

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A WOMAN'S ALPHABET.
I will be:
Amiable always.
Beautiful as possible.
Charitable to everybody.
Dutiful to myself.
Earnest in the right things.
Friendly in disposition.
Generous to all in need.
Hopeful in spite of everything.
Intelligent, but not pedantic.
Joyful as a bird.
Kind even in thought.
Long-suffering with the stupid.
Merry for the sake of others.
Necessary for a few.
Optimistic though the skies fall.
Prudent in my pleasures.
Quixotic, rather than hard.
Ready to own up.
Self-respecting to the right limit.
True to my best.
Unselfish, short of martyrdom.
Valiant for the absent.
Willing to believe the best.
Xemplary in conduct.
Young and fresh in heart.
Zealous to make the best of life.—
Epitomist.

BLUE-EYED BABIES.
"Every baby who expects to be adopted out of an orphan asylum ought to make it a point of being born with blue eyes," said an asylum director. "That precaution will insure him a maximum of home comforts with a minimum of endeavor. There is no doubt that in an institution of this kind blue-eyed babies up to adoption are more popular than dark-eyed youngsters. The brown-eyed, black-eyed or gray-eyed girl or boy may be just as pretty, just as amiable, just as likely to achieve future eminence as the blue-eyed child, but it is hard to make benevolent auxiliaries of the stark believe so. In their opinion blue eyes indicate special virtues."
"I know he will turn out to be

Our Cut-out Recipe
To Butter Crumbs the Right Way.—As many recipes call for a finish of buttered crumbs, every cook should know the right way of preparing them. Melt the butter in a small saucepan, then mix with the fine crumbs. When crumbs are buttered in this way each crumb gets its share. In the old way of sprinkling with crumbs, then dotting with bits of butter, it was distributed most unevenly. Buttered crumbs may be seasoned with onion juice, strained tomato or lemon juice, with vinegar or any catsup preferred.

an honest, reliable little fellow, because he has such heavenly blue eyes,' is the way they explain their preference.
"So on the strength of these 'heavenly blue eyes' the baby is chosen. The youngster will no doubt do justice to his bringing up, but it is hard for the children with eyes of another color to be so discriminated against."
—New York World.

SLEEVES ARE UNLIKE.
The new idea of making the sleeves in the evening gown entirely unlike can come very near being grotesque. Every dressmaker does not know how to do it in such an artistic way that one does not realize the sleeves are unlike until a close inspection.
This fashion is as old as Egypt. Antique gowns show it, so do those of the Middle Ages. Not only are the fabrics used quite different, but the two sleeves are of different lengths.
For instance, in a rose pink satin gown the sleeve on the right arm is merely a drapery of pink tulle caught with a wide pointed shoulder piece of cut crystals strung on white net. This has a cap-like effect and hangs in a tasseled point half-way to elbow.
On the left arm is a five-inch square sleeve of pink tulle embroidered with rhinestones and finished with a three-inch fringe of them. In this gown the materials are alike, although differently managed.
In another gown of white satin the right sleeve is covered with a cap of pink roses and green leaves mounted on pink tulle. The left sleeve is of rich gold lace, unlined and finished with its own scallops.
This extends half-way to elbow and stands out in a conspicuous manner, as there is no other gold lace on the frock.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE PRETTY GIRL.
Begins the day with a tepid tub. If tub is not accessible, she takes a tepid bath, and follows this with a spray of eau de cologne, than which there is nothing more cooling to the body.
Sprays her face at night with hot water from a small bath spray. No matter how hot it is, this tingling cools the skin. Afterward she rubs a liberal amount of cold cream on her face and wipes off with a piece of flannel.
Does not use rouge in the summer time. She knows that it will show on her complexion. However, she rubs a great deal of powder on her face, and so keeps it fine and soft.
Keeps her hair fluffy. She knows that straggling hair would have prevented the Trojan War, so she keeps it dry with cleansing powders and monthly shampoos and frequent brushing.
Uses a big comb whose teeth are dull. There is no economy in a comb with sharp teeth, as they irritate the scalp, heat the head and make one feel warm all day.
Wears clothing that is light as possible. White inclines to make her

