

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A JAP LADY'S OUTFIT.

A Kobe newspaper gives the cost of the wearing apparel of a Japanese woman of fashion. She wears \$13.80 worth of clothing under her kimono, which costs \$25. The obi costs another \$25. Numerous tiring paraphernalia sum up to \$17.50, and a set of footgear amounts to \$9. Combs and hairpins, ornamented with gems, cost \$245; a shawl, \$7.50; a diamond neck clasp, \$150; handkerchiefs twenty-five cents each; a gold watch, \$150—about \$918 in all for a season. A middle class woman wears about \$150 worth of clothing each year.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WOMAN'S HARDEST TASK.

The woman who starts out to study the tastes of man will have a "hard road to travel." He will demand one set of qualities when he has a headache, another when he is feeling talkative, and another when he is quiet. The woman who persists in talking with him when he doesn't wish to converse had almost better have a millstone about her neck and be drowned at once, so far as his regard is concerned.

To the neophyte, therefore, who asks what qualities a man admires most in a woman this answer is always given—"the one she hasn't."

It does not make any difference anyway, for she who studies to please makes a bad matter of the whole thing. Let her first catch her man and then let him understand that she does not care whether he likes her or not, nor whether he approves or whether he doesn't, and all will be well with the twain.—New York American.

TACT.

There is an element of social life which is of the utmost importance, and for want of a better word we call it "tact." It means saying and doing just the right thing at the right time. It means the beaming smile, the gentle courtesy, the quick reading of character, the well-modulated voice, the inconspicuous leadership which avoids or changes an unsuitable subject or one which would lead to controversy or misunderstanding.

Tact is an elusive quality, hard to define. It is the sensitive touch in social matters which sees when a topic has been sufficiently discussed, and changes the trend of the conversation with a graceful ease that smooths the way to a new subject without making the change conspicuous. It places the shy guest at ease; it does not make the social mistake of hurting the feelings of another, and has a quick judgment of what is suitable and agreeable. It requires natural intelligence, calm temper, goodness of heart, and close observation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Flounders in a New Way.—Flounders are good fried in the ordinary way in crumbs or in flour, and especially nice if melted butter seasoned with lemon juice and chopped parsley is passed with them, but here is quite a new way of cooking them: Wash the flounder and wipe it dry; lay it in a roasting pan on top of two tablespoonfuls of minced onion, and sprinkle it with salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; put it into a very hot oven and baste with half a cup of boiling water mixed with a tablespoonful of melted butter; when brown put the fish on a hot platter and put a teaspoonful of flour and a small half cup of hot water into the pan, and stir and scrape over the fire till there is a nice brown gravy, adding a little kitchen bouquet to darken and season it; strain, and pour this over the fish, and serve at once.—Harper's Bazar.

MRS. DI ZEREGA ACTIVE AT 98. New York society is looked on generally as ephemeral or subject to changes, but this impression is the result of the fact that the most permanent side of the social body is the least prominent in the least in the public eye. For example, there is Mrs. Di Zerega, who for sixty years has been entertaining on an extensive scale each summer in her old-fashioned, comfortable country house, Island Hall, in Westchester County. Sixty years takes us back to 1848, when the city had not reached 500,000 in population. Mrs. Di Zerega, in fact, has seen the city grow from its swaddling clothes, as it counted fewer than 100,000 persons when she was born, in 1810. She is a remarkable old woman in every way, still active in body and mind and keen in her social affairs and taking lively interest in the world at large. Only a few days ago she returned from a prolonged visit in Europe. She drives out daily, and now is laying plans for a round of visits from members of her family, which embraces eleven children, twenty-four grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.—New York Press.

"AT HOMES" FOR BRIDES. Some clergymen wage eternal war against the bridesmaid without a hat, and refuse to believe that St. Paul would have been satisfied with a wreath of daisies with which to cover the glory of her hair. A bevy of bridesmaids the other day, kept outside the porch, like Peris outside Paradise on account of their hatlessness, were obliged to invent little mob-caps made of cambric handkerchiefs, and trimmed hastily with the wreaths of flowers, which the irate rector objected to as not being sufficient head-covering in themselves to

entitle the bridesmaids to enter a church.

