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FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WEEKLY TRADE SUMMARY

Business Failures Fewer in Number and Better Feeling Obtains.

New York.—"Bradstreet sums up the situation as follows: "The introduction of the new tariff bill in Congress and the advance of the spring jobbing season toward its close have made for a rather quieter tone in trade this week. A fair business is doing in nearly all lines, and the turn-over is in excess of a year ago at this date, but conservatism rules. Spring jobbing activity has passed its zenith, buying is only to cover immediate necessities, the results of Easter trade at retail are awaited with interest, collections are only fair, and the volume of business done this spring so far is, in some respects, disappointing. Jobbing trade seems to have quieted down at a number of markets East and west, Chicago and St. Louis, Kansas City in the West and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston in the East, reporting some reduction in demand, partly explainable by the advance of the season and the return of buyers to their homes. "Price reductions in iron and steel have brought out some new business, but unsettlement still rules. Pig iron stocks are accumulating and prices weak. The same is largely true of other metals. Additional reports of wage reductions come from iron and steel interests. "In the cotton goods line the spring rush is over, print cloths are quieter and bleached goods and cotton yarns are weaker, but an important revival in export trade goods is noted. "The leather trade is quiet, as is also the market for hides. Shoe manufacturers are approaching the end of the spring run. Eastern shipments are 24 per cent larger than a year ago. "Business failures in the United States for the week ending with March 18 were 221, against 254 last week, 303 in the like week of 1907, 157 in 1907, 170 in 1906, and 204 in 1905. "Business failures in Canada for the week number 32, which compares with 40 last week and 33 in the same week of 1908.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	55	91
Rye—No. 2.....	71	72
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	69	71
" " shelled.....	61	69
Mixed ear.....	54	57
Oats—No. 2 white.....	52	53
" " red.....	50	51
Flour—Winter patent.....	5 95	6 03
Fancy straight winter.....	13 50	14 75
Gloria No. 1.....	11 25	11 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	29 50	30 00
Brown middlings.....	26 00	26 00
Bran, bulk.....	24 00	24 00
Straw—Wheat.....	8 00	8 50
" Oat.....	8 00	8 50

Dairy Products.

Butter—High creamery.....	31	35
Ohio creamery.....	21	25
Fancy country roll.....	19	23
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	80
Cabbage—per ton.....	31	35
Onions—per barrel.....	1 40	1 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 70	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 12	1 12
Corn—Mixed.....	70	71
Eggs.....	31	32
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31	31

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 90	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	68	70
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	51	54
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	54
Butter—Creamery.....	33	34
Eggs—Pennsylvania.....	31	31

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patent.....	5 90	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	71	72
Corn—No. 2.....	54	56
Oats—No. 2 white.....	54	56
Butter—Creamery.....	33	34
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	31	32

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE

Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	6 20	6 50
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	5 25	5 50
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	6 00	6 25
Fair, 800 to 1000 pounds.....	5 75	6 00
Common, 600 to 800 pounds.....	4 50	5 00
Hulls.....	3 75	3 90
Cows.....	2 00	2 50

TRAIN FOR ENGLISH ROYALTY.

Luxurious Furnishings of the New Car Built For King Edward.

The three railway corporations controlling the East Coast route between London and Scotland have just completed a new and luxuriously fitted royal train for the exclusive use of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra and other members of the British royal family. Hitherto when the royal family have traveled over portions of the East Coast route the train built some years ago at the London and Northwestern Company's works at Wolverton has been utilized; but now the East Coast companies are in possession of their own special train.

The King's saloon is sixty-seven feet in length over the body, nine feet wide and twelve feet eleven inches high from rail level to top of roof. It is constructed of teak with a steel underframe and is carried on two six wheeled bogies. Entrance is obtained from double doors opening inward at each end; the mouldings round the panels and windows are of gilt brass and the centre of the bottom panels is ornamented with his Majesty's cipher. On each side of the doors are gilt grip handles extending from the cornice to the floor. The outside panels are of specially selected figured teak and the centre panel bears his Majesty's coat of arms.

