BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

In some parts of the Tyrol a beau-When a girl is going to be married, and just before she leaves for the church, her mother gives her a handkerchief, which is called a tearkerchief. It is made of newly spun and unused linen, and with it the girl dries the natural tears she sheds on leaving home. The tearkerchief is never used after the marriage day, but is folded up and placed in the linen closet, where it remains till its owner's death, when it is taken from its place and spread over her face .-

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO DUST?

The feather duster is doomed. The recruits in the warfare against consumption have taken up arms against it, and, like the old oaken bucket so dear to our childhood, it is to be known to the next generation only in song and story. A representative of a committee of physicians and others who are fighting against tuberculosis in this State recently said:

"We hear a good deal nowadays about street dust and soft coal as nulsances and as dangerous to the public health, but we are apt to forget that right in our own homes we often have a danger just as great. Methods of cleaning are still in vogue that have come down to us from the days when the wrath of God was held responsible for a disease that, by the ignorance of man, was fostered behind closed windows and spread with housewifely industry by the feather

person so many proteids, so much albumen-so much beef and egg and tiful though curious custom prevails. butter, in short-must go. After a certain age a conspicuously idealistic attitude on the part of the average human being merely denotes maldigestion, malnutrition. And, on the other hand, after a certain age to be hard, insincere, vehemently self-seeking, means that youth was nourished upon no proper diet of ideals, was starved of what is the chief ingredient of mature character. That is what our ideals are - the spiritual food of our youth, and what has become of them is witnessed by the fibre of our elder natures."

CHANCE FOR MATRIMONY,

Women, if you are not married, do you know what your chances for matrimony are in New York City? It is not to be expected that any law can be laid down for individual cases, but there is an average established, by carefully kept records, regardless of the exceptional cases, that has varied little in years, and shows what the chances are during the different ages from fifteen to fifty-six.

If you are between twenty and twenty-five years old your chances are the best possible, for more than one-half of the women who marry in New York City do so between these years, or, to be more exact, fifty-one and two-tenths out of every hundred.

The next most favorable matrimonial period covers the following five years from twenty-five to thirty, when there takes place the weddings of sixteen women out of every hunduster. These old-fashioned ways dred who marry, or sixteen per cent.

> "Divinity," Substitute For Fudge.-Girls, have you tried making "divinity?" It is the very latest in the sweet-tooth teasers. If you want to be up to the minute with the latest confection, you had better try this formula in your chafing dish: Pour three cups of sugar into a saucepan. Add twothirds of a cup of water and a cup of thick table sirup. In another pan mix a cup of sugar and one-half cup of water. While the contents of both pans are coming to a soft boil, beat the whites of three eggs in a large bowl, and when stiff pour in the contents of the second pan and beat. Then add the contents of the first pan. Mix and add shelled nuts. Then beat the whole decoction till stiff. Pour into a greased pan to cool. Cut into dainty slices.

men who have organized the anti-tu- | from thirty to thirty-five, when the berculosis movement have come out figures drop two, or fourteen out of with the following public announcement about sweeping and dusting:

Cut-out Receipe.

=

"'When you sweep a room, raise as little dust as possible, because this dust, when breathed, irritates the nose and throat and may set up catarrh. Some of the dust breathed in dusty air reaches the lungs, making parts of them black and hard and

"If the dust in the air you breathe contains the germs of consumptiontubercle bacilli - which have come from consumptives spitting on the floors, you run the risk of getting consumption yourself.

'To prevent making a great dust in sweeping, use moist sawdust on bare floors. When the room is carpeted, moisten a newspaper and tear it into small scraps and scatter upon the carpet when you begin sweeping. As you sweep, brush the papers along by the broom, and they will catch most of the dust and hold it fast, just as the sawdust does on bare floors. Do not have either the paper or the sawdust dripping wet-only moist.

"'In dusting a room do not use a feather duster, because this does not remove the dust from the room, but only brushes it into the air so that you breathe it in, or it settles down, and then you have to do the work over again.

"'Use soft, dry cloths to dust with and shake them frequently out of the window, or use slightly moistened cloths and rinse them out in water when you have finished. In this way you get the dust out of the room." -The House Beautiful.