The time-honored custom that the bride should be "at home" on two or three specified days after the return from the honeymoon is going out of fashion; and it is a great pity. It was a pretty fashion for the young people to welcome their friends for the first time, and do the honors of their new home together in a simple, festive way. The newer custom of calling at any time, mostly finding the bride out and the groom at business, is cold and formal. The writer was very fond of a girl who went to live in a distant suburb after her marriage, and called several times. She was always out, and a meeting never took place until the girl-bride was the sedate mother of two babies. "At-home" days after the wedding should not be allowed to go out of fashion.—New Haven Register.

TO STUDY NEEDS OF WORKERS.

The members of the New York Women's Committee of the National Civic Federation have divided their work between the Committee on the Needs of Workers in Specific Industries and the Committee on Welfare Work for Government Employees.

The Committee on the Needs of Workers in Specific Industries met in the home of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the chairman. There were present: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. D. W. Evans, secretary of the committee; Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Frank McN. Bacon, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Miss Waring, Miss Caroline Shippen, Mrs. Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., Mrs. Orrin S. Goan, Miss Gilman.

It was determined to investigate three trades with a view of learning improvements which have been introduced for employes and of becoming familiar with the needs of wage earners in those trades. It was determined that no action would be taken, the work to be purely educational at this time.

The Committee on Welfare Work for Government Employees met at the headquarters of the National Federation. There were present: Mrs. Julia K. West, chairman; Mrs. John Corbin, secretary; Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Mrs. Edward Henderson, Miss Cornelia V. R. Lowell and Mrs. William H. Crocker, of San Francisco. The work was subdivided, visiting committees being appointed to look into the conditions of Federal and municipal employes in this vicinity.—New York World.

FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Remember the Cows.

After you have been in the house a long time, shut up away from the fresh air, you feel the chilling winds. Same way with the cows. Keep them in as far as you can on these raw days.

Ripening Cream.

If you have a small amount of cream, do not skim so closely and add some milk. Put in a little starter and warm it by putting the cream can in warm water, constantly stirring until the proper temperature is obtained, when it will quickly ripen.

A Wood-Lot Don't.

Don't allow the stock in the woodlot for they will be sure to trample down or crush a great many seedlings that have the makings of a good tree in them. They not only trample them down but, if they are hungry, they will browse upon them as well.—New York Witness.

Solder the Pails.

Milk pails with rags drawn in through holes in the bottom are a miserable nuisance. You can get a little kit of soldering tools very cheap, and it is not much of a trick to learn how to use it. Scrape away the metal around the hole, drop a bit of resin over the place, or a little sulphuric acid, and then go ahead with your solder. Make a nice, smooth job of it.

Care of Dairy Utensils.

Let all pails, pans and receptacles for milk and cream be rinsed with cold water as soon as the contents are removed, says the Farmers' Guide. This prevents all rummy accumulation, especially if they must be set aside for a time to await washing. Then wash in lukewarm water, using a brush for seams and the wire strainer. Finish with scalding water, rinsing thoroughly. If the churn used is of the barrel variety, give a few revolutions, filled with the hot water.

Do not neglect to be very careful in cleaning the separator if one is used. Because the milk "only passes through it," is no reason why it should be set aside with a "lick and a promise."—Rural Life.

lay a few eggs therein, they continually remain about this locality, and it is not difficult for this reason to locate their nests and take from there part of the eggs. These eggs may be placed under chicken hens or the guinea hens themselves. When either of these are permitted to hatch the young guineas, it is well to confine the mother and young as the young are hatched and keep them near at hand where they can be looked after and properly fed and cared for for a short time until the young guineas become of a size that enables them to follow the mother about and withstand the strain of traveling so far in a day.

In some localities the merchants will not purchase guinea eggs, but if those who have them for sale would carry them to the bakeries, the bakers, as soon as they know of their value, are very glad to secure them, for they can be used to a better advantage in cake-baking than any other, excepting duck eggs. Duck eggs are the most valued in the bakery, guinea eggs being a close second.

Guinea hens, like turkeys, are of a roving nature; guinea chicks, like the young poultry, are easily destroyed by dampness and inbreeding.—The Feather.

Rural Life Suggestions.

Even if things go wrong, "cheer up." Farm folks can have the parcels post if they demand it.

The King system of road making is too expensive to become popular.

If you have a good idea, plan or suggestion, pass it on.

No man has ever discovered a method of running a farm successfully without work.

A man is not necessarily a farmer because he was "born at the plow handles."

What is the condition of the schoolhouse where your children spend their school hours?