Commencing at one end the saloon is divided as follows: Entrance balcony, smoke room, day saloon, bedroom or dining room, dressing room, attendant's compartment.

The bedroom, or dining room, is fourteen feet long and the walls are paneled and enamelled white, the furniture being in mahogany inlaid with kingwood and covered with fine old rose colored silk damask with green silk embroidered cushions. When used for day journeys the bed is taken out and the compartment is converted into a dining room. In order to give uniformity of effect all of these rooms, with the exception of the attendant's compartment, are carpeted alike with a fine plain Saxony pile old rose carpet, and all the curtains and blinds are of soft green silk, with white silk embroidery. In addition to electric radiators the saloon is heated by means of warmed air, which is delivered into the various compartments through ducts from electric blowers situated in the attendant's compartment. Ventilation is also afforded in the same way, and the air from the roof ventilators is extracted by means of electric exhausters.

In addition to the saloons for his Majesty the King two special saloons have been constructed for his Majesty's suite and friends, which are vestibuled on to the royal saloon. These saloons are carried on four wheeled bogies of special design with ten foot wheel base. The vehicles are fifty-eight feet six inches long and are fitted with easy chairs and couches upholstered in green tapestry. The partitions are so arranged that each of the saloons can be made into four bedrooms.—Scientific American.

The Value of Diplomacy.

The southern dandy is not, generally speaking, lacking in tact when it comes to dealing with his white neighbors, as the following story indicates:

A certain planter in Louisiana had caught an opossum, and, seeing three negroes whom he knew approach, and knowing the fondness of the race for the above-mentioned toothsome animal, determined to have some fun.

"Boys," he said, "I've got a fine 'possum here, and I'm going to give him to the man who will tell me to what political party he belongs and can give the best reason for his belief."

"Now, John, how do you vote, and what is your reason for doing so?" "Well, sah," replied John. "I b'long to the ole Republican party. De Republicans freed us an' I feels grateful to 'em an' I jes' nacherly votes dat ticket."

"Very good indeed, John," said the planter. "And you Bill?" he added, turning to another of the dandies. "Is a Papulis," answered Bill. "You see, sah, de Populis' stan' for de people's rights, an' I believes in 'em."

"That's good, too," remarked the planter. "And how about you, Sam?" he said, addressing the last of the trio.

"Well, boss," replied Sam, and he scratched his head and grinned knowingly as he spoke, "I b'long to de Democratic party—'case, 'case you know, boss, I wants dat 'possum."

Sam got the 'possum.—Harper's Weekly.

Taste For Caviare.

If few people like caviare, those who like it at all like it very much indeed. Bismarck was probably its most famous devotee. One gathers from Busch that the Iron Chancellor was prepared to talk caviare to any extent if the subject came up, treating of its varieties and merits with minute knowledge. And twice it comes out that one of his principal grievances against "fat Bork, the holder of the King's privy purse," was concerning caviare. Bismarck had sent forty pounds of a choice variety to King William as a present, and was astonished to get no present nor even a thank you in return. But some friend, dropping into Bork's room, saw a barrel of caviare there with a spoon standing in it, and told Bismarck. The Chancellor could not forget or forgive Bork's interception of his gift to the King.



New York City.—The dress that is worn with a separate gulmppe is such a pretty and becoming one that it is



the unquestioned favorite for the younger girls. This model is made in princess style and is eminently be-

The Embroidered Panel.

The woman is fortunate who has a panel of embroidery that can be used down the front of her gowns from bust to hem. This method is employed on nearly every new frock one sees. It may be of cloth or satin or some braided material, but it is always there. If one has embroidery for it so much the better. It may be of any material if it is in the color that the gown needs.

Six Gored Skirt.

