

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DUCHESS A PHILANTHROPIST.

Duchess Philip of Wurttemberg has contrived a bandage that is so scientifically constructed that manufacturers have taken out patents covering the right to make it in foreign countries. The duchess is said to be the most popular of all the royal ladies of Germany, and much of her popularity is due to the interest she has always shown in the sick poor.

UNMATED.

It was in the drawing-room after dinner that they discussed an absent maiden friend's bad points with the usual grim and scathing glee.

Having thoroughly dissected her personal appearance they next paid attention to her mental shortcomings.

"She is a very singular girl," spoke the one.
"Yes, indeed," responded her companion, "but then that is not her fault, for I never saw a girl so anxious to be plural."—The Scoffer, in Town Topics.

GIRLS TAUGHT LIFE-SAVING.

A course in life-saving has been instituted among the women students of Columbia University for the purpose of making them as adept as men in rescuing drowning persons. They receive the regular life-saving drill, including the grips and breaks, towing to shore and artificial respiration. A fully dressed girl is thrown into the water at one end of the swimming-tank, and other girls are obliged to rescue her from the opposite end and take her back, which is already done in fifty-seven seconds. This new departure in co-education has become immensely popular.—Popular Mechanics.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

I attribute much married misery to too expensive wedding outfits and wedding trips; setting up in a style too expensive, and wanting too many things; buying on the credit and installment plan; too many luxuries; too much entertaining; no self-de-

Our Cut-Out Recipe.

Print in Your Scrap-Book.

Chicken Cutlets in Aspic.—Prepare a chicken souffe; when steamed and cold, cut it into slices a quarter of an inch thick, and stamp out some cutlets by means of a cutlet cutter. Mask some cutlet molds with a thick layer of aspic jelly, decorate with cooked green peas, truffles and hard cooked white of egg. When the garnish is set, place a chicken cutlet in each of the molds, fill up with aspic jelly, and set them in the refrigerator until required for the table. Unmold the cutlets, arrange them neatly on a cold dish in the form of a border, fill the centre of the dish with a cooked macedoine of vegetables seasoned with mayonnaise sauce, and garnish round with small watercress.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

standing, which is strictly observed. The woman must never raise her knees or cross her feet when seated. She seats herself on the ground side-wise, with both feet under her. Nearly all her games are different from those of the men. She has a sport of wand-throwing which develops fine muscles of the shoulder and back. The wands are about eight feet long, and taper gradually from an inch and a half to half an inch in diameter. Some of them are artistically made, with heads of bone or horn, and it is remarkable to what a distance they may be made to slide over the ground.

BUSINESS GIRLS.

When a business girl is a failure the reason often is that she regards the work she has taken up as only a temporary thing—something to fill up the years that lie between leaving school and the husband and home that she hopes sooner or later will fall to her lot.

That is an utterly wrong principle. Even if the chances are that the girl will marry, she must work hard and gain all the knowledge she can of her calling, so that, should marriage not come her way, she may, instead of developing into a complaining old maid, become an interesting and charming woman, leading a busy life—too busy very often to think much of self, but never too busy to do a kind action or help on younger women beginning life.—Grit.

PROUD OF THE DAUGHTERS.

Altogether the Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization of which every American may feel proud. Wealth and social position are no open sesame to its ranks, although it speaks well for the quality of the brains bequeathed by the forefathers of America that most of their descendants are prosperous and well placed. It also speaks well for the intelligence of the Daughters that they have always chosen the heads both of the national society and of the various chapters with such discrimination. Every one of the presidents general has been a woman to whom her countrymen and countrywomen could point with pride as the ideal American woman, women cultivated and refined, fond of home and family and friends, yet with a wider outlook, capable of taking an interest in the great world that is making history, and with gratification at the part their country now plays, and jealously guarding its past from oblivion.—Mary Dale, in Sabbath Reading.

MARY GARDEN AN AMERICAN.

Adelina Patti was born in Spain, but her parents were Italians, and they brought her to New York at so early an age that, to cite her own words, she "learned of all languages English first." Olive Fremstad was born in Norway, but came to the United States as a child and grew up here. Mary Garden was born in

Midnight Murderers.

By W. T. HORNADAY.

The desire to murder for the sake of killing is born in some carnivorous animals, and by others it is achieved. Among the largest and finest of the felines, the lions and tigers, midnight murders are very rare. Individual dislike is shown boldly and openly, and we are given a fair chance to prevent fatalities. Among the lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, and pumas of the New York Zoological Park, twenty-eight in number, there has been but one murder. That was the crime of Lopez, the big jaguar, who deserved instant death as punishment. It was one of the most cunning crimes I have ever seen among wild animals, and is now historic.

