

HIS FIDDLE.

His tender, sweet life-story's told—
At Annie's solved the riddle!

out of sight before Gladys should
change her mind.
"Now, smarty," began Elizabeth.



RAISING CABBAGE.

Before the young cabbage are large
enough to transplant, the ground they
are to occupy should be cleared of
everything that will be in the way



THE APPLE CURE.

In these days of indigestion,
Of fever and congestion,
A new and pleasant remedy has lately
come to light;

HE KNEW.

Sentimental Young Lady—"Ah,
professor! what would this old oak
say if it could talk?"

ONE MONTH.

Mistress—"How long were you in
your last place, Bridget?"

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Mrs. Style—"I want a hat, but it
must be in the latest style."

IN MITIGATION.

Magistrate—"So you acknowledge
having stolen the overcoat? Anything
more to say?"

WHERE HE LIVES.

"That society man lives in very
humble quarters, doesn't he?"

A HARD WORLD, INDEED.



First Office Boy—"Unsympathetic
world, I call it! I went to the boss
and showed him the rings round me
eyes, and asked if I didn't need a holiday?"

HE COULD TELL.

Church—"I don't believe you can
tell the difference between a stable
and a garage."

IN OKLAHOMA.

Keeper—"I don't know what I
shall do with No. 1323."

THE USUAL WAY.

"How do you expect to spend your
vacation this year?"

A DIRECTOR'S IDEA.

"This business of giving people a
lot of straps to hang on to in the cars
is all wrong!" exclaimed the indignant
citizen.

POOR CAB HORSE.

Cabman (with exaggerated politeness)—
"Would you mind walking the
other way and not passing the
horse?"

A TRADE PAYMENT.

The Patient—"Doc, I can't pay you
no money, while I ain't got none,
a'ready. Will you dake it oud in
trade?"

The Dentist—"Well, I might consider
that. What's your business?"

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, collection 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. HOOPER,
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,
UNDEBTAKER,
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

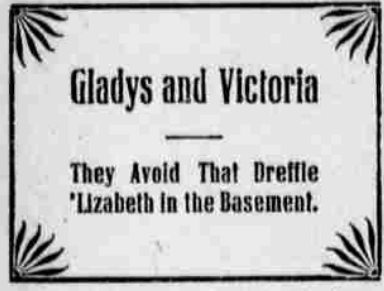
FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

General Trade Is Fair, Although Col-
lections Are Still Reported
as Backward.
New York.—R. G. Dun & Company's
"Weekly Review of Trade" says:
"Reports of trade continue irregular,
with pronounced gains in some sec-
tions and no improvement in others,
the net result being encouraging,
however, and sentiment regarding the
future grows more confident each
week.
"Steel demand is steadily broaden-
ing, each week bringing a larger per-
centage of active capacity, and the
improvement is especially gratifying
in view of the few orders from the
railways. Export contracts are re-
corded in every department of the in-
dustry, from pig iron to steel rails.
"Sales of pig iron are made for de-
livery during the first half of next
year, and some coke ovens have also
received orders covering the same
period, while there is a larger move-
ment of ore down the lakes. The
lighter lines of steel continue most
actively engaged, notably wire prod-
ucts, pipe and plates.
"Textile markets have been domi-
nated this week by the second big
auction sale, buyers either devoting
attention to seeking bargains there or
awaiting the effect on the general
market. Reports from visiting job-
bers indicate low stocks of goods,
but abundant supplies in other lines,
which makes the outlook uncertain.
Prices are almost nominal in conse-
quence, except on cash transactions
for current needs, which are neces-
sarily limited. Many cotton mills
will be idle next week pending a more
definite tendency in the market. As
to woolen goods, the market for men's
wear is now fully opened, the feature
of the past week being the offering of
fancy worsteds.
"For the first time this year, ship-
men's of boots and shoes from Bos-
ton were almost as large as in the
corresponding week of 1907."

MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Corn, Flour, etc. in different locations like PITTSBURG, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and LIVE STOCK.



They Avoid That Dreffle
'Elizabeth in the Basement.

"Let's stay down here in the base-
ment till that dreffle 'Elizabeth goes
home," said Victoria, looking over
the edge of the anchored school drink-
ing cup, which she still held to her
lips.
"The janitor will chase us out if he
sees us," said Gladys, looking around.
"An' Marie told me that once she saw
a mouse down here. And Harriet
said that one day last fall a boy
threw a snake in here right on a girl.
Maybe it will come out when it thinks
no one is around." She shivered and
glanced all about her fearfully.
"Well, Gladys, Hammill, I'd be
ashamed of myself to be afraid of
such a little thing as a mouse, and
everybody knows that snakes die in
winter," said Victoria severely.
"Who, a mouse couldn't hurt you the
teeniest little bit in the world—"

THE LITTLE COMMODORE

And a Seaman's Seventh Trip Through
the Inland Sea.

He came aboard at Nagasaki,
dressed all in gray, every snap of his
keen black eyes telling that he was
not delighted with his berth, and for
that matter neither were we, the
crew, exultant when we looked to our
gallant-mast and saw that we had
lost a star, for instead of an ad-
miral's pennant with two stars we fly
the one star of a commodore. It was
Commodore Dewey who was succeed-
ing Rear-Admiral McNair. McCue
timed his sweeping to accompany his
cracked voice, and sang:
"Hurrah, hurrah! for southern right
hurrah!
Hurrah for the bonnie blue flag, that
bears a single star."

But the swallowtail saves it. Oh,
the discriminations of flags and pen-
nants! Some day, when I have noth-
ing to do, I will go to the flag locker,
just around from the ship's library,
study them out, and write a descrip-
tive poem about them. A flag that
means "yes" at the main truck means
"no" on the after gaff. We carry the
ensign of every country under the
sun, and among our rating flags there
are blue fields with one, two, three
or four white stars, standing respect-
ively for commodore, rear-admiral,
vice-admiral and admiral. Of the last
our navy has had but two—Farragut
and Porter. It will cost another war
to restore the office.
Purdy recognized the newcomer on
sight; says he cruised the Mediter-
ranean with him when he was a
middy, and Scotty says, "Him and me
was shipmates with Farragut at New
Orleans." These two, with others of
the old guard, having approved, we
have nothing to do but accept their
verdict, and certain it is he can render
an admiral's inspection quite as
miserable as his predecessor. This
through with we started back for
Yokohama, making our seventh trip
through the Inland Sea.

I have seen it in the rosy bloom of
spring; in summer, when the purpling
mists from the hills came down and
nestled among the pendant wistarias;
in autumn, when the rose had deep-
ened into crimson and the golden kiss
of Midas awakened it to unwanted
splendor. But on this, my last voyage,
I thought it more beautiful than
ever before, for the cold winds com-
ing down from the home of eternal
snow crisped the air until the halos
on the heads of the sailors, guardian
angels shone with uncommon radi-
ance.
Some time I am coming here again;
coming when I may sleep all day un-
disturbed in my berth, and lie awake
all night upon the deck, watching the
stars as they guide the mariner upon
his way. Or I will loaf all day upon
the deck and sleep at night. Oh, joy
in the thought to sleep again a whole
night through!—From "Three Years
Behind the Guns," in St. Nicholas.

Women's Sighs Banish Fish.

The living brook trout that used to
disport in the fountain in the summer
garden of the Plaza have been trans-
planted because some of the women
wept at the sight of some of the
speckled beauties making their exit
to the kitchen.
The trout used to disport them-
selves in a marble fountain, amid
rocks and watercress. A dainty dip-
net lay on the edge of the fountain
and guests were permitted to capture
any trout in the water.
At first this was a huge success and
delighted the guests. But finally the
women guests used to turn away,
overcome by the sorrows of the fishes.
One emotional young woman mur-
mured, "Poor thing!" when a trout
leaped from the dipnet to the mosaic
floor.