WHAT BECOMES OF NEW IDEALS

deserves the thoughtful attention of ideals, concerning which she is quite do. There is a rule—simple enough,

shows:

"Even I, even you-are not our ideals compounded with us at last? Do we not hear the riot of the children more leniently, more tenderly, because we, too, were once adventurers? Are we not a little kinder to the serious, prosing young because we, too, were serious and prosy once? Can we not discern noble, shy purpose in what looks to unenlightened eyes like mere pomposity? Is not the workable, every-day honesty, which is all that we can claim now, the remnant of that old dream of ours that dream of utter truth in words and thoughts and deeds? Was not all that vast, impossible ideal necessary to give us just this little bit of ordinary, companionable decency-as earth and air and April rain and sunshine and all the vast chemistry of nature are needed to give you finally your serviceable vegetable pot?

What becomes of our ideals? Our ideals are the food that makes us what we are, that is transmuted into the very fabric of our being. To the making of an ordinarily decent man or woman-just an ordinarily, honest, kind, unselfish human being-so many glorious aspirations, golden s, noble intentions, must go, as to the making of an ordinarily healthy Benson, in Puck.

one hundred.

Then to get the next highest figures one must go back to the earliest years of the records, which show that out of every hundred women married thirteen are between fifteen and twenty years old. But the most sudden decline of all is found upward from thirty-five to forty, for in those years only three out of each hundred women who marry are found, or eleven per cent, less than during the five years under thirty-five.

From forty the percentage falls off gradually there being two women married out of each hundred between their fortieth and forty-fifth years; then in the next five years, up to fifty, the records show that only one woman out of two hundred marry, or one-half of one per cent.

From the ages of fifty to fifty-six there is a falling off to one-fifth of one per cent, or one married woman out of each five hundred married. There are few brides after the fiftysixth year, only one out of each one thousand women marrying, or onetenth of one per cent .- New York Herald.

EATING TOO MUCH.

An old proverb says: "Spare the dinner, spare the doctor." Like many other homely sayings, it is to the point. Some of the foremost physicians shake their heads gravely and say, "People eat too much." have grown into the habit of unquestionably eating all that is set before them, and then, rather surprised, they resent any reference to this as

vereating." Elaborate meals are prepared in this day of plenty and people thoughtlessly indulge their Anne O'Hagan is writing a series" appetite. The digestive system is reof papers in Harper's Bazar which sponsible for nearly every ill the flesh is heir to. Nothing upsets it every intelligent woman. This month more quickly or weakens its vitality Miss O'Hagan discusses feminine more than having too much work to optimistic, as the following extract but hard to follow-that will save many a disordered system. It is upheld by wise doctors. It is this: Always leave a meal feeling that you could have eaten, could have enjoyed, a little more. - Indianapolis News.

GODS AND WOMEN. The gods, deeming themselves quite shrewd and clever, no doubt, bestowed on woman lips with which, by keeping them shut, she might make her mouth like a rosebud. But what happens? The trap proves ineffectual and woman proceeds to enhance her charm, while at the same time having her own way about it, by using those very lips to say "no"

with when she means "yes." So, too, her nose. The gods intended this to add character to her face, but she never rested until she had learned to blow smoke through

Everybody knows how it is with the eyes given to her to see, and the ears given her to hear. She wears stylish glasses on the one and hangs the chain back over the other.

All of which must make the gods suspect that they're not so much in the creative way, after all.—Ramsey,



For the Younger Children ..

ly in the valley of the Amazon. There

are districts of from forty to fifty

mites owned and operated by one per-

son. The rubber trees are scattered

more or less plentifully among other

tract of forest land for the industry,

he puts up a rough shelter upon it,

and engages all the Indians of the

neighborhood, men and women, to

They start out early in the morn-

ing to make the rounds of the estate,

for they must get back to the river-

side before the heat of the day be-

The sap of the rubber tree is a per-

smoke which congulates, or curdles,

the bottom of the jar admit a draft

and cause a dense smoke to issue

The operator takes a paddle simi-

lar to that with which he paddles his

cance and holds the blade of it over

the jar. Upon it he pours the milky

juice, cup by cup, all the time turn-

ing the blade so as to bring all parts

of it into the smoke. The fluid is in-

stantly fixed, and adheres to the wood

or to the rubber already formed. This

process goes on until a solid lump is

formed that will weigh perhaps six-

When the lump has grown large

enough for handling, a slit is cut in

it and the blade is drawn out. A

mass of rubber is left ready for ex-

portation. It is the smoke used in

coagulating the sap that gives crude

rubber the dark appearance which is

The natives who collect the rubber

have little use for the article at home.