For a year Lopez pretended ostentatiously to be a good natured animal. Twenty times at least he acted the part of a playful pet, inviting me to reach him and stroke him. At last we decided to give him a cage mate, and a fine adult female jaguar was purchased. The animals actually tried to caress each other through the bars, and the big male completely deceived us all.

At the end of two days it was considered safe to permit the female jaguar to enter the cage of Lopez. She was just as much deceived as we were. An animal that is afraid always leaves its traveling cage slowly and unwillingly, or not at all. When the two sets of doors were opened, the female joyously walked into the cage of her treacherous admirer. In an instant, Lopez rushed upon her, seized her whole neck in his powerful jaws, and crushed her cervical vertebrae by his awful bite. We beat him over the head; we spiked him; we even tried to brain him; but he held her, as a bulldog would hold a kitten, until she was dead. He was determined to murder her, but had cunningly concealed his purpose until his victim was fully in his power.—From McClure's Magazine.

Milk and Butter in Japan.

There was a time when milk was regarded in Japan with the same abhorrence as cheese is in China, especially the pungent and strong-smelling variety. Recent statistics, however, according to Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, show that time has worked a great change in this respect and milk and butter are now in great favor in Japan. Whereas twenty-five years ago not more than one or two per cent. of the persons visiting a European restaurant, or eating a European meal at a friend's house, would have thought of touching butter, fully forty or fifty per cent. now eat it with a relish. They are, however, quite content to do without.

As to dairy farms, they have increased notably in recent years. Butter, however, is a byproduct at these places. It is to milk that they look for their profit. Milk has a curious history in this country. Thirty or forty years ago it was abhorred. The average Japanese could not induce himself to drink it. But to-day many a household consumes one or two bottles of milk daily, partly because doctors have recommended it as a unique and wholesome beverage, "milk halls," too, are now quite numerous. Butter will probably take much longer to come widely into vogue, because of its expensiveness. A pound of fresh butter costs at least one yen (49.8 cents) in Tokio to-day, an extremely high price for Japan.

How Old is Niagara?

This question, always interesting for the light it throws on the past history of the earth, has had many answers. The latest is that of Dr. J. W. Spencer, who, from recent studies on the spot, finds that the mean rate of recession of the falls at present is 4.2 feet per year, and that this has been the rate for approximately 227 years. But owing to the fact that originally the waters of Lake Erie only were discharged over the falls, giving but one-fifteenth of the present water supply, the rate of recession was at first much lower. A sudden widening of the gorge above Foster's Flat indicates the position of the falls when the other great lakes began to discharge into Lake Erie. From his data, Dr. Spencer calculates the entire age of the falls at 23,000 years. The cutting, with the full power of the four lakes, is estimated to have lasted 3500 years.—Youth's Companion.

Take Your Choice.

Have you ever almost run into some one on the street and then dodged from side to side for half a minute, vainly endeavoring to pass, while the other person by some strange fatality blocked your every move by trying to pass you in the same way?

Such was the recent experience of a young man in Portland, Maine. He and a strange young woman had been going through this performance for several seconds, when his unwilling vis-a-vis staggered him by saying: "Well, hurry up! Which is it to be—a wait or a two-step?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Demand For Telephones in Pekin.

Advices received at Washington state that in Pekin there are now about seventeen hundred subscribers to the telephone system, and that the demand for connections is more than the administration can keep pace with.

Reduction in Second Class Matter.

It has been officially stated that the new postal regulations have resulted in cutting off 6,000,000 pieces of second class matter.



GERANIUMS.

Geraniums bloom most satisfactorily when grown in comparatively small pots and soil which is termed rich, but is not rank with excessive manure.—Florist.

BEST ANNUALS.

For covering rough ground and waste places, nothing better than Shirley poppies, tulip poppies, phlox Drummondii, California poppies, sweet alyssum, nasturtiums, scarlet salvia, and above all for lasting effect, petunias. The latter will bloom all summer, on into actual freezing weather—a perfect sheet of bloom. If the ground be rocky, the single portulaca (rose-moss) will fairly mat it with its succulent growth and vivid bloom. Give these sunshine.—Ladies' World.

RENEWING OLD PEACH TREES.

