



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 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. Marinario, 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 in this State, is now permanently located at the above address, where he treats all chronic diseases of Men, Women and Children.

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

Variocoele, 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. Itching Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Tumors, Cancer and Gout cured without cutting. Special attention paid to the treatment of Nasal Catarrh.

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.

"It would be better for the country if there could be a greater dispersion of the immigrants," suggests the Pittsburgh Post. "Various States of the interior are offering inducements to attract them from the Atlantic coast, but these have not been very effective. The great congestion of aliens in certain portions of the country is certainly not beneficial either to them or to our own people."



New York City.—Each fresh variation of the blouse waist finds its place and its welcome. Here is one that is distinctly novel and that shows most

Fancy Blouse.

The demand for the fancy blouse is ever present. It is constantly appearing in some new and effective guise and it is so thoroughly becoming, so thoroughly satisfactory a garment that each one meets with hearty welcome. Illustrated is one of the latest that is really most charming and that is adapted to all reasonable materials, while it allows a choice of the elbow or full length sleeves. In the illustration chignon voile, in one of the new shades that is known as rose of the Alps, is trimmed with bands of taffeta in matching color and with fancy buttons and is combined with a yoke of cream colored lace over chiffon. The whole effect is an exceedingly charming one and the blouse is simple at the same time that it is novel. The effect of the lace over chiffon is always dressy and charming, but there is ample opportunity for the exercise of individual discretion in the selection of materials. The yoke might be made from any pretty inserted lingerie material or from a tuck or embroidered silk, or, indeed, from almost anything in contrast that may be liked.

becoming and altogether satisfactory lines, while it is adapted to so many materials that it becomes available again and again. In the illustration

The waist is made over a fitted lining and itself consists of front and back. It is laid in pin tucks at the centre front and from the shoulders with two wide ones at their outer



pongee, in one of the pretty dull blue shades, is combined with chemisette of cream colored lace and is trimmed with frills of the material and with handsome applique. But the simpler materials of wool and even of cotton as well as those of silk are appropriate and the chemisette can be of lace or in lingerie style with the trimming almost anything that one may prefer, while again the box pleats can be left quite plain, when the waist becomes almost transformed and is really extremely simple.

There is a fitted lining and the waist itself consists of the front and the backs, with front chemisette portion. The backs of the lining are faced to form the back portions of the chemisette, but the front portion is joined to the waist, which is arranged over the foundation. There are box pleats at front and back and again in the sleeves and the frills make an exceedingly dressy finish. When liked deep cuffs can be added, making the sleeves full length, and in any case they are finished after an entirely novel fashion at the elbows.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one, three yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yard of all-over lace or one and one-eighth yards if long sleeves are used.

Bodice Trimmings.

It is on the bodice that most of the trimming is lavished, and these are, for the most part, either in "jumper" styles or variations that suggest this ever popular model.

Chenille Spotted Veils.

The net veil with the killed frill has been done to death, and will shortly give place to a plain Brussels net with a beautiful lace border, spotted with chenille.

edges and over these wide ones the quite novel trimming straps are arranged. There also are trimming portions arranged over the fronts and the yoke and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are of moderate fullness and are finished



with turned over cuffs whether they are cut off at the shoulders or extended to the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and five-eighth yards twenty-one, three and three-fourth yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over lace for the yoke or one yard if long sleeves are used.

Ornamental Beading Durable.

Ornamental beading heads ruffles of embroidery on underwear with good effect, and is exceedingly durable.

Easter Time Would Seem Very Odd Without Them.



Great Favorites With Children.

The Hare That Lays the Easter Eggs.

Why do hares and eggs always figure on Easter emblems? The religious significance of hares and eggs at Easter time is very misty, if not absolutely non-existent. Every year tales are told concerning the use of eggs in solemn services all over the world in all time. Easter eggs have no historical foundation, and we wonder when the true history of such observances will be written. Learning and leisure alike seem to be unavailable in our day, and so we must have this hash of old wives' fables or nothing.

The German story of the hare and the eggs is amusing. It is said that a family of strangers had found a home in an obscure valley where poultry and eggs were unknown till after they came, when some poultry were brought and eggs followed as a matter of course. The lady of the new family wished to give some children a treat, and, owing to a hint she got, had eggs dyed in different colors for a surprise. The children were told to make nice nests for the occasion in the pine wood, which was done, and when the proper time came the juveniles went to the nests and found in them lovely eggs of beautiful colors.

The children expressed aloud their astonishment and joy, and one said: "The birds do not lay such beautiful eggs; the hare must have laid them that jumped out of a juniper bush and ran away just as I had finished my nest!" This took their fancy, and the cry was: "The hare lays the variegated eggs!"

An Easter Preacher.

Easter is associated with beauty more than any other festival of the year. In a season of flowers the world is filled with music. Through the eye and the ear the sense of beauty is stimulated and satisfied. The very symbol of brightness is "the sun upon an Easter day." Phillips Brooks, in one of his poems, expressed the meaning of Easter as being that death is strong, but life stronger. Men of all creeds can share that religion of the fullness of life. The eloquent preaching of it, with such spiritual intensity, made Phillips Brooks a force never to be forgotten by any who have once been under his influence. The greatest American preacher of his day felt no kinship between holiness and gloom. Faith to him was the source of joy. His charity was unbounded. His sympathy with life was universal. He, as far as our experience of him went, never took the more severe spirit toward the lighter side of human nature, as in this bit from a sermon by South: "It were much to be wished for the credit of their religion as well as the satisfaction of their conscience that their Easter devotions would, in some measure, come up to their Easter dress." The negative was not the side from which truth was approached by Mr. Brooks. He did not spend words on whether this or that was wrong. He breathed out fulness of life and love of men. He looked on nothing scornfully, or with rancor. Unlike Macaulay's Puritan, if Mr. Brooks hated bear baiting, it was not because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Most of his religion was included in the Sermon on the Mount.—Collier's Weekly.