They have no pencilings to erase,

wear no raincoats, have no mills to

be supplied with belting, nor automo-

biles that require rubber tires. They do, however, make playthings for their children by pouring the sap into

clay molds of birds, animals and

fishes, and then crushing the clay and

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

square box made of cardboard 2x2x2

inches, inside of which a slanting

piece of cardboard and a piece of

looking glass are glued to the sides

of the little box, as the diagram

Line A-B represents the

bottom, A-C the rear wall of the

box, D-L the slanting plece of paste-

board and D-E the slanting piece of

looking glass. In the centres of the

front and back sides of the box round

openings are made; one for the eye,

the other one to admit a marble,

which is to roll down the slanting

piece of cardboard. If you let the

marble roll down and look into the

bor at the same time you will see the

This is a very puzzling little illu-

sion and will amuse your friends if

you do not tell them how it is done.

Russian Court Customs.

the Russian court which do not har-

monize with one's idea of a despotic

and autocratic sovereign While we

are sitting at small tables, the Czar

walked about, talking to his guests,

all of whom, including officers, re-

mained seated. It appears that this

was the habit of Peter the Great,

who disliked ceremony of any kind;

and as tradition is leverything in

Russia, this custom was religiously

etiquette- of the Russian court is

or Germany. For instance, it is not

the custon to treat the members of

the imperial family with so much def-

erence as in other European courts.

I noticed that the ladies did not

think of courtesying to a young

grand duke and would rise only when

the Czarina did, or at the entrance of

the Czar. The ladies, too, when mak-

ing their obesiance, bowed swiftly

from the waist, which was even more

ungraceful than the English bob; our

apology for a courtesy. The men, on

the other hand, were very deferen-

tial, particularly to the ladies .-

Randolph Churchill," in the Century.

"The Reminiscences of Lady

much less rigid than it is in England

There is no Joubt that the

There are some curious customs at

marble roll upward!

-Washington Star.

This amusing toy consists of a litle

from the deck of the steamer.

When a man has secured a large

trees that yield no profit as yet.

help him in the work.

been collected.

swer the purpose.

teen pounds.

familiar.

removing it.

shows.

A CAT TALE. The little old woman to town would go
To buy her a Sunday gown.
But a storm came up, and the wind did
blow,
And the rain came pouring down;
And the little old woman, oh, sad to see!
In a terrible fidget and fret was she—
In a terrible fret was she!

The little old man was cross and cold,
For the chimney smoked that day,
And never a thing would he do but scold
In the most unmannerly way.
When the little old woman said: "Listen

to me!"
He answered her nothing but "fiddle-deedee!"
No, nothing but "fiddle-dee-dee!"

Then she whacked the puggy-wug dog, she did,
As asleep on the mat he lay;
For a puggy was he of spirit and pride,
And howled in a dismal way,
For a puggy was he of spirit and pride,
And a slight like that he couldn't abide—
He couldn't, of course, abide.

Then Muffin, the kitten, said, "Deary me!
What a state of affairs is this!
I must purr my very beat purr, I see,
Since everything goes amiss!"
So Muffin, the kitten, she purred and
purred,
Till, at last, the little old woman she
heard— The little old woman she heard.

And she smiled a smile at the little old

man,
And back he smiled again,
And they both agreed on a charming plan
For a walk in the wind and rain.
For hand in hand, to the market town
They went to look for the Sunday gown—
For the coveted Sunday gown.

Then the chimney drew and the room grey

hot,
And the puggy-wug dog and the cat
Their old-time quarrels they quite forgot,
And snuggled up close on the mat.
While Muffin, the kitten, she purred and purred, And there never was trouble again, T've heard—

No, never again, I've heard!