Now the living trout disport them-
selves away from the gaze of the
diner, and sensitive women no longer
see their floppings when captured.—
New York Times.

On the Lookout.

Eph—"How'd you git along ridin'
in them there sleepin' cars when you
took your trip?"
Simp—"Got long all right, but I
caught a colored feller tryin' to sneak
away with my boots an' made 'im
bring 'em back."

Picture Postcard Terms.

Nan—"Young Mr. Ketchley is
away on his vacation, isn't he? Are
you and he on corresponding terms?"
Fan—"Not quite—but we're on
picture-postcard terms."

All cabbage, of course, will not do
equally well on the same land, and
certainly not in the same locality.
Such being the case, care must be
taken to obtain those varieties best
suited for the place in which they
are to be grown and then not to grow
them too long on the same piece of
ground, for if devoted year after year
to the crop it will soon be out of
condition, resulting in weakened vi-
tality and loss of color in the cab-
bage.

An excellent fertilizer for the crop
consists of phosphate, applied at the
rate of one thousand pounds to the
acre. A home mixed, medium high
grade, analyzing 4 per cent. nitrogen,
7 per cent. phosphoric acid and 6
per cent. potash will do. This can
be distributed in the rows in which
the plants are to be set when the
ground is marked out.
Cultivation should always continue
until cabbage begin to head, and if
heads exceedingly crisp and tender
are wanted, nitrate of soda should be
applied immediately after the soil is
last tilled, at the rate of two hundred
pounds an acre in the row close to
but not on the plants. The heading
will be so much more general and
rapid that it often pays to do this.
—Frederick O. Sibley.

DAIRY SCIENCE.

During the past twenty-five years'
progress in the knowledge of the cow
and the why of the dairy industry
has grown very extensively so that
there is beginning to be formulated
what might be called dairy science.
About 1880 or near that time there
seemed to have come out in various
parts of the world new ideas regard-
ing the dairy industry.
Practically the most important dis-
covery at this special period was the
idea reached various parts of the
world about the same time, and ex-
periments were made along various
lines to accomplish this purpose. The
practical machines were first made
in Germany and Sweden, so that it
may be said that Germany and Sweden
were the birthplaces of the discov-
ery of this special method.

This being such a radical departure
it encouraged experiments and think-
ers to further work, resulting in the
discovery of what might be called
the science of bacteriology as applied
to the dairy industry, followed direct-
ly by the discovery of the Babcock
test.

With these three inventions and dis-
coveries, centrifugal separation of
cream, the Babcock test for determin-
ing butter fat and bacteriological de-
termination, we have the beginning
of what might be strictly called dairy
science and the foundation upon
which the development of so many
different phases of the dairy industry
have been built.

Since the establishment of the dairy
division in the Bureau of Animal In-
dustry, Department of Agriculture, var-
ious investigations have been car-
ried on by that branch and are still
in progress along scientific lines es-
pecially those that have been direct-
ed towards determining the heat and
proper temperature at which to store
butter and cheese for future distri-
bution.

How to determine the moisture con-
tent of butter and how to induce it
that may be called a scientific pro-
cess, the farmers and dairymen to
produce and deliver clean, wholesome
milk, are problems now under con-
sideration.

Of all the branches of agriculture,
the dairy industry has received in
the last twenty-five years more
thought and more care for its develop-
ment along proper lines than any other
individual department of farming.
This has resulted in many changes
and improvements in the production,
manufacture and distribution of dairy
products, giving to the people a higher
and better grade of product and
thereby inducing larger consumption,
increasing the demand and generally
enhancing the value of the dairy to
all parties engaged in the production

A PLEA FOR THE PLUM.