The Little Molavians.

A beautiful old custom in the Moravian church, both in Europe and America, is to rise very early on Easter morning and go to the "God's Acre" of the church, there to await the rising sun. "God's Acre," you know, is a beautiful name for the cemetery, which always used to be beside the church. Here beside the long rows and rows of the silent dead the people—children as well as adults—watch for the rising sun, the emblem of life and the Resurrection. As the sun rises, flooding the sky with light and the earth with warmth and gladness, the watchers greet it by singing some of the beautiful and curious old hymns that are an especial inheritance of these people.



Otto Schlick, the noted marine engineer of Hamburg, now proposes that a heavy wheel be mounted on a vertical axis, so as to prevent the rolling of the ship—acting on the principal of the gyroscope.

A new alloy which serves electricians as a substitute for platinum, consists of 16 1-2 ounces of silver, 4 1-2 pounds of nickel, one-half ounce of bismuth, and fifty-three pennyweights of gold. The cost is about one thirtieth of that of platinum.

The strength of a grindstone appears from recent tests to vary widely with the degree of its wetness or dryness, stones, that are dry showing tensile strengths of from 146 to 186 pounds per square inch, but after soaking over night breaking under stresses of 80 to 116 pounds per square inch.

The protection of buildings from lightning, seems to call for a special branch of engineering. Mr. Alfred Hands, a British engineer, points out that safety cannot be had from any set rules, as each case must be studied separately, and its systems adapted to the complications of metal about the structure. The efficiency of the conductor depends almost entirely on the way it is applied. The composition matters little, and choice between copper and iron is chiefly a question of cost and durability.

Mysterious poisonings that occur occasionally in farm stock have been traced to the development of prussic acid in fodder plants. Dr. J. W. Leather, in India, has found that green Jowari (Andropogon Sorghum), flax, the Rangoun and certain other beans, and the tapioca plant contain glucosides that produce prussic acid when acted upon by a particular enzyme, and that this ferment becomes active only under rare conditions, when the ordinarily wholesome plants become suddenly poisonous. Young jowari that had proven fatal to cattle showed 1.25 grains of prussic acid to the pound of green fodder.

THE NUMBER OF THE STARS.

One Estimate Puts it at Sixty-Four Millions.

Some of the best authorities in astronomy—Simon Newcomb among them—declare that the number of the stars cannot be less than a hundred millions. These figures are almost beyond human comprehension, and yet the stars are believed to be suns, like ours, some larger than others, but all of them enormous globes of fire. According to an English astronomical magazine, "The Observatory," a well known writer on such subjects, Mr. Gore, has been making a fresh estimate, and is disposed to reduce the figures about one-third.

To obtain his results, Mr. Gore made a number of counts on the photographic prints given in the late Dr. Roberts's volume of stellar photographs, and found that the average number of stars the square degree was 4137 in the Milky Way, 1782 near the Milky Way, and 468 in the non-galactic regions. Combining these results with the estimated areas of galactic and non-galactic regions published by Professor E. C. Pickering (an American), he obtained as the grand total of visible stars the number 64,184,757. This is probably smaller than the actual total, as some of the fainter star images would probably be lost in the reproduction of Dr. Roberts's photographs.

In its comments on Mr. Gore's computation, "The Observatory" says that clusters and nebulae were avoided in making the counts, so that Mr. Gore's total will have to be increased on this account. In another count the average richness of the irregular clusters came out as 5752 stars the square degree, but this is far below the average richness of the globular clusters, one of which, Omega Centauri, shows 25,000 stars the square degree.

Ten-Inch Snow Makes One of Water.

The first man to whom it ever occurred to find out how much rain was represented by a given fall of snow was Alexander Brice, of Kirkcaldy, who in March, 1765, made a simple experiment with the contents of a stone jug driven face downward into over six inches of snow. What he learned was that a greater or less degree of cold, or of wind, when the snow falls, and its "lying a longer or shorter time on the ground," will occasion a difference in the weight and in the quantity of water produced; "but if," he added, "I may trust to the above trials, which I endeavored to perform with care, snow, newly fallen, with a moderate gale of wind freezing cold, will produce a quantity of water equal to one-tenth part of its bulk." So that a fall of snow of ten inches represents a rainfall of one inch.—London Chronicle.

When the Wire Tires.

"Messages," said a telegraph operator, "always slide over the wires better on Monday than on any other day. The wires, you see, have profited by their Sunday rest."

"It is a fact that inanimate as well as animate things get tired and need vacation occasionally. You know how true this is of razors, of automobiles or locomotives—and it is just as true of telegraph wires."

"A wire," after its Sunday rest, gives a quicker, fuller and a more delicate transmission. It is like a piano that has just been tuned."—Minneapolis Journal.

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.
- SMITH M. McCREIGHT,**
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- DR. B. E. HOOVER,**
DENTIST,
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.
- DR. L. L. MEANS,**
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.
- DR. R. DEVEHE KING,**
DENTIST,
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.
- D. H. YOUNG,**
ARCHITECT
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.
- JOHN C. HIRST,**
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,
Surveyor and Draughtsman. Office in Syndicate building, Main street.
- WINDSOR HOTEL,**
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St.
Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penn'a R. Depot. European plan \$1.00 per day and upward. American plan \$1.00 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 5th day of April, 1907, by McCurdy, Hunter, J. G. 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.
CLARENCE W. FLYNN, Solicitor.
- INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.**
Reynoldsville, Pa., March 11, 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 sixteenth 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 Winslow township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, May 15, 1907, at 3.00 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.
Attest: CLYDE C. MURRAY, Secretary.
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.