Ships, the Rage in Paris.

M. Santos-Dumont Building a New Aeroplane with Smaller Wings—To Have Great Speed—But Brazilian Aeronaut Has Not Abandoned Idea of Perfecting Steerable Balloons—Legislation For Aviators—Holland Proposes Fine of $200 For Any Balloonist Descending in Dutch Territory.....

navigation is the rage just ples the Paris correspondent New York Herald. M. San- ont's epoch making flight a nths ago has convinced the that the subject is not the of visionaries, like perpetual or the philosopher's stone. then feverish activity has d in aeronautical circles. machines are being built and eds are being planned.

Santos-Dumont, as the first liv- an to construct a successful lane, is naturally regarded as authority on the matter. Par- r interest consequently attaches e details of his projects, which s just made public in the Euro- of the Herald. His ex- ith the aeroplane, which d the Bird of Prey, were so satisfactory that the one he is now building is of the same form but smaller and lighter.

"Its total surface," he says, "will be thirteen square metres. From tip to tip it will measure eleven metres. The Bird of Prey was twelve metres from tip to tip. But the great difference between the new and the earlier model will lie in the depth of the wings, which are merely sixty centi- across instead of two metres metres. The change is e entire structure is be- ed of wood and alumi-

s Near Completion.

n fortunate enough to pieces of wood, each , with which to make gs. Already two wings are t, and in a week from now the aratus will commence to take pe.

"I shall mount a fifty-horse power oinette motor, to commence with, the 100 horse power, which I or- d some time since, is not likely ready before another three With this fifty-horse power to attain at least ninety to lometres an hour. With the orse power motor the speed be much greater than this. ave increased the pitch of the r, which remains on the same rom one metre to one metre half. The entire machine will ounted on one wheel, instead of I hope to attain sufficient for balancing purposes within yards of the start. If my cal- ons are accurate, the machine gh 200 kilograms, fifty kilo- less than the Bird of Prey.

Advantage of Small Men.

the present moment I weigh e kilograms myself, or three ams more than when I last as- d. This slight difference, how- has no bearing at all on the tion. I am still lighter than the ge man, and this fact tells in avor, both so far as ascending scending are concerned.

present I am looking for a district over which to make Yesterday I was out along nouillet road and noticed sev- places suitable for the purpose. all endeavor to obtain one of e. My shed is ready for erect- It is only fourteen metres re, but, as the machine is smaller n the old one, there will be ample m for it inside.

"I hope to make my trials within couple of months. As the machine high speed one the wind should e very little effect upon it. In equence I shall be able to make nuous experiments in all kinds ther, which was not the case the Bird of Prey."

Balloons Not Abandoned.

In conclusion M. Santos-Dumont ferred to the fact that many people seemed to have got the idea that he had altogether abandoned steerable balloons.

"Nothing could be more incorrect," said the famous Brazilian. "If I am not able to compete with an aeroplane in the contest from Paris to London I shall very probably build a steerable balloon for the purpose. Of course, I would rather employ an aeroplane, because I believe the future of aerial navigation lies with these instruments. But if the rules are against me I shall certainly go back to the dirigible, not without some feeling of satisfaction."

One former believer in the Wright brothers has just confessed his faith in them badly shaken. This is Captain Ferber, a French officer and a specialist in aeronautics, who has just published an article about the Wrights, which appears to indicate a certain scepticism. He scoffs at the price demanded by the brothers from foreign governments for a machine, which, after the flight made by M. Santos-Dumont in public without secrecy or mystery, is not worth more than a twentieth part of what they demand.

Furthermore, he points out that the success of the Wrights' machine is nowhere unimpeachably registered. Thus they may possibly derive neither profit nor glory from their machine, as the prolonged flight of one of the many aeroplanes now being constructed in Europe would cast the brothers in the shade forever.

An Aeronautical Institute.

Significant of the attention being paid to the subject of aerial navigation is the fact that the French Aero Club has founded a technical branch, called the Aero Club Institute. Its objects are to encourage study by aeronauts, to arrange lectures and demonstrations, to enable members to compete for prizes arranged by the parent institution, to examine reports on proposals for practical aviation and to form an aeronautical library.

Prizes offered for model flying machines are attracting the members' attention. Certain conditions are also put down, among them being the weight of the model, which must not be heavier than fifty pounds nor less than twenty pounds when in flight, and the length of the journey, which must not be less than fifty feet. No entrance fee will be charged. The judges reserve the right to experiment with the model, both under cover and in flight.