—Ellen Manly, in St. Nicholas.

THE BEE EATER.



The beautiful bird known as the bee eater is of gorgeous plumage, the predominating color of its feathers being a brilliant green, though a rich red-brown, buff, and black also enter into its coloring, making an artistic combination most attractive to the

The female bee eater makes for her nest a hole in a bank, or digs a narrow tunnel into level earth to the astonishing depth of eight or ten feet. This tunnel nest shows much ingenuity in construction. The number of the season's lay ranges from four to six eggs, and these are deposited in the bottom of the hole or tunnel which is used for a nest. There is no straw, bark, leaves or feathers to soften the nest, the eggs being laid on the hard earth.

The territory occupied by the bee eaters ranges from the British Islands to Australia, the African region especially being plentifully supplied with them. The feet of the bee eater are peculiarly formed, the middle and outer toes being webbed together to almost their entire length.

The name "bee eater" is most appropriate inasmuch as the bird feasts upon bees whenever it gets a chance to do so, and in Spain is a real pest to the bee raisers, for it hovers about the honey bees' hives, catching the luckless insects in great numbers .-Birmingham Age-Herald.

GATHERING INDIA RUBBER.

India rubber has a curious history in the arts. Its common name was given to it because it was first used for removing pencil marks from paper. It is produced in most tropical The use of it has increased until it has become one of the most important forest products of the world. It has become in many parts of the world an article of cultivation, but the native forests of the Amazon basin and of the Congo, in Africa, are still the source of the world's greatest supply. The quantity has been greatly increased in later years, for the production has been stimulated by an advance in price. Interesting facts in regard to the industry in the Amazon region are given by one who is a native of the country and familiar with its productions.

As the steamer moves along the traveler on the Amazon, or on any of its numerous navigable tributaries will notice little wisps of smoke rising from the banks of the river. This smoke, which is quite characteristic of the most fertile river banks, indicates the places where the natives are treating the sap of the rubber tree to prepare it for the market.

The business of collecting and preparing rubber is carried on extensive- | Weekly. # Farm Topics. #

SONG FOR THE FARMER. The cackle of the hen should be the sweetest song that greets the ear of the farmer.

THE HORSE'S FOOT.

Inspect the feet of the horse quite often. You know the old saying of "No foot, no horse," and every word of it is so.

CLEAN NESTS.

Change the straw in the nests as often as it is required. The hens will appreciate it and it will induce them to lay more eggs.

DARK STALLS.

While dark stalls may keep the comes too great. They tap the trees afresh if they need it, attach the litfiles away, they are injurious in other ways. Stock of all kinds need the sunshine worse than man, and tle tin cups for catching the sap and bring home whatever sap may have will suffer worse from the lack of it.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

feetly white liquid of the consistency Cover a fresh egg with a thin coatof goat's milk. It is necessary that ing of lard and it will keep perfectly it be converted into a solid. This is good for an indefinite period, accordeffected by the action of a pungent ing to a report of a new method for preserving eggs, made to the State Department by Consul Murphy, at the milky fluid. For this use the seeds of two different kinds of palm Bordeaux. The discovery is of Italare employed. Nothing else will anian origin, and is regarded as important, as it is maintained that 100 The seeds are put in an earthen eggs can thus be preserved with four jar which has a narrow neck, the botcents' worth of lard and an hour of tom of which is perforated with a time.-Farmers' Home Journal. number of square holes. In this the palm nuts are burned; the holes in

PLOW POINTS.

Asparagus demands a rich, deep, well-drained soil. It is a gross feeder, and will take almost any amount of fertilizer.

Salt is often used on asparagus beds, and is sometimes an indirect fertilizer, acting upon fertility already in the soil, and having a distinct tendency to attract and hold moisture, but it has no direct fertilizing influence. However, it has a beneficient effect in helping to check the growth of weeds.

Kainit is an excellent thing for as paragus beds, as it contains a considerable percentage of sulphate of potash, which is a direct fertilizer; it also contains a fourth of its bulk of salt .- Home and Farm.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE WEANER.