Next to the peach, the plum is the
most important fruit grown anywhere
in the temperate regions. In many
localities it is even more
important than the peach. This ob-
servation holds true in Massachusetts,
for while in some sections the peach
is a valuable fruit and even an im-
portant commercial crop, there are
other sections where it cannot be
grown. Plums of some sort can be
grown, however, in every town in the
State.

This much wider adaptability of
the plum is due to two causes: First,
there are many different varieties, de-
rived from many different species,
some of which thrive on one soil and
some on another, so that plums may
be selected for every kind of lillable
soil; second, these different species
vary a great deal as to hardness.
While some of them are more ten-
der than peaches, others are even
harder than apples, so that they may
be grown in cold districts and
exposed situations. In spite of all its
good points, the plum is sadly neg-
lected; in fact, it is a rarity to find
a supply of good plums on any farm
in Massachusetts. There are a few
trees on almost every farm, but the
sad fact is that a majority of them
are mere breeding places for black-
knot; only a few ever bear fine,
sound, clean fruit.

Yet the plum is one of the most
luscious fruits when properly grown
and well ripened on the tree. For
eating out of hand it is surpassed by
the peach alone, as a dessert fruit it
has no superior; while for canning it
easily ranks next to the peach, and
for jelly-making competes for first
place with the red currant.

Unfortunately, the general impres-
sion has grown up that the plum is
difficult fruit to grow. In a certain
sense this is so; but when looked
at fairly, the plum is found to be as
easily managed as any other crop.
The difficulty is that men have con-
sidered it to be of secondary impor-
tance, and therefore have not given
the same careful attention to it that
they have to what they consider more im-
portant crops.

The plum is really no more difficul-
t to grow than corn, tobacco or straw-
berries. There are a few principals
which have to be carefully attended
to; but these requirements have to
be met with in every other crop, in
order to make it a success.—Cor-
country Gentleman.

PROFIT IN WASTE PLACES ON THE FARM.

Many poor soils, now waste spots
on the farm, would become profitable
if planted with the right kind of for-
est trees and cared for in the right
way. Trees will often grow where
grass and grain will not. Swamps,
stony ridges, exhausted fields and
washed hillsides need not be aban-
doned. There is money in most of
them if they are set to work pro-
ducing wood lots and forests. Fer-
tile acres are usually fairly profit-
able, but the gravel bars, rocky
knolls, marshy swales and exhausted
and eroded slopes are not. Scarcely
one of them need remain unproduc-
tive. They will grow timber—pine,
locust, poplar, osage orange, oak,
chestnut or some other kind. But
the soil must be studied and the
species selected to suit it. Failure
might follow the planting of walnut
on soil suited to white pine or vice
versa.

Studies of various regions and trees
that suit them have been made by
the forest service at Washington. Re-
sults and conclusions have been pub-
lished, and may be had for the ask-
ing. The aim of these studies has
been to point out how the farm's
waste and neglected corners may be
turned into wood lots where the farm-
er may grow his own posts, poles,
fences and sawlogs. The owner pays
taxes on all his land, and is out of
pocket for whatever is not earning
him something. Further, by growing
a tree crop on land which is too poor
to plough, the quality of the land it-
self is improved. Wood growing on
wornout land thus becomes doubly
profitable.

Practical Points.

The meek may inherit the earth,
but the mortgage is held by the
other fellow.

Don't hide your light under a bush-
el—use a reflector and make the most
of it.

Success is the ability to forget
failure.

You can't play hooky from the
School of Experience.

The reason that babies are so ex-
pensive is because the stork has such
a long bill.—The Bohemian Magazine.

In Times of Thirst.

Detective—"A glass of ale, please."
Barkeeper—"We don't keep ale.
Nothing but soft-drinks."
Detective—"Then kindly give me
a glass of water. I am thirsty."
Barkeeper—"Sorry, but our water
is hard."—The Bohemian Magazine.