If a practicable flying machine is not evolved in the present encouraging conditions the problem may well be given up as unsolvable.

Legislation Under Way.

The Dutch Government, however, is so convinced that the day of aerial navigation is dawning that it is beginning to legislate on the subject. A new law under consideration in the Dutch Parliament prohibits the descent of aeroplanes and flying machines of any kind on Dutch territory under a penalty of $200 or three months' imprisonment.

The Aerophile, official organ of the French Aero Club, pokes fun at the proposed law, particularly at a clause which stipulates that balloons crossing above Holland must obey the signals of local authorities to descend. What is the penalty if they refuse to come down is not stated.

Perhaps the Dutch police will be provided with aeroplanes with which to pursue recalcitrant balloonists. The education of policemen is getting very complicated, for they are expected to be experts in jiu jitsu, good shots, good bicyclists, good automobilits and, if the Dutch project becomes a law, they may have to learn how to arrest a balloon in midair.

"Smyrna Carpets."

By UNITED STATES CONSUL E. L. HARRIS.

The celebrated "Smyrna carpet" is not made in Smyrna; it is a product of the vilayet of Aidin, of which Smyrna is the capital. The chief places of the manufacture are the villages of Uschak, Koule, Ghiardis, Makri, Melessos, Kirkagatsch, Axar and Demirdji. The industry gives employment to thousands of needy people, especially women, who are obliged to do the work almost entirely, while the men spend their time in the coffee houses drinking strong coffee and smoking numberless cigarettes, all in true Oriental fashion. Little girls are compelled to take up the work early, at seven or ten years of age at the latest, and they keep at it unceasingly until they go to their graves.

The market for the wools is held every Thursday from dawn to sunset in the bazaar of Uschak, which is then filled with purchasers who have arrived on buffaloes, camels, donkeys and other picturesque beasts of burden. The spun wools are not dyed by the weavers themselves but by special dyers.

More than 3000 female weavers are employed at Uschak in the preparation of carpets. The operators are generally members of the same family, but there are a number of girls who earn about six to seven cents per day. The Ghiardis carpets are generally smaller than those of Uschak. Very fine prayer carpets, closely woven and of harmonious colors, are produced in imitation of the Persian carpets.

The carpets are made into bales of 280 pounds each and covered with goatskins. The caravans pass the night in the open country at the foot of some hill, the drivers under tents and the camels and their loads in the open air. Very large carpets, too heavy to be packed, are folded and thrown across the backs of the camels in the form of a covering. When the carpets arrive in Smyrna they are spread out, beaten, broomed and repacked in bales weighing 500 to 600 pounds each for exportation.

WISE WORDS.

A lazy man is a dead loss to himself.

A tight man and a loose dog are equally dangerous.

Even a blind man can see trouble without much difficulty.

It's about all some people can do to keep from being done.

Experience teaches us how to make other kinds of mistakes.

Graft often goes about disguised as a business opportunity.

While man wants but little here below he never gets quite enough.

Some men make it their business to interfere with the business of others.

It isn't always the people who jolly you the most that are your best friends.

It is difficult to greet misfortune with a smile when it is always frowning.

Women love secrets because of the pleasure they derive from letting them escape.

It sometimes happens that when an actor finds things coming his way he tries to dodge them.

Instead of throwing stones people who live in glass houses should grow violets at a dollar a bunch.

A man's idea of good luck is any odd kind that leaves him a few dollars ahead of the other fellow's game.

When a woman is sick she takes a good deal of pride in thinking of the miserable life her husband would lead if she were dead.—From "Pointed Paragraphs," in the Chicago News.

Thrown From Earth.

That in the early history of this world the moon was thrown into space from the present site of the Pacific Ocean is explained by Professor William Pickering, of the astronomical department of Harvard, in the University of Chicago's Journal of Geology.

The explanation is accompanied by maps and measurements of the earth's surface as it is to-day and as it probably was when in a gaseous and later in a molten state, and from these, according to the professor, it is quite easy to see that, granting that the moon was thrown off from the earth, it could have come from no other source. A comparison of the specific gravity of the earth and of the moon also shows that the earth must have disposed of the moon in this manner. That made more room for water, the professor says, otherwise modern men would all be deep water fishes.

Fate of the Eagle.