A well balanced mixture of brain, muscle and common sense is what makes the good farmer.

Many a farmer boy is taking lessons in physical culture, this winter, at the end of a crosscut saw.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

Retail Trade Shows Little Improvement—Dullness Continues in Iron and Steel Business.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Light weight wearing apparel is in better demand in response to more seasonable weather, but retail trade, as a whole, shows little alteration, and the crops have not made sufficient progress to encourage normal preparation for future business in wholesale and jobbing departments. Payments are a little more prompt, owing to the ease of money.

"Dullness continues in the iron and steel industry, the outlook for the year being indicated by a reduction in the estimate of ore shipments to 20,000,000 tons. Several mills have resumed, including some of the leading rail plants, but these are not started at more than one-third full capacity. Although it develops slowly, there is much encouragement regarding the outlook in the pipe trade.

"Some increase in the attendance of buyers is noted in certain quarters of the primary markets for cotton goods, and improved financial conditions cause less question regarding terms of settlement, but the percentage of idle machinery is larger and the outlook for a broader market is not bright. Stocks accumulate in some departments, but as a rule jobbing houses are in a healthy condition as to the size of supplies.

"In men's wear woollen manufacturers have secured a fair distribution of sample pieces, and anticipate duplicate orders in sufficient number to absorb the season's output.

"Footwear factories are curtailing production, and shipments from Boston continue light. All markets are quiet, but there is a fair demand for summer specialties, notably tan calf shoes. These contrasts are placed for immediate delivery, but there is little inquiry for staple lines, and the higher priced black goods are exceptionally dull.

"Trade at the West has also fallen off, but is still relatively better than in New England. Weakness is noted in all varieties of leather."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	\$ 91	92
Rye—No. 2.....	74	77
Cor'n—No. 2 white, ent.....	96	98
Do No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	61	63
do Mixed ear.....	58	67
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	51
do No. 3 white.....	51	54
Flour—Winter patent.....	4 05	5 05
Fancy straight winter.....	4 61	4 75
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	14 50	15 50
Clover No. 1.....	10 00	15 20
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	37 50	38 00
do 2 white.....	36 00	37 00
Br'n, bulk.....	35 50	37 00
Straw—Wheat.....	9 50	10 00
Oat.....	9 50	10 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	\$ 37	31
Ohio creamery.....	32	24
Fancy country roll.....	15	25
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	18	17
New York, new.....	16	17

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	\$ 17	18
Chickens—dressed.....	12	12
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	17	18

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	70	75
Cabbage—per ton.....	15 00	15 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 50	1 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$ 5 55	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	97	97
Cor'n—Mixed.....	74	77
Oats—No. 2 white.....	52	51
Eggs.....	32	31
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31	40

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	\$ 5 55	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	71	97
Cor'n—No. 2 mixed.....	44	47
Oats—No. 2 white.....	50	51
Butter—Creamery.....	31	31
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	35	41

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	\$ 4 60	4 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 09	67
Cor'n—No. 2.....	65	67
Oats—No. 2 white.....	50	51
Butter—Creamery.....	43	31
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	35	41

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.		
Cattle.		
Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.....	\$ 6 80	7 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	6 00	6 00
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	6 40	6 50
City, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	6 15	6 30
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	5 25	5 35
Oxen.....	4 50	5 00
Hogs.....	3 00	3 10
Cows.....	3 50	4 00
Heifers, 700 to 1,100.....	3 30	3 55
Fresh Cows and Springers.....	13 10	13 50

Hogs.

Prime heavy.....	\$ 6 01	6 05
Prime medium weight.....	6 03	6 05
Best heavy Yorkers.....	6 00	6 05
Good Light Yorkers.....	5 90	5 95
Pigs.....	5 40	5 50
Hogheads.....	4 75	5 00
Stags.....	5 50	4 40

Sheep.

Prime wethers, clipped.....	\$ 6 00	6 20
Good mixed.....	5 70	6 00
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 70	5 00
Culls and common.....	3 90	3 90
Lambs.....	9 00	10 00

Calves.