This can be made of wood. Take a piece of board (one-fourth inch thick is about right) and carve it out exactly as shown in the illustration. Pattern should be about five inches long for cow, somewhat smaller for



calf. Now by adjusting this simple piece of board into the cow or calf's nose you have a perfect weaner. It does not interfere with animals' eating or drinking. Have tried this and found it a success, a perfect weaner.

—C. F. Freshkom, in The Epitomist

Common, 700 to 900 lbs. does not interfere with animals' eat--C. F. Freshkom, in The Epitomist

FARM GLEANINGS.

Dairymen prefer to milk before they clean the cow and horse stables In this way they miss the dust and odors which arise when cleaning and feeding is done.

There is no standard for judging the guinea fowl. They should, however, be of uniform shape, great activity and reasonably good producers of eggs. Their entire egg crop is produced in summer.

Bitter cream comes from keeping cream too long from cows that have been milked since early last spring. It is best to churn every few days even though there is only a small churning on hand.

In setting out the new fruit trees be sure and leave plenty of space be tween them. You must make allowance for the growth of the years. Crowded trees interfere with one another and have their fruit bearing possibilities checked.

The potato storeroom must be dark, cool, well ventilated and dry. There should be a double floor beneath where large quantities are piled together. There should also be opportunities for ventilation at the walls, and at intervals through the pile.

Alfalfa in the orchard should have every show possible. Allow the fall growth to lie on the ground, and then after the ground dries up in the spring, the coat of dead vines should be burned. There is no better money maker on the farm than alfalfa.

The most money is made out of horses that are well bred and free from blemishes. Why raise any other kind? As has been repeatedly said it takes just as much time and trouble and feed to raise a poor horse as a good one, and see the difference in the prices for which they are sold.

A good condition powder, to be fed in limited quantities to the brood sow, is composed of a teaspoonful each of coperas, sulphur and half a cupful of oil meal. Give once a day for each sow weighing 250 pounds. It is needless to say that all tonics should be given only when the animal as out of condition.

BUSINESS CARDS

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, col-ections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa. SMITH M. McCREIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary public and real estate agens. Objections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, that 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 ank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING, DENTIST,

office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Keynoldsville, Pa.

HENRY PRIESTER

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

D. H. YOUNG,

ARCHITECT Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynolds

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Dairy Products. Butter-Eigin creamery \$
Chic creamery Fancy country roll
Cheese-Ohio, new New York, new. Poultry, Etc.

Fruits and Vegetables.

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Butter-Creamery..... Eggs-Pennsylvania firsts......

NEW YORK. Fiour—Patents. \$ 5 69 5 70
Wheat—No. 2 red. 1 00
Corn—No. 2. 65 67
Oats—No. 2 white 51 57
Butter—Creamery 25 26
Egge—State and Pennsylvania, 17 18

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle. Hoga, Sheep.

Prime wethers, clipped. Good mixed.
Fair mixed Gres and wethers....
Culls and common.... Calves. eal caives.....

Illuminating Gas.

Like most other important inventions or discoveries, that of illuminating gas takes us back through devious ways and to many points. But we get very near the head waters of the question in the Rev. Mr. Clayton, of England, who, in 1739, published a paper in the "Philosophical Transactions' detailing his experiments with the gases obtained by the decomposition of pit coal in heated close yessels. But Mr. Clayton had made the discovery long before this date, as he alludes to it in a letter addressed to the society in May, 1688 .- The American.

TO REMOVE MILDEW. Take 4 teaspoons chloride of lime

and 12 teaspoons common washing soda to a quart and a pint of water; first boll water and soda, then add the lime, then strain through muslin to remove any particles of lime. Dip the article in the fluid and let remain in soak for a few minutes, then thorough rinse in clear water. This solution only affects white material.-Boston Post.

When a person has completed he eighty-fourth year he has completed it, just as when he has gathered eighty-four bushels of apples he has gathered eighty-four bushels. If he goes on gathering, reckons the Indianapolis News, every one he gets after that is making up this eightyfifth bushel; so every minute after completing his eighty-fourth year in making up his eighty-fifth.

Building Note in 1923.

In order to complete the 410th story of the Skyndicate building the contractors will have to raise the sky three or four feet .- Harper's