"War" eagles in unusual numbers have appeared in the neighborhood of Kaw City. The plumes and feathers of these eagles are highly prized by the Osage and other reservation Indians. "Shorty" Boyd, of Kaw City, killed two eagles last week and sold them to an Osage for $16.—Kansas City Times.

Carries It to Extremes.

Mrs. Baye—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house."

Mrs. Kaye—"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."—American Home Monthly.

Brains of Scientists.

Famous brains are of four sorts. he lowe group contains the minds at are mulated greatly by alco- l, tea an other drugs, and by im- essions de ved from the senses; e second gro p contains the infant odigies whose intellectual powers e middle age; the third group ins the pathological cases usu- terminating in insanity; the h and highest group is that of geniuses, whose powers remain paired until old age. This is semann's classification.

pitzka has come to the conclusion t men eminent in exact sciences e astronomy and mathematics e, the greatest average brain ight. Next come the men of ac- n, including statesmen and artists, d after these come the biologists, ologists and other representatives the descriptive sciences.—Chicago ribune.

New York's School Children.

The Department of Education is in receipt of the third biennial school census of Greater New York. It shows there are 1,[illegible]427 children attending scho city, and that 953,485 [illegible] en four and [illegible]. The num- ren is about entire reg- Correspond- spatch.

No Market For Empty Cigar Boxes.

A pile of empty cigar boxes reached nearly to the ceiling in a Main street cigar store.

"We're giving them away for kindling wood," the dealer said. "There is no market for empty cigar boxes. Cigar factories pay two cents or more apiece for them, and when once used they are worthless. The Government places a revenue stamp upon them and specifies that they shall not be used again for cigars. As a result thousands are burned every day. Some of them are pretty, too, and all are perfectly made."—Kansas City Star.

A Robin's Chirrup.

A miner, accompanied by his mate, who was rather deaf, was walking along the railway line the other day near Motherwell. A train approached and on nearing the men it gave forth an ear-piercing shriek. A smile broke over the deaf man's face.

"Man," he said, "that's the first robin I've heard this spring."—Tit-Bits.

A Church 225 Years.

Hingham has the oldest church edifice now in use in America—the First Unitarian Church. The building is 225 years old. John B. Lewis has been sexton and bell ringer at the church for more than fifty years.—Boston Herald.

There is Nothing Like Looking Out for Yourself

There is many a smoker puffing along in a dissatisfied way with cigars that do not suit him—simply because he does not look after his own interests when he buys cigars.

Every day hundreds of thousands of smokers all over the country are buying cigars that are not worth half what is paid for them—simply because there are still some smokers who will take chances on the cigars they buy.

What can you expect when you buy some irresponsible brand?

How can you hope to get good cigars when you meekly take what is handed to you without getting any definite assurance of value?

When you get a poor cigar you will probably remember the name and steer clear of that brand forever after, but how can you prevent being stuck with other cigars made by the same manufacturer?

Don't you see that the whole trouble is that *you do not know* who makes the cigars you smoke?

The only way to be sure of getting honest value is to buy only the cigars that are guaranteed by their manufacturer. Those cigars are the brands guaranteed by the Triangle A merit mark stamped on the box. If you will only look for the Triangle A on the box whenever you buy cigars, you can be sure of getting your money's worth every time you buy.

We are especially anxious to make you acquainted with the immensely improved quality of

The New CREMO

Every box is now extra-wrapped in glassine paper, and sealed to keep out dust and preserve a clean, fresh, perfect smoking condition. You'll find them in all enterprising stores.

Merit Mark

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY, Manufacturer

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red	$ 73	75
Rye—No. 2	72	73
Corn—No 2 yellow, ear	58	59
No. 2 yellow, shelled	57	58
Mixed ear	46	47
Oats—No. 2 white	47	48
No. 3 white	46	47
Flour—Winter patent	3 95	4 00
Fancy straight winters	4 00	4 15
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	20 00	21 00
Clover No. 1	18 00	18 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	23 50	24 00
Brown middlings	22 00	22 50
Bran, bulk	21 50	22 50
Straw—Wheat	10 00	10 50
Oat	10 50	11 50
Dairy Products.		
Butter—Elgin creamery	$ 30	31
Ohio creamery	25	27
Fancy country roll	18	20
Cheese—Ohio, new	14	15
New York, new	14	15
Poultry, Etc.		
Hens—per lb	$ 12	13
Chickens—dressed	16	17
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	17	18
Fruits and Vegetables.		
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu	70	75
Cabbage—per ton	15 00	16 00
Onions—per barrel	1 50	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	$ 3 65	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	72	74
Corn—Mixed	46	47
Eggs	28	31
Butter—Ohio creamery	17	18