Veal calves.....	\$ 5 00	7 25
Heavy and thin calves.....	3 00	5 00

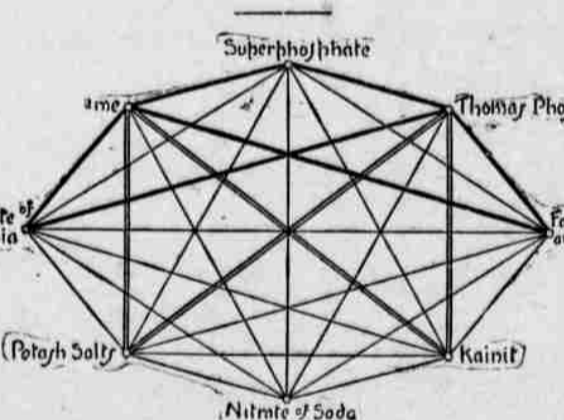
MEND A BROKEN COAL HOD.

Take a piece of cardboard, dampen and fit closely to the break in the bottom of the hod. Now paint well with a thick coat of any dark paint that may be at hand. When dry turn the hod over and treat the under side of bottom the same way. When all is dry give a coat of varnish inside and out. Will wear as long as a new one and look just as nice.—Boston Post.

Increasing assumption of power over Central America seems to be inevitable to the Boston Herald. Whether the guardianship may ultimately be formal or exercised in an indirect way, the power of the United States is bound to extend, and to be recognized, to the Panama Canal and such distance beyond as will guarantee the safety of the canal zone.

The wireless telegraph station which has been erected for the Russian Admiralty between Sevastopol and Odessa has undergone a satisfactory trial.

THE CORRECT COMPOUNDING OF FERTILIZERS.



We have seen many loads of stable manure on the way to the orchard sprinkled with lime, and also many a compost rich in manure covered with quicklime. One often hears of other combinations of material intended to be of the highest quality as a fertilizer, which separate or alone would be, but together are of little value. The following brief article and diagram are taken from a recent copy of the Agricultural Gazette, of New South Wales:

When purchasing a manure always insist on a guarantee of its composition as determined by analysis.

Artificial manures should be mixed with about three times their weight of dry loam, and distributed evenly.

Never add lime to a manure containing sulphate of ammonia, or blood and bone manures, as in these cases loss of nitrogen results; and when lime has been applied to the land do not use such manures until about three weeks afterward.

The accompanying fertilizer diagram, which represents in a graphic manner the points to be taken into consideration in the mixing of different manures, is reproduced in the hope that it will be found useful to farmers who make up their own mixtures. The diagram originates with Dr. Geekens, Alzey, Germany, and is taken from an article by Mr. Leo Buring, in the Garden and Field of October, 1903. Substances connected by thick line must not be mixed together. Substances connected by double line must only be mixed immediately before use. Substances connected by single thin line may be mixed together at any time.—G. G. A., in The Country Gentleman.

Guinea Fowls.

In many localities the guinea hen is considered as a kind of a novelty or nuisance about the place. It does not seem to be thoroughly well understood that the eggs of the guinea hen are highly valued by bakers for cake baking, and that the young guinea fowl will bring the highest price of any broiler upon the market. If more attention were given to the selection of the breeding stock, preventing too close inbreeding and providing a separate house away from the chickens for the guinea fowls, their cultivation might become more general and profitable. Guinea hens may be taught to live and rear their young almost the same as chickens. The trouble experienced from keeping guinea fowls in buildings or poultry houses is the overpowering influence of mites and lice upon them. They are much more easily destroyed by lice and mites than the chickens. The young of the guinea hen scarcely exist at all when once attacked by lice or mites, which quickly destroy them.

Guinea hens live out in the open, build their nests under an old stump. When once they locate their nest and

Don't be discouraged if you cannot make your farming experiences measure up to the institute lecturer's "dreams."

The most unfortunate man on earth is the farmer who fails in every thing he undertakes, yet holds persistently to the belief that his own methods are best.

The careless, indifferent farmer whose products are marketed in a filthy, unattractive condition is in a hopeless minority, and ought to come over on the side of decency, or quit the farm.