The skirt that gives a panel effect at the front and at the back is one of the latest to have appeared and it has the very great merit of suiting the simple costume of street wear and the dressy one with long skirt equally well. This model can be treated in either way and also allows a choice of the Empire or natural waist line so that it becomes adapted to almost all occasions and to a variety of the new materials known as wool satin and is trimmed with buttons, but it makes a charming model for the thinner, light fabrics of indoor wear, such as pongee and foulard, crepe de Chine, crepe meiere and the like, and it can be trimmed with buttons and simulated buttonholes, as in this instance, or in any way that fancy may suggest.

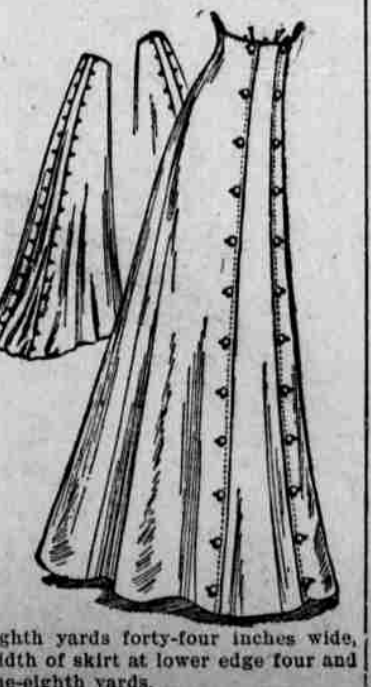
The skirt is made with six gores and with a panel at the front and at the back. It can be closed at either the front or the back. When made in Empire style the seams should be boned from the upper edge to a comfortable depth and the upper edge under-faced, but when cut off at the natural waist line it is simply joined to the belt. The quantity of material required



coming and attractive yet perfectly simple and youthful withal. It can be made from wool material, such as cashmere, albatross, henrietta, broadcloth or light weight serge, it can be made from such silks as pongee and it is just as well adapted to washable materials. In the illustration there is an attractive bertha, but that feature is optional, and if a plainer dress is wanted it can be omitted.

The dress is made with the pleated princess portion and the yoke that are joined one to the other. The short sleeves are inserted in the armholes and the bertha is arranged over the yoke. The gulmppe is a plain one that can be faced with any fancy material to form a yoke, while the sleeves are made to match or can be made of one material throughout, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is ten yards twenty-four, six and one-half yards thirty-two or four and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yard thirty-six inches wide and one and seven-eighths yards eighteen inches wide to make collar and gulmppe as illustrated, one and one-fourth yards thirty-six inches wide when one material is used throughout.



eight yards forty-four inches wide, width of skirt at lower edge four and one-eighth yards.

"The Luxury of the Rich"
 By Charles Johnston

OR any one who has imagination, there is a curious and wonderful story behind a "luxurious" bill of fare. Let us begin with the wines; and let us assume that they are genuine, for one can usually have the authentic thing by paying the price for it. The wines on a richly decked table really represent the work of hundreds of French peasants, with their wives and children, who, in the midst of a lovely country, rise early and toil late, with loving and tender care watching over the growth and ripening of the fruit of what is one of the most beautiful and decorative plants in the world. Millions of these thrifty, simple people depend for their well-being and comfort on the constant demand for wines, and for the best and purest, and therefore the most extensive wines. The rich do not compel these people to work; nature compels them to work. What the rich do is to influence the direction in which they shall work, and to bring within their reach all kinds of commodities in exchange for their work.

So other things on the same table represent the well-being, the family comfort, of shepherds in the hills, perhaps, of our west, or of Wales or Scotland; or the wealth of fishermen on the rivers of Maine or along our New England coasts; or down south, in the Gulf, or in the oyster beds at the mouths of our rivers; or, again, the earnings of the hunters along the fringes of the sea marshes, or among the woods and hills, or on the prairies; vigorous, adventurous men, with a warm love of every changing aspect of natural beauty, who are thus able to lead half-wild lives under the fair dome of heaven. It is just this putting in motion of a huge army of folk, scattered over widespread regions, carrying out exacting tasks, that makes the cost of an expensive banquet; and the rich man is simply the factor determining in which of a score of directions a constant stream of resources shall flow, bringing the power to work, and recompense for work, to a varied army of good people all over the world.