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	$ 3 50	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	77	78
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	49
Oats—No. 2 white	44	45
Butter—Creamery	29	39
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	17	

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	$ 3 60	3 70
Wheat—No. 2 red	82	80
Corn—No. 2	52	53
Oats—No. 2 white	42	43
Butter—Creamery	24	27
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	17	18

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.		
Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs	$ 5 85	6 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 70	5 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 50	5 70
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4 85	5 20
Common, 700 to 900 lbs	3 00	3 50
Oxen	2 75	4 00
Bulls	2 50	4 15
Cows	1 50	3 75
Heifers, 700 to 1,100	2 50	4 40
Fresh Cows and Springers	15 00	50 00
Hogs.		
Prime heavy	$ 6 85	
Prime medium weight	6 90	6 95
Best heavy Yorkers	6 90	6 95
Good light Yorkers	6 75	6 95
Pigs	6 50	6 10
Roughs	5 40	5 90
Stags	4 00	5 25
Sheep.		
Prime wethers, clipped	$ 5 85	6 00
Good mixed	5 60	5 80
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	5 00	5 50
Culls and common	2 00	3 00
Lambs	5 60	7 50
Calves.		
Veal calves	5 50	6 50
Heavy and thin calves	3 50	5 00

Oil Markets.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different fields:

Pennsylvania, $1 78; Tiona, $1 78; Second Sand, $1 68; North Lima, 94c; South Lima, 89c; Indiana, 89c; Somerset, 92c; Ragland, 62c; Canada, $1.35.

It is said the United States Government receives $668,000 each working day from customs collected in New York City.

Lava may be blown into beautiful green-colored bottles, lighter and stronger than ordinary glass.

LABOR WORLD.

A district council of cement workers will be formed in San Francisco, Cal.

San Jose (Cal.) Street Car Men's Union is agitating for an increase in pay.

The Laundry Workers' Union, of Alameda County, Cal., has made a demand for an eight-hour day.

Leather workers on horse goods at Toronto, Canada, are asking an increase of fifteen per cent. in their wages.

There is a movement on foot to establish a weekly labor paper in Oakland, Cal. The Central Labor Council, of Alameda County, is behind the project.

The New York Labor Bulletin, just issued by the Department of Labor, gives the number of organized men and women in the Empire State as 398,494.

Louisville (Ky.) union paperhangers who voted to strike gained the advance in wages asked from the wall paper dealers, and returned to work under a year's agreement.

Stogiemakers intend to apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Their application hitherto has been contested by the International Cigarmakers' Union.

The Granite Cutters' International Association, which has an enrollment of 10,000 members, has, during the last fifteen years, obtained an increase of wages amounting to a net average of seventy-five cents a day.

The Musicians' Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in a tangle with the Cincinnati Orchestra Association. The main cause of the trouble is over the desire of the association to draw on European talent to the detriment of musicians in this country.

The Ontario branch of the Canadian Labor party was recently organized at a meeting of labor men at Toronto.

SICK ROOM "DON'TS."

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be soothed and comforted on all occasions when it is out of tune, says Woman's Life.

Don't permit currents of air to blow upon the patient. An open fireplace is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning a piece of paper in front.

TO CLEAN A GREASY SINK.

When the sink becomes greasy, especially one of those made of glazed ware, instead of spending hours of labor with soda and water in endeavoring to clean it, put a little parafin oil on a piece of flannel, and rub the sink with it. It will remove all grease, thus saving much time and labor.

The smell of parafin can be easily removed by washing with hot water and soap, and then flushing with cold water. At the same time, this will also clean the pipes.

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. DeVERE 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. R. Depot. European plan $1.00 per day and upward. American plan $2.00 per day.

RAIN-WASHED AIR.

A new propaganda for consumptives, or those that way inclined, is that they must make a point of going outdoors immediately after a rain. This is the advice of London physicians, who base their opinion on the fact that rain-washed air is much purer than that which floats above a dry city. During a dry spell the air becomes laden with germs and foul odors, dust and refuse in appreciable quantities. With the first hard downpour these are washed out, leaving the atmosphere about the streets pure and clean.—Washington Star.