The main building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was designed in 1878, and during the fiscal year ending June 30 of that year there were finished and delivered a total of 13,998,750 sheets of securities and stamps. Its construction was authorized by the act of June 20, 1878, and it was completed in March, 1880. Within one year of the occupancy of this building the work of the bureau had doubled, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, there were finished and delivered 26,017,651 sheets of securities and stamps. The work continued to increase until in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, there were finished and delivered 116,969,423 sheets of stamps and securities, an amount nine times that delivered in 1878, more than four times that delivered in 1881, and nearly three times that delivered in 1890. There were finished and delivered during the fiscal year 1901, 121,558,291 sheets; during the fiscal year 1902, 139,167,359 sheets; and during the fiscal year 1903, 155,743,691 sheets.

As this increase in the work was shown to be permanent, it became again necessary to have relief from the continuous overtime and night work, and congress authorized an additional building to be located west of the existing building. This addition was authorized by act of March 3, 1903, and it was completed March 26, 1906. It was fully expected when this building was authorized in 1903 that it would afford sufficient space to permit the erection of enough additional presses to discontinue overtime and night work, but before the building was finished the treasurer of the United States increased his requisitions for United States notes and certificates to the extent of 8,000,000 sheets a year, and the comptroller of the currency increased his for national bank notes to the extent of 2,000,000, making a total increase of 10,000,000 sheets a year. The amount of plate printing required to fill these requisitions was greater than could be executed on the total number of presses that could be accommodated, including the additional presses set up in the space made available by the erection of the west building, and necessitated the continuance of overtime by the day force of printers and assistants and of a night force consisting of 204 printers, 293 assistants, 65 operatives and 39 helpers in the printing, setting, examining and numbering divisions. The estimates for 1908 show an increase over the increased estimates for 1907 of 6.1 percent.—From House Document 474.

The Lord of Wonderland.

Miss E. Gertrude Thomson, the artist, tells the following anecdote of the author of "Alice in Wonderland." In 1878 she received a letter in a singularly boyish, legible hand, sent from Christ church, Oxford, and signed by C. L. Dodgson. The writer said he had come across some fairy designs of hers, and he should like to see more of her work. Some one informed her that the writer was Lewis Carroll. He asked to be allowed to call upon her, but when he came she was out, so they arranged a meeting in South Kensington Museum.

She wondered how she should recognize him in the usual crowd, or he her. She watched carefully, but saw no one she thought could be the author of her favorite book.

Finally, she heard high, vivacious voices approaching and the laughter of children. A gentleman entered, two little girls clinging to his hands. She knew him instantly. He stood for a moment, head erect, and glanced swiftly around the room. Then he bent downward and whispered something to one of the children. After a moment's pause she pointed straight at Miss Thomson.

He at once came forward with extended hand.

"I am Mr. Dodgson. I was to meet you, I think?"

"How did you know me?" she asked.

"My little friend found you. I told her I had come to meet a young lady who knew fairies, and she fixed on you at once. But I knew you before she spoke."—Life.

No Sweethearting in Ireland.

Through a great part of Ireland public opinion, moulded by the clergy, separates the sexes as far as possible. At the church door and wherever else they congregate men group on one side, women on the other. It is not well thought of for people of opposite sexes to be seen walking along the road together even to a market. The position certainly of some ecclesiastics has been made definite by the refusal of certain bishops to allow "mixed classes" in branches of the Gaelic league. On the whole, public opinion discourages whatever can be justly or even unjustly set down as sweethearting.—Edinburgh Review.

Napoleon III's Mustache.

For several days the Paris press has been discussing the grave question of the color of Napoleon III's mustache. The best authorities differ. The Emperor has not yet been appealed to, but M. Emile Ollivier, who ought to know, has taken the pains to settle the matter in the following brief characteristic letter:

"The Emperor's mustache was yellow. I regret not to be able to send you any anecdotes. I am too overwhelmed with work. Do not forget that I am nearly eighty-two years old and still have four volumes to publish.—Paris Cable to the New York Times



Bleaching Lace Curtains.

The safest way of bleaching lace curtains is the old-fashioned way of letting the sun do most of the work. Lay the curtains in warm water, to which you have added the juice of six lemons and leave them there all night. In the morning lay them in the sun and wet hourly with the sour water. At night leave in cold water and repeat the lemon juice process next day. It will not rot the muslin as most bleaching powders do. Finally, wash in the usual manner.

In the Bathroom.

The one thing to be avoided is a clutter of small things—too many bottles and boxes on the shelves and tables, a number of rumpled towels, and, above all, a rack of clothes hung up to dry.

The nickel plate should be kept shining with constant polishing and the white porcelain tiles and enamel immaculate. The nickel collects the green oxide mentioned before, and the white enamel a peculiar yellow stain if neglected. Any one who has attempted to correct the results of this neglect in either case has found her task a difficult one, and if the neglect has continued too long almost an impossible one. With daily care, soap and water combined with vigorous scrubbing and rubbing are quite sufficient. A gritty soap should not be used on either the nickel or the enamel.—Harper's Bazar.