The peach tree is a rapid grower under ordinarily favorable conditions. It bears fruit only on wood of the previous season's growth. But even with careful annual pruning the peach tree will eventually get out



Tree After Cutting Back.

proportion and out of reasonable bounds. It is at this time that a complete renewal becomes advisable. This can be accomplished without the loss of a crop, providing the work be done early in the spring of a season in which the fruit buds have been destroyed by the rigors of winter, as is often the case in all sections of Ohio other than those bordering on Lake Erie. Where annual crops are the rule the fortunate orchardist may cut back a few of the branches of each tree each season, thereby keeping an adequate supply of new fruiting wood coming on, low down where pruning and spraying may be easily done and where the crop may be safely supported by the superior strength of the short, sturdy, well-knit branches. Thus gradually the trees will become renewed, there will be no material loss in fruit production and the fruit will be of larger size because of the decreased number of specimens to be developed.—Weekly Witness.

SPRAYING IS ESSENTIAL.

Spraying is now recognized as an essential in profitable fruit growing, says Drovers' Journal. But to be successful it must be done at the right time and in the right way. There are many different kinds of insects and plant diseases which attack fruit trees, consequently there are a great many kinds of spraying solutions, each with its own peculiar use and time of application. It may be confusing to the beginner to understand each of these sprays, but the experiment stations in each State have published what is called a spraying calendar, which it will be advisable for every farmer and orchard owner to send and get. This calendar tells how to make each of the spraying solutions, for what particular insect they are best adapted and when to use for the best results. Each experiment station sends out these bulletins free of charge to farmers of the State in which they are located.

FLOWERS FROM FROST TO FROST

March—Crocuses.
April—English daisies, forget-me-nots, narcissi.
May—Iris, lily of the valley, china pinks, violets, wisteria and bleeding heart.
June—Bellflowers, perennial coreopsis, larkspur, foxgloves, phlox, hardy perpetual roses and sweet williams.
July—Clematis, day lilies, golden glow, hollyhocks and lillies.
August—Phlox.
September—Chrysanthemums.—Home and Farm.

PLANS FOR THE GARDEN.

I find the best way to lay out the garden is to have the rows along and straight as possible. This saves lots of time in cultivation. We see many gardens laid out in small square beds with walks all around them. This is all needless labor to prepare them, and then it takes much more work to keep them clean.

If the rows run straight across the garden one can run the wheel hoe through so quickly and easily that it becomes a real pleasure to keep the weeds down, and it pays any one that has a garden to have a wheel hoe.—J. A. Saunders, in the American Cultivator.

Farm Topics.

PROTEIN IN ORCHARD GRASS.

Orchard grass is richest in protein, being 4.9 to 100 pounds, almost double that of timothy.

STUDY YOUR COWS.

Study your cows. They will teach you more than lots of books. Read dairy and stock papers and books. Talk to scientific men and your mind will broaden.

I would add two or three pounds of white clover seed per acre for permanent mowings, as it makes a thick, rich bottom, writes W. A. Ford of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

THE BEST COW.

As a rule farmers generally give the cow that is giving the most milk the credit for being the best cow in the stable. This is not always so, for in some cases the milk from such a cow when tested by the Babcock test will show that while the quantity might be all right the quality is away off. There are a great many cows in this country that are fooling their owners in this manner, and such cows should be tested and thus shown in their true light.—Weekly Witness.

THE FAMILY HORSE AND COW.

Watch the horse's hoofs carefully during the spring months. The mud should not be allowed to cake on them, and if one has been driving over wet roads, the animal's legs should be thoroughly dried off.

It is a wise plan to get the manure pile away from the stable as soon as possible in the spring. Nowadays many people with country places have manure drawn direct to the fields throughout the winter, but if this practice is not followed it should now be carted to the ground where it is to be used and spread.

Be careful to see that the horse and cow are never without a piece of rock salt. It is a good plan to have a small box fastened to the stall manger to keep it in.

The cow should be out of doors every fair day for exercise, but be sure that she is not allowed to stray on the soft and wet turf, which is easily cut up and damaged at this time of year.—Suburban Life.

THE BROWN LEGHORNS.

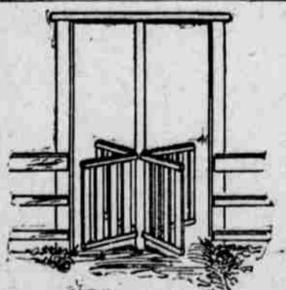
They lay at all seasons, if well cared for, excepting during moulting, a white egg, and seldom want to sit, but if left alone will sit and make good mothers.

The chicks are hardy and grow fast. Some prefer them for early broilers. They say they early get the size of one and a half or two pounds, and at that age are as good as the chicks of the larger breeds. They get their growth at the age of five months, and are good fall and winter layers, as I have said, if well handled.

In color the head, back and exposed parts of the wings of the cock are a bright bay, while the breast, flight feathers of the wing and tail are black. The neck hackle and saddle is bay laced with black. There must no white appear in any part of the plumage. The hen is of a salmon brown, formed by the alternate lacing of light and dark brown.—J. M. Johnson, in the American Cultivator.

