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JUST ASK YOUR WIFE IF SHE WOULDN'T LIKE TO HAVE A NEW RANGE? SHE'LL LIKE THE KIND WE SELL. COME AND SEE, WE HAVE THE BEST.  
 WE CARRY A FINE LINE OF HEATING STOVES FOR ALL KINDS OF FUEL. ESPECIALLY A FINE LINE OF WOOD AND COAL HEATERS.  
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 Never has our establishment been better able to meet the demands of the trade than at present. We have the largest and most complete line of everything that should be found in a first-class Hardware store. Drop in and see us—no harm done if you do not purchase.  
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 Next door to Geo. J. LaBar's Furniture Store.

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 Canned goods, strictly pure, conforming with the pure food law, consisting of Tomatoes, Peaches, Pears, Succotash and Corn, Corned and Dried Beef, Veal Loaf, Salmon, Sardines in oil and mustard, Pickles by the keg or in bottles, all kinds of Fish, by the piece or pail, Hams, Bacon and Salt Pork, or anything you desire in the Grocery line; also Hay, Feed, Oats, Straw and Flour.

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 Our stock of Underwear is complete. National Wool, Fleece lined and Ballbrigan Shirts and Drawers which cannot be surpassed in price or durability. Our line of Overalls, Over Jackets, Pants, Work and Dress Shirts, Wool and Cotton Socks, Gloves and Mitts, will surprise you in price and quality.

**Shoes and Rubbers**  
 Men and Boys' work and dress Shoes, Ladies and Children's shoes, Complete line and all sizes. Rubbers of all kind for Ladies, Children and Lumbermen's.

**Dry Goods**  
 Cannot be surpassed in this line. Have everything from a darning needle to a sewing machine. Our line of Embroideries and Insertions are complete. Come look our stock over and be convinced.

**Hardware**  
 Axes, Shovels, Hinges, Hammers, Hatchets, all kinds and sizes of Nails and Spikes. Our Tinware, etc., consists of Boilers, Milk Pans, Tin Cups, Wash Basins. Full stock of Lumberman's Supplies, Lever Stocks, Neck Yokes, Axe and Pick Handles, Spuds, Mauls, Grabs, etc.  
 We appreciate all orders and shall endeavor to give our immediate and prompt attention and give you as good service and as reliable goods in the future as we have in the past. Phone orders receive our prompt attention.  
 Yours truly,  
**C. B. HOWARD & CO.**

**The Filial Chinaman.**  
 Many examples of Chinese filial piety strike the occidental reader as ridiculous. There is the famous story of Lao Laitso, which Mr. R. F. Johnston repeats in his "Lion and Dragon in Northern China." Lao's parents lived to such extreme old age that he was himself a toothless old man while they were both still alive. "Concealing his duty to divert their attention from their weight of years and approaching end, he dressed himself up in the clothes of a child and played about in his parents' presence with the object of making them think they were still a young married couple contemplating the innocent gambols of their infant son."  
 A similar case is that of Wang P'ou, whose mother had an unaccountable dread of thunder and lightning. When she died she was buried in a mountain forest, and thereafter, when a violent thunderstorm occurred, Wang P'ou, heedless of the wind and rain, would hurry to her grave and throw himself to his knees. "I am here to protect you, dear mother," he would say. "Do not be afraid."

**Making a Gunstock.**  
 A party of men were out hunting, and an old woodsman who was with them broke his gunstock in some way or other. It was just about nightfall when the accident occurred, and inasmuch as he was very anxious to do some shooting early the next morning he decided to fix up his shooting iron. Finding a walnut fence rail, he set to work. His only tools were an ax and a big pocket knife. All night long he labored vigorously at his task, and by morning the gunstock was finished and back in place and worked like a charm.  
 "How did you do it?" asked one of the number, greatly surprised.  
 "Very easy," was this old hunter's reply. "No trouble at all. Just get a piece of wood about the size and kind that you want and then whittle away all that you want whittled away. When you have all the wood cut off that you don't want you have a gunstock."—Kansas City Journal.

**The Measure.**  
 The ancient judge sat before the scales of worth.  
 "Bring forth the royal treasure!" he cried, and the hurrying slaves poured into the huge pan sacks of golden metal, caskets of sparkling gems until it seemed as if all of the wealth of earth were there. Yet the balance never stirred.  
 "Let the learning of the ages be added," came the order, and tons upon tons of the wisdom of sages, philosophers, scientists and poets was heaped upon the pile. And still the great arm of the scales remained high in air.  
 "Add now the men of power and high position," said the judge, "and the scale will fall." But all in vain.  
 "But what is on the other side that outweighs all these?" asked one.  
 "It is character," said the judge.—Portal.