feel cooler, and blue is also famed for being a cool color. Pink is exciting to the nerves, and violet soothes the eyes.
Neither hurries nor worries. The hurry can be avoided by careful planning, and the worry has long since been outgrown.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WHERE WE GET FALSE HAIR.
The one branch of business that has flourished like the green bay tree, despite distressing financial conditions, is the trading in human hair. The fashion of elaborate hairdressing and the era of false hair preceded the panic in the money market and has been in no way affected by it, and the dealers in hair goods are reaping a harvest that has been ripening for some time.
Few of the wearers of fetching puffs and silky coils, of curls and wigs, have more than a vague idea of the source of supply. They understand the product to be human hair and seek to know nothing more. A man, brought up in the business and accumulating wealth by means of the present-day fashions, has confided the reason for excessively high prices in hair which looks no better than the cheaper grade. This is as follows:
Prosperity reigned for a number of years and the peasant girls were not forced to part with their hair. This source of supply being restricted the price jumped, of course, and another had to be found because only the few could afford such luxuries. China proved the salvation of the hair trade after a method of refining and changing the color of the coarse black hair had been discovered, which method, by the way, happens to be a cheap one.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LIVING UP TO ONE'S REPUTATION
Living up to a reputation is no easy work, as a hostess discovered

who had heralded a guest as a great bridge player, only to have the guest lose steadily through a fortnight's visit.
If you want to make a success of a stranger do not herald her charms. Many a good looking debutante has had her winter ruined by friends who proclaimed her a beauty or a winner before her debut.
Even inanimate things seem to share the perversity that makes living up to a reputation difficult. What noted cook has not had her cake turn heavy or her charlotte russe grow buttery at the time she most wished to make an impression?
There are times when living up to a reputation is good discipline. The woman who has a name for a sweet disposition cannot cut loose and rage under provocation for fear of public opinion.
Sometimes the fact that we are supposed to have certain characteristics is a handicap on our good time. A young woman wondered at her lack of social success, until finally she discovered that the men thought her a literary shark because she had carried off honors in college of which her dotting mother had boasted.
Another woman is slow in making friends because near-sighted eyes and a tip-tilted chin have given her an undeserved reputation for haughtiness.
Often it is as hard to live up to our reputation as to live it down. It is perhaps easier to make the world forget a shortcoming than to beat into it the idea that one is not so clever or witty or lavish as she is credited.
If you get a name for being a great reader no one thinks of offering you the latest novel, though your brain is fiction hungry. The sorry jokes we are forced to endure from the professed wit are half of them due to his feeling that he must not fall short of his reputation.
The woman who is considered generous often finds the bills are left for her to foot. Often she meets with criticism when she does a nice thing because it does not come up to the recipient's idea of the donor's lavishness.
Worst of all is it to live up to a reputation of superiority. No matter how much we may want to come down to earth, our friends will not permit. To be forced onto a pedestal when one hankers for the commonplace is worse than dealing out platitudes when capable of epigrams.—New Haven Register.

Perfectly Safe.
"I should think Mrs. Roosevelt would be afraid to let her husband go after lions," declared a reader of the daily papers, according to a writer in the St. Louis Dispatch. "It's a most dangerous sport."
"Nonsense!" responded her husband.
"Why do you say that?"
"Because she knows very well there isn't a lion living that could bite him first."

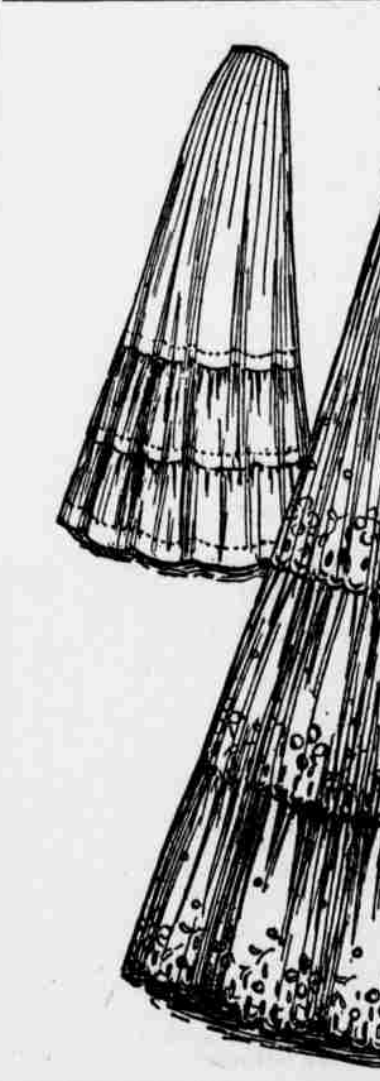
Dahlias For Hat.
Dahlias are quite the favorite for hat trimming. The dark-hued flowers lend themselves very readily to the brown tones. The dahlia is so compact that it does not suffer from wind and sun, as is apt to be the case with other floral representations.
Bowknots For Hatpins.
Bowknots made of cut jet, brilliants or cut glass stone are now used for hatpins.