A TIME SAVER.

To open and close gates that stock may be kept within bounds the year round is one thing which uses up a great deal of time, and makes no return. Every gate should be so made that it will fall into place of its own weight and stay closed and open without hitch or bother. The



A Handy Farm Gate.

cut illustrates a convenient thing that should be in larger use on farms. It is always open and always closed against stock. Put up and well painted, says Farm and Home, it will last for many years.

DEAD SHOT FOR INSECTS.

When insects, mice or other creatures infest grain bins, burrow out of sight or attempt to make their places secure against ordinary methods of attack, the best remedy is bisulphide of carbon, a very volatile liquid, which becomes rapidly converted into gas, penetrating into every hole, crack or other harboring place. As this gas is heavier than air it sinks down to the lowest points, hence goes wherever the creature cango. Poured into a rat hole (about a tablespoonful) and the hole covered with dirt, the rat must come out or perish.

To destroy weevil in wheat it may be used with advantage. Being very volatile and also highly explosive, no flame or light of any kind must be brought near it, not even a lighted pipe or cigar. It has given excellent satisfaction when used at the roots of trees, after removing the earth for that purpose, in destroying root lice and other insects at work near the roots.—The Epitomist.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Preston 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 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.

D. H. YOUNG,
ARCHITECT
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	85	90
Bye—No. 2.....	80	81
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	79	80
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	77	78
Mixed ear.....	75	76
Oats—No. 2 white.....	76	77
No. 3 white.....	75	76
Flour—Winter patent.....	53	54
Fancy straight winters.....	53	54
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	14	15
Clover No. 1.....	14	15
Feed—No. 1 white mid-ton.....	30	31
Brown middlings.....	29	30
Brass, bulk.....	23	24
Straw—Wheat.....	8	9
Oat.....	5	6

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	25	26
Ohio creamery.....	20	21
Fancy country roll.....	17	18
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	11	12
New York, new.....	18	19

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	18
Chickens—dressed.....	12	13
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	17	18

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	85	87
Cabbage—per ton.....	1	2
Onions—per barrel.....	5	6

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5	5
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	1
Corn—Mixed.....	7	7
Eggs.....	23	24
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	20	21

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5	5
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	1
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	80	80
Jays—No. 2 white.....	54	55
Butter—Creamery.....	23	24
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	17	18

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5	5
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1	1
Corn—No. 2.....	6	6
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	52
Butter—Creamery.....	23	24
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	17	18

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
Cattle.	
Extra, 1,450 to 1,631 lbs.....	6 75 7 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,631 lbs.....	6 60 6 60
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	6 40 6 40
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,300 lbs.....	6 15 6 41
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	5 25 6 09
Butts.....	5 31 5 31
Bulls.....	3 31 5 31
Cows.....	3 31 4 81
Heifers, 700 to 1,100.....	4 31 5 35
Fresh Cows and Springers.....	11 31 5 37

Hogs.

Prime heavy.....	5 70	5 70
Good medium weight.....	5 70	5 70
Best heavy Yorkers.....	5 70	5 70
Good light Yorkers.....	5 40	5 51
Pigs.....	5 31	5 41
Roughs.....	4 71	5 21
Slugs.....	3 31	4 01

Sheep.

Framo wethers, clipped.....	4 71	4 81
Good mixed.....	4 10	4 55
Framo mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 00	4 45
Culls and common.....	2 00	3 30
Lambs.....	7 00	13 00

Cattle.

Veal calves.....	5 00	7 25
Heavy and thin calves.....	3 00	7 50

HOUSEWORK PROPERLY DONE.

There is more than cleanliness and neatness of the home to be gained doing housework, for a woman who wishes to may turn the daily drudgery into exercise for physical development, thus improving her figure and complexion.

The beauty part of the routine begins with protection. The hair and hands should be saved from dust, for the latter is most detrimental in its drying effect, quite apart from the soil it makes. Therefore, before commencing the household duties after breakfast, the head should be covered either with a pretty frilled cap that may easily be removed upon emergency or a square of clean muslin.—Washington Star.

Get the Eagle's Tail Feathers.

I knew an Indian, Yellow Eagle, who, in order to get his coup feather, dug a hole in the ground on the open prairie far from camp or habitation. Over it he fixed a covering of brush, upon which was laid the carcass of a freshly slain antelope. In this trap he lay for three days awaiting the eagle's coming.

When at last, lured by the bait, one did alight, he seized it from below and despite its flapping and clawing and pecking plucked the precious feathers before fresh the astonished and terrified bird.—Army and Navy Life.