**A Good Sleeper.**  
 Talleyrand used to tell an extraordinary story of the impassiveness of Louis XVIII. When he was minister of foreign affairs a courier came to him one evening bearing unpleasant news, and he therefore postponed the communication of it to the king till next morning, when he explained that he was afraid the tidings might have disturbed his majesty's sleep. The king replied: "Nothing disturbs my sleep, as you may see from this instance. The most dreadful blow of my life was my brother's death. The courier who brought this dreadful news arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening. For many hours I was quite overcome, but at midnight I went to bed and slept my usual eight hours." The story is told by the Duchesse de Dino, Talleyrand's niece, in her memoirs.

**Sons of Butchers.**  
 Three of the stained glass windows in the hall of the Butcher Guild, London, contain the portraits of Cardinal Wolsey, William Shakespeare and Daniel Defoe in recognition of their connection with the meat trade.  
 The cardinal was the son of a "respectable" butcher at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and "the immortal bard" assisted while a youngster a butcher in his native town of Stratford-on-Avon.  
 Defoe, nowadays known as the author of "Robinson Crusoe," but in his day an adventurer and secret agent of his government, was the son of a butcher in Fore street and a member of the guild.—National Provisioner.

**Time, but No Money.**  
 Street Missionary—My good friend, why idle away the precious hours in this fashion? Don't you know that time is money?  
 Loafer—Don't you believe it, gov'nor. If that was so I should be a bloomin' millionaire, I should. I've been doing time on and off ever since I was a nipper.—London Mail.

**The Mean Thing.**  
 "Phyllis is the meanest kind of a gossip."  
 "What makes you think so?"  
 "Because she never tells you anything herself, but gets you to tell her all you know."

**A Poor Plan.**  
 The trouble with some men who reach the top is that they go right on over and down the other side.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Placing the Blame.**  
 Little Eva—Mamma, didn't you say that if my new dolly got broke somebody would have to be spanked?  
 Mamma—Yes, dear. Little Eva—Well, she broke her arm today. Spank her please.—Ev'ning

**Interested.**  
 "What did the physician do when you died at night?" asked the water doctor.  
 "He just stood still and watched me run."—Washington Star.

**WASHING FURNITURE.**  
 Easy to Restore Tarnished Pieces to Original Freshness.  
 "Very few people know that furniture ought to be washed," said a salesman in the furniture section of a large department store. "Yet," he continued, "it is the best thing one can do to keep furniture looking as well as it should. One should take a bucket of tepid rain water and make a suds with a good pure soap. Then with a soft piece of cheesecloth all the woodwork should be washed. It is astonishing how much dirt will come off. A second piece of cheesecloth should be wrung dry out of hot water. On this should be poured a tablespoon of first class furniture polish. The heat will spread the polish through the cloth. Next the furniture should be gone over with the second cloth. There will be no need of putting on more polish, for that much will do all one needs. Too many persons make the mistake of using too much polish and leaving it thick on the furniture, where it looks dauby and where it gathers more dirt."  
 There is furniture in homes today that is cast off because of its appearance when it might be brought back to its original freshness by this simple process of washing. Many persons do not know that a fine bit of mahogany is improved by careful washing, and hundreds of pianos have never been more than dusted in years. A square of cheesecloth for the washing and another for the polishing will do the work, and the result will well repay the effort.—Indianapolis News.

**HOT DRINKS.**  
 If Taken Above 130 Degrees They Injure the Stomach.  
 Many people without realizing it are in the habit of drinking tea at much too high a temperature. Sir Henry Thompson points out in his book on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."  
 "Few persons are aware that they habitually swallow hot liquids, tea especially, at a temperature which if applied to the hands or feet would inflict painful scalds. Most tea drinkers take it about 140 to 145 degrees F., which the mouth bears very well if slowly sipped, while the cup itself is too hot to be held by any hand."  
 "But the habit of swallowing such tea is injurious to the stomach, and it ought not to be taken above 130 degrees or so. Again, water at 120 degrees, which feels a little more than lukewarm in the mouth, causes severe pain if the hand is dipped in it and cannot be endured."  
 He has, however, some good words to say for the early morning tea.  
 "This morning tea in any case should be taken at least an hour and a half before the first meal of the day. For many years I have been accustomed to write for an hour every morning in bed after tea, as I am doing at this moment, and at no time do I find the brain clearer for work, while the appetite for solid food is excellent when the hour for breakfast arrives."