Fashions

New York City.—Just such pretty blouses as this one are in great demand for young girls, and are charmingly youthful in effect. This one is



tucked on exceptionally becoming lines, and includes a little chemisette that is always dainty, while it allows a choice of plain or tucked sleeves.



In the illustration it is cut off at the Empire waist line, but whether it shall be finished in that way or at the natural line is a question for each individual to decide. In either case it is charmingly graceful, and it is adapted to every material that is thin enough to be tucked with success, for it can be lined or unlined and consequently suits lingerie fabrics and the like quite as well as silk. In the illustration, however, crepe de chine is combined with banding and with a lace chemisette. If a guimpe effect is wanted the sleeves could be made to match the chemisette in place of the blouse.

The waist is made with the fitted lining, which is optional with the front and back portions. It is tucked on indicated lines. When the lining is used it is faced to form the chemisette, but when it is omitted this latter is attached to the blouse, the joining being concealed by the trimming. When finished at the Empire waist line the waist is cut off to the necessary depth, and can either be worn with the skirt illustrated or with any similar one. When extended to the natural waist line it requires only the usual finish of any pretty belt or girdle. Both sleeves are cut in one piece each.
The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is four and an eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and a half yards thirty-two or forty-four inches wide, with two and three-eighths yards of banding, five-eighths yard eighteen inches wide for the chemisette.

Bags Follow Suit Cases.
The fashion is tending toward traveling bags instead of suit cases.

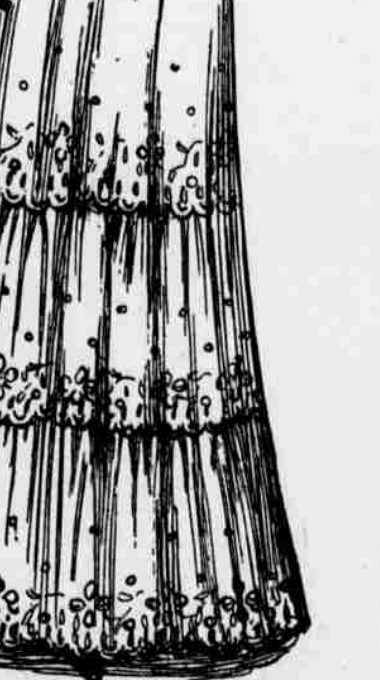
Hat Notes.
When short plumes are used for a hat decoration, they are bunched together and all placed at one point upon the hat, either at the right or left side. Longer plumes are directed so that the entire beauty of each plume is strongly in evidence.

Tendency to Colors.
There is a marked tendency toward the use of fancy silks in pompadour colorings.

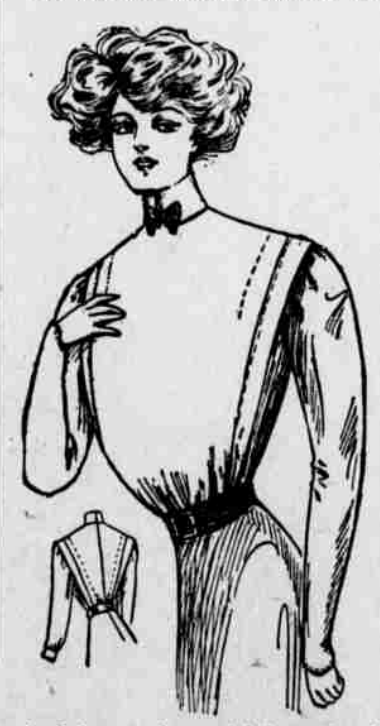
Punctured Cloth.
There is a broadcloth trimming now in use which is covered with a design in holes. These are made with a stiletto. It is called punctured cloth, and is used for revers, waistcoats and panels on skirts and coats.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.
The shirt waist that is made with tucks over the shoulders is a very generally becoming one, and this model is adapted to the entire range of fashionable materials. It can be utilized for the heavier ones, and made in shirt waist style with regulation sleeves, and it can be utilized for more dainty materials of a dresser sort and made with the plain one-piece sleeves that make the latest decree of fashion. Again the plain surface between the tucks and the front affords excellent opportunity for the embroidery that is so much liked, and the blouse can be treated in this way or left plain, or can be trimmed with insertions or finished in any way that may suit the individual fancy. If the fashionable cotton crepe or similar material is utilized, the sleeves can be inset with insertion or made elaborate in some similar way, and trimmed sleeves make a feature of the more dressy waists, although the simpler ones are made quite plain and severe.
The waist is made with front and backs. There are tucks over the shoulders, and the neck is finished