Lamp and Candle Shades.

Most women take pleasure in making dainty things that add to the attractiveness of their homes. Shades for lamps and candles are, as a general thing, frightfully expensive if bought in the shops, and comparatively inexpensive if made at home.

Those who like the Empire style paint on cartridge paper graceful floral designs. These they edge with a ruche of light pink or cherry-colored ribbon, introducing a couple of rows of box-pleated satin ribbon of the same hue at the lower edge; then at one side they place a bow of the same ribbon for the top of the shade and one at the base, united by a strip of the same.

A light pink silk candle shade can be bordered on either edge with point d'esprit in a renaissance design, outlined with silk or braid in gold.

A good deal of gold tissue is also employed for these shades; nearly all the newest ones have bows of ribbon somewhere, often with longer ends than accord well with their tidy appearance.—Boston Cultivator.

Home Decoration.

Greens, reds, and browns are the predominating colors in the tapestry papers, according to Interior Decoration, and their designs make them appropriate for almost any apartment in the home. Their cost is not prohibitive—in fact, one may paper a room by using such a frieze for less than it would cost to put on a paper with an elaborate design, for if one is using tapestry frieze nothing makes as good a side-wall treatment as a plain paper, and these plain papers cost comparatively little, so that the real outlay would be for the frieze.

In addition to the verdure effects in paper there are inexpensive tapestry designs which come in light weight cotton fabrics that can be applied to the walls in the same manner as bur-lap. The modern inexpensive tapestry is used somewhat differently from the heavy tapestries of our forefathers. Instead of being hung loosely from the top, it is spread smoothly and tightly over the surface of the sidewall, and either attached by means of paste or with strips of moulding at top, bottom and sides.

Recipes.

Lemon Fritters.—One cupful of milk, one beaten egg, one and one-half cupfuls of flour. Add the juice and pulp of one lemon, fry in hot lard by spoonfuls, like doughnuts. Serve with silver sauce, to which add the grated peel of half a lemon.

Molasses Cake.—One-half cupful of sugar, one and one-third cupfuls of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one of ginger, one cupful of water, one tablespoonful of butter or lard and two cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a soft batter. Bake in quick oven.

Cheese Rice.—Boil one cupful of rice in two quarts of water until tender; drain, shake hard, stand at back of range ten minutes to dry. Add one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of grated or cream cheese and a dash of cayenne pepper. Stir well and serve hot.

Spanish Soup.—Take four Bermuda onions, chop them and fry in butter until brown. Then add a little sugar. Put this in the pot with two quarts of stock, a bay leaf and a liberal amount of parsley. Let it boil a little while. Then pour over small pieces of toast into a tureen and serve.

Baked Cabbage.—Boil one head of cabbage fifteen minutes, parboil and cook until tender. Let it get cold, then chop fine and add two beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, three of cream, season with pepper and salt. Mix all well together, and bake in a buttered pan until brown. Serve hot.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Pension Attorney and Real Estate Agent.
RAYMOND E. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BROOKVILLE, PA.

G. M. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

W. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Justice of the peace, real estate agent, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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DR. B. E. HOOVER,
DENTIST,
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DR. L. L. MEANS,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,
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Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

HENRY PRIESTER
UNDERTAKER.
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

HUGHES & FLEMING,
UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING.
The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Between 13th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St. Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penn'a R. R. Depot. European plan \$1.00 per day and upward. American plan \$2.00 per day.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of April, 1907, by McCurdy Hunter, J. C. Smith, John W. Stewart, Robert F. Morrison, James Dougherty, Harvey Cooper and J. J. McCurdy, under the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Beech Woods Telephone Company," the character and object of which is for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, leasing and operating telephone lines for the private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise, for general business purposes, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

CLEMENTY J. GARDNER, Secretary.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Reynoldsville, Pa.; March 14, 1907. I hereby certify that the following resolutions were adopted by a majority of the entire board of directors of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company at a special meeting held at the principal office of the company, on the eleventh day of March, 1907:

Resolved, That the capital stock of this company be increased from \$25,000 to \$75,000, to accomplish and carry on and enlarge the business purposes of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company, and it was further—Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders be called to convene at the general office of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company, at its works in Windsor township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, May 15, 1907, at 2.00 p. m. of said day to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital of this company, and it was further resolved that the secretary be and is hereby directed to give notice of the same as required by law.

CHARLES S. LORD, Secretary.

Leech's Planing Mill

West Reynoldsville
WINDOW SASH, DOORS,
FRAMES, FLOORING,
STAIR WORK
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,
ETC., ETC.
Contract and repair work given prompt attention.
Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.

W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR.

A NEW

Meat Market

Bids for Your Trade

Recently opened in Syndicate building with a new line of choice fresh and smoked meats, lard, butter and eggs. We promise you prompt attention to all orders and solicit your trade.

FRANK BUSSARD
PROPRIETOR,
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.