The Cornell station, after experimenting for several years, found that potatoes dug the last week of September or the first two of October will keep much better than those dug when the vines die. The only objection to this method is the possibility of the insects and grubs in the ground destroying the tubers if they are left in the ground too long.—Rural Life.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of a Valuable Manufacturing Plant.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage, or trust deed, from the American Production Company, now Pittsburgh, Ind., in the office of the recorder of deeds in Jefferson county, on Jan. 23, 1906, in Mortgage Book 8, page 383, and in pursuance of a written notice or request, accompanied by a bond, of the holders of a majority in value of the bonds outstanding, as in said mortgage provided, I will offer for sale upon the premises by auction or outcry, on Thursday, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1906, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being situate in the township of Winslow, county of Jefferson and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Trout Run branch of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, twelve feet from the center of said railroad, thence twelve feet from the center of said railroad, eight hundred and seventy-six (776) feet to a post; thence north twenty-five degrees east two hundred and fifty-six (256) feet (E. 205 ft.) more or less to an iron post, forty-eight (48) feet east of a small black oak; thence north eight degrees and thirty minutes east two hundred and fifty (250) feet (E. 253 ft.) more or less to the place of beginning, and containing five and three tenths acres (5.3 A.), more or less, being part of a larger tract of land conveyed to the Reynoldsville Land and Improvement Company by the Central Land and Mining Company and conveyed by the Reynoldsville Land and Improvement Company to the American Production Company by deed dated Jan. 23, 1906.

The above described land lies adjacent to Reynoldsville borough, a flourishing place, surrounded by a densely populated district traversed by a network of steam and electric railroads, and has erected thereon one building 75 feet in width by 216 feet in length, with a one North Engineering ten ton electric crane, traveling the entire length thereof, and one Cupola; also one building 65 by 160 feet with a boiler house and one large one and two story office building with vault, and a one story brick or hollow tile building used for pattern shop.

Each of the above described buildings are of fire proof construction throughout, with cement floors, metallic window frames and sash, and cement and metal roof. The buildings are located along the Trout Run branch of the R. & P. O. R. R., with a private switch running between them.

The buildings have the following machinery, tools and implements installed therein, viz: Three steam boilers and stock, one 17-horse Bunker engine and 20 H. V. belt and air compressors, one steam pump, one Maching E. and M. punch and equipment, one Cleveland E. & F. punch and equipment, one McCherry's 14 in. inch square lathe, one Bliss No. 75 vertical punch and equipment, one Sibley & Ware vertical drill press and equipment, one Snyder 24 inch lathe and gear drill press, one Morgan bolt cutter and dies, one 15 in. x 16 in. lathe, one McCherry's 8 in. x 9 in. bending roll, one inch tool grinder, two large motors, one small motor, one Brown & Zohrman radial drill and equipment, one 12 in. tool grinder, one Helles & Jones angle shears, one 55 in. vertical punch, one Reade shear and punch, one Allen 15 in. Gapan riveter and dies, one Northern Engineering ten ton electric crane, one Wices Bros. 10 in. bending rolls, five steel jib cranes, one wood jib crane, two air receivers, one supply tank, one McCherry hand power saw, one Robinson foot power folder, one Peck and Stone foot power shears, one McCherry's 30 in. hand power break, three blacksmith forges, tools and equipment, one J. V. Openberg flanging clamp, three hand forges, one Tate & Jones oil forge, complete equipment, three pneumatic riveters and dies, three pneumatic motors, five pneumatic chippers and cutters and tools, four pneumatic jacks, and constitute a plant as a whole, ready to be put in operation as a plain works or a foundry and plate works. The land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, described and mentioned in and covered by said mortgage, will be sold to the highest bidder, free and discharged from taxes and liens of record.

TERMS OF SALE. Thirty-three and one-third per centum in cash when the property is knocked down, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by a bond and mortgage, which shall be a first lien on said property. The purchaser shall have the right to pay the whole of the purchase price in cash if he so desires. If the holder or holders of said bonds, or any of them purchase said property, they shall have the right to apply for the par value, or their proportionate share of the proceeds of such sale, with accrued interest of the bonds held by them, on said purchase money. G. M. McDONALD, Trustee.

BUSINESS CARDS.
E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Patron 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.
SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will be made promptly. Office in Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
DR. B. E. HOOVER,
DENTIST,
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street, Reynoldsville 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.
D. H. YOUNG,
ARCHITECT
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.
Good Reasoning.

"I don't see, madam, how you can expect us to pay any claim under your husband's accident policy."
"Well, you see it was this way." When he asks which it was, a boy or a girl, and the nurse said that he was the father of triplets, he dropped. Now his death was due to an accident."
"How do you make that out?"
"It was an accident of birth."—New York Press.

Getting things on credit is like getting them for nothing; and when it comes to paying the bill, it is just like throwing money away, confesses Judge.