**Trudging For the Wash.**  
 The Portuguese country people as a usual thing have great physical endurance, doubtless as a result of the "survival of the fittest" for many generations. The laundry workers are an example of this. People come in from long distances to get soiled clothes of city customers. The clothes will be placed in big panniers on the family donkey, and the peasants will start back late in the afternoon. Some of them will travel all night, and it will be sunup before they reach their homes, many miles from Lisbon or Oporto. A day or two later they are trudging back to deliver the clothes, now spotlessly clean, and to get another lot from the same patron. Many a countryman and his wife take a jaunt of fifteen miles or more, which makes one think that there might be many who could rival the feats of Weston and O'Leary as walkers if they tried.—Christian Herald.

**An Early "Trust."**  
 As an example of trusts and monopolies prevalent even in that early day it may be mentioned that in 1750 one Benjamin Crabb obtained the exclusive right to make sperm candles in Massachusetts for fourteen years. A year later, however, a factory was started in Providence, R. I., and within the decade there were eight factories in New England and one in Philadelphia. Their output greatly reduced the price of candles, which not long before sold for 5 shillings a pound. In those days \$1.25 was worth fully three times as much as it is now.—N. Hudson Moore in Designer.

**The Sixteenth Century Critic.**  
 "But why, prithee," contended the first critic, "should this new playwright, Shixpur, have introduced a comic gravedigging scene into his tragedy, perdie?"  
 "Tis easy of solution, by hen," answered the second critic. "Our author hath put in gravediggers for the purpose of unearthing a plot! Boy, a cup of sack!"  
 Wit was crude in them days.—Cleveland Leader.

**Why Waste His Breath?**  
 Teacher—Now, Tommy, suppose you had two apples and you gave another boy his choice of them. You would tell him to take the bigger one, wouldn't you? Tommy—No, mum. Teacher—Why? Tommy—Cos 't wouldn't be necessary.—Suburban Life.

**Fairly Warned.**  
 He—My dear, I can't afford to buy you that hat. She—Still, you'd save money if you did. He—How so? She—Because I'll just be ill if I don't have it, and you know what doctors' bills are.

**Hit Both Ways.**  
 "It ain't no fun bein' a kid," observed a boy bitterly. "You always hafta go to bed when you ain't sleepy an' get up when you are."—Toledo Blade.

**Indispensable.**  
 Three camels presented themselves at the dock where the ark was tied up, whereas but two animals of a kind had been called for.  
 "One of you fellows will have to step aside!" shouted Noah very peremptorily.  
 But the three ships of the desert smiled knowingly.  
 "I," said the first of them, "am the camel which shall pass through the eye of a needle sooner than a rich man shall enter the kingdom of heaven."  
 "I," said the second, "am the camel which so many people swallow while straining at a gnat."  
 "And I," said the third and last, "am the camel whose back was broken by the last straw."

**A Famous Vine.**  
 In the Cumberland Lodge portion of the royal gardens at Windsor there is a vine, known all over England as the Cumberland Lodge vine, which is a shoot of a still older vine which grows at Hampton Court, but the shoot has far outdistanced its parent in dimensions and productiveness. In England grapes are generally grown under glass, and the Cumberland Lodge vine has a great glass structure, 120 feet long by 20 wide, all to itself. Growing with astonishing luxuriance, the vine spreads itself over a roof area of 2,400 square feet and bears annually a crop of approximately a thousand huge bunches of the finest flavored grapes. These grapes are frequently found on the royal table, and the subject who is presented with a basket of them considers himself highly favored. The shoot from which the great vine has grown was planted in 1775.

**Cliff of Natural Glass.**  
 A cliff of natural glass can be seen in Yellowstone park. It is half a mile long and from 150 to 200 feet high, the material of which it consists being as good glass as that artificially manufactured. The dense glass which forms the base is from seventy-five to a hundred feet thick, while the upper portion, having suffered and survived many ages of wind and rain, has naturally worn much thinner. Of course the color of the cliff is not that of natural glass—transparent and white—but is mostly black and in some places mottled and streaked with brownish red and shades of olive green and brown.

**Exclusive.**  
 At an evangelistic service at Glasgow the preacher at the end of his address cried, "Now, all you good people who mean to go to heaven with me, stand up!" With a surge of enthusiasm the audience sprang to its feet, all but an old Scotchman in the front row, who sat still. The horrified evangelist wrung his hands and, addressing him, said, "My good man, my good man, don't you want to go to heaven?"  
 Clear and deliberate came the answer, "Aye, Awm gangin, but no w' a pairsonally conducted pairty!"—St. James Gazette.

**Kindly Fruits.**  
 The expression in the prayer book "Kindly fruits of the earth" has for most persons no definite meaning on account of the difference in significance now attached to the word kindly from that used when the expression was first written. The word kindly in that connection meant as nearly as possible "of its kind," and the expression "kindly fruits of the earth" meant "the fruits of the earth each after its kind."