The basis of the whole thing is that the richest man in the world cannot spend a penny except by paying some one for something.—Harper's Weekly.

∴ The Berliner ∴
 Unpleasant Qualities on the Surface,
 Admirable Ones Below.
 By Robert Haven Schaufler

WHEN I speak of the Berliner I do not mean the highest stratum of Berlin society; for the gentleman and the gentlewoman are fairly constant types the world over. I mean the person whom the young clerk, fresh from the provinces, sets about imitating; the person whose origin is recognized the moment he enters any European cafe; the person with whom the stranger to Berlin has exclusive dealings.

The Berliner inclines to military standards in appearance and character, very much as official Berlin does. A smooth, determined chin, a daunting glance, a right noble pose, a rapid stride, are all the mode. An upturned mustache has recently been de rigueur, and one notices with joy that even the bronze mermen on the Heydt bridge possess the Imperial "string-beard."

One of the Berliner's most trying characteristics is his superiority. He has known the latest joke at least 10 years. Do not try to tell him anything or to strike from him the least spark of enthusiasm, for news is no news to him; he was born wise. His eleventh commandment is, "Let not thyself be bluffed," his life motto, "Nil admirari." In conversation he instinctively interrupts each fresh subject to deliver the last word upon it, and to argue with him is to insult him. There is something cutting in his speech. Perhaps Voltaire's influence on the great Frederick, the critic king, started this dreadful habit, which seems to grow with indulgence. It is a curious coincidence that the first performance of Goethe's "Faust" should have been given in Schloss Monbijou, the home of the Hohenzollern museum, for it would almost seem as though the Berliners had modelled their daily speech after the caustic, sneering, telling style of the engaging villain in that drama. They have little humor, but much wit of the barbed, barracks variety. And their target is the universe.

Because their unpleasant qualities are on the surface and their admirable ones are below, the Berliners do a grave injustice to the rest of Germany. Many foreigners go first to the capital, are repelled by the people they first meet, and hasten on to France or Italy with the idea that all Germans have corrosive tongues and manners of a drill sergeant. Whereas there is no wider difference in temperament between the people of Naples and those of Warsaw than between the citizens of Munich and the citizens of Berlin—The Century.

What Shall We Do with 5,000,000 Women?
 By "Amused Teacher"

WHEN President Woodrow Wilson in his talk before the Southern society generalized on the logical nature of women's minds he evidently was not acquainted with the arguments of the president of the National society for the Civic Education against woman suffrage.

In deploring the entrance of women into the industries she thinks "the time has come when we must consider, and consider seriously, whether this movement has not gone far enough." For the sake of the argument let us decide to agree with her, but let us pretend that we want to be practical, though of course we really don't.

Would this home-loving lady (who seems to have plenty of money to stay at home on) mind telling us what she would have us do with the five million working women we already have on our hands—I mean are going to have when we have decided they have gone far enough?

Those whose savings seem to make the venture safe might be put to bed and strapped down if they can't be made to behave any other way. The hundreds of thousands of women whose husbands cannot support them might be killed off in some humane manner. The women who have parents to support could be disposed of in the same practical fashion. And the "bachelor maids" with no one but themselves to support and no account now—a gentle application of chloroform and all would be over, with no one the worse. Only the widow is left, and she—but she can usually dispose of herself, and we forego advice.

A Word to Parents
 By Theodore Roosevelt

MY ideal of a boy is one who will grow up and be able to support himself and a wife and children.

To be fit to be an American citizen, he has got to preserve his self-respect and conduct himself so as to wrong no one. Fathers need the most preaching. Frequently the mothers who have had hard lives take the unwise course in attempting to benefit their daughters and sons by bringing them up free from hard knocks. Next to hardness of heart, the next least desirable quality is softness of head, and the mother or father should not try to bring up their child in that way. You don't get the right stuff out of those children for the next war, or you don't get decent citizens when there isn't any war. Bring them up to work; so that they shall recognize an obstacle is not something to be shirked, but to be overcome.