with regulation collars of the material or separate ones as liked. Both the plain sleeves and the regulation ones are cut in one-piece each, and the regulation sleeves are gathered at their lower edges and finished with straight cuffs.
For the medium size will be re-



quired four and an eighth yards of material, twenty-one or twenty-four, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-two or two yards forty-four inches wide.



Unconscious Humor.
Tommy proposed that he should go and cheer up his sick sister by reading to her the latest jokes.
"You mean from the comic weeklies?" asked the fond mother.
"Of course," assented Tommy.
The mother shook her head. "Not to-night, dear," she said with emphasis. "Your sister is still very low."
—New York Times.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

A new stop watch has been brought out for use of physicians and nurses in counting pulse beats. The pressure of a button starts it and another pressure stops it and marks the time when a given number of beats have been counted.

A spring at Bad Centerbrunn, Silesia, about seventy-seven miles from Breslau, has been found to possess a distinctly marked radioactivity, leading to the conclusion that before appearing at the surface the water flows through strata containing radium in considerable quantity.

That earthworms as well as squirrels may aid the forester is the novel suggestion of an American naturalist. Dry maple seeds are drawn into worm burrows where they sprout, and it is believed that some of them must survive in favorably moist seasons.

The magnetic needle comes to rest pointing north and south because the earth acts as if it were a great magnet. A compass needle would come to rest pointing lengthwise of a bar magnet placed under the compass needle, just as it does under the influence of the earth. For this reason we think of the earth as a great magnet. The North Pole and the North Star have no influence over the compass needle.

The cost of coal for steam locomotives is approximately fifteen per cent. of the total operating expenses for steam railroads, and is the largest of the expenses for materials, says the Electric Railway Review. Data contained in the annual reports of a number of the larger systems indicate that the annual coal consumption is, on the average, about 2500 tons for each steam locomotive. From the United States census report on "Street and Electric Railways," covering 799 operating companies, the cost of fuel for power for electric railways appears to be about \$15,000,000, which is a little over 10.5 per cent. of the total operating expenses.

The One Touch Lacking.
Without the spirit the letter is dull indeed. Wanting that divine spark the most finished acting is dead and wearying. This truth was discovered by the officer who figures in the incident cited by the Bellman.

An English drill sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his company, was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise. Opening the ranks, so as to admit the passage of a cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:
"Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention!"
Having reached the end of the lane he turned round, regarded the recruits with a scrutinizing eye, and then remarked:
"Your 'ands is right and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave!"

"Just as Good."
Those who have been victimized by that familiar figure in trade, the glib clerk who insists on substituting something "just as good" in the place of the article that was called for, will appreciate the point of this New York Times story.

A man had been invited unexpectedly to make an automobile trip, and was not fully prepared for it. The roads were very dusty, and after traveling several miles, the party came to a village, where the man thought he might be able to purchase something to protect his clothing.

The automobile halted before the general store of the village. The man alighted and accosted the single clerk.
"I want to get a linen duster," he said.
"I am sorry," returned the clerk, easily, "we are just out of linen dusters. But I can let you have a nice feather duster."
A Danger in the Home.
"Gunpowder stays where you put it, but gasoline floats away. Though a woman wouldn't dream of using gunpowder in her toilet, she uses gasoline regularly, which is a hundred times more dangerous. Here is another terror born of the automobile." The speaker was a chauffeur. He resumed:
"The automobile has familiarized us with gasoline and we have forgotten its perils. We wash gloves in it, we take out grease spots with it, we even use it in shampoos.
"Gunpowder stays where you put it, but gasoline uses its wings. There is a recorded case where the vapor, traveling thirty feet, took fire at a gas jet and burned a young girl to death. So the next time your wife asks you to order her some gasoline tell her you'd rather she'd try gunpowder."
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

MARKETS.
PITTSBURG.
Wheat—No. 2 red.....\$ 55 3/4
Rye—No. 2..... 71 7/8
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear..... 69 7/8
No. 3 yellow, shelled..... 64 6/8
Mixed ear..... 54 5/8
Oats—No. 2 white..... 51 5/8
No. 3 white..... 48 5/8
Flour—Winter patent..... 5 95 6/8
Fancy straight winter..... 13 90 14 75
Hay—No. 1 Timothy..... 11 25 11 00
Clover No. 1..... 19 22
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton..... 29 50 30 00
Brown middlings..... 26 71 24 90
Brass, bulk..... 14 21 20
Straw—Wheat..... 8 00 8 50
Oat..... 8 30 8 50
Dairy Products.
Butter—Elgin creamery.....\$ 34 35
Ohio creamery..... 24 36
Fancy country roll..... 19 22
Cheese—Ohio, new..... 14 15
New York, new..... 14 15
Poultry, Etc.
Hens—per lb.....\$ 11 15
Chickens—dressed..... 18 20
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh..... 31 35
Fruits and Vegetables.
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu..... 75 40
Cabbage—per ton..... 32 35 30 00
Onions—per barrel..... 1 40 1 20
BALTIMORE.
Flour—Winter Patent.....\$ 5 79 5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 1 12
Corn—Mixed..... 70 71
Eggs..... 14 21 20
Butter—Ohio creamery..... 31 34
PHILADELPHIA.
Flour—Winter Patent.....\$ 5 90 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 1 12
Corn—No. 2 mixed..... 68 70
Oats—No. 2 white..... 51 54
Eggs—Creamery..... 34 34
Butter—Pennsylvania first..... 31 30
NEW YORK.
Flour—Patents.....\$ 5 90 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 1 12
Corn—No. 2..... 69 70
Oats—No. 2 white..... 51 54
Butter—Creamery..... 34 34
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... 31 30
LIVE STOCK.
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.
CATTLE.
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds.....\$ 6 40 6 60
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds..... 6 15 6 30
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds..... 5 95 6 10
Tidy, 1000 to 1100 pounds..... 5 65 5 85
Fair, 900 to 1000 pounds..... 5 40 5 50
Common, 700 to 800 pounds..... 5 20 5 40
Bulls..... 5 50 5 70
Cows..... 4 00 4 20
HOGS.
Prime, heavy.....\$ 6 30 6 50
Prime, medium weight..... 6 15
Best heavy Yorkers..... 6 45 6 70
Light Yorkers and wethers..... 6 15 6 30
Pigs..... 6 15 6 45
Roughs..... 5 15 5 30
Stags..... 4 50 4 70
SHEEP.
Prime wethers.....\$ 5 75 5 85
Good mixed..... 5 40 5 50
Fair mixed ewes and wethers..... 5 15 5 25
Culls and common..... 4 50 4 60
Spring lambs..... 6 00 6 20
Coal calves..... 7 00 7 50
Heavy to thin calves..... 4 00 4 50

BUSINESS CARDS.
E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Penston 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.

HALLS OF CONGRESS.
The forest reserve bill was passed by the House after a stormy debate.
The sundry civil bill, appropriating \$139,000,000, was passed in the Senate.
The committees on Ways and Means agreed on a reduction of fifty cents a thousand in the duty on rough lumber.
The amendment to the sundry civil bill restricting the Secret Service was adopted by a vote of nearly four to one in the House.
The rivers and harbors bill was passed by the Senate and eulogies were delivered on recently deceased members of Congress.
Representative Green, of Massachusetts, introduced a ship subsidy bill resembling the one once introduced by Senator Hanna.
An amendment was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress those instances where more than \$200,000 is expended for repairs.
The Senate bill providing an opportunity for negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry to make themselves eligible for reinstatement was passed by the House.
The President sent a special message to Congress, transmitting the final report of the commission appointed to suggest a plan for the reorganization of the Navy Department.
The House organization amended the rules, providing for a calendar Wednesday each week while Congress was in session. The insurgents vigorously opposed the resolution, which was carried by 163 to 162.
An amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill increasing the salary of the President to \$100,000 and the salaries of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to \$20,000 was favorably reported to